

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session.

The Fifty-third congress commenced its second session on the 3d. In the senate after organization and listening to the president's message several resolutions were offered, among them being one by Senator Peffer for an investigation into the legality of the issuance of bonds...

Mr. Peffer's resolution calling for information regarding the issuance of bonds was adopted in the United States senate on the 5th. Bills were introduced for the free coinage of silver, making the silver dollar to consist of 42 1/2 grains of standard fineness...

DOMESTIC.

The Wisconsin legislature will be asked to pass a law compelling saloons to be closed on Memorial day. John Burns, the English labor leader, reached New York, and was welcomed by trade-unionists.

Frank Waller, of Chicago, won the twenty-four hour professional bicycle race at New York, making 434 miles. An earthquake shock, which was accompanied by a rumbling sound, was felt at Pittsfield, Ill.

The first rain for four months fell in Arkansas, putting out the forest fires which had done great damage. The eleventh annual report of the United States civil service commission shows that from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1894, 4,572 appointments were made in the classified service...

Two men and two women who had been engaged in smuggling Turkish embroideries were arrested at Detroit. The coinage at the mints of the United States during the month of November was as follows: Gold, \$2,040,000; silver, \$1,073,000; minor coins, \$94,900; total, \$3,207,900.

The Great Western Electrical Supply Manufacturing company of Chicago failed with liabilities of \$800,000 and assets of \$700,000. Henry Stunkle, probably the wealthiest farmer near Wichita, Kan., was swindled out of \$5,000 by the three-card monte and tin box swindlers.

By the burning of a dwelling in Philadelphia Mrs. Ella R. Smith and Miss Cullenden lost their lives. Corrected treasury figures show the receipts from all sources during the month of November to have been \$19,411,405, disbursements, \$28,477,188, which leaves the deficit for the month \$9,065,783 and for the five months of the present fiscal year \$29,295,152.

In his annual report Comptroller Eckles advises a change from a bond to a safety fund security as a basis for bank circulation. Four men who robbed the post office at Ticonderoga, N. Y., were captured by a sheriff's posse after a desperate fight.

A statement prepared at the internal revenue bureau shows that the receipts for the four months ended October 31 were \$24,749,529, an increase of \$10,324,325 over the previous four months. Secretary Gresham declared untrue the report that Minister Denby had cabled that the legation at Peking was in danger.

Another cut of one-eighth of a cent per pound was made in sugar, bringing it to the lowest price on record. The public debt statement issued on the 3d showed that the debt, owing to the receipt of gold for bonds, decreased \$31,744,552 during the month of November. The cash balance in the treasury was \$144,507,605. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$879,582,919.

Thomas Johnson, of Odin, who had been searching for his father for twenty-three years, found him in the St. Clair county poorhouse at Massena, Ill. J. S. Zerb, a New York electrician and inventor, brought suit for \$400,000 against the Westinghouse company for infringement of patent.

East-bound shipments from Chicago were at a lower ebb than at any corresponding period for fifteen years. One of the finest buildings in Utica, N. Y., occupied by Comstock Bros., wholesale druggists, was burned, the loss being \$125,000.

At Gallipolis, O., Oliver Anderson was murdered by Elswick Boster and Harry Martin was shot by Boster's son. Joe Mitchell's house at Manistique, Mich., was burned, and two boys, aged 6 and 5 years, perished. Mrs. Mitchell left her children locked in the house while she called on a neighbor.

The business portion of Tingley, Ia., was destroyed by fire. The North Platte (Neb.) national bank closed its doors with liabilities of \$75,000.

The Tacoma (Wash.) national bank closed its doors with liabilities of \$212,000. In his message to congress the president argues for free coal and iron, adoption of the "Baltimore plan" for a more elastic currency and removal of the differential duty on sugar.

