

RUSHING THE TARIFF

AN ARRANGEMENT FOR EXPEDITING ITS CONSIDERATION.

The Statutes Providing for Naturalization of Those Who Wish to Become Citizens of the United States—A Disastrous Railroad Collision at Mullen, Neb.—Three Persons Killed and Several Injured—Affairs in the Hawaiian Islands—The Country Said to be Ripe for Revolution.

The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—An arrangement is being talked of now to expedite the consideration of the tariff bill after it goes back to the house. It is suggested that the senate ask a conference upon its amendment without waiting for a reference to and report from the committee on ways and means. This plan has been pursued in the past and inquiry of house members shows that such a request would doubtless be acceded to, but at best a member of the committee on ways and means believes at least ten days will be required to get the bill out of conference. Five and probably seven members will be appointed from each branch of congress to settle upon the form of the bill as it shall finally be passed. These will be selected from Senators Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Harris, McPherson, Voorhees and Carlisle, and Representatives McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, Gear, Mills, McMillan and Flower.

How People of Foreign Birth May Become Citizens of This Country.

The statutes made and provided for the naturalization of those who are not but who wish to become citizens of the United States should be thoroughly understood by those seeking to acquire the right to vote. Following are the provisions under which citizenship may be acquired:

Title XXX—Naturalization. Section 2165: An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner, and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath, before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district of supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years; at least, prior to his admission, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject.

2. He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

3. It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting such alien that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, but the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence.

Paragraphs four, five and six pertain to the naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers, persons bearing titles or belonging to the nobility of foreign countries.

Section 2167—Any alien being under the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first condition of section 2165; but such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his admission; and shall further declare, on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States; and he shall in all other respects comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

A Bad Collision at Mullen, Neb.

MULLEN, Neb., August 26.—Two freight trains on the B. & M. road collided here early yesterday morning, killing three persons and severely injuring six others. The west-bound train had sidetracked to allow the one coming from the west to pass, and the switchman was unable to close the switch on account of the key not working in the lock.

The approaching train was signaled to stop as soon as he found he could not close the switch, but the distance was too short for it to come to a standstill.

The killed are John Wymore, section foreman at this place; Miss Myrtle Willgus, daughter of Charles Willgus, living three miles southwest of here, and an unknown man who was stealing a ride.

The third car back of the engine contained thirteen men, who were beat-

ing their way, and was completely torn to shreds, all escaping but the one above named.

Six of the train men were badly injured, but not fatally. The wreck was cleared away sufficiently to allow the eastbound passenger to pass.

Ripe for Revolution.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 26.—Admiral Brown of the flagship Charleston, which arrived here from Honolulu last night, expressed the belief in an interview this evening that the next steamer from the Hawaiian islands will bring news of a revolution, and probably of a declaration of a republic. He said: "Hitherto the Hawaiian government has been managed largely by Americans, but the educated natives are beginning to feel that they are competent to conduct the Hawaiian government, and that the part played by foreigners in the control of affairs was an unwarrantable interference with their sacred rights. Accordingly their schooled natives have gathered around them a band of followers, daily increasing in strength, who have raised the cry, 'Hawaii for Hawaiians.' The revolutionists want the offices at the disposal of the government. The malcontents have in a meeting with the mechanics' union passed resolutions asking that this patronage be given to the natives and members of their own party. This request has been ignored by the government."

"The United States, knowing the unsettled condition of affairs, sent the Charleston out there about three months ago to protect our citizens and our interests. During all my time there matters were becoming more and more perturbed and an uprising by the revolutionists had actually been planned for the 4th of August. I learned of it the first day of the month, but we received sailing orders the 2nd. News of our intended departure evidently led the revolutionary party to postpone until after we left the execution of their design, but I confidently expect to hear by the next advices from Honolulu that there has been an actual outbreak and revolution attempted, if not really accomplished."

The Reciprocity Amendment to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Following is the text of the reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill in the form of a new section proposed by Mr. Aldrich:

Section 2. That the exemption from duty of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, provided for in this act, are made with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing these articles, and for this purpose on and after the 1st day of July, 1891, wherever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and unrefined, or any such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea or hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unjust, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, whether the product of or exported from such designated country as follows, namely: All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, namely: All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by polariscopic not above 75°, seven-tenths of 1 per cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of degree shown by a polariscopic test, .200 of 1 cent per pound additional.

