

### MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES.

Washington dispatch: The present indications point to a week of business activity in the senate. Mr. Hale will tomorrow call up the census bill, with the amendments recommended by the committee, and it is also the day assigned for the presentation to congress by Mr. Palmer, in behalf of the state of Michigan, of a bronze statue of Lewis Cass.

After a week's hard work the subcommittee in charge of the sundry civil appropriation bill have completed it for submission to the full committee tomorrow morning, and probably to the senate during the day, so it may be taken up Tuesday. The committee amendments make a large increase over the amount appropriated by the house. Chairman Allison expects the entire week after Monday will be occupied by consideration of the appropriation bills. The diplomatic and consular and military academy bills have passed both houses and go to the president. The District of Columbia, fortifications, legislative and pension bills are in conference; the naval bill is before a house committee on appropriations with senate amendments; the sundry civil army and agricultural bills have passed the house and are now before the senate committee; the Indian, postoffice, deficiency, and river and harbor bills have been reported to the house and are still on the calendar. All these bills will undoubtedly get through during the session on the calendar, possibly the deficiency bill. If they become laws in anything like the shape given them by the senate, they will go far towards disposing of an argument for an extra session of congress. The agreement on the direct tax bill wipes out about \$20,000,000 of the surplus, and appropriations that seem to be agreed on as necessary will practically absorb the balance for the coming year. In the opinion of those who have made a study of the bills in the past week, there has been a decided change of opinion on the question of an extra session, and among senators, at least, the conviction is now quite general that an extra session will not be called before October, if at all.

The present week promises to be one of interest in the senate. It is probably ushered in by a day of filibustering "on suspension" Monday. The chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads stands ready to offer under a suspension of the rules a resolution fixing an early day for the consideration of the Union Pacific funding bill, but he expects to be met with the same opposition encountered on similar occasions in the past. Mr. Mills has signified his intention of calling up on Tuesday the resolution reported from the committee on ways and means, declaring that the senate has no constitutional right to originate a tax bill under the guise of a substitute for a house bill. This will undoubtedly give rise to debate, in which the constitutional question will be made a prominent feature.

On the 14th of March the committee on the Mills bill and the senate substitute. Dependent on the outcome of this debate, and the vote which will follow it, is the question whether or not the Mills bill will remain on the calendar as the first barrier to be encountered by the friends of the Covles bill, when Mr. Randall will ask the house to go into committee of the whole for consideration of revenue bills. Should this barrier remain on the calendar, more obstacles will still have to be removed or overcome before the Covles bill can be reached. These are the measures now known as the McMillan and Breckenridge bills, which have been reported from the committee on ways and means for the purpose of placing in the hands of that committee weapons with which to cope with the committee on appropriations. Advocates of the Covles bill, however, are confident of their ability to do this in any way and means committee in any event.

### OKLAHOMA MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

And if Passed Four to Express That It Meant No More. The Oklahoma bill has made very little progress in the senate committee to which it has been referred, says a Washington dispatch. The reason is not so much differences of opinion among the members of the committee as to the details of the bill as it has been on account of the doubts which have been raised as to the wisdom of devoting very much time to it in view of the general subject of treaty negotiations with the Indians. In a message of that subject the president has recently said that the treaty negotiations with the Indian nations may proceed only in legislation with regard to them. The inference the opponents of the Oklahoma bill make from this statement is that the president would veto the bill in its present form.

The inference assumes, of course, that the president is consistent, which, with only the three weeks of the congress remaining, is a presumption which has not the most valid foundation. It is not to be forgotten that the message of the president in assuming that treaty negotiations must be conducted, overlooked the fact that the congress of the United States has passed a law which a former president has approved that there shall be no further treaty negotiations with the Indians, and in all dealings with the United States hereafter may have with the Indians, the latter shall not be treated as independent sovereigns, and that nothing except agreements shall be made with them.

The friends of the Oklahoma bill think that they would be almost strong enough to pass the measure over the president's veto, provided that it could be passed and sent to the president in time to be vetoed and returned to congress before the 4th of March. The difficulty is as to all these measures, which are so strong in congress that in consequence of the delays almost necessarily incident to the confused condition of business at the close of a congress, these measures may not reach the president until within the last ten days before congress is to end. The consequence is that, without affirmatively vetoing them, so as to give the two houses an opportunity to pass them over his veto, he can smother them by what is called the pocket veto.