Justice Harlan has made a ruling practically deciding that where a party is indicted for the sale of oleomargarine if he can prove that he had no knowledge of the ingredients he must be acquitted. Great damage had been caused by prairie fires in northern Indiana. Nearly 2,000 tons of hay were destroyed near Wilder's.

In his annual report Attorney General Olney commends the supreme court for its promptitude in deciding cases and explains his course during the strike. Mrs. Louis Albert, of Galveston, Tex., in a fit of dementia poisoned her five children, two of whom died and the others were in a critical condition.

While digging a sewer at Huntington, Ind., a workman struck a dynamite cartridge and it exploded, injuring five men, two fatally. The annual report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended, June 30, 1894, were \$273,802,498 and the expenditures \$422,005,758, which shows a deficit of \$148,203,260. As compared with the fiscal year 1893 the receipts for 1894 fell off \$88,014,063.

Edean Geno and Chris Wickes, Michigan fishermen, were drowned from a fishboat near Torch Lake in Grand Traverse bay. The big coal-breaker of the Lafin Coal company at Lafin, Pa., was burned, the loss being \$100,000. The city council of Jacksonville, Fla., unanimously repealed the ordinance permitting prize fighting.

Exposition Hall and the First Baptist church in Omaha were destroyed by fire, the total loss being \$175,000. Mrs. Julius Goodrich was granted a divorce at Milwaukee and within two hours was married to S. Marshall Conger.

A fire in the New York dry goods district did \$250,000 damage and seventy-five girls had a narrow escape. At Minneapolis August A. Hanson broke the 100-mile road record for bicyclists by riding 100 1/2 miles in 5:03. This is twenty-four minutes less than Weining's Buffalo record.

The interstate commerce commission in its eighth annual report says that on June 30, 1894, there were 174,401.07 miles of railway line in the United States, being an increase during the year of 4,836.55 miles, the capitalization being \$10,560,235,420. The gross earnings were \$1,220,751,874, the operating expenses \$827,912,290, leaving net earnings of \$392,839,575.

The national department of agriculture returns this year's clip at 5 1/2 pounds of wool per head, or 240,000,000 pounds. Harry Goodloe, a student in the Central university at Richmond, Ky., died of injuries sustained while playing football.

John Matthews, ex-county clerk at Lincoln, Neb., took morphine with suicidal intent and died, leaving a shortage of \$19,000. A cave-in in the Center Creek mine at Webb City, Mo., killed John Larson, Dan Trexler and Walter Cole.

Further evidence of shocking police brutality and corruption was brought out by the Lexow committee in New York. The schooner Clara E. Simpson was run into and sunk off the Connecticut coast and three sailors were drowned.

A bill to punish usurpers of state offices was passed by the Alabama legislature by a party vote. A St. Louis southern trade journal estimates the year's cotton crop at 9,600,000 bales.

The governor of Utah was alarmed at the threatened Indian invasion and had furnished arms to citizens. Stragglers in the employ of the Big Four road met at Indianapolis and arranged to establish a chain of hospitals for employes.

Kelly was said to be organizing another Coxey army in Sacramento, Cal., to move on Washington and to urge congress to provide work for unemployed American citizens. Officials of the post office department were negotiating for street railway mail service in Cleveland, O.

The Tremont house, the oldest hotel in Boston, is to give way to a big office building. Members of the National Editorial association met in Chicago and decided to hold their next meeting in Florida.

Burglars blew open the vault of the First national bank at Marceline, Mo., and secured \$60,000. The old Jefferson Davis mansion at Richmond, Va., formerly the white house of the confederacy, will be converted into a museum of confederate relics.

The J. W. Fowler Car company of Elizabeth, N. J., failed for \$130,000. John Hoffman, 75 years old, who says he has stolen 500 horses, was arrested at Crown Point, Ind., while making away with a team.

Financial embarrassment caused Robert Huston, ex-sheriff of Will county and a widely-known man, to commit suicide at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago. Provision has been made by the post office department for a five-cent postal rate on letters to nearly every foreign country, effective January 1.

