

TORNADO TORN.

A Cyclone Sweeps Over Half a Dozen States Yesterday.

Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia Touched.

Colemansville, Ky., Wiped off the Face of the Earth.

Many People Killed and Still More Badly Injured.

Whole Forests Levelled--Livestock Carried Like Feathers.

Railroads Blockaded by Falling Timbers--Millions of Property Ruined.

THE HURRICANE WORK.

LEXINGTON, March 25.—It is reported here to-night that the village of Colemansville, in Harrison county, forty miles from here, was almost entirely destroyed by a cyclone which swept over it at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is said ten people were killed by the flying debris of buildings, and fifteen or twenty injured. Nothing definite is known, but the rumor is generally credited.

BOYD, Ky., March 25.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a destructive cyclone passed here, blowing down everything in its way. The inmates of houses fled to the wells and cellars. Many persons were injured. The number killed is not yet known. Live stock were blown about like feathers. A rough estimate places the damage at \$500,000. The homeless are being cared for by those not injured.

FALMOUTH, March 25.—A cyclone passed through the woods south of town on the Kentucky Central road at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The track of the cyclone was half a mile wide, tearing up trees and everything in its path. So far no lives are reported lost, and no dwellings destroyed.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 25.—Further details of the cyclone near this city confirm the reports of the damage. Six miles south of the city the destruction was most frightful.

Passengers on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis express northwest bound, at 5 o'clock, gave a thrilling account of the cyclone. It was in the shape of a balloon, almost entirely white, surrounded by a dense black cloud. It first appeared in a southwesterly direction from Lebanon and passed rapidly to the northeast. Its track is marked in the vicinity of Oak Ridge on the narrow gauge, where the whole forest is leveled and buildings raised. The railroad is blockaded with fallen timber.

Near Oakridge Charles Cowan was carried 200 yards by the wind and buried under fallen timber. The path of the cyclone is estimated at 50 yards width. The forests show where it rose from the earth and descended again. The little daughters of farmer Abram Wilson was crushed under the timbers of a barn near Oakridge. The full extent of the damage is not yet heard from. Other loss of life is expected.

CONNEYSVILLE, Ind., March 25.—The cyclone passed one mile south of this city, tearing down whole forests. No lives were lost so far as known.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25.—The cyclone to-day struck Gainesville, unroofing houses and killing a negro.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—A terrific thunder, hail and wind storm struck the city this afternoon. Much damage was done to store fronts. The cyclone struck the northern part of the city, demolishing fifteen frame buildings. Several persons were slightly injured.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—The hail storm did much damage to trees and fences, flooding the low lands and compelling many to abandon houses. A negro tenement was burned to-night and two negro children burned to a crisp.

NEBRASKA TEACHERS.

Inauguration of the Eighteenth Annual Session at Lincoln.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
LINCOLN, March 25.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the state teachers was inaugurated in the chapel of the university this morning. An unusually large attendance of teachers from all parts of the state was present. Regent Gere delivered the address of welcome, prefacing the same with an eloquent history of Ireland's wrongs, attributing the same to the destruction of her schools by William and Anne, Gere argued strongly against the further sale of school land, saying the next legislature would pass a law against the present system. Nebraska teachers should create a public sentiment in favor of such law. The remarks were endorsed by A. W. Van

deman, of Wahoo, in behalf of the teachers, and other prominent speakers. Three sessions will be held to-morrow and Irving J. Monell, chancellor of the university, speaks in the evening.

NAUGHTINESS OF NOBILITY.

An Earl Seeks Divorce From a Wife Who Had Two Husbands.

LONDON, March 25.—The earl of Easton, the future duke of Grafton, is about to seek a divorce from his wife on the plea that the lady's first husband was living at the time of her second marriage. The countess will submit in defense that when she married her first husband she supposed him a widower, but he proved to have another wife, and when she learned this she abandoned him. The case promises to be exceedingly interesting.