The pocket veto is the method of killing a bill by non-action, by permitting it to remain in the executive pigeon hole without notifying congress whether or not the measure is approved. That is the great peril which menaces the river and harbor bill, as the friends of that measure now thoroughly understand. The supporters of the bill in the house say that, without any possible doubt, they could pass the bill over the president's veto if they could only receive it in time for action, but the bill has made such slow progress, and so much time is certain to be consumed before it can be sent to the president, that there are very grave fears of a pocket veto.

### HE WENT GUNNING FOR DR. KELLEY.

Michael Soulier, the brother of the insane Hospital Victim, Wants Revenge for Her Death. Norfolk (Neb.) special to the Omaha Herald: This city has again been thrown into intense excitement by the enactment of another chapter in the Soulier tragedy, which it will be remembered first began Jan. 10, when Dr. Kelley, assisted by Drs. Hasson and Bear, performed an operation upon Caroline Soulier, a kitchen girl at the asylum, for ovarian tumor, which they had diagnosed after an examination and dissection, but which proved to be a case of pregnancy. Three days later Caroline died, and in order to cover up the blunder, she was quietly laid to rest. Matters then remained in statu quo for a short time, but on the day of the funeral Kelley, who was superintendent of the hospital, discharged George Oliver, the colored cook.

Why he was discharged is not known, but certain it is that he took a terrible revenge, and from malice did that which he should have done from a sense of duty. If he was the knowledge which his statement was instrumental in bringing about. He told of the circumstances of the unfortunate girl's demise, and soon the wildest rumors were set afloat, some of which coming to the ears of Frank Nuttall, a distant relative of the girl, he visited Coroner Long, told him of the affair and demanded an investigation. This was accorded, the dead girl was exhumed, a jury empaneled, the physicians and other witnesses summoned and the friends of the deceased, Dr. Michael Soulier, her brother, were present.

Finding the matter public property the physicians acknowledged the whole business, giving full details, only defending themselves upon the ground that the best experts could be secured as to the nature of the complaint in case of tumor or pregnancy, owing to the similarity of the symptoms. After a full hearing the jury, notwithstanding adverse statement of Tashjian upon liability of mistake in such cases, rendered a verdict according to the facts, but exonerating the doctors from all blame in the matter. This verdict increased Caroline's relatives and was not satisfactory to the citizens, consequently many threats and much dissatisfaction followed.

Shortly after the adjournment of the inquest Michael Soulier appeared before a justice and swore out a warrant charging Dr. Kelley with murder. He was arrested, waived examination, and was released on \$5,000 bail. The affair, however, had become public property and newspaper accounts caused the legislative committee on public buildings and lands to pay a visit to the asylum and make a further investigation. On returning to Lincoln they reported that they had formed the most grave and serious as reported and recommended Dr. Kelley's removal from the superintendency of the asylum.

Here the matter seems to have rested, however, as the doctor continued to domicile at the hospital quietly until this evening. The doctor, accompanied by his wife, was on a drive in a buggy to Norfolk Junction. About 5 o'clock, as they were returning home, they were overtaken by Soulier and Born, who were in a light wagon. As soon as they were within pistol range they began firing, the first shot taking effect in the doctor's horse, but the animal did not fall. The next shot shattered the doctor's right arm and he dropped the lines, which were immediately picked up by his wife, and the horse was lashed into a gallop. By this time the assassins were alongside and fired three more shots, all of which took effect in the doctor's body. Mrs. Kelley drove on to the asylum, where the doctor was taken and died.

The assassins coolly went to the house of Frank Nuttall, at Norfolk Junction, who is a brother-in-law of Soulier, and were found eating supper by the officers who arrived half an hour later. Soulier is a brother of Caroline Soulier, the girl who died January 12, from an operation performed by Drs. Kelley, Hasson and Bear for an ovarian tumor, when she was in fact pregnant. The affair has added a new impetus to the excitement caused by the disclosure of the coroner's jury in the case, and more bloodshed may result.