Thirty-five of the forty-two children in the Ayer home for young women and children at Lowell, Mass., have scarlet fever. Thomas James, of Kentucky, betrayed a young woman named Fultz and killed three of her relatives who attempted to force a settlement.

Robbers held up a Texas & Pacific train near Fort Worth, Tex., and stole \$140,000 from the express cars. The navy department has accepted the cruiser Minneapolis and ordered the payment of \$416,000, the premium she earned.

Miss Josephine Brand, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., was robbed of \$10,500 on the streets of Cincinnati, O. Paul Fierbacher, a German boy of Guthrie, O. T., has invented a railroad tie for which he has been offered \$50,000.

Ross Keyson, his wife and their 3-year-old daughter were fatally burned by gasoline at their home near Lowell, Mich. The Exchange bank at Goodland, Kan., closed its doors with liabilities of over \$30,000.

Fires in the Texas panhandle swept northwesterly and southeasterly until about 25,000 square miles of land were burned over. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Leon Abbott, four times elected governor of New Jersey, died at his residence in Jersey City from diabetes, aged 58 years. Oden Bowie, ex-governor of Maryland and a prominent figure in war times, died at his home in Bowie.

Ex-congressman Daniel W. Connelley died at his home in Scranton, Pa., after a brief illness. John Gary Evans was inaugurated governor of South Carolina. Kolb, who claims to be governor of Alabama, issued an address to his followers in which he urges them to refuse the payment of taxes.

David Joyce, the Clinton (Ia.) lumber king, died in Minneapolis from paralysis, aged 69 years. By the official compilation of the vote in Illinois Wulff, for treasurer, is shown to have a plurality of 133,427. The official count in Tennessee gives Evans (rep.) for governor \$41 plurality.

E. H. Stroble, minister to Ecuador, was nominated by the president for the Chilean mission, made vacant by J. D. Porter's resignation. Miss Annie Grace Lippincott, daughter of "Grace Greenwood," the author, and Herbert Hall Winslow, the dramatist, were married in Washington.

Andrew J. Campbell, congressman-elect of the Tenth New York district, died at his home in New York city of Bright's disease, aged 66 years. Capt. John Phidogen, the millionaire capitalist and vessel owner, died at his home in Detroit, aged 66 years.

Mark Robert Harrison, the celebrated artist who painted "The Death of Abel," died at his home in Fond du Lac, Wis., aged 76. FOREIGN.

Japan was said to be willing to accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, but would increase the sum if the war was prolonged. The American ship Richard Parsons was wrecked on the coast of Mindora and six of the crew were drowned.

King Humbert opened the Italian parliament and expressed confidence in the maintenance of peace. Twenty Armenian refugees who reached Athens confirmed published reports of the atrocities committed by the Kurds.

Japan notified China that she would not entertain further peace proposals unless presented by a regularly accredited ambassador. At Hull, Quebec, four men and a boy were killed and several other persons injured by an explosion of dynamite.

Victoria Vokes, the last member of the famous Vokes family of actors and actresses, died in London. Consular reports indicate that the production of wheat in the Argentine Republic is enormous and will keep prices down.

China has decided to send a representative direct to Japan to arrange the terms of peace. LATER.

The United States senate was not in session on the 7th. In the house the greater portion of the session was devoted to a continuation of the discussion on the bill to amend the interstate commerce act as to permit railroad companies to pool their earnings.

Five men were fatally and one seriously injured at Boston, Mass., by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. There were 285 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 7th, against 289 the week previous and 285 in the corresponding time in 1893.

Charles F. Howarth was hanged at Rawlins, Wyo., for murdering Charles Horn last New Year's eve at Dixon during a quarrel about a dissolute woman. Shelby & Soaper, proprietors of the Henderson (Ky.) hominy mill, failed for \$100,000.

