LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, April 19 .- Senator Dolph reported favorably from the committee on public lands the bill to forfeit all lands which appertain to and are cotermius with that part of the Northern Pacific main line extending from Wallula Junction, Washington territory, to Portland, Oregon, except such of the lands as appertain to branch lines across the Cascade mountains. The bill also provides where persons are now in possession of lands under deed secured from the railroad company, they shall have the right to purchase the lands from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 acres for \$2.50 per acre. The senate remained in secret session about three hours and a half considering the Wiel and Labro Mexican treaty, and adjourned with the understanding that a vote will be taken on reassembling in the morning.

House, April 19.-Herbert, from the committee on naval affairs, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the bill to increase the naval establishment the continuing special order from Thursday, the 22d of April, until Tuesday, and political distinction, its workingmen the 27th of April, on which later day the previous question shall be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class, ordered. Lost. On motion of Dockery, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, the rules were suspended and the bill passed to extend the immediate delivery service. Its provides for this service within the carrier delivery office, and within one mile of any other office which the postmaster general may designate. On motion of McRae, from the committee on public lands, the rules were suspended and the bill passed providing for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in the state of Kansas. Richardson, from the committee on Pacific railroads, also moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad company to pay the cost of locating and surveying lands granted to that railroad. Pending action the house adjourned.

SENATE, April 20 .- Logan introduced his bill to increase the efficiency of the army with the sections stricken out which provide for an increase of the number of men, relating to the pay of chaplains and authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits of money with paymasters.

House, April 20 .- Reed, of Maine, addressing his remarks to Tucker, inquired when the Utah bill was to be reported by the judiciary committee. Tucker replied that the bill was being considered by the committee. When a determination was reached, the bill would be reported adversely or favorably. The house went into com-mittee of the whole, Wellborn in the chair, on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Smooth progress was made until an obstacle was reached in authorizing the secretary of war to accept for the United States from the Marine hospital at Erie, Pa., the title to the peninsular Presque Isle, at Erie Against this proviso, Hainmond raised the point of order that it had no place in the river and harbor bill. A number of amendments were offered and objected to, and the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, April 21 .- A resolution was offered by Gorman directing the committee on library to consider the subject of a celebration in 1889 of the centenial anniversity of the formation of the government, and in the discovery of America. All private pen

Which He Gives to Congress to Enable It to Legislate for Labor. The president on the 22d sent the follow-

THE PRESIDENT HAS A PLAN.

ing message to congress on the subject of labor troubles. To the Senate and House of Representatives: The constitution imposes on the president the duty of recommending to the consideration of congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge neces-

sary and expedient. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and a present condition thrust upon us, involving the element of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to congress legislation on this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government

the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized. and the welfare of the laboring men should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainments of social cannot justly or safely be considered as and entitled to no attention, and allowed no protests against neglect. The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensible contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist with manly courage and as right upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizens having a valuable interest in charge, and his reasonable demand should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. While the real interest of labor is not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who, under a pre text of an advocacy of the claims of labor, want only to attack the rights of capital and for selfish purposes, or for the love of

disorder, sow seeds of violence and discontent, should neither beencouraged nor concilated. Legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands orgaining partisan advantage. The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the graspng and heartless manner of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital is an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance. Though the importance of a better accord between the interests is apparent, it must be borne in mind than any effort in that direction by the federal government must be greatly limited by constitutional restriction