### Photography by Electricity.

While experimenting with photography by electricity, a gentleman in this city, says a Dubuque (Iowa) special, has evolved a machine which promises to be one of the most useful of instruments. It is called a burglar detector, and may be used in banks, stores, factories or private houses. The machine consists of a camera, with an automatic electrical shutter, which is operated in conjunction with a flash-light machine. When a burglar enters a room where the detector is located he comes in contact with the electrical circuit, and the machine and there is a sudden flash and all is dark again. The magnesia powder has been ignited, the burglar's photograph taken and the alarm turned in for the police, all in a second. A number of cameras in different parts of the room can be operated simultaneously, thus giving a variety of views of the burglar to be used in tracing or identifying. The pictures are taken in the one-hundredth part of a second. If Mr. Snell of Chicago had located one of these cameras in the room in which the assassins were captured long ago. Several test negatives have been made with this machine, and all are good pictures, showing plainly the time of night by the clock and revealing other minute articles in the room. The discovery is a most wonderful one, and may be utilized with great advantage in many ways.

### Honoring the Name of Lincoln.

Chicago dispatch: Five hundred guests were present at the banquet given by the LaSalle club to-night in celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin was an honored guest of the evening. Among other notables present were: Stephen A. Douglas, jr., the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, and the Hon. George S. Boutwell. The chief toast responded to was "Abraham Lincoln," by Mr. Hamlin; "The Republican Party," by Ex-Governor Boutwell, and "American Citizenship," by John A. Kasson. The burden of all the speeches was the idea that Lincoln's birthday should be made a national holiday. Resolutions were adopted petitioning the Illinois legislature to make the day a public holiday. A telegram of greeting was received from the LaSalle club, of Springfield, which was engaged in a like celebration. Letters of regret were read from Ex-Governor Oglesby and Governor Fifer. Three other celebrations of the anniversary were held in Chicago this afternoon and evening. At the Chicago opera house in the afternoon Hon. J. A. Kasson delivered a magnificent tribute to Lincoln.

Because William Hosen called the quadron wife of a waiter in the Baltimore hotel, Montreal, a "nigger," the waiter attacked him with a razor and nearly cut his head off.

### THE ELECTORAL COUNT IN CONGRESS.

It is Preceded With in the Presence of the Two Houses.

Washington dispatch: Long before noon the crowd that was to witness the counting of the electoral vote began to gather at the capitol and to fill the corridors of the house wing. One o'clock was the hour fixed for the ceremony, but at 11:30 every seat in the galleries was filled. Hardly more than 100 seats had been open to the public, the rest had been reserved for the friends and families of the members. When all the seats in the galleries were full the crowd began to encroach upon the floor of the house. Extra seats had been crowded behind the desks and couches had been placed in the space immediately in front of the speaker's desk. The buzz of conversation drowned the voices of the members who rose to present the reports and the speaker took the floor and read the order again in vain. The only allies that were not packed were the executive and diplomatic galleries. The president's seat in the front row of the executive gallery was empty and there was a number of seats in the diplomatic gallery that were not taken. The speaker's gallery accompanied by Mrs. Steele, of Indiana, Miss Steele and some other friends. A few minutes before 1 o'clock there was a lull in the conversation and the speaker took the opportunity to announce the order that would be observed in seating the senators.

At two minutes before 1 o'clock Col. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, appeared at the door of the house his arm linked in that of Jim Christie, acting assistant doorkeeper of the senate. They stopped while the assistant clerk of the house, standing in the center of the aisle, addressed the chair and announced the coming of the senate. As the announcement was made the members of the house rose and remained standing while the senatorial procession entered. Behind Canaday and Christie came the venerable Capt. Bassett, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, bearing in either hand a big brown box, behind Capt. Bassett came two special officers who have for weeks stood guard over the room of the president of the senate where the electoral votes have been deposited, then came the president of the senate pro tem, John J. Ingalls, his arm linked in that of Gen. Anson Meeker, secretary of the senate, and Senators Manderson and Harris and behind them, two and two, the other senators. A prominent figure in the line was that of ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan. Almost directly across the aisle from him came the big head of ex-Representative Richelieu Robinson. The senators took seats on the right of the speaker. Mr. Ingalls was escorted to the speaker's desk, where he took a seat on the right of Mr. Carlisle. The big brown boxes were placed on the desks and the doors were opened. The tellers appointed by the two houses, Senators Manderson and Harris and Representatives Baker and Ermentrout, took seats at the clerk's desk below. When the joint body had assembled the speaker, Mr. Carlisle, announced that this being the day appointed for opening the certificates and counting the electoral vote for president and vice president, the senate and house had met together for that purpose pursuant to the laws of the United States. The count was then proceeded with in the usual manner and at its close the joint session adjourned, each body resuming its regular business.