The official canvass of the vote in Wisconsin shows that it was 375,449, the largest ever cast in the state by 8,865 ballots. Upham (rep.) has a plurality for governor of 53,900, and a majority over all the other candidates of 17,056.

Ambassador Runyon states that Americans sojourning in Germany must exhibit passports in order to remain there. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the famous French engineer and builder of the Suez canal, died at the Lachenale, near Vannes, in the department of L'Indre, France, aged 84 years.

The Roman Catholics in Archbishop Ireland's diocese were being permitted to join any secret society excepting the free masons. Claus Spreckels has purchased 40,000 acres of sugar land and a town and railroad in southern California.

President Cleveland cabled the American delegate at Constantinople directing him to investigate the Armenian outrages. Forged American school bonds to a large extent were found to have been floated in England and Ireland.

The annual report of the national home for disabled soldiers states that more veterans applied for admission during the year than could be accommodated. The aggregate average number kept was 70,162, and the whole number cared for during the year was 85,564. The annual cost of the maintenance of each man was \$127.45, a decrease from the previous year of \$18.50; the deaths were 1,050, an increase of 30.

THE GAVEL FALLS.

Opening of the Short Session of the Fifty-Third Congress.

Crisp Calls the Lower House to Order—The President's Message Received—Vice President Stevenson Calls to Order the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The opening of the second session of the Fifty-third congress made the capitol building a center of interest Monday. At just the hour of noon Speaker Crisp entered and the fall of his gavel was the signal that congress was in session.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Bagby, chaplain of the house. The roll call developed the presence of 216 members. Several members elected to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation were sworn in.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) a committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Holman and Mr. Reed, was appointed to join a similar committee from the senate and inform the president that a quorum of both houses was present and congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make.

Several other resolutions, fixing the hour of meeting, etc., were adopted. At 12:30 the house took a recess until 1 p. m., to await the president's message.

House Hears the Message.—It was 1:37 before the rotund figure and solemn face of Maj. Pruden, the president's assistant secretary, appeared as evidence that the annual message had arrived.

The reading of the president's message was concluded at 3:15 p. m. The death of Mr. M. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was announced, and the house thereupon, at 3:18 p. m., adjourned.

Proceedings in the Senate.—Promptly at 12 o'clock Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order and Chaplain Milburn, in eloquent terms, offered the opening prayer.

Mr. Harris (dem., Tenn.) offered the customary resolution asking that a committee be named for the notification of the president that the senate was in session and ready to receive such communications as he might wish to make.

On the adoption of the resolution the presiding officer named Messrs. Harris (dem., Tenn.) and Manderson (rep., Neb.) as the committee. At the close of the second recess a report was made by Mr. Harris, from the committee to wait on the president, and immediately thereafter Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, delivered the president's annual message, which was thereupon read by Mr. Cox, secretary of the senate.

After the reading of the message resolutions were offered on various subjects, including the alleged Armenian outrage, the surrender of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and the election of United States senators by the people. The senate adjourned at 4 p. m. Seventy senators were present.

PEACE PREVAILED.—Gov. Oates, of Alabama, Seated—Kolb's Threats Not Carried Out.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 4.—Gov. Oates was inaugurated in a peaceful manner on Saturday. Kolb's threats of going to the capitol, taking the oath and delivering an inaugural address, which gave rise to fears of trouble, perhaps bloodshed, were not carried out.

Kolb took the oath before a justice of the peace at his down-town office and proceeded with about fifty followers to the capitol, the approaches to which were guarded by militia and police. He was permitted to enter the grounds, but was denied admission to the building.

Kolb called on Gov. Jones, and was informed that no one but Gov. Oates would be allowed to enter the capitol or to speak; that if he (Kolb) undertook to deliver an inaugural address he would be arrested. Kolb with his adherents withdrew to the street where he spoke briefly from a wagon, counseling moderation and the refraining from any violent actions.

Half an hour later Gov. Oates took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Birkell, and delivered his inaugural address, in which he stated that he believed he had been honestly elected, or he would not have accepted the office.

