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TWO EXTREMES MEET.

Sharp Exchange Between Senators Hoar and Tillman.

HARD NUT FOR OADIOUS TO CRACK.

Washington, June 15.—The senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion had fallen.

Mr. Tillman referred to published charges of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule and asserted that the senate would stand convicted before the American people if it failed to investigate the charges.

Mr. Hoar responded by stating that the charges were unfounded and that the senate was not only preposterous, but infamous.

Pettigrew (S. D.) spoke at length in favor of his amendment to place on the free list articles controlled by trusts.

Allen (Neb.) urged legal proceedings against the trusts. Only one roll call occurred during the day on Mr. Lindsey's amendment to place all sugars on the same basis.

Mr. Hoar (Neb.) voted with the Republicans in the negative, and Pettigrew and Mantle with the Democrats in the affirmative.

THREE HARD NUTS TO CRACK.

Hawaiian Reciprocity, Beet Sugar Bounty and Antitrust Amendments Today Considered in Republican Caucus—Not Very Much Progress Made—House Adjourns Until Thursday.

Washington, June 15.—The republican caucus was in session for more than three hours last night, and when adjournment was reached not very much progress had been made.

The Hawaiian reciprocity treaty was considered at a future caucus, as several senators expressed the opinion that it was true that a treaty of annexation was to be sent in it would be absurd to enact legislation looking to the ratification of the treaty.

Although there was much reticence observed as to the sugar bounty, it would be compelled to move on the subject of the proposed treaty.

The caucus was in session from 8 until 11:30 o'clock, and three propositions only were under consideration.

These were: The question of what to do with the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, the advisability of giving a bounty on beet sugar and the question of antitrust amendments.

The Hawaiian treaty question was passed over, but the sugar bounty proposition was withdrawn, and the antitrust amendment was referred to the republican members of the judiciary committee.

HOUSE IS STILL DORMANT. Adjourns Until Thursday After a Session of Forty-Five Minutes.

Washington, June 15.—The house Monday adjourned until Thursday after a session that lasted 45 minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Lacey (Rep., Ia.) for a bill for the relief of the residents of Greer county, Oklahoma.

Henry (Dem., Tex.) promptly objected and then, after the usual Democratic protest against the Republican policy of appointing committees, the house, by a vote of yeas 88, nays 78, with 19 present and not voting, decided to adjourn.

Before the session began the hub of a wheel wound round with a monster petition, said to contain 6,000,000 signatures, appealing to congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the speaker's rostrum.

It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months and was presented to congress by Sulzer (N. Y.).

Veterans Rushing Applications. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The war veterans are rushing in their applications for pensions. In the 10 days ending last Saturday the number of applications filed in the pension office aggregated 14,500.

During the 35 days subsequent to March 8, last, the record division of the office disposed of 84,000 applications. The approximate number of such claims now pending in the bureau is 35,000.

New South Dakota Boundary. WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill for the ratification of the compact between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between them.

The bill confirms the agreement between the commissioners of the two states, fixing the center of the main channel of the Missouri river as the line of division.

Dividend For Creditors. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 cents in favor of the creditors of the Sioux National bank of Sioux City, Ia.

Gowry Confirmed. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The senate confirmed John F. Gowry of Washington as consul general at Kanagawa, Japan.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII. Treaty Will Be Sent to the Senate in the Near Future.

BLAZE AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Government Immigration Station Completely Consumed.

VALUABLE RECORDS DESTROYED.

Probable That No Lives Are Lost—Two Hundred Immigrants Are Safely Removed to the Barge Office at the Battery. Cost of the Plant is Said to Have Been About \$750,000.

New York, June 15.—The United States government immigration station on Ellis island, in New York harbor, was destroyed by fire this morning, with probably no loss of life.

The fire was first seen at 12:38 a. m. by the lookout from the harbor police station.

At 1:12 a. m. the whole island was a mass of flames, illuminating the whole city. As quick as possible the police, 30 men, and the police patrol were sent to the island. An alarm was given to the lower precinct stations of the city and 25 men were ordered to the scene.

The fire first broke out in the room on the way with the baggage and mail. The fire broke out in the room on the way with the baggage and mail.

Later many persons went over in tugs and row boats. The entire building was in flames, and the fire spread rapidly.

Two hundred immigrants were safely transferred from the island to the barge office at the Battery. No one on the island except the firemen and a few attendants. The cost of the plant is said to have been \$750,000.

PRESIDENT UNABLE TO ATTEND.

Senators Regret to Managers of International Gold Mining Convention.

Denver, June 15.—The managers of the international gold mining convention received a letter from Private Secretary Porter conveying the regrets of President McKinley at his inability to be present at the convention.