### BISMARCK ENDEAVORING TO GAIN TIME.

And in This Way he Enabled to Further Punish the Samoans.

A Washington special says: It looks now very much as if the Samoan conference at Berlin will not be held by representatives of the present administration. Count Arco-Valley, the German minister, called upon Secretary Bayard yesterday and informed him that the latter's answer to Bismarck's proposal for a conference had been sent to Berlin by mail. It will reach Berlin about the 20th. The German foreign office will probably make several days to consider Bismarck's suggestions. The assumption is that Bismarck's resort to the mails is simply a trick to gain time in which to punish the Samoans before negotiations at Berlin will be in. In well informed quarters there is a conviction that the German government has a reinforcement to Samoa to revenge the killing of a number of men in a recent fight with Matafa, and it is not at all unlikely that we will ultimately hear of another bloody battle.

If, however, Bismarck is playing fair and accepts Bayard's proposal of a truce in good faith, a commissioner will be sent by Bayard to represent this country at Berlin, provided, of course, Bismarck's reply is quite in time. It is thought to be quite possible that Bismarck will insist upon revisits by way of asserting German prestige in the Pacific and satisfying national pride, which has been touched in a tender spot by the defeat of the German landing party by Matafa. Bayard, however, has made a most judicious concession, and such a course, and has already hinted that it would be scarcely worth while to hold a conference unless Germany gives practical evidence of a sincere desire to promote the restoration of peace in the islands by foregoing her desire for vengeance.

### Providing for an Investigation in Alabama.

Washington dispatch: Representative Grosvenor to-day offered a lengthy preamble and resolution relating to certain events in the Second congressional district of Arkansas, which culminated in the assassination of Hon. J. M. Clayton. The resolution provides that a committee of five members of the house, now members of the committee on elections, and who are elected to the Fifty-first congress, be appointed by the speaker to proceed without delay to investigate and report on the facts relating to the election and contest and report to the next house of representatives.

The resolution further provides that if in the opinion of the committee on elections of this house there is not authority of existing law to present and to carry on the contest under the circumstances alleged and described in the preamble hereto, then the said committee shall be authorized to report by bill or otherwise such act or resolution as may be necessary to accomplish the object stated. The resolution was referred to the committee on elections.

### For Protection of Panama.

Washington dispatch: The house committee on foreign affairs to-day instructed the chairman to report favorably the senate bill appropriating \$250,000 for the protection of American interests and citizens in Panama and to report in favor of the fact that work on the canal ceases to-morrow, the committee resolved to make an effort to secure immediate action by the house.

### A CONFERENCE OF COLORED MEN.

An Address to President-Elect Harrison Formulated.

Indianapolis dispatch: An important conference of colored men was held here to-day. It gathered at the instance of Prof. J. M. Langston. Seven states were represented by the delegates present, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, and Missouri, and letters were read from other southern states. The conference was held with closed doors, and an address to General Harrison was formulated. In substance, the address says that they are loyal to the republican party and residents of states in which a fair election would give the electoral vote to the republican party by a large majority, but such undue influences and frauds are brought to bear against the voters that scores of the republican masses are being defeated. "We do not doubt that you agree with us that the fifteenth amendment should be maintained with fairness and vigor, and that you desire such object shall be accomplished in the interest of seven millions of American citizens who to-day in the south are practically disfranchised, and whose cause we represent and plead. In view of our present and prosperous condition under your administration of the government, we are profoundly interested in the construction of your cabinet, especially as concerns the attorney general. The importance of the absolute necessity for the appointment which we name of a man who, in addition to great learning in law, is free from undue feeling and bias, becomes apparent in a single moment's reflection, and we, in your opinion, we have ventured to bring it formally and earnestly to your consideration."

During the afternoon it was presented to the general. It was supposed that the conference would oppose the appointment of General Maloney to the cabinet, but nothing of the kind was done.

The general had a number of calls. Among them were Dan McCanley, Senator H. F. Guzman, Nicaraguan minister at Washington, and Milton B. Butler, who was president of the electoral college of Nebraska.

### NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gov. Church of Dakota telegraphed the secretary of the interior that he had been informed that there is danger of an outbreak and that the militia at St. John's had been ordered out by the sheriff.