MONEY TO RUN GOVERNMENT.—Secretary Carlisle Figures Out That \$410,435,079 Will Be Required.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The secretary of the treasury has sent to the house of representatives his estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, which aggregate \$410,435,079, as against \$411,879,941 estimated for the present fiscal year.

Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments for 1895, with comparisons with the appropriations for 1895, cents omitted:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Treasury, Executive, State, War, Navy, Interior, Post office, Agriculture, Labor, Justice, Grand totals.

AIMED AT KOLB.—Bill to Punish Usurpers Introduced in the Alabama House.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.—A bill was introduced in the house by Representative Knight, of Hale, which is intended to prevent all possible danger of a dual government. The bill makes it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to take the oath of office and attempt to discharge the duties of such office without first having been declared elected thereto by the person or body having authority to so declare the result. A heavy penalty is attached.

NO CHANGE IN TRADE.

Temporary Activity Caused by Holiday Traffic—Future Hopeful.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "It is difficult to detect any change in current business. Prospects for business after January 1 are quite generally considered more hopeful in some branches. There are larger orders and the west-bound shipments of merchandise are larger. But the working force is naturally diminished near the end of the year and the holiday traffic brings about a temporary activity which is not of much general significance. The meeting of congress and the announcement of the new currency plan and of various bills proposed have not affected the situation perceptibly. Payments for bonds have been completed without disturbance, but did not prevent the shipment of some gold to Europe Friday. On the whole, agricultural products are scarcely stronger, and wages of labor do not advance, but there is reason to expect the employment of a somewhat larger working force after the holidays.

The expected government report on feeding of wheat to cattle and hogs has scarcely influenced the market. It is doubted whether the estimate is more reliable than the estimate of yield of wheat and cotton, which are not regarded seriously. The receipts of wheat are larger than a year ago, and the exports smaller, but foreign accounts, particularly as to the Argentine crop, have helped an advance of 14 cents. Estimates of the winter wheat acreage indicate an increase of 1.9 per cent, with a condition somewhat better than last year.

Although corn receipts have been much larger than a year ago, and exports not one-sixth as large, the price has changed but little. Cotton has fallen again to 5 1/2 cents, very close to the lowest point for many years, and actual receipts from plantations are larger to date than in 1891, when the crop was over 500,000 bales. Neither cotton nor wheat shows indications as yet of more than an average consumption.

The iron industry seems to have distinctly brighter prospects at Chicago, where pig iron is firm and bar in larger demand. Orders for freight cars. But Bessemer iron has sold at \$19 1/2 at Pittsburgh, steel rails have been reduced to \$22 there, and wire rods and nails are weaker. Comparison of prices made at the east show the lowest average yet recorded, taking prices of October, 1890, as 100, quotations have fallen to 56.7, and are so far shaded that substantially half the price has been cut off within four years.

Heavy sales of shoes during the past two months at prices said to be 5 to 7 1/2 cents lower than recent prices of leather warrant, cause a general effort for an advance, and some jobbers have conceded 2 1/2 cents on women's grain and but shoes; but others protest that no advance is possible and cut down or withdraw their orders. The orders for next season are quite encouraging as to quantity, but it is claimed that few can be filled at a profit.

The wool manufacture, judging from sales at the three chief markets since August 1, has been doing 2 per cent more than last year, but 2 1/2 per cent less than in 1892, and the average of 104 quantities of wool quoted by Coates Bros. is 13.76c, the lowest ever known, 14 per cent lower than last year and 30 per cent lower than in 1892.