There are many grievances which congress by legislation cannot redress, and many conditions which cannot by such neans be reformed. I am satisfied, howver, that something may be done under ederal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the employed, and

which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country; and in my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these differences. But I suggest, instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims and after each 1892 of the four hundredth anniversary of dispute shall arise, there be created a comdission of labor, consisting of three mem bers, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when feasible, of all controversies between labor and capital. A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly im prove in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as each case of dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in question will be lacking, extreme partisanship and bias will be qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon a federal court of dnty asforeign to judicial function as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases is at least of doubtful propriety. The establishment by federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and its right to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices had relation to disturbances which interfered with transit and commerce between states, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution which gives to corgress power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among several states. And in frequent disputes between laboring men and their employers of less extent, and consequences of which are confined within state limits and threaten domestic violence. the interposition of such commission might be tendered on application of the legislaing Blaine. ture or the executive of the state under the constitutional provision which requires the general government to protect each of the states against domestic violence. If such commission were fairly organized, the risk of loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that every existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding. If the usefulness of such a comoffice. mission is doubtful because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by railroad commissions, which have been in operation in many states, which having little more than advisory power, have exerted most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests. In July, 1884, by law of congress, a bureau of labor was established, and placed in charge of a commissioner of labor, who is required to collect information on the subject of labor, its relations with capital, hours of labor, and earnings of laboring men and women, and means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The commission which I suggest could easily be engrafted upon the bureau thus already organized by the addition of two more commissioners, and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators, when necessary, between labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful. Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when necessary and desira-GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, April 22, 1886.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TORNADO. More Particularly the One Recently Oc-

curring in Minnesota.

Washington dispatch: Lieutenant Findlay, of the signal service, who has made a special study for several years past of tornadoes and cyclones, is busily engaged in gathering all the information he can with reference to the recent tornado in Minnesota. He finds its general character about the same as those which have marked a large number which he has investigated in the past few years. There have been comparatively few so far north as this in the early part of the season, but in other respects this is no exception to the general rule which seems to govern storms of this kind.

"There is one popular error," he said, talking to a correspondent on the subject, which ought to be corrected. A good many of them, for that matter; but the one of which I specially intend to speak is that which denominates storms of the kind as cyclones. They are not eyclones, but tornadoes. Cyclones always originate at sea, and cover a much greater extent of the earth's surface than do the tornadoes. yclones never occur on the land, unless it be close along the shore.'

"Have your investigations led you to any onclusions as to the means of averting or scaping from these destructive storms?" "There seems to be no means by which hey can be averted. There was a theory that if the sections where they are now so common were planted with timber, that they would not occur so often, and would not cause great damage. That is a msi taken idea. There seems to be nothing that the art of man can produce which will prevent the occurrence of these storms. The only thing that can be done is to learn how to escape from their violence." "And how is that?"

"There are two possibilities in that line. When people are sufficiently educated in the way of observing the coming storms, and the movement of the clouds accompanying them, they may learn to get out of the tornado's track before it reaches them. These storms seldom cover a wide path. They travel in a given direction from southeast to northwest, sweeping everything upon the strip over which they pass, out that strip is generally very narrow, from a few yards to a quarter of a mile. Persons who see the approach of a storm of this kind may be able to get out of the ath if they are thoroughly educated as to he signs of tornadoes. The most practical method of avoiding the loss of life and aluables, is the construction of underround apartments or "dugouts." Every nouse in the section where these tornadoes are liable to occur should be provided with underground places of this kind. There is nothing on the face of the earth that will stand these storms. Stone houses, brick iouses and frame houses are all subject to lestruction. Indeed, stone and brick iouses are more dangerous to their inhabitants than those of wood, for when they do come down, as every one must before the terrible storms why they add a greater danger to life and property than do wooden ones. The force of these storms is something wonderful. There is absolutely nothng made by the hand or man above ground that could withstand it. The Brooklyn bridge, for instance, would fall as quick a victim to a storm, such as that which visited a part of Minnesota the other day."

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES.

There are two vacancies in the Boston

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP.

The depredation claim of James Carolins, of Richardson county, amounting to \$210, has been disallowed by the secretary of the interior.

