

UNREST IN FRANCE.

EFFECTS FROM THE CABINET CRISIS.

Resignation of the President Said to be Part of Premier Bourgeois' Plan—The Socialist Party Actively at Work to Further the Plan—President Confers With Leaders.

The French Cabinet Crisis.

Paris, April 25.—It is feared that the present cabinet crisis may have serious effects upon the political fabric for it seems probable that a presidential crisis will ensue. In fact it has been argued by some of the deputies that the resignation of the President by M. Faure is a part of M. Bourgeois' plans. The two chambers would have to meet as the national assembly to elect a new president. M. Bourgeois believes that he could control the national assembly as one body, though as two chambers, the Senate is against him. He would, it is said, endeavor to secure amendments to the constitution from the national assembly which would put the cabinet beyond fear of harm from the Senate alone and make it accountable to the deputies, after which M. Faure would be re-elected president and M. Bourgeois reappointed premier, would be secure in his lease of power.

The Socialist group of the Republican party has issued a manifesto calling upon citizens and workmen to utilize their rights of universal suffrage in the coming municipal elections so as to establish the popular power in the municipalities, and spread the Socialist spirit in the municipalities. This is preliminary to securing the election of senators. By giving up office, Mr. Bourgeois goes to these elections with the plea that the Senate opposed and overthrew his cabinet because of its Socialist tendencies, and he hopes thus to rally a large Socialist vote in the municipal elections.

President Faure conferred with M. Loubet, Brisson, Peytral, Poincare, Bourgeois, Sarrien, Leroyer and Meunier. According to the Gaulois, the new premier, whoever he may be, will appear in the chamber with an absolute decree in his pocket. The Gaulois says: "As a result of the experiment with a radical cabinet, President Faure has resolved to take a determined stand upon the constitutional ground and will pursue a line of conduct in opposition to Socialist reaction."

INDIAN BILL PASSED.

Senator Vest Denounces the Lawlessness in the Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Lawless conditions in the Indian Territory were vehemently denounced in the Senate yesterday during the course of the debate on the Indian bill. The particular provision under consideration was Mr. Platt's amendment extending the services of the Dawes commission with a view to the making of a roll of the Cherokee and kindred nations. The commission is given directions toward terminating the tribal relations of the Indians and dividing their lands in severalty.

The debate was protracted. In the course of it Mr. Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, spoke of the conditions in the Indian Territory as constituting a national pest house and a nuisance, a harbor of refuge for criminals, depreciating property in adjoining states one-third.

After further debate, the presiding officer ruled the entire amendment out of the point of order made by Mr. Pittsall, Democrat, of Mississippi, at it contemplated "general legislation."

Several minor amendments were made to the bill, the most important being the insertion of the item of \$1,600,000 for payment of the Cherokee outlet fund, which had been struck out by the committee. The Indian appropriation bill as thus amended, was then passed. The sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up with the agreement that it should not displace, except temporarily, the bond resolution.

Messrs. Pettigrew, Teller and Cockrell were named for conferees on the Indian bill.

NO VENEZUELAN CRISIS.

Negotiations Between the Countries for General Arbitration Progressing.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The report that the Venezuelan question had again reached a critical stage owing to inaction amounting to terminating negotiations, has developed two facts which are stated positively that the United States government has not offered or suggested a withdrawal of the present Venezuelan commission and that negotiations toward general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain are proceeding satisfactorily, although there has been little progress as yet toward having the Venezuela dispute included in the general scope of the arbitration.

Tributes to Leon Say's Memory.

Paris, April 25.—The funeral of M. Leon Say, the distinguished political economist, took place yesterday and was remarkable for its simplicity, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. The ceremony, however, was attended by most of the ministers, many senators and deputies, a deputation from the academy, deputations from a number of the leading societies of France and a number of well known financiers, including Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.

The Michigan Ex-Governor Who Secured the Cherokee Strip Opening.

DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—David H. Jerome, eighteenth governor of this state, died at Watkins Glen, N. Y., last night after a long illness. He was born here in 1829 and was raised here.