LONDON, March 25.—The marriage from which the Earl of Easton seeks to be released, occurred thirteen years ago. He was at the time Henry Fitzroy, 23 years of age, and the woman of whom the Cook Chronicles of the period spoke as the daughter of John Walsh and the widow of "Mr. Smith." There has been trouble between the ill-assorted pair, and they separated by mutual consent, but the life of the woman has been correct since her marriage, and the earl could find no plea for seeking divorce till his discovery of "Mr. Smith."

Skull Crushed by a Brooklyn Boy.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
NEW YORK, March 25.—George Hendrix, the alleged destroyer of the Andre monument in the spring of 1882, was locked up in the Brooklyn police station Monday night on a charge of intoxication. He was afterwards removed to the hospital and died to-day. An autopsy showed his skull was fractured. How the injury was received is not known. Hendrix was a member of the society of communists.

THE C. & A. and Tilden.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
CHICAGO, March 25.—Judge Drummond of the United States court, entered a final decree to-day in the case of the Chicago & Alton railway company against Samuel J. Tilden and Lewis H. Meyer, finding the plaintiff indebted to defendants in the sum of \$3,690 for services performed in organizing the Chicago & Alton company a number of years ago, and in the sale of its bonds as trustees.

A Coal Train Derailed.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
JERSEY CITY, March 25.—Twenty-five cars of a Jersey Central coal train were wrecked at Annandale to-day by a broken wheel. The blockade was so extensive and so many trains being held, all the derailed cars were thrown over the embankment.

New Bleaching Process.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
SALFORD, Mass., March 25.—Last night an exhibition was made of a new bleaching process by paraffine soap, which, it is thought, will revolutionize the bleaching business of the world. It requires only a few hours, no loss to fiber, and the cloth never mildews.

Mauler Mitchell vs. Thumper Thompson.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
BOSTON, March 25.—Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, says he will settle in this country, and his next match probably will be with Mervine Thompson.

A Type-Founder Dead.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Peter A. Jordan, of the firm of Mackellar, Smith & Jordan, proprietor of the Johnson type foundry, died, age 62.

Honors for Hugo.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
PARIS, March 25.—The minister of public instruction will present to Victor Hugo a gold medal on the occasion of his 82d birthday.

Ergot in the Hay.
KANSAS CITY, March 25.—George B. Ineson, of Neosho Falls, Kansas, who was quarantined against the district infected by the cattle disease, is in the city, and states that the so-called foot and mouth disease was caused by ergot in the hay. The best veterinarians in the country found it not contagious. The quarantine was consequently raised last Saturday, the fears of spreading having subsided.

Kansas Corn for Ohio.
CINCINNATI, O., March 25.—Thirty-one cars of corn, contributed by the citizens of Sedgewick county, Kansas, to the flood sufferers, were sold at auction to-day on 'change. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited. The first car was bought by the Adams express company, and the remainder was all sold at outside prices.

A Charivari Party in Grief.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 25.—Last night a party of young people went to charivari a newly married couple near the town of Oleanan. On their return they halted at the residence of an old German named Van Valkenburg, and gave him a "benefit," when he opened fire on the party, killing a young man named Cleave. Van Valkenburg fled.

The Story of a Wreck.
The brig A. G. Jewett, of Belfast, Me., was wrecked on February 24th, south-east of Hatteras, during a heavy gale. The captain and the cook went down in the vessel. The rest of the crew took to boats. Five of the crew died from exposure. The only survivor was picked up after being fifty-four hours in an open boat.

Thompson vs. Sluggers.
NEW YORK, March 25.—Articles were received to-day by Richard K. Fox for a prize fight for \$5,000 between John L. Sullivan and Mervine Thompson, of Cleveland. Duncan C. Ross, Thomson's backer, has posted \$2,500 forfeit in the hands of Fox, to be covered by Sullivan if he accepts the challenge.

NEWS OF THE NATION.

The Democratic Caucus Attempts the Whipping In.