Senator Manderson presented in the senate a petition signed largely by citizens of Estelle, Hayes county, Neb., asking congress to pass the Blair educational bill. Information received from Louisiana and Mississippi shows that a combination of lumbermen from the northwest have purchased about 1,500,000 acres of the best timber land of those states in the belief that a great profit can be made now in handling southern yellow pine as in white pine from the north, which they say is growing scarce.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild has issued a call for \$10,000,000 3 per cent bonds to mature June 1 next. The bonds included in the call are numbered as follows: \$50, original number 271 to original number 274, both inclusive; \$100, original number 2007 to original number 2018, both inclusive; \$500, original number 908 to original number 921, both inclusive; \$1,000, original number 7336 to original number 7659, both inclusive; \$10,-000, original number 13,625 to original number 14596, both inclusive; \$100, original number 9917 to original number 9921, both inclusive; \$500, original number 4210 to original number 4223, both inclusive; \$1,000, original number 23712 to original number 2371 !, both inclusive; total, \$10,-000.000.

THE senate committee on appropriations has finished consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, and Mr. Plumb will report it soon. The only important amendments are the following: \$40,000 added to the appropriation for increasing special mail facilities to make connection with Cuba; Frye's amendment, in substance, is adopted appropriating \$800,000 for the foreign mail service; and last year's provision, that no more than \$40,000 shall be used for the extension of the free delivery service is re-adopted.

THE house committee on labor heard Representative Reagan in opposition to the educational bill. After a session of two hours the committee adjourned without action. The committee on education did not obtain a quorum until a few minutes before the meeting of the house, and then adjourned until the third Friday in May.

JAMES W. INGALLS has been appointed postmaster at Ingallston, a new postoffice in Brown county, Nebraska. Commissions have been issued for the following postmasters: Wilbert F. Stockton, Hamburg, Neb.; Cornelius Van Diest, Pella, Neb.; Isaac B. Carson, Kirkville, Iowa; Leonard Loffelholz, Sand Spring, Iowa.

AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

Congress Asked to Enlighten the Public Regarding an Act.

The postmaster general has written to members of the house committee on postoffices and postroads a letter urging that congress definitely and unmistakably declare the purpose and intent of the so-called "Spalding act" for a readjustment of the salaries of postmasters who served between 1864 and 1874. When this act was passed, in 1883, its true intent and meaning was a matter of great doubt and perplexity. school board and it is proposed to fill them | Postmaster General Gresham studied it | carefully and wrote an elaborate opinion upon it. He also called upon Attorney General Brewster for his construction of the law. The interpretation placed upon the law by the attorney general formed the basis which made the readjustment adopted by the department. This mode has given great dissatisfaction to most of the 29,000 ex-postmasters who supposed the law to mean one thing, while the officials construe it to mean another. They are pouring their complaints into congress and demanding that the method of readtion ustment be changed. Postmaster General Vilas has thus far pursued the method adopted by his predecessor. He did not feel authorized to change the rule in view of the fact that the Forty-eighth congress appropriating nearly a quarter of a million dollars to pay the readjustments under the rule adopted. Up to March 19, some 24,-875 cases has been reviewed. Of this number 9.358 claims were allowed, the aggregate of the allowance being \$548,874. As an expenditure of over three-fourths of a million under the construction of the law now followed is not likely to put a quietus to those claims, the department is desirous that congress make plain a very complicated and perplexing piece of legislation. A resolution is pending before congress declaring the postmasters' view of this law as the true construction. A bill is also pending ratifying the action taken under Attorney General Brewster's interpretation of the Spalding act, and instructing the department to continue to follow it.

THE LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

The circumstances surrounding and the condition of affairs accompanying the present disturbances in the Southwest seem to point prominently to one important fact, which most writers appear to have overlooked, and which those having in charge the management of large corporate interests would do well to recognize more distinctly, viz., that there has not existed in the past that cordial and close relation between employer and employe so necessary to insure a proper understanding and acknowledgment of the rights of each. There has not been so much a disposition on either side to entirely ignore the rights of the other, but what has been lacking is that nice discernment so essential to a proper adjustment of those rights. Each side apparently needs to be educated up to the standard of what constitutes a reasonable demand. It is generally through want of comprehension, or a stubborn indisposition, too often founded on prejudice, that one party or the other fails to make an intelligent presentation of their case.