In 1869 Mr. Jerome was appointed first member of the Cherokee commission to negotiate with the Indians for the opening of the wild lands in the Territory. The commission succeeded in acquiring 15,500,000 acres for white settlers, including the Cherokee strip, all of which were added to Oklahoma.

CONFERENCE CLOSED.

International Arbitration Men Complete Their Business.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The conference for international arbitration, which has been a very harmonious one, closed last night with a mass meeting in Allen's opera house, in the course of which President Eliot, of Harvard, severely arraigned the foreign policy of President Cleveland and his fellow townsman, Secretary Olney. The personalities, which President Eliot uttered in cool, measured terms, were so pointed that they incited a decided sensation.

Some applause followed these remarks, but there was great applause when Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, who spoke next, began: "I am not here to blame the President or Congress. I don't believe it is our purpose or our right to blame either of them. But we, as American citizens, are free to say that it is a pity that things are as they are, compelling the President and Congress to talk of war with another civilized nation."

The report of the committee on resolutions and a general discussion thereon was the business of the afternoon session. President Angel of the University of Michigan presented the report, which, after a lengthy preamble, resolves:

First—That in the judgment of this conference, religion, humanity and justice, as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

A. P. A. FIGHT BLAND.

His Wife a Catholic, Which Prompts the Opposition.

St. Louis, Mo., April 25.—Every indication points to a bitter fight on "Silver Dick" Bland in the event of an effort being made in the Chicago convention to nominate him for the presidency of the United States. It has leaked out that Mrs. Bland is a devout member of the Catholic Church, and has raised her children in that faith. The opposition to the nomination of the great 16 to 1 silver apostle will come from the members of the A. P. A. Bland is not a member of the church, and is inclined to be liberal in his views of religion. An authoritative announcement that the A. P. A. would fight Bland's nomination and election was given to a reporter by Judge Stevens, State president of the order for Missouri, and member of the national executive board.

B. & O. SHORTAGE.

Three and One-Half Million Dollars Spent for Political Purposes.

NEW YORK, April 25.—It is asserted that the books of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway show that \$3,500,000 has been taken from the treasury and spent for political purposes. It is proposed to find out who got the money. To do this it is stated that it will be necessary to investigate the matter of the construction of the Philadelphia division of the road, the cost of which has never been made known to the general stockholders, but which has been variously estimated from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and it is predicted that when the report of the manner in which the Baltimore and Ohio obtained an entrance into Philadelphia is made known some very prominent politicians of that city will be now directing the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio had never reached that position.

BOOTH-TUCKER SLUMMING.

The Distinguished Salvationist Knocks Out Two Bowery Toughs.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army went "slumming" on the East Side with one companion Wednesday night. They were partially disguised by shabby apparel. Early yesterday morning they entered a Bowery "barracks" where 100 hammocks were swung in a comparatively small room, engaged accommodations for the night and were soon asleep.

The commander disturbed the other inmates by his snoring and was prodded with a pin by one of them. The distinguished Salvationist retaliated with a blow and a fight followed in which two of the boweryites were knocked out. The commander's prowess won the admiration of the spectators and a general reconciliation and handshaking concluded the incident.

Bimetallism Conference.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—The advocates of bimetallism of various nations in conference here have passed a resolution favoring the discussion in the French and German parliaments of similar resolutions to those which have been introduced in the Belgian and English parliaments. The conference closed by adopting the proposal of M. Beernaert, the Belgian Secretary of state, that the congress should be declared permanent until the question of bimetallism should be solved.

A Christian Governor Called For.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—In view of the appointment of a Mussulman governor of Zeitoun, the ambassadors of the powers have formerly demanded that the Turkish government respect its engagements and appoint a Christian governor.

Minister Willis Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Albert S. Willis, minister from this country to the Hawaiian Islands, arrived from Honolulu yesterday. He says that he is in ill health and with his family will go to his old home in Louisville to spend his three months leave of absence. He denies absolutely the stories that he is persona non grata with the Hawaiian people or government. Mr. Willis declares that he has received nothing but kindness from the Hawaiians, and declares positively that he will return to his post at Honolulu at the expiration of his furlough.