The liabilities in failures for the last week of November were \$2,038,407, against \$2,664,476 for the same week last year. The increase was wholly in manufacturing liabilities, \$427,944, against \$1,675,927 last year, while trading liabilities were \$1,567,348, against \$1,208,449 last year. For the four weeks of November the aggregate was \$10,351,873, against \$20,941,621 last year. The failures this week have been 385 in the United States, against 385 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 42 last year.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.—Terms Upon Which the United States Will Aid an Investigation.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The Sultan on Thursday dispatched an invitation to the president of the United States to participate through a representative in a mixed commission of the powers to visit Armenia and investigate conditions there. President Cleveland declined the invitation but intimated a willingness to permit an American representative to accompany the proposed commission in an independent capacity. The sultan thereupon cabled to the president inviting the appointment of such a representative and has learned that the United States would accept the modified invitation.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Daily News says that Milo A. Jewett, United States consul in Sivas, has been instructed from Washington to attend the commission of inquiry in Armenia, while maintaining a strictly independent attitude toward representatives of European powers.

BIG VOTE IN WISCONSIN.—Upham's Plurality, 53,900—The Total Vote Was 375,449.—MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—A remarkable fact in connection with the recent election, as developed by the official canvass of the votes, is that there were no stay-at-home voters in Wisconsin, the aggregate vote polled being larger than ever before in the history of the state. The total vote is 375,449, or 3,898 greater than at the presidential election two years ago. Upham's plurality for governor is 53,900 and his majority over all the other candidates 17,056. The people's party on the vote for governor gained 15,994 over the vote two years ago, getting 25,604 this year. The prohibitionists, with 11,240 this year, lost 2,025 from their vote two years ago.

MISS GING'S MURDER.—One of the Hayward Brothers Said to Have Confessed—More Arrests.—CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A late dispatch from Minneapolis says that Adry Hayward has confessed that his brother approached him at various times and broached the scheme of killing Miss Ging to him. Adry said he attempted to prevent it, and had told L. M. Stewart. Stewart wrote to the officials. Being confronted with this letter, Adry confessed. Claus A. Bixby, engineer at the Ozark apartment house, of which Harry T. Hayward was manager and where Miss Ging boarded, and Ole Erickson, der arrest charged with complicity in the murder. It is now believed all the principals and accessories to the crime are in jail.

Death of a Noted Surgeon.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Medical Director John Mills Browne, United States navy, retired, died at his apartments at the Portland hotel in this city Friday night. He was stricken with paralysis Wednesday morning and never rallied. Dr. Browne attained the grade of surgeon general of the navy with the relative rank of commodore, but he is best known as the surgeon of the Kearsarge in her victorious battle with the confederate ram Alabama. He wrote the account of the battle for the Century magazine's war series. He was 73 years old.

OLNEY'S REPORT.

The Attorney General Tells of the Operations of His Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The topics—the Pullman strike, the commonwealths and the Supreme Court—claim particular attention in the annual report of Attorney General Olney. "It is not germane to this report," he says, "to consider the origin or the merits of the labor disturbance which has passed into history under the name of the 'Pullman strike.' The relation to it of the department of justice was indirect and arose only when the railroads of the country became involved and the passage of the United States mails and the movements of interstate commerce were interfered with."

The attorney general then tells how information concerning interference with the mails at various points and requests for immediate action by his department for the relief of the mail service and punishment of all engaged in its obstruction, were presented to him by the post office department. He also details his instructions to United States attorneys to use all legal means to prevent obstruction to the carrying of the mails, to issue warrants or other processes against persons engaged in such obstructions, and commanding the United States marshals to execute the same, employing such deputy marshals or such posse as might be necessary. Chicago being the center of the trouble, the loss of the very necessities of life threatened, the most vigorous use of legal weapons at the command of the government was, the report says, justified. "Accordingly, the United States attorneys at Chicago were directed to at once begin proceedings in equity in the United States court against Debs and his associates and all others promoting and participating in the strike, and if possible to procure injunctions against the defendants restraining them from all interference with trains carrying the United States mails or engaged in interstate commerce. It follows the strike in its several phases, the presence of troops to enforce the order of the courts and concludes:

"The strike at Chicago, so far as it involved the obstruction of United States mails and the paralysis of interstate commerce, was practically broken when the United States troops reached that city, and being broken at Chicago, was in reality broken everywhere else. It was at once realized that it necessarily antagonized the laws of the United States, and therefore must fall unless the power behind it was stronger than the whole power of the federal government."