Take the case of the average workingman. It is not always possible for him, in stating what he regards as a grievance, to employ just the exact language and polished speech that will fit the occasion; he is not skilled in logic or schooled in artful diplomacy, and so he makes his wants known in his own plain, blunt way. His wages have been reduced, perhaps again and again, until he finds himself unable to supply his family with the common necessaries of life, or he is conscious of some wrong inflicted through the introduction of some arbitrary the practical effect o rule. which the maker of it himself could not anticipate, and which was the result, perhaps, of some inattention to change of circumstances which in the hurry and press of business had been inadvertently lost sight of. These wrongs, real or imaginary, he goes to work in his own way (which is not always the best way) to right. In this attempt he not only blunders, but often defeats the object sought to be obtained. Of course, the proper way to seek a remedy in such a case would be to take into consideration all the attending circumstances and then lay the facts before the proper office, not before a subordinate, whose every interest lies in being able to show the largest possible possible amount of wages paid. It is a very often happens that men who are until I could get out my pocket-handpromoted from the rank and file of laborers, and whose every sympathy, one would suppose, would be with the la- that log! It was the most sensitive log boring man, are the most unreasonable | I ever saw. When I drove my knife in their demands and the most unsympathetic and cruel in their treatment of humped itself like a bucking mule, and those in their immediate charge, whom | gave me a flip with the little end that they have the power to oppress, and by sent me sprawling about thirty feet their indifference to the pleas of those under them, and by their prejudice and wasn't a Florida alligator twenty-eight distorted statements of real facts to feet long, with a tail like a cross-cut their superior officer, often cause incalcuable mischief. It is noticeable that many of the recent strikes are clearly traceable to the action of some subordinate who, when the real condition of affairs becomes known, unable to weather the storm brought on by his own foolish and ill-timed action, has found relief only in resigning his posi-This comes from leaving too much to subordinates, and brings us back to the first proposition, viz., the want of cordiality and understanding between the responsible head of a large corporation of any kind, whether it be a railroad company or a manufacturing company, and those under him. Of course it would be quite impossible for the president or a general manager of a large railroad company to form a personal acquaintance with every one employed on his road, nor would this be necessary, but he has it in his power in did. When he got through there numerous ways to at least let them feel that he takes some interest in their welfare. Among other means that could as if he intended to eat it, too, but he be employed in giving expression to didn't. What did he do then? Well, this feeling is that of passing over the road more frequently and visiting the different shops along its line. An occasional visit of this kind goes a great ways toward engendering kindly feeling between the men and their chief. This involves at times no little sacrifice of social comfort, but in no way can the chief officers of a road better serve the interest they represent, and it is to be presumed that they are sufficiently compensated for the services to justify such a demand upon their time. It is a well-known fact that just in proportion as managers mingle among their men are they respected and obeyed, confidence in them is strengthened and an increased loyalty and devotion to the service secured. The managers who follow this plan stand | up."-Baltimore Herald. to-day the nearest to their men and in time of trouble command their confidence and escape with the least vexation and loss. But the difficulty with many of our railway presidents and higher officials of to-day is that they attempt too much. It is no uncommon thing to find them occupying ten or a dozen such positions at one time. Of course it is folly to suppose that any one man, however capable he may be, could successfully accomplish such a feat as this. The consequence is that he must delegate his authority to others, and the man whose name adorns the head of the column in the railway guide with the highest title is as much of and let it look out of the window for a s stranger to the 6,000 or 8,000 men who serve his company as if he lived in Kamchatka. We will venture to say again. If it is necessary to resort to that if Jay Gould should pass over his discipline, be careful to seize the right