The president has approved the act extending the privileges of inland transportation in bond to the port of Sault Ste Marie; the act for the relief of the town of Flacast, A. T.; the act authorizing the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct a railroad through and under territory, and the act for a public building at Sedalia, Mo.

The president on the 15th signed the commission of Norman J. Colman to be secretary of agriculture. The president has approved the act authorizing the Mt. Carbon coal and iron company to divert water from the Wabash river and its tributaries. Acts for the relief of Gen. William F. Smith and William R. Blakelee, and a joint resolution making an appropriation for the payment to the legal representatives of James D. Eads.

Secretary Whitney issued an order detaching Commodore George Belknap from his duty as commander of the Mare Island navy yard, California, and ordering him to take in command of the Asiatic steamer, the cutter of the Asiatic Squadron, which was under the command of Admiral Chandler, who died last Sunday. No person has yet been selected as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard.

Senator Voorhes introduced the following as the proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill: Soldiers and sailors in the war of the rebellion who were honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and children of deceased soldiers, shall be eligible for appointment to the places of honor, subject only to such examination as may be prescribed by the heads of departments and without competitive examination.

President Pro Tem Ingalls on the 15th laid before the senate two petitions of citizens of Albuquerque, N. M., denouncing as misleading and false the allegations contained in a memorial recently presented to the senate protesting against the admission of the territory as a state. The petition says that the consent of citizens of the territory, recently assembled at Santa Fe (which declared in favor of admission), voices the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people on the subject, and declares that the signers of the memorial do not represent the sentiment of the actual residents of Albuquerque.

A memorial from the legislative council of New Mexico was presented to the senate relating to the price of public lands in the territory. It recites that a great quantity of the public land of the territory, about one-fourth of the total area, has been granted to railroads and is held at \$2.50 an acre, notwithstanding the fact that no grant has been made under the grants. The consequence is that would-be immigrants are driven to other territories, where they can procure land for less money. The memorialists therefore pray that all public land now in the hands of the government at \$1.25 an acre and that the price of coal lands within fifteen miles of a railroad be fixed at \$10 an acre, and of land further removed \$5 an acre.

### Figures by the Treasury Department.

Washington dispatch: The computations made by the treasury department as to the probable effect on the revenue of the tariff bill and senate amendments have been made public. They show that the house bill would reduce the collections from customs \$50,350,343, and from internal revenue \$17,010,234, the total reduction being \$67,360,577. The bill as amended by the senate would reduce the customs collections \$13,976,887, and internal revenue receipts \$33,907,780, or \$47,884,667 in the aggregate. The average ad valorem rate on the existing tariff is 43.91; under the house bill it would be 42.48, and under the senate bill 46.00. In his letter transmitting the computations the secretary says to avoid extra delay and labor the department may use the estimates formerly prepared, based on the importations for 1887. "Although usually adopted, I recognize that these estimates are largely conjectural, and more or less unreliable and misleading."

### Don't Like Prohibition.

In the Rhode Island house of representatives a petition with 602 signatures was presented. It set forth that the petitioners, taxpayers and business men of the state, feeling the prohibitory amendment injurious to the best interests of the state, as well as incapable of enforcement, and that it has placed the liquor business beyond control and supervision, and in violation of the price of real estate, petition for an amendment abrogating the prohibitory amendment.

### THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Their Report Upon Senate Amendments Raises a Constitutional Point.

Washington dispatch: The report of the committee on ways and means upon the senate amendments raised a constitutional point. The bill as it came from the senate is a violation of the provisions of the constitution allowing the house the power to originate revenue bills. The remainder of the report is devoted to an explanation of the points of difference between the senate and house bills and an argument intended to prove that the senate bill is in no sense a proper amendment to the house bill. The committee at its meeting this morning practically decided to report a bill making an estimated reduction in the revenue of about \$70,000,000. After reading the report on the senate tariff bill was submitted. This morning the committee took up for consideration the revenue reduction bill offered by Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, and the bill was read through and pending a vote the committee adjourned. The bill is substantially the same as the Mills bill, with the exception that the cotton and chemical schedule of the latter bill are stricken out, as is also the iron schedule with the exception of the provisions relating to zinc iron, railroad ties, structural iron and tin plate. The free list in the bill is almost identical with that of the Mills bill.