QUAY'S A CANDIDATE.

FRIENDS WILL BOOST HIM FOR PRESIDENT.

He is the Favorite Son of Pennsylvania Republicans—Denominated a Type of American Citizen, Soldier and Statesman—International Bimetallism Favored—St. Louis Delegates.

Quay is in the Field.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 24.—Senator Quay left for Washington at 9:40 this morning, resisting the importunities of his friends that he remain until after the Republican State convention. While he was here he was continually besieged by visitors and it was necessary for him to hide himself in order to obtain rest. His action in deciding to succeed himself as state chairman robbed to-day's convention of much of its interest. It is generally believed, however, that he will relinquish the chairmanship after the national convention.

There was nothing for Mr. Quay to do, for the delegates held a caucus last night and agreed upon the lists of names as follows: Delegates at large, Governor Hastings, James Elverson, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer; E. J. Torrence of Pittsburgh; James G. Beacom of Greensburg; the Rev. Dr. T. L. Flood of Meadville; Joseph Bosler of Montgomery county; William M. Griest of Lancaster; F. H. Barker of Ebensburg. All of the men slated for delegates to the St. Louis convention are friendly to Senator Quay's Presidential aspirations.

The delegates were slow in gathering and it was not until 10:35 o'clock that the representative of Mr. Quay called the convention to order. Two conspicuous absentees were David Martin and State Senator Charles A. Porter of Philadelphia, who had been prominent figures at Republican gatherings for more than twenty years.

After permanent organization had been perfected, the resolutions committee reported the platform, which opens as follows: "For fidelity to the principles of Republicanism, Pennsylvania holds the first rank among all the States. Year after year it has returned great majorities for the candidates of that party, with no selfish demands for recognition of any of its own citizens as a national candidate. The time has come when the State which has so long and faithfully led the Republican column may justly and properly submit its own preference for the Republican nomination for the presidency. In the presentation of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, the Republicans not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the entire Union, will recognize one of their foremost leaders, who in council and brilliant and able in action, at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier and statesman."

The resolutions declare for a protective tariff and reciprocity, protection for American shipping, praise the financial legislation of the Republican party and continue: "Faithful to its record, believing that the people are entitled to the use of the best money and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the nation, the Republican party favors international bimetallism, and until that can be established by general agreement, demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value."

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

No Appropriations to Be Made After July 1, 1898.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate disposed of the sectarian school question by adopting a compromise framed by Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The Indian bill, as it came from the House, provided that "no money herein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools." This provision is struck out by the Cockrell amendment as adopted and it is declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriation for sectarian schools after July 1, 1898, thus giving two years for the abandonment of sectarian schools, instead of an immediate abandonment. The amendment was adopted by the decisive vote of 38 to 24. The Indian bill was not completed when the Senate adjourned.

The details of the vote are as follows: Yeas—Republicans: Carter, Chandler, Elkins, Hansbrough, Hawley, McMillan, Mantle, Nelson, Pettigrew, Sewall and Sherman—11. Democrats: Bacon, Bate, Blackburn, Brice, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gordon, Gray, Hill, Jones of Arkansas, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Koach, Smith, Turpe, Vest, Vilas, Walthall, White—23. Populists: Allen, Kyle—2. Nays—Republican: Allison, Brown, Burrows, Cannon, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Frue, Gallinger, Gear, Lodge, McBridge, Mitchell of Oregon, Perkins, Platt, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—21. Democrats: George—1. Populists: Peffer, Stewart—2.

Relief For Quantrell Victims' Heirs.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House military affairs committee has recommended the passage of a bill for the relief of the heirs of recruits who were killed by Quantrell's band, who were men numbered seventeen. The report of Major Beam, the recruiting officer, tells the story of the massacre.

Cared for by Julia Marlowe.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—John Brough, the shoemaker who claims Actress Julia Marlowe-Taber as his daughter, is now in Cincinnati living in comfort. During the last visit of Julia Marlowe-Taber to St. Louis a local paper published an account of the career of the old man. At the close of the week a well dressed man appeared at his place and not long afterward, it is said, bundles of clothing, a new crutch and other articles arrived for him. Soon afterwards he said that he was going to his former home in Cincinnati and left the city.