All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, shall be classified by a Dutch standard of colors and pay duty as follows: All sugars above 13 and not above 16, Dutch standard of color, 1½ cents per pound; all sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20, Dutch standard of color, 1½ cents per pound; all sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard of color, 2 cents per pound; molasses testing above 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to a polariscopic test; on coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound; hides, raw or unrefined, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goat skins, raw, without wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep skins with wool on, 1½ cents per pound.

Big Dressed Beef Deal.

New York, August 30.—A gigantic stock company has been formed, called the Dahlam dressed beef company of New Jersey, for the purpose of purchasing and supplying the European markets with dressed beef at a lower rate than is now charged. The company will erect an immense plant at Fort Worth, Tex., capable of killing and storing 700 head of cattle daily. The product will be sent to New Orleans, where it will be shipped to foreign ports, thus making a big saving in freight and time.

Mr. Martin of Indiana, on the committee on invalid pensions, presented to the house a minority report in opposition to the bills granting pensions of \$2,000 per year to the widows of Generals McClellan and Fremont.

WENT UP IN FLAME.

McVICKER'S THEATRE IN CHICAGO DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Conflagration Supposed to be of Incendy Origin—Some Loss of Life—Mass Meeting of New York Knights of Labor—Congressman Watson of Pennsylvania Dies Very Suddenly—The Vexed Question of Assessing the Railroads of Illinois.

McVicker's Theatre Burned.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Fire was discovered in McVicker's theater at 3:30 yesterday morning. As far as can be learned it originated in the smoking room under the stage. The flames spread rapidly and smoke filled the entire building. Thirty minutes after starting the fire had made its way from basement to roof, and a few minutes before 4 o'clock was leaping from all the windows on the west and east sides of the theatre. The guests in the Saratoga and Windsor hotels and Bennett house became panic stricken and fled, although there was no danger.

While seven firemen were at work in the auditorium the roof fell in, but they escaped without injury. The rear wall fell and all the men of fire company No. 7 were buried in the ruins. Jack Duffy had his skull fractured and will probably die. The others were more or less hurt.

The front part of the building was occupied by stores and offices and the loss will be heavy. The total loss to the theatre building and its occupants is estimated at over \$200,000. Horace McVicker, proprietor, says his loss will reach over \$100,000.

Several stores on State street caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

The watchman thinks the fire of incendiary origin. He said that about 2 o'clock he found a small blaze in a pile of oily rags under the stage, which he put out. Returning a short time after he discovered fire under the auditorium and was fighting the flames when the engines arrived.

A Mass Meeting of Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, August 27.—About twenty-five hundred persons, including curiosity seekers and heavy police, attended a mass meeting of the Knights of Labor at Union square last night. It did not equal in number or enthusiasm the expectations of the projectors of the meeting. The interest centered mainly in Powderly. Former employes of the New York Central in this city marched in a body to the square behind a drum corps and were loudly cheered.

A truck had been hauled up, which was occupied by several speakers, most prominent among them being Prof. Garside of the Cloakmakers' union. The magnates of the meeting assembled on the main platform. Powderly and Hayes and all the promoters of the meeting were there.

Mrs. Margaret Moore, who figures prominently in Irish politics in this city, gave a minute address and counseled the organization among laboring classes and advocated self reliance.

A letter of regret for non-attendance was read from Samuel Gompers, president of the federation of labor. He sympathized with the men and denounced the attempts of the company to crush their organization.

Powderly was the next speaker. He said: "You may feel disappointed because the Torre Haute convention did not declare a general strike. Your executive board did not expect it would. All we expected was to have their support and they are with us, horse, foot and artillery. [Cheers.] They believe, they know we are right, and they have stated their opinion boldly. They say our battle must go on, and go on it will. The Central railroad officers may talk about their goods being delivered, but they don't tell the truth. There are many merchants in New York who know different." Powderly then dwelt with Webb's charges that the men were dismissed for drunkenness and other causes prejudicial to the interests of the company. The speaker next dealt with Chief Arthur. He said Arthur recently sat on a platform with railroad officials at New Haven and they put their arms around his neck. "The strike which we have inaugurated," he said, "is not only a strike of the people of New York, but of the people of America."

The meeting then listened to a fiery preamble, followed by resolutions denouncing New York Central officers as arbitrary and tyrannical. Several local speakers followed and the meeting then broke up.