The report of the committee in referring to the senate finance committee, says in part: "The policy of the party represented by the finance committee is the policy of restriction, not only against the importation of products, but a restriction against the distribution of wealth among the masses by permitting them to buy where they can by the cheapest and sell where they can get the highest. It is a restriction against the employment of labor—restriction against the demand for employment and better wages. It is contended by them that if we exclude foreign goods from our markets, and the workers will supply them and that will give employment to our own people."

The report then adduces figures and statistics of the operation of the tariff law in past years to meet the senate contention, and declares that those years which showed a decreasing importation were among the darkest in our industrial history. It is contended that reduced duties necessarily mean larger exportation, and that increased importations mean increased prosperity, that 99 per cent of the goods consumed in the United States are produced at a lower cost than in foreign countries. It is said that a reduction in the rates will increase the importation of articles now imported, constituting less than 5 per cent of the consumption, but it would not bring to this country any articles now produced at home, because they can be and are produced and sold here cheaper than they can be produced abroad, and imported and sold here in competition with our own. The lowering of duties will not increase the importation of any of the articles which we manufacture at home. But it will lower the price of these articles to the consumer. The committee says the policy of the senate is to restrict the importation of articles which are essential to our industries, except that of building up the privileged classes who are to be enriched and kept so by the prostitution of the taxing power of the government. The report says there is no good reason why the general election of March should be the date of the adoption of the senate bill should be adopted, and concludes with the statement that there will really be no reduction in the customs revenue under the provisions of the senate substitute.

### FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The cost of the Paris exposition will be \$10,000,000. The body of Ima di Murska has been cremated at Gotha. A black man has been overcoming all competitors in wrestling in France. A new club like the Ranelagh and Hurlingham is to be located at Mousley Hurst. A new Buddhist temple, to cost upward of \$3,000,000 is to be erected in Kioto. An electrical launch, with a swan's neck prow, is being built in England for the Sultan. Stockings are growing more expensive. The new ones are heavily beaded with jet or white real lace inserted in front and go up as high as \$15 a pair. Apartments have been secured in London for the slush and suite from the third week in May. Rider Haggard has become a vegetarian upon the idea that he can work longer and better without meat. Valentine Dicks, the winner of the grand prix at Monte Carlo for shooting pigeons, is a book publisher in the Strand.

Beer to the amount of 110,000 imperial gallons, seventy-six gallons per barrel, or a pint and a half a day is consumed in Berlin.

A new process has been discovered in Clairmont-Ferrand by which beer can be preserved in casks for shipping to hot climates.

A phlebotomy as to whether children shall receive religious instruction in the schools of Milan was taken in that city, and 23,000 out of 27,000 voted yes.

In London there are 3,700 persons of either sex who earn their living as teachers, performers, or composers of music. There are also 1,100 orchestra players, half of whom are violinists.

The French engineers are busy repairing the forts on the Italian frontier. Italy has ordered 100 heavy guns from Krupp, and a large number of field guns, and has bought 4,000 horses in Hungary.

The best point of the evening at the Phelps dinner in London is thought to have been in Sir Frederic Leighton's speech, when he said: "As an artist I speak to another artist, a gentleman who had excelled in one of the most admirable of all arts, the art of making many friends."

THE ART AMATEUR for February gives two colored plates, a charming little moonlight landscape and the first of a series of fern designs for china decoration. The black-and-white designs include Easter decorations—lilies and ecclesiastical designs for dinner and breakfast—two designs for a green panel, the first of a series representing the seasons; designs for a plate (circular) and a Royal Worcester vase, a striking double-page wild rose design for a covered and perforated panel, and a pleasing tapestry decoration, after Boucher, "The Fountain of Love." The frontispiece is a specially fine "Head of a Creole." Price 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

The Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads have inaugurated a special fast passenger service between Chicago and Denver.

### AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Indications that It Will be Called Some Time in April.

Washington special: It is the almost unanimous belief of the republicans in the house that President Harrison will call an extra session of the Fifty-first congress for tariff legislation and the admission of new states. A majority believe that the extra session will convene in April. The others think it will come together about the 1st of November. The latter date is regarded as the most probable one by Major McKinley, of Ohio, who appears to be in the lead for the speakership. Representative Posey, of Indiana, who has just come from his home to succeed Governor Hovey, and is supposed to know something of General Harrison's feelings on the subject, said to-day that he almost knew that an extra session would be called. He is not the only one recently from Indiana, however, who is impressed with the idea that a called session is certain. The only argument that has been made against it is that to have congress in session during the first months of his term would be a source of embarrassment to the new president on account of the office seekers. Yet it is conceded on every hand that it will be better to have men in congress seeking the appointments rather than their constituents. But it is understood that General Harrison himself feels that the necessity of an immediate organization of the house is too pressing to be overbalanced by any consideration of mere inconvenience. He is said to feel that the most important thing for the republicans now is to hold the two houses of congress and to clear away all the perplexing matters of legislation that are pressing for consideration early in his term, that they may not drag on throughout his administration to embarrass it, nor remain complicated matters as the election approaches. Besides this, a large majority of the republicans in both houses of congress are convinced that a special session is necessary to the well-being of the party, and they are urging upon the president that he call an extra session in March. Very little, if any, legislation can be accomplished before the close of this session, and then will come the next congress with heavy responsibilities and so small and so uncertain a majority that during the time between the two sessions of congress the first week in December it might be wiped out, so that the republicans could not organize the house at all. But even if this should not occur, there would remain for the republican congress, with hardly a working majority, a great deal of important legislation that must be disposed of in some way, besides being embarrassed by many contested election cases, over which there will be hard fighting and probably some filibustering, but to start with, they are agreed to have a hard fight over the adoption of new rules. It is important, if the republican house is to do anything during the next two years, that the rules would be amended so as to extend the powers of the majority.

### THE COMING MEN FOR THE CABINET.

Belief Expressed That the President-Elect Has Made His Selections.

Indianapolis dispatch: There is reason to believe that the president-elect has about concluded the task of selecting his cabinet. Whether or not all the favored eight have received their formal invitation is not known, but that he is now putting the finishing touches upon the cabinet and turning his attention more especially to his inaugural address is the opinion of his most intimate friends. Mrs. Harrison continues to receive a large number of letters. As many as twenty-five came to her this morning, the majority asking her to intercede with the general to secure the writer an office of some kind. In accordance with the rule adopted by her shortly after the general's election, she consents to all letters of an office seeking character to the waste basket. General Harrison's visitors to-day were from widely different sections—Massachusetts, Washington Territory, and New Mexico being represented. Representative John W. Allen of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, spoke urgently on behalf of his people for the admission of Washington territory, along with Dakota and others, stating that the people were united and anxious to have their territory admitted to the Santa Fe, N. M., managing editor of the New Mexican, called to advocate General Powell Clayton for a place in the cabinet. Spradling is an earnest advocate of statehood for New Mexico, and the people of that territory are not prepared and able to successfully assume an independent government. The statement widely published that the official records of the legislature and courts are kept in the Spanish language only, he declares is a falsehood.

### Killed by the Man He Befriended.

Memphis (Tenn.) dispatch: Father Ashfield, the priest of St. Peter's Catholic church of this city, was stabbed to the heart this morning by a crank named Will Reeves. The priest had befriended Reeves, having procured his release from jail. It seems that several months ago that Reeves, a young man well known about town, was confined in jail on account of mental troubles. Father Ashfield visited him in jail and was instrumental in his release from a short confinement. This morning, at 6 o'clock, Reeves rang the bell of the house, and when the door was opened, he pushed the porter aside and went direct to Father Ashfield's room. The porter thought him drunk, and ran to the station house to get for a police officer. When the two returned they found Reeves sitting on the floor, grasping the head of the priest, who was dead. It was evident that Reeves had stabbed him while asleep, as the bed was covered with blood. Three wounds, all just over the heart, were found, any one which would have been fatal. The weapon used was an ordinary pocket knife. When asked why he had committed the deed, Reeves replied that "God had told me to do it."

### An Ocean Steamship War.

New York dispatch: In regard to the war between the ocean steamship companies, the evening papers say that the first blow at freight rates has been struck by the White Star companies. It is the same with the steamship lines as with the railroads. They have had an understanding with each other to keep the rates high, but one of the companies has kicked over the traces and broken the tacit agreement. The representatives of the Guion, Anchor, Inman, and National companies are prepared for the fight. If oil is not speedily thrown upon the troubled waters, the public may expect to witness the most bitter warfare that ever broke out between trans-Atlantic lines. There are indications that the trouble may extend to passenger traffic also.

### Osman Digma is Properly Osman Digma, or, as the natives there pronounce it, Dikna. The second name is from the Arab "dika," meaning a beard, and was given to Osman on account of the heavy beard that adorns his chin.