The convention is being held at the Denver hotel, in charge of the party here, and in course of conversation had with two members of the committee, said: "Mr. Vanderbilt spits on newspaper men."

After this there was nothing for the local committee to do but withdraw. So the matter rested till the president arrived and J. Addison Porter, his secretary, was told of the incident.

Mr. Porter called on the president later Mr. Harding was called upon by the telephone by Mr. Porter and asked if it was true that newspaper men would not be admitted to the mansion.

Mr. Porter was told that it was, and he then informed the president of the matter. Mr. Harding considered the newspaper men were his invited guests on the trip, and that they were as much a contingent of the party as members of the cabinet.

Further notified Mr. Harding that the president had authorized him to say that if the newspaper men would not step his foot inside the estate. This brought things to a crisis, and Mr. Harding consulted with the best guests possible, and the newspaper men were admitted to the mansion on the same footing as the president and his cabinet.

Before going to Baltimore, Representative Pearson passed on to the president to attend a meeting at the Young Men's Institute hall of colored people, the gift of George W. Vanderbilt. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity with colored people, comprising the laboring class, the well-to-do, the colored artists and their wives and children.

With Congressman Pearson on one side, for 10 minutes he shook hands at a rapid rate with all who were presented to him. It was very warm work. Presently the president was called for and he was escorted to the mansion while the handshaking went on.

At Baltimore the luxuries of the library were lingered over with special delight. Mr. McKinley was given a handsome bouquet from Mrs. Vanderbilt's guests as they left the mansion.

The drive continued over the French broad boundaries of the estate, from the river cottage to the entrance lodge and the Baltimore incident was closed.

The train was taken at Baltimore station and the journey to Washington resumed at about 6 o'clock.

Secretary Alger was indisposed from the extreme heat of the past two days, but left Asheville somewhat recuperated.

ANCIENT STRUCTURES. Something About the Architecture of Early New England.

Hardly 20 houses in all New England dating back of 1700 are yet in existence, unless in a materially transformed form.

One of the best of these is a house in the town of Newburyport, which was built by a door in one side and a high pitched roof, to make the snow slide off easily, and a chimney of prodigious size.

A few years ago the great chimney of the house at Newburyport, which was built by a door in one side and a high pitched roof, to make the snow slide off easily, and a chimney of prodigious size.

The chimney of the Darling house in this town, destroyed about the same time, was about as large. Its removal provided a house with a good sized additional room. Almost all the seventeenth century houses were wooden, though about the oldest structure in New England was built of stone at Guilford, Conn., in or near 1685.

There are a few more of these houses in the town of Newburyport, which was built by a door in one side and a high pitched roof, to make the snow slide off easily, and a chimney of prodigious size.

THE LITTLE WHITE WAGON.

The little white wagon was passing by. It is but an hour—an hour ago.

When it caught her wondering baby eye? "Fitty wite wadon!" she said to me. "Fitty wite wadon!" she said to me.

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CARS NEWSPAPER MEN.

Interesting Incident Connected With President's Trip.

HE STANDS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

English Representative of Milwaukee Vanderbilt Acts Hostily and Repellants at His Residence—Refuses to Allow Newspaper Men to Accompany Presidential Party in a Visit to Baltimore House.

Asheville, N. C., June 15.—An unexpected incident of President McKinley's trip developed here, when it became known to newspaper men accompanying the party that permission to enter Baltimore house, George W. Vanderbilt's splendid mansion, had been refused to them.

Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion, which had been refused to them, when they called on Mr. Vanderbilt and his representative, Charles McNamee, in with him.

In the absence of both the estate is governed by E. J. Harding, said to be an Englishman by birth. When waited on by the local committee of arrangements a few days ago for permission for the local committee to do but withdraw.

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CUSTOMS IN BELGIUM.

Breakfast in Belgium proceeds in course, with a change of plates at each service, but not a change of knives and forks.

These implements must be used through successive courses, however distasteful, resting between white or glass or silver holders, placed beside each cover. The holders, alas, I often forgot to employ, sending my knife and fork out on my plate, to the main confusion and my own dismay.

An English woman, long resident in Brussels, invited me to dinner with the cheering assurance: "We are English, not Belgian, in our ways. We change the knives and forks." Meats and the fruits to which we are accustomed are dear in Belgium, but Yankee products grace many tables.

"I don't know what we should do without your beef extracts for sauces and your California tinned fruits," observed my hostess at a charming breakfast. "Feel at home," said another lady pleasantly. "Here is some marmalade." As her pronunciation and the dish itself—a so-called marmalade—resembled nothing familiar to my ear or vision I was baffled for the moment as to the nature of her kind intentions.