when their own pay is being cut down to a minimum, and they gradually come to regard him as no particular friend of theirs. A lively account of that expensive luxury a steamyacht, a vivid description of the interior decoration of some palatial residence just completed, or a statement of the purchase of a pair of fast trotters, with an account of their record, rather tends to generate a feelirg of distrust. When differences arise whether through misunderstanding or otherwise, this feeling is intensified; or taking another form, until it finally breaks out into some such exhibition as we now see. We believe that out of all this confusion great and lasting good may come if the men shall have learned to employ somewhat different tactics and understand that violence is never to be resorted to. And, on the other hand, the managers should be willing to practice a little humility, accept the fact that all that goes to make up what we call life is just as dear to the occupant of the humble cottage near the machine shop, or the little shanty along the right of way, as it is to those who live in houses with more pleasant surroundings. Let them go down to these humble dwellings occasionally and speak a kind word to the brother man who differs perhaps from him only in vosition .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

A FLORIDA ALLIGATOR.

Senator Camden Relates a Remarkable Story About a Hunting Trip in Florida.

Senator Camden, of West Virginia, has just returned from a brief sojourn in Florida, whither he went to seek relief from senatorial overwork. He is chokefull of stories about adventures he had in the land of orange blossoms. "One day," said he, "I went out hunting alone. Of course I'm not the man to brag about my skill as a hunter, but, between you and me, I'm no slouch with a gun. After killing a few deer, one or two bears, thirty or forty squirrels, and a dozen or so wild turkeys, I concluded to return to the hotel. It was still early, but I was tired packing around my load of game. I was going along the bank of a creek, and coming across a friendly log I thought I would sit down and rest. I laid my rifle and game down by the log and took a seat. I had a lunch of cold chicken in my haversack. I had breakfasted at daylight and was pretty hungry, so I took out the chicken and began to eat. When I had finished my repast I took amount of work done for the lowest the pocket-knife I had been using to cut the chicken and drove the blade insingular fact in this connection that it to the log, intending to let it rest there kerchief and wipe my hands. But great Scott! You ought to have seen into it, quicker than lightning, it

sion bills on the calendar, with the exception of half a dozen, were passed. The following bills were passed: A bill to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menominee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin. The house bill to protect homestead settlers within railway limits. [It provides that homestead settlers on public lands within railway limits, who are restricted to less than 160 acres, and who have heretofore made, or hereafter make additional entry may allowed by act of March 3, 1879, or of July 1, 1879, after having made final proof of settlement and cultivation under the original entry, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by additional entry, patented without any further cost or proof of settlement or cultivation.]

HOUSE, April 21 .- The house went intr committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Hepburn moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating \$400,000 for the improvement of the Galveston harbor The motion was lost, but it was agreed that a vote should be taken upon it in the house. Pending action on unimportant motions the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, April 22 .- The bill to provide for the taxation of railroad grant lands was taken up. Mr. Van Wyck said the people had given deep consideration to this subject, and there was much mystery among them as to why railroad companies should hold undisputed title to millions of acres of land and yet be exempted from state and local taxation. The bill went over and the inter-state commerce bill was placed before the senate. Mr. Sewell offered an amendment covering a number of points, one of which was to subject to the provisions of the bill Canadian roads having through traffic from points in the United States to the seaboard. During the debate on the amendment, a message from the president, relating to labor troubles, was laid before the senate. When it had been read, the question arose as to the committee to which it could most appropriately be referred. whether the judiciary committee or the committee on education and labor. It was finally ordered printed and the question of reference allowed to remain in abeyance.