### About Headaches.

Probably one of the most common headaches, if not the most common, is that called nervous. The class of people who are most subject to it are certainly not your outdoor workers. If ever my old friend the gardener had had a headache it would not have been one of this description. Nor does Darby, the plowman, nor Jarvey, the busman, nor Grentfoot, the granger suffer from nervous headache, nor any one else who leads an outdoor life, or who takes plenty of exercise in the open air. But poor Mattie, who slaves away her days in a stuffy draper's shop, and Jennie in her lonesome attic, bending over her white seam—stitch, stitch—till far into the night, and thousands of others of the indoor working class are martyrs to this form of headache. Are they alone in this misery? No; for my Lady Bonhomme, who comes to have her ball-dresses fitted on, has often a deep fellow-feeling with Jennie and Mattie. Her, however, we cannot afford to pity quite so much, because she has the power to change her modus vivendi when she chooses. What are symptoms of this complaint that makes your head ache so? You will almost know it is coming from a dull, perhaps sleepy feeling. You have no heart and little hope, and you are restless at night. Still more restless, though, when it comes on in full force, as then for nights, perhaps, however much you may wish to, scarcely can you sleep at all.

"How my poor head does ache!" This you will say often enough; sadly to yourself, and hopefully to those near you, from whom you expect sympathy and get none. And yet the pain is bad to bear, although it is generally confined to only one part of the head. The worst of this form of headache lies in the fact that it is periodic. Well, as it arises from unnatural habits of life or peculiarities of constitution, this periodicity is no more than we might expect. If I just note down some of the most ordinary causes of nervous headache, people who suffer therefrom will know what to do and what to avoid. I will then speak of the treatment.

### Overwork indoors.

Work or study indoors, carried on in an unnatural or cramped position of body. Literary men and women ought to do most of their work at a standing desk, lying down now and then on a sofa to ease brain and heart, and permit ideas to flow. They should work out of doors in fine weather—with their feet resting on a board, not on earth—and under canvas in wet weather. It is surprising the good this simple advice, if followed, can effect.

### Neglect of the ordinary rules that conduce to health.

Want of fresh air in bed-rooms. Want of abundant skin-exciting exercise. Neglect of the bath. Overindulgence in food, especially of a stimulating character. Weakness or debility of body, however produced. This can only be remedied by proper nutrition. Nervousness, however induced. The excitement inseparable from a fashionable life. Exciting passion, anger and jealousy in particular.—Cassell's Magazine.

### Some Witty Toast.

Good after dinner speakers are among the most popular of men among people who cultivate the art of dining. The flashes of wit which draw forth roars of laughter and applause are sometimes unpremeditated, but probably they are more frequently thought on and rehearsed in advance. Impromptu or not, we all like a witty speech and a witty toast. Chamber's Journal has collected some witty and amusing toasts given at banquets, and in reading them, one can only sigh, "Would I had been there!" A rather cynical toast ran thus: "Women—she requires no luxury; she speaks for herself." A gallant young man, under the same festive circumstances, referred to one member of the sex he eulogized as "a delectable dear, so sweet that honey would blush in her presence, and treacle stand appalled." At the marriage supper of a deaf and dumb couple, one guest, in the speech of the evening, wished them "unspeakable bliss."

A writer of comedies was given a banquet in honor of his latest work, at which a jovial guest gave the toast: "The author's very good health! May he live to be as old as his jokes." At another gathering were toasted, "The bench and the bar. If it were not for the bar, there would be little use for the bench." As pity was the following toast, proposed at a shoemakers' dinner: "May we have all the women in the country to shoe, and all the men to boot."

### European Illiterates.

A census of the illiterates in the various countries of the world, recently published shows the three Schavie States of Roumania, Servia and Russia at the head of the list, with about 80 per cent. of the population unable to read and write. Of the Latin-speaking races Spain heads the list with 63 per cent. followed by Italy with 48 per cent. France and Belgium having about fifteen per cent. The illiterates in Hungary number 43 per cent., in Austria 39, and in Ireland 21. "In England we find 13 per cent., and Scotland 7 per cent., unable to read and write." When we came to the purely Teutonic States we find a marked reduction in the percentage of illiterates. The highest is in Switzerland, 2.4; in the whole of Germany, 1.4; in Denmark, 1.1; in Sweden, 1.0; in Prussia, 0.8; in the Netherlands, 0