Death of a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Congressman C. F. Watson of the Twenty-seventh congressional district of Pennsylvania died very suddenly at 11:30 yesterday at the Shoreham hotel. Mr. Watson, accompanied by his private secretary, was about to enter the carriage to be driven to the capitol. On the way out of the lobby of the hotel Mr. Watson complained of dizziness in his head and sickness of the stomach. He fell unconscious and was taken to the parlor, where stimulants were administered, and he soon revived. A physician was immediately sent for, but before his arrival Mr. Watson was again unconscious, from which he never recovered, and died in a few moments. The sergeant-at-arms of the house was immediately informed of Mr. Watson's death and took charge of the remains.

An undertaker was also sent for to prepare the body for the casket. The sudden and unexpected death caused great excitement in the hotel. Mr. Watson was apparently in the best of health and the news of his death was a great shock to his friends.

After the house adjourned the mem-

bers of the Pennsylvania delegation met in the lobby of the house. Mr. O'Neill presided and Mr. Kerr was made secretary. Mr. Kerr offered resolutions, which were agreed to, expressing regret at Mr. Watson's death and resolving that the Pennsylvania delegation attend the funeral in a body. Mr. Watson resided at the Shoreham with his wife and daughter, the former of whom is an invalid, and is now at the family home in Warren, Pa.

Railroad Taxation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 27.—The assessment of Illinois railroads is proving a vexed question in the state board of equalization. At to-day's meeting Mr. Scott's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the board that property be returned by local assessors at 25 per cent of its face cash value, was taken up and discussed.

Judge Scott said his object was to provide some standard for the assessment of railroads and corporations by the board. Mr. Glenn (Coles county) supported the resolution. Railroads and corporations, he said, were assessed too low, and there ought to be some standard for fixing assessed valuation. The Union stock yards at Chicago had been assessed at \$1,500,000, when the actual value of the business was \$23,000,000, while the lands occupied by the stock yards were worth about \$20,000,000.

Judge Blodgett opposed the resolution. He denied that farm lands and farm property were assessed at 25 per cent of their actual value, and contended that the railroads were already paying from 10 to 17 per cent of all the taxes of the state.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

The chances are that both Senators Manderson and Paddock will be heard in the senate on the beet sugar clause when that item is reached in the tariff bill, as it promises to be, next week.

The citizens of Holt county, Neb., desire Senator Manderson to obtain a postoffice for them between Page and Orchard on the Pacific Short Line and between O'Neill and Sioux City, and the senator will have the necessary blanks forwarded.

A lengthy petition has been received and will be filed at the postoffice department, charging neglect of duty and incompetency against Postmaster Lord at Doniphan, Holt county, Neb., and upon the representations in the petition his removal is asked.

An agreement has finally been reached by the sundry civil bill conferees upon the paragraph relating to the irrigation and public land surveys, the sole object of dispute between the two houses for several weeks. The agreement in substance is: "For survey of public lands, \$425,000, for topographical survey, \$325,000—one-half of which is to be expended west of the one hundredth meridian, engraving maps of the survey, \$700,000.

A number of well known residents of Washington have united in a petition to the house of representatives urging the passage of the international copyright bill, which it is said to be the intention of the committee on patents to call up Tuesday. The enactment of such a law, the petitioners assert, would give a stimulus to American authors. In the absence of such a law American authors are declared to be subject to an unfair competitor with foreign literature.

Congressman Watson, whose death occurred on the 26th, represented the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district, and his death makes the third which has taken place in the ranks of the Pennsylvania delegation the last year. He had been in delicate health for some time past. Mr. Watson was from Warren county and was born in Crawford county. With an academic education as a basis, he engaged in mercantile pursuits and for the past twenty years was an extensive dealer in lumber and petroleum, besides organizing railroads and acting as bank president. He was a member of the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh congresses and was elected to the present congress as a republican by a large majority.

Congressman's Eight-Hour Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Congressman Connell scored a victory yesterday in the house in securing the passage of his "eight-hour" bill. After securing a favorable report on the bill by the committee on labor and having it placed on the calendar, he persistently urged the speaker and the committee on rules to allow a day for its consideration. A resolution designating Thursday for such purpose was finally reported and adopted. When Mr. Connell went to the house it was with serious forebodings regarding the successful working of the special order which he had secured. The obstructionists who were fighting the Conger land bill had the right of way and it was feared that the tactics of the past three days would be continued to the extent of consuming the time which Mr. Connell hoped to secure. The clouds finally cleared away by the passage of the Conger bill, which enabled Mr. Connell to call up his bill at the conclusion of the morning hour.