BELLIGERENT CONGRESSMEN.

Representatives Hall of Missouri and Money of Mississippi Have a Lively Encounter.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Congressman Money, Democrat, Senator-elect from Mississippi, and Congressman Hall, Democrat, of Missouri, had a personal encounter in the room of the committee on naval affairs to-day and Mr. Money was hit in the face by Mr. Hall and was then struck by an inkwell hurled by the Missourian and badly cut on the head. Mr. Hall was not touched. Mr. Money and Mr. Hall are both members of the naval committee, but the committee was not in session at the time.

Felix McCloskey, the messenger of the committee, was standing at the door, heard the two members talking rather loudly and then heard Mr. Hall say: "I'll allow no man to call me a liar."

Then McCloskey saw the Missourian reach over and plant his fist in Mr. Money's face, staggering him and raising a lump.

Mr. Hall is a man of large stature, standing six feet two and weighing 250 pounds. Mr. Money is also tall, but rather slender in build, and no match for his opponent physically.

Before Mr. Money could recover himself, Mr. Hall seized a large glass ink well from the table and hurled it at his opponent. The latter, already dazed, could not dodge the missile, and it struck him behind the ear, cutting an ugly gash, and he fell back against the wall.

At this juncture McCloskey, who had been making his way toward the door, stepped between the two belligerent congressmen, crowded between them and prevented further onslaughts, but Mr. Hall with difficulty repressed from continuing the assault.

Mr. Money stood against the wall, faint from loss of blood, which was streaming down his neck from the wound in his head. He was hurriedly taken to a committee room on the floor below, while Mr. Hall walked calmly along the corridor to the hall of the House.

The blood from Mr. Money's wound dropped on the marble floor as he was half carried down the steps, and a great crowd immediately congregated and there was much excitement. The details of the cause of the encounter were hard to obtain. Mr. Hall, when seen immediately after the fight, said that he did not desire to make a statement. "It was a personal matter," said he, "and I do not desire to say anything. I do not suppose Mr. Money, either, will dare to make a statement. Mr. Wilson, a member of the sub-committee, was present."

From others who were in the room it was learned that Hall and Money were arguing earnestly on the naval restoration bill, in which Hall is considerably interested, as to the proper ranking in naval circles, and after Hall had delivered himself of an opinion he was heatedly replied to, whereupon he said that many of those who were opposed to the bill did not believe in the views they advocated. This angered Mr. Money, and taking the remark as a personal insult he called Mr. Hall a "d—liar." Then the fracas followed.

The occupants of the room, knowing the shooting proclivities of the Money family, expected to see him draw a revolver, but he was probably too much stunned by the blow to collect his senses before friends had him in his charge.

Further trouble between the two men is expected, for the reputation of the Money family is that no one of its members ever allowed a blow or an insult to go unresented.

A friend of Mr. Money who was in the room said: "Mr. Money was looking over his mail when Hall entered and began discussing a bill before the committee relating to the rank of naval engineers. Mr. Money took part in the discussion, and though his voice was pitched as it usually is in controversial tone, he was in nowise excited. Mr. Money made a statement that the surgeons were after both rank and command. 'No,' he added, smilingly, 'I take that back; not command, but rank.' Any man who says that," said Mr. Hall, angrily, "says what is not true." You are a d—liar," retorted Mr. Money, partly rising from his chair. Mr. Money rose to his feet and Mr. Hall grabbed an ink well and hurled it at him. The blow behind the ear staggered him. Mr. Money, though staggered, also clutched an ink well and let it drive at Mr. Hall's head, but the Missourian dodged and the missile flew harmlessly by and struck the wall opposite. Had it struck Mr. Hall I believe it would have brained him. The two men then made for each other. Both of them made motions as if to draw their weapons. Mr. Wilson of New York, a member of the naval committee, who was present with the messenger and clerk, then rushed between the men and prevented further trouble."