HOUSE, April 22 .- After routine business of little importance the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Wellborn in the chair, on the river and harbor appropriation bill. The disputed Monongahela river clause was still under discussion. After concluding the consideration of twenty-eight of the sixty-three pages of the bill, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

HOUSE, April 23 .- The house met at 11 o'clock in continuation of yesterday's session, and immediately went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. A few minutes before noon the committee rose and the house adjourned and the session of Friday opened. The president's message on the labor troubles was laid before the house and was

read by the clerk. Springer moved its reference to the committee on labor with instructions to report

upon, by bill or otherwise, on or before May 15th. So ordered.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

Cas:s of cholera are reported at Trieste. The outbreak of the disease in Italy is said to be more serious than was at first stated. The authorities there, it is alleged, are hiding the truth regarding the ravages of the disease. The Austrian authorities have again established a cordon on the Italian frontier, and every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

The sanitary board of Rome admits that Asiatic cholera has broken out at Brindisi, and has ordered that all arrivals at other Adriatic ports from Brindisi be quarantined

INOCULATION FOR CHOLERA.

The Spanish sanitary council has authorized the practice of inoculation discovered by Dr. Ferran in the event of a recurrence succeed Secretary Manning if the latter is after her death, testified that she died of of cholera in Spain.

by electing women.

Numerous candidates are already in the field for the place made vacant by the resignation of Congressman Pulitzer.

The Connecticut senate has defeated the house bill giving women the right to vote under the same condition prescribed for

The fact that one of the state officers elected in Rhode Island is a democrat is already hailed as evidence that the independent voter has his war paint on.

The New York Sun advises Governor Hill to fill the vacant railroad commissionership by appointing a man not in the interest of the railroads, but of the people. Henry Cabot Lodge says: In my opinion the absolute duty of every man in this country, and especially of every educated man, is to take an active interest in politics and in public questions.

Oliver Ames will be the republican nomince for governor of Massachusetts. The democrats are in a confused condition of mind by reason of the queer federal appointments that have been made.

Hon. Reuben E. Carroll, a member of the advisory committee of the national republican committee of 1884, says Blaine can be nominated almost unanimously in 1883 if he wants to. He thinks the country realizes that it made a mistake in not elect-

When Daniel Manning took possession of the office of secretary of the treasury many people expressed much surprise upon learning that it was the first office he had ever held. When the statement was made that he had accepted the dignity with reluctance and only after much persuasion, there was an expression of incredulity. Both statements were true. Mr. Manning was one of those politicians who preferred to wield power from behind the scenes without troubling himself with the cares of

A MISER WITH \$2,000,000.

Antoine Goulard, who served as a corporal of Napoleon Bonaparte's body guard, and afterward came to America and made a fortune as a wine merchant, died last week in Brooklyn, aged 82. He had for many years lived in the style of a miser, and always told the few friends he had that his money was all gone. However, he gave a will to Nils Kant, a druggist of that city, to keep for him. On opening this will it was found that Goulard left property worth \$2,000,000 and much of it being in Spain where he lived long ago. He left personal property and jewelry worth \$300,000 to his friend Kant, and about \$400,000 worth of property to his other intimate friend, Col. C. S. Spencer, the well-known New York criminal lawyer. The Spanish property mostly goes to Don Tomper's serra of Mature Cataluvia, Spain.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

Mr. Fairchild to Step Up if Mr. Manning is Unable to Return.

For several weeks, says a Washington special, a report has been traveling around that the president has asked his old friend, Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, to take the portfolio of the treasury department when Secretary Manning retires. It is now flatly denied at the white house. The truth is that the president now hopes to see Secretary Manning able to return to his post in the autumn. In the meantime the department is being admirably administered by Assistant Secretary Fairchild, who will not able to return.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.

The Statement Made That His Case is Posttively Hopeless.