Morrison's Bill Indorsed by a Vote of 116 to 57.

Some of the Members Signify They Will Not be Bound.

The House Discusses Whisky, and the Senate Education.

Hon. D. J. Brewer Appointed to the McCrary Vacancy.

Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, Solicitor of the Treasury—Other Politics.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

MORRISON PARTIALLY UPHOLD.
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The democratic caucus to-night was largely attended. It was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution endorsing the bill reported by the ways and means committee. In explaining his resolution he said full opportunity would be given to offer any amendment to the bill when it came before the house.

Mr. Randall made a short speech. He in turn was followed by Mr. Reagan (Texas).

Mr. Randall in his remarks said the bill as had been presented did not meet the wants of his constituents. He offered no substitute.

Mr. Reagan endorsed the bill. Mr. Carlisle made a fifteen minutes speech, the five minute rule which prevailed on the speeches of the other gentlemen being extended in his case. He said the constitution allowed every man to vote as he desired; that no man could be bound to vote except as his convictions dictated.

Blackburn took the ground that the action of the caucus should be binding. Representative Hopkins offered a resolution providing that no one should be bound to vote by the action of the caucus.

Morrison moved as a substitute for Hopkins' resolution a declaration that after amendment in committee of the whole, the bill should be passed.

The debate under the five minutes rule continued at great length. Incidentally a number of propositions were submitted, among them one to refer the whole subject to a committee consisting of one democratic member from each state.

About 11 o'clock Eaton moved to adjourn. This motion was defeated by a large majority.

MORRISON'S RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED.—116 to 57. It provides that the ways and means bill to reduce war taxes should be considered in committee of the whole (subjected to amendment) a reasonable time and then the bill should be reported to the house and passed.

Hopkins offered an amendment that the action of the caucus should not be binding. Morrison offered a proviso that except so far as individual members should feel bound by the action of the majority of the caucus.

The amendment and proviso was adopted. Carlisle then offered a resolution providing for the repeal of the tax on tobacco, cigars and snuff, and a reduction of the tax on fruit brandy to ten cents per gallon.

Carlisle's resolution was carried, 88 to 57.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SUNSHINE ON POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.
WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Sumner, of California, appeared before the house committee on postoffices and post roads to-day in advocacy of his bill establishing a government postal telegraph and in opposition to the proposed contract between the government and a postal telegraph company. His bill, he asserted, would not cost the government a dollar, as the money necessary to establish a postal telegraph would be raised by the issue of bonds. This was more than could be said of the other proposition. He asserted that the government could do the telegraphing for the people at 10 cents per message and more than clear expenses. He declared the proposition of the proposed postal company was but a trick of Mackey and company to prevent the establishment of a postal telegraph.

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, United States circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit.

Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, solicitor of the treasury.

Col. David S. Stanley, 22d infantry, brigadier-general.

J. A. River, of Iowa, attorney for the United States in Wyoming.

FOURTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. Hoar (rep. Mass.) called up the bill increasing the salaries of United States district court judges to \$5,000. The pending question was on the amendment making it unlawful for a judge to appoint to a position in his court any relative within the degree of first cousin and making it a misdemeanor for the judge to do so.

The amendment was modified by the omission of the clause specifying that the omission was a misdemeanor and was agreed to.

Mr. Coke said there had not for several years been a United States judge, some one, in Texas, whose nepotism had not become a scandal and an outrage upon the people of the state.

The senate took up the education bill, the pending question being on Mr. Harrison's (rep. Ind.) amendment to require states to contribute, each annually, an amount equal to the amount severally received by them from the national fund.

Mr. Harrison supported his amendment and expressed himself strongly in

favor of the proposed bill, but agreed with the views expressed some days ago by Senator Allison that the logical way would be to begin by small appropriations, and so permitting the growth of the adoption of means to ends.

Mr. Maxey (dem. Tex.) opposed the bill on the grounds of expediency. He thought every state could do better without artificial stimulus, and that what was provided by the bill.