ADJOURNING IN MAY.

Republican Senators Anxious to Get Through With Work.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Republican Senators held a brief caucus to-day for an exchange of views on the subject of final adjournment and order of business before adjournment. Mr. Chandler suggested that adjournment ought to be possible by May 13, and was supported in this opinion by an almost unanimous vote of the caucus.

French Cabinet Falls.

The Premier Announces the Submission of the Ministers to the Senate.

PARIS, April 24.—The resignation of the Bourgeois ministry was announced by the premier immediately upon the reconvening of the chamber of deputies to-day. He read a statement contesting the right of the senate to overthrow a ministry or to be the sole interpreter of the constitution, but he added that, in view of the impossibility of securing proper military relief for Madagascar, the cabinet was compelled to resign.

HOT CAMPAIGN BEGUN

DEMOCRATIC SOUND MONEY MEN ACTIVE.

Indiana, Ohio and Illinois Not Sold for Silver—Goody Portion of the Delegates From Each State Believed to be in Accord With the Administration—Some of the Missouri Delegates Acknowledged to be Against the Cleveland Regime.

Sound Money Men Busy.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Democratic sound money bureau, recently opened here, has received most encouraging advices from Democratic leaders of sound judgment, and, basing their estimates on these reports, the managers of the bureau claim that the sound money men will have at least twenty delegates from Ohio, twelve from Indiana and sixteen from Illinois. Until now the sound money men have in their estimates of probable strength in the convention exceeded Illinois and Indiana entire to the free silver side. One of the most interesting bits of information given out by the sound money men is that four of the Missouri district delegates elected at Sedalia are not of the radical 16 to 1 order, but are conservative, and will be ready to meet the sound money side in a compromise.

Senator Brice announced yesterday that he proposed to go to the Chicago convention to fight the free silver men of Ohio.

While Senator Gorman still proposes to remain away from the convention, there is a very general belief that ex-Secretary Whitney has, like Senator Brice, been prevailed upon to attend.

Not only is the administration bringing into line the best and strongest sound money Democrats, but other plans are being laid. It now appears that Secretary Carlisle's trip to Chicago was not so much to deliver a speech as to organize a campaign against the silver movement in that State, which up to that time had been moving forward without apparent let or hindrance. A committee of 100 Democrats has been formed, with Mayor Hopkins of Chicago at its head, and this committee is already actively at work checking the silver forces.

Senator Lindsay's mission to Kentucky is also said to have no other object in view than an arrangement with the Blackburn forces in that State whereby harmony is to be secured and Blackburn returned to the Senate if the State Democratic convention will send anti-silver men to the national convention.

TWO PENSION BILLS.

Which Cleveland Sat Down Upon With Crushing Weight.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate vetoes of two Senate pension bills. The first was that of Charles E. Jones, a photographer, which attracted considerable attention in the House. It is as follows: "To the Senate: I return herewith without my approval Senate bill No. 249, entitled, An act to grant a pension to Charles E. Jones. The beneficiary named in this bill was a photographer who accompanied one of the regiments of the union army during the war of the rebellion. He was injured, apparently not very seriously, while taking photographs and where no battle was in actual progress. He was not enlisted and was in no manner in the military service of the United States. Aside from the question as to whether his present sad condition is attributable to the injury sustained, it seems to me the extension of pension relief to such cases would open the door to legislation hard to justify and impossible to refrain from abuse—Grover Cleveland."

The other veto was in that of the bill for a pension to Nancy G. Allabach, widow of Peter H. Allabach, who served in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. The President calls attention to the fact that Allabach made no application for pension on account of disabilities during his life and continues: "It is not now claimed that he was in the least disabled as an incident of his military service, nor is it alleged that his death, which occurred nearly twenty years after his discharge from the army, was in any degree related to such service." He says the widow was pensioned after her husband's death as the widow of a Mexican soldier, and that her case falls under the general act of 1890. "If it is proposed, however," he continues, "by the special act under consideration, to give this widow a pension of \$30 a month, without the least suggestion of the death or disability of her husband having been caused by his military service, and solely so far as discoverable, upon the ground that she is poor and needs the money. Her condition is precisely covered by existing laws and if a precedent is to be established by the legislation proposed, I do not see how the same relief as is contained in this bill can be denied to the many thousands of widows who are in a similar situation and are not on the pension rolls under general laws."