In the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—At the land office yesterday it was stated that out of the \$425,000 appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation bill for land surveys, the following amounts had been set aside: For North and South Dakota surveys, \$40,000 each, Montana \$70,000, Washington \$100,000, Idaho and Wyoming \$20,000 each. There was an appropriation of \$100,000 made in another bill to be expended in surveying the Sioux reservation in South Dakota, so that the state gets \$140,000 for surveys. Only \$30,000 were appropriated for clerk hire and examiners in connection with the surveys, but an effort is to be made at the next session to secure an additional amount.

TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ONE PROPOSED BY SENATOR VANCE.

How He Proposes to Do Impartial Justice to All the Country's Industries—Ten Thousand Dollars Offered for a Missouri Murderer—A Little War in the House Between Congressmen Mason and Cannon—The World's Fair Site Disposed Of.

Mr. Vance's Tariff Scheme.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Senator Vance has proposed the following amendment to the tariff bill:

Whereas, From an early period in our history, duties upon foreign imports have been levied with the avowed purpose of promoting the interests of domestic manufacturers and drawbacks or rebates have been given on the duties on raw materials used in the manufacture of all articles exported for the same purpose; and

Whereas, For the encouragement of the production of spirits and tobacco all internal revenue taxes are refunded upon those articles which are exported abroad; and

Whereas, Bounties have long been granted to our fishermen by a drawback of duties upon the salt used in their business, and subsidies are proposed to aid in the building and sale of ships; and

Whereas, Agriculture, the greatest in importance of all our industries, has not been aided in the nature of things can not be aided in the same manner, the duties heretofore for that purpose having for the most part proved wholly unavailing; and,

Whereas, It is desirable to do impartial justice to all of our industries and to give no one an advantage over the other, and inasmuch as there is no other way by which agriculture can be compensated for its contribution to the support of manufactures; therefore

Be it enacted, That in all cases where it can be shown by proof satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury that any goods, wares or merchandise imported into this country have been purchased abroad by any citizen of the United States by exchange of farm products grown in the United States for such goods or where such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of such products in foreign countries, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported at the following rates of duty, to-wit: One-half the present duty on all manufactures of iron and steel, 40 per cent of the present duty on all manufactures of iron and articles of which wool or cotton may be the component material of chief value, one-half the present duty on earthenware, china and glassware, 30 per cent of the present rate of duty on all material used for fertilizers or in the manufacture of thereof and 25 per cent of the present rate of duty on jute bagging and farmers' binding twine.

Big Reward for a Murderer.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 28.—R. H. Stillwell has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered his father, Amos J. Stillwell, December 30, 1888. The younger Stillwell is administrator of the estate and adheres to his original theory of burglary as a motive for the murder.

Amos J. Stillwell was a wealthy citizen of Hannibal, about 60 years of age, living in an elegant residence on Fifth street with a handsome young wife. Early one Sunday morning some unknown person entered the house from an alley in the rear and going to Mr. Stillwell's bed, where he lay asleep, split his head open with an ax. Mrs. Stillwell occupied a bed with one of the smaller children in the same room. She arose and dressed herself and gave the alarm. She said she was awakened by a slight noise in the room and looking toward her husband's bed saw a man standing over him with an uplifted ax and saw the fatal blow struck. The ax was afterward found on the premises and proved to be one which belonged to the house.

Because of Mr. Stillwell's wealth and high standing in the community the crime attracted wide attention and was the theme of conversation for months. The son, R. H. Stillwell, offered \$1,000 for the apprehension of his father's murderer, but the reward was withdrawn shortly after.

Within about ten steps of the rear of the Stillwell house was the office of Dr. J. C. Hearne, a widower and physician in the Stillwell family. A little less than a year after the horrible death of Amos Stillwell Dr. Hearne married his widow. Hannibal people, who had sensitive feelings, showed concealed indignation at this apparent lack of respect for the memory of their beloved fellow citizen.

This action of the son in offering \$10,000 out of an estate valued at \$300,000 for the conviction of the murderer will, to some extent, appease the unexpressed public clamor for a thorough investigation.

Members Will Be "Docked."