Mr. Brown (dem. of Ga.) thought certainly it was the duty of the union to take such action as would qualify newly made (colored) citizens for the duties of citizenship.

Mr. Sherman (rep. O.) regarded it as the bounded duty of the national government to aid in the education of the illiterate population. He did not think the United States ought to trust to the southern states the important questions growing out of the policy of education.

He believed it would not be wise to confer upon the southern states absolute power over the education contemplated, and the expenditure leading to it. Now, however, from any feeling of unkindness toward the people of the south, but from a conviction that owing to the prejudices of race and the influences of slavery which had darkened their minds, and would probably continue to darken them for some time to come, they could not impartially distribute the money.

Mr. Hoar (rep. Mass.) defended the bill from several detailed criticisms. The senate went into executive session after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Belford, (rep. Col.) the senate bill was passed authorizing the state of Colorado to take lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections found to be mineral lands, and to secure to that state the benefit of the act donated to that state by several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture.

Mr. Brown, (rep. Ind.) for the committee on judiciary reported back the bill making it a felony for a person to falsely and fraudulently assume to be an officer or employe acting under the authority of the United States or any department thereof.

In the committee of the whole, Mr. Dordheimer in the chair, on the bonded extension bill, Mr. Potter (dem. N. Y.) briefly gave the reasons which impelled him to support the measure. He said the bill was for the relief of manufacturers, in granting which concession would benefit every substantial interest. It was a question whether congress would precipitate a disturbance in the country when there was a plain, open way to avoid it.

Mr. Kelly (rep. Pa.) thought the demand was an impudent one. The internal revenue system worked great hardships upon the small farmers, fruit growers and cigar makers, and was maintained alone for the three great monopolies—whisky making, tobacco manufacturing, and beer brewing—and for these syndicates the government maintained an army of over 400,000 agents to destroy the small fruit growers.

He denied the tax was kept up for the benefit of the government, and asserted he would not a dollar from that source we would have enough money to meet every legal demand.

Mr. Long (rep. Mass.) said he had changed his views since first considering the measure. Then he had an idea that whisky was discriminated against; now he was convinced that whisky was not suffering under the discrimination, and that the effect of the present bill was to create a discrimination in its favor. Experience in the past had shown that this extension was granted, when the time for the payment of the tax expired the taxes would be increased 25 or 50 per cent; then the question would be, not when the tax would be paid, but whether it would be paid at all.

Mr. Feltus (dem. O.) said it was claimed that the purpose of the bill was to have the government loan money to the distillers. The government did not have a dollar interest in a single gallon of whisky in bond to-day. It was the right of the distiller to knock in the head every barrel and sell it without paying the government a cent on an unimproved bill.

Mr. Jordan dwelt upon the immense revenue which the whisky tax brought the government. The talk about a repeal of the internal revenue tax was nonsense. If it were proposed, not 25 republicans would vote for it and he considered every few democrats.

Mr. Ford (dem. O.) advocated the bill, urging the necessity of its passage for the government to remit the penalty because it did not need the money. It was just to individuals because the proof before the ways and means committee disclosed that unless relief were granted these men would be bankrupted. Refuse to pass this "and you ruin hundreds of men, turn thousands of men out of employment, and condemn them to complain if as a consequence it found nutters and complaining against the government instead of loyalty and affection for it."

Mr. Jones, (dem. Ark.) opposed the bill. The distillers had deliberately dug a ditch and got into it. It did not come with good grace from them to ask the government to extricate them.

Mr. Reed, (rep. Mo.), ridiculed the predictions of ruin pictured, and argued that the disastrous state which would ensue in forcing seventy million of gallons of whisky upon the market would be small compared to that which must follow by forcing out five years hence over a hundred million gallons hence over a Hatch. Price and Dingley spoke against the bill and Eaton favored the measure.

Pending further discussion the committee rose.

The speaker announced the appointment of Randall