Bill to Tax Impure Beer.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In line with the recent legislation against adulteration of food and drinks, Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin has introduced a bill in the House which is of special interest to the manufacturers and consumers of beer. The House committee on ways and means will have charge of the bill. It is a measure which provides for defiling beer as an article manufactured of malt, hops and water solely, and additional taxes are imposed on any article sold as beer, in the composition of which glucose, fusel oil or drugs appear. Manufacturers of pure beer are said to be in favor of the legislation, believing it would be beneficial to trade in honest goods.

Duelling in Germany Must Stop.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Reichstag has unanimously adopted Herr Adt's motion calling upon the Federal government to energetically combat with all the means in its power the illegal practice of duelling.

COBB UNSEATED.

Fifth Alabama District to Be Represented by a Populist.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House yesterday unseated James E. Cobb, Democrat, representing the Fifth Alabama district, and voted 121-45 to seat Albert T. Goodwin, Populist, but the point of no quorum being made, the House adjourned with the final vote still pending.

Five Republicans voted with the Democrats to recommit the case with instructions to the committee to permit the contestant to offer testimony in rebuttal. Mr. Cobb had 598 majority on the face of the returns, but the majority found extensive frauds in the district, which reduced Mr. Cobb's vote and gave the contestant 2,390 majority.

The minority claimed that no opportunity was given to submit evidence in rebuttal, and that fraud was presumed, not proven. Mr. Cobb had been a member of the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. He was unseated by the Fifty-first House.

LEGAL CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Army of Lawyers Interested in the Western Cherokee Settlement to Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate spent the day on the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. The sectarian school question was taken up late in the day and brought out animated debate, Senators Gallinger, Thurston and Teller opposing, and Senators Gray and Clegg supporting the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell, extending for two years the time for the entire abandonment of sectarian Indian schools. Final action on the question was not reached. Most of the day was given to the contest against legal claims in connection with the Western Cherokee settlement, and the claims were finally agreed to.

The United Workmen Must Pay.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the case of Mrs. Emelia Zepp against the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The trial court granted Mrs. Zepp judgment for \$2,000 and interest on a benefit certificate taken out by her husband, the late Philip H. Zepp, for many years circuit clerk. The defense was that Zepp, contrary to the terms of his application for insurance, bought an interest in a saloon, after he had joined the order.

Olney and Bayard at Outs.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There has been serious friction between Secretary Olney and Ambassador Bayard over the Venezuelan boundary controversy, which now comes to light. This, it is said, is of course a nature as to strain the personal relations between the two. Ambassador Bayard held that the Monroe doctrine did not apply to the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and that Secretary Olney's attempt to give it that application was an untenable position.

Leavenworth Prison Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House judiciary committee voted to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Blue of Kansas, for the erection of a government penitentiary on the Leavenworth military reservation. The prison is to accommodate 1,200 prisoners, and is to cost \$150,000. The bill carries \$50,000 for the work in the next fiscal year.

Politics Leads to Murder.

TANGIPAHOLA, La., April 23.—Mr. A. H. Goss, the Populist-Republican candidate for coroner of this parish, was shot and instantly killed, and S. C. Hyde, a Democrat and highly respected man, was mortally wounded here yesterday. The trouble between the men grew out of politics.

The Texas G. A. R. Encampment.

DALLAS, Tex., April 23.—The eleventh annual State G. A. R. encampment began here yesterday, 3,000 veterans attending. The day was a legal holiday and the municipal officials, as well as 200 Confederate veterans participated in its observance.

Many Buildings Wrecked by Flood.

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, April 23.—The water here is now higher than during the great flood of 1865 and thirty two buildings have so far been swept away. Hundreds of families are sheltered in public buildings.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like Butter, Eggs, Hogs, etc. in OMAHA, CHICAGO, and NEW YORK.