If I visited a weaving school at 8 in the morning, when all the men were yet in that startling home undress which prevails in some households before the formal dejeuner, the wife of the weaving master would press me, "Prenez quelque chose, je vous en prie, mademoiselle." I called early one day on a secretary at Charleroi, with whom I had business, hearing that he was about to leave town. He was out on the street. "But he can't have gone far," predicted his son, "for he hasn't dressed himself yet." Which alarming statement proved too true, as I soon discovered when an apparition appeared on the threshold, unshaved, uncombed, with overcoat and necktie unbuttoned by the neck, and a pair of trousers drawn down loose nightgown beneath. So suggestive was the spectacle that, declining the unbuttoned entreaties of monsieur's spouse, "Pray take something, mademoiselle," I dispatched my inquiries and fled—Chère et Graffitiée in Harper's Magazine.

Wanted to be Called a Gentleman. There was a slight hand performance on the opera house that night and way down on one of the front seats there sat a man holding a shiny silk hat tentatively before him with an expression of deep anxiety and watchfulness upon his face.

Before the performance began a friend who sat immediately behind him and had noticed his manner leaved over and asked him what the trouble was.

"Well, you see, Tom," said the man with the hat confidentially, "it's the first time I've been in politics now for ten years, and I've been cussed and abused and called all sorts of hard names until I'm just longing to hear somebody address me in a decent manner one more time. When this magnificent comes on the stage, he's going to say, 'Will some gentleman kindly loan me his hat?' and I'm going to jump up and give him mine. It'll make me feel good for a month to be spoken to that way. I've seen looks and heard to this effect for two weeks. You'll excuse me now, for I'll have to jump quick when he speaks for I see one of our old men sitting on the front row with his old sword drawn in his hand, and I'll be a dollar he'll be up to the same game."—Detroit Free Press.

Evolution of Gunpowder. The invention of gunpowder is shown by Mr. Oscar Guttmann, in his book on the manufacture of explosives, to have been most probably an evolution. The Greek fire of naphtha, mentioned by early European and Arabian writers, is believed to have been a composition containing nitre, sulphur and charcoal.

Marcus Graecus, who wrote in the tenth century, gives a composition for charging rockets and crackers closely approaching that of modern blasting powder. This recipe is quoted by Albertus Magnus, and another one, by Roger Bacon, is given by Roger Bacon. None of these writers, however, speaks of the use of such substances in any way like the firing of projectiles from guns. On the contrary, they all describe crackers and bombs, and another one, not so clear, were discharged into towns from ballistae or catapults or mangonels for the purpose of setting fire to them.

Mr. Guttmann has found, however, in the wardrobe accounts of King Edward I of England an entry between A. D. 1245 and 1249 giving credit to Thomas of Boldeston for the king's work for his guns, for 912 pounds of saltpeter and 896 pounds of live sulphur. This seems to confirm the tradition that gunpowder was first used by the king of Crete in 1346. Mr. Guttmann decides that Bernhard Schwartz invented this use of gunpowder about 1313. If so, Schwartz must have been very young at the time or else have lived to a very great age, for the date of his death is given as 1384.—Popular Science Monthly.

Vassar "Female" College. The Vassar girls will take exception to Dr. Parkhurst's expression, "female college." One of their glee texts for that subject. They had a "female college" but if there is a female college still it goes by another name. The change is celebrated in verse:

An institution once there was Of learning and of knowledge Which had upon its high brick front A "Vassar Female College."

The marble fair column and portage, For graven on the fanks and spousals Was the "Vassar Female College." Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la!

A strong east wind at last came by, A wind that blew from Norwich, It over the "Female" from the side That was upon the college.

And as the faculty progressed They took the "Female" off the spoon As well as "Vassar College." Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la!

In the Blacksmith's Shop. "I have seen some pretty hard knocks in my time," began the arvil in ringing tones, when the bellows interrupted him with: "But think of the trouble I have. There isn't a day that I am not hard hammered to raise the wind."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Strawberries are often served with orange juices. Cover the berries with sugar and juice of several oranges. Let them chill in the refrigerator for half an hour and serve with powdered ice.

BECKER, JAGGI & CO.,

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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

GRANT AS A PEACEMAKER.

Settled With Infinite Toil Fought Which Arose Among His Officers.

After the capture of Vicksburg Logan chose a prominent and beautiful residence for his headquarters, and General McPherson chose the same, and a quarrel threatened to involve divisions and corps and gave the superior officers great concern, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Logan carried the case to General Grant. He heard the schemes of each, and his staff officers looked with dismay at his quiet, bashful way of listening.

After hearing both sides General Grant turned to Logan with a smile and said he was sorry that the general had placed his heart on any headquarters in Vicksburg, because he had just written an order sending the whole division on a special expedition to look after the retreating rebels. Logan gazed at Logan, resting between white or glass or silver holders, placed beside each cover.

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