It is not usually considered fortunate for property to be in the hands of receivers, but that fact made it easier for the United States government to deal with the "commonwealths of Christ." "This doctrine of the courts attorney general, 'became involved because the railroad properties seized were in the hands of receivers appointed by the federal courts, and because the courts had once issued decrees for the protection of the receivers and their property and directed the United States marshals to execute them. In very many instances the marshals found themselves unable to execute such orders by any force of special deputies or any posse at their command. This inability was due to various causes—to the large numbers of lawless persons who took sympathy with them, to the sparsely settled communities traversed by the railroad lines implicated, and to the absence of any organized state militia."

"Upon evidence of such inability being furnished, the matter was called to the attention of the president, with the request that the orders and processes of the court might be enforced by such military force as was necessary. The request was granted, and the troops being used in each case not as a posse comitatus under the command of the marshal, but as an independent instrumentality, acting under the immediate direct command of the president through the army officer personally in command."

"By this means the perils of a grave situation were averted, widespread lawlessness was checked in its initial stages, the protection of property was prevented and large numbers of persons—offenders not so much from vicious intent as from actual and threatened want and suffering—were saved the consequences of serious crimes and escaped with only moderate penalties."

The business methods and arduous labors of the members of the supreme court were in a well merited compliment, the attorney general stating that at the close of its term for the year 1890 the court had 1,800 cases on its docket, of which 1,177 were cases previously docketed, while 623 had been docketed at that term. At the close of its term for the year 1893 on the other hand, the cases on its docket numbered 1,214, of which 964 were cases previously docketed, while only 250 were docketed during that term.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.—Its Explosion at Various Places Causes Several Deaths.—HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 8.—The second terrible dynamite explosion in less than a month happened in the Flint creek sewer here Tuesday morning. Two men were fatally injured while three others were so badly hurt they will not recover for some time. The fatally injured are Henry Bain and Fred Stalder. Seriously hurt: John Freehafer, Thomas Jones and Emmet First.

The employes on the new sewer had just gone to work. Bain and Stalder were picking out stones from the trench when one of their picks struck a dynamite cartridge that had not exploded when the blasting was done. When the pick struck the cap the dynamite exploded.

Bain's eyes were blown out, his face torn to pieces and two large holes made in his skull. Stalder was not so badly mutilated. John Freehafer was working 6 feet from the blast and was dashed against the side of the sewer and badly cut about the face and arms. Thomas Jones, engineer, was standing directly above the blast, but miraculously escaped with several bad cuts. Emmet First also had his face cut but not seriously. Bain and Stalder were carried into neighboring houses and a number of surgeons attended them, but they cannot recover. Stalder has a large family. The disaster occurred about one square from the scene of the explosion three weeks ago, where three men were killed. It was in the same sewer, the contractors being Henry Kefer, of this city, and Henry S. Hallwood, of Columbus, O.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 5.—A dynamite explosion occurred at Hull, Que., near Ottawa, Tuesday. Three men and a boy were killed and several were wounded. The dead are: N. Martin, aged 36; Henry Lamarche, aged 43; T. S. Eguin, aged 58; C. Barbeau, 10 years old.

FOOD FOR FLAMES.—Fire Sweeps Through the Kankakee Marshes—Much Destruction.—LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 5.—The Kankakee marshes, extending over miles of territory, are on fire and the loss to farmers will be many thousands of dollars. The flames are sweeping across La Porte and Porter counties, destroying everything in their path. Only the utmost watchfulness and desperate fighting have saved several villages from destruction. Hay is stacked in immense quantities in the Kankakee region and the loss is beyond estimate.