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Complaint has been made that members of the house who have been absent without leave have not had their salary "docked" by the sergeant-at-arms for the time they have been absent. After consultation with the speaker, Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes has decided that it is his duty, in cases where the clerk of the house certifies to him the absence of any member without leave, to deduct from his pay the proportionate amount of salary to cover the time of absence. This will be much more effective in maintaining a quorum, it is believed, than any other plan that could be adopted.

General Grant's Remains.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—It is the general impression that the agitation which has been going on in certain circles of congress looking toward the removal of General Grant's remains from Riverside park, New York city, to Arlington, this city, will finally result in the city or citizens of New York erecting a proper monument to the deceased hero. The remains will remain where they are at present. The New York statesmen say that if it should come to a question of having them removed to Washington or erecting a monument the latter step would be promptly taken. They do not hesitate to say that it is a shame nothing has been done toward permanently and suitably marking the grave of General Grant. They acknowledge, too, that the majority of the people in the country believe that General Grant's remains should rest at the national capital, the theatre of most of the acts which made him great. They contend, however, that General Grant himself and his family preferred that the remains should be deposited in New York. The concurrent resolution which is going through congress is simply an expression of that body as to the propriety of removing the remains of General Grant to Washington. Of course congress could take no mandatory action. The only significance such action could have at the hands of congress would be to commit that body in favor of an appropriation for the erection of a monument in the event the remains should be removed.

A Remarkable Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—William H. Horr, a citizen of Deer Lodge, Mont., has brought before congress a remarkable claim. He has presented a petition through Senator Sanders, asking for the payment of \$50,000 in restitution of certain property taken from him by the act which incorporated the Yellowstone National park. Horr says in his petition, that in 1871 he went to the county now within the boundary of the Yellowstone park and took up a squatter's claim of 160 acres, and that he discovered the Mammoth hot springs and named them. Bozeman was the nearest point of civilization at that time, a long distance. Congress in 1872 passed the bill incorporating the Yellowstone National park, but Horr, on account of his remote location, could not communicate with congress and had no opportunity to treat in behalf of his claim, although he attempted to enter a protest and set up his claim at the time. He says that if he had been allowed to retain his quarter section of land it would now be worth \$50,000, but the act which incorporated the Yellowstone park did not recognize a squatter's rights. It simply set aside so much of the public domain to be used as a national park.

Thirty Thousand Acres to Be Thrown Open to Public Settlement.

ATCHISON, Kan., August 30.—A private letter from Washington says President Harrison will, in a short time, issue a proclamation requiring the Indians of the Pottawattamie reservation in Jackson county, Kansas, to take their head rights and ordering that the residue of their lands be sold to white settlers for the benefit of the Indians. This will distribute about forty-eight thousand acres of land in severalty to the Indians, and put upon the market about thirty thousand acres. The Indian lands will be inalienable for twenty-five years and consequently not taxable during that period. The object of distributing the lands in severalty is to break up the tribal relations of the Indians so that they may become citizens and to some extent producers. The reservation is in the heart of a populous and fertile county, and the new order will result in an increase of its population and wealth.

The Murderer of the Nebraskan Found Guilty.

OTTAWA, Ill., August 30.—The Moore case went to the jury at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, the closing argument for the prosecution having been concluded at 4 o'clock. The court was severe in its instruction upon the establishment of an alibi, cautioning the jury that every moment of time must be accounted for before an alibi could be maintained. The instruction as to manslaughter was not given, as neither side asked for it. O'Brien has broken down and all of the bravado and defiance of the first few days of the trial have vanished. He was so weak tonight that it was necessary to almost carry him to his cell. He refused supper this evening and has wept much at night during the present week.

Later—At midnight the Moore jury brought in a verdict of guilty, sentencing O'Brien to the penitentiary for life.

Crops in Eastern Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Ia., August 30.—Reports from this portion of Iowa and Illinois state the crops to be in a fair condition in spite of croakers. Corn will be from three-fourths to a full crop. Oats are in fine condition and will yield thirty to fifty bushels per acre. Wheat will yield from eighteen to thirty bushels per acre. Pastures are in fine condition. Potatoes are in bad shape and there will be scarcely any crop at all.

General M. I. Bonham, ex-member of congress and present railroad commissioner of South Carolina, died at Columbia.

The senate has confirmed Colonel J. H. Baxter as surgeon general of the army and W. H. Caldwell as receiver of public moneys at Kirwin, Kan.

The conferees on the land grant forfeiture bill have agreed upon a compromise measure. It is the house bill, with some modifications providing for the general forfeiture of unearned grants, the principal features of which have been given before.