The New York World says ex-President Chester A. Arthur is a very sick man. It may not be beyond the simple truth to say that his case is hopeless. It certainly is not to say that many of his most intimate friends never expect to see him out of his house alive again. This is startling news, but it cannot be gainsaid. For several weeks the inner circle of friends, at the earnest solicitation of the family, have been reticent regarding the ex-president's condition. The family physician and attaches of the house have been under strict command to deceive the public regarding General Arthur's health, and they have done so and continue to do so, against the better judgment of many friends, who secretly believe that the American public have the right to know the condition of the man who has been their president and who is one of the most popular citizens of New York. There seems to be little reason to doubt that the seat of General Arthur's trouble is in the kidneys instead of the liver. His friends say he is suffering either from Bright's disease or diabetes, the weight of information being on the side of the former malady

A MONSTER IN HUMAN FORM.

What Was Brought Out in the Trial of Child Beater.

The trial of John McAndrews and his wife on the charge of murder, in having caused the death of a 13-year-old girl named Mary Gaughan, who had been entrusted to them some time ago, is progress ing at Scranton, Pa. Frank Gaughan, the girl's brother, aged 11 years, testified that at no time since last fall was she permitted to wear shoes or stockings. Saturday evening before she died, McAndrews heated a poker until it was red, and rubbed it upon her teeth, saying that if her ghost returned to this world he would be able to identify her. The Sunday before she died, McAndrews removed Mary's clothing, put her in a tub of water, and then beat her with a horsewhip. This terrible story was corroborated by the neighbors, and Coroner

nize him. Absorbed as railway magnates not unfrequently are in various speculations and negotiations in Wall street, all that the numerous employes hear of their chief executives is through the newspapers, and too often the informa-

away. Blame my buttons, if that log saw and teeth as sharp and long as the tusks of a boar.

"When I scrambled to my feet and looked at the log-I mean the alligator-there it was, standing, and its teeth grinding savagely together. I dared not run, for I was told never to run from an alligator, as he would be sure to pursue and overtake me. So I stood transfixed to the spot. What did the alligator do? Keeping his gaze fixed steadily upon me, he deliberately backed to where my pile of game lay and pitched in. First he ate up the bears, then the deer. Smacking his chops like a regulation boarding-house hash-eater, he then turned on the squirrels and wild turkeys, and when he got through there wasn't a hair or a feather to be seen. I'll undertake to sav that no alligator ever before had such a rare banquet. How the alligator held all that feed I don't understand, but he wasn't a thing left but my rifle, and he nosed around that for several seconds sir, that alligator deliberately turned his tail to the bank, and keeping his eye on me, backed to the edge. Then, with a snort and a bellow, he plunged tail-foremost into the water. 1 got to my rifle in the fraction of a second. rushed to the edge and looked down. I was panting for revenge, but I couldn't see anything but a succession of waves impelling each other toward the other shore. The alligator was at the bottom of the stream. I staid there an hour watching for him, but he was too sharp to come to the surface. I'll bet you he's got that knife of mine sticking in his back yet, for I drove it in pretty deep. You see, the alligator was sound asleep when I was sitting on him, but sticking the knife in him woke him

Taking Care of the Baby.

The way to keep the baby from becoming "spoilt" is to let it ery as little as possible. It will gain strength of mind to endure its necessary ills all the sooner if it is allowed to suffer as little as possible from ills that can be avoided. Its wants should be anticipated, its sources of discomfort should be prevented in every way from forming the hab't of crying. Study its expression; when it is tired of playing on the floor take it up and dance it about the room. few minutes. In a little while it will be glad to go back and play on the floor various lines as an ordinary passenger moment for it. If you want the baby not one employe in 500 would recogto learn to go to sleep without being rocked choose a day when it has been unusually bright and happy all the morning, wait until twenty minutes or so after the regular hour for its nap, then give it a cup of milk particularly sweet and warm and nice, make its little bed soft and cozy, lay it down genttion received as to their doings is not ly and soothe it with a little kissing and of such a character as to inspire them patting, and, if it is not already too with any particular degree of confidence much spoilt, it will only be too happy as to their disposition to tote fair. Dis- to close its eyes in the sweetest kind of tance lends no sort of enchantment to sleep. If it does not, its fit of erving their view as they read of such a man's | will be as brief and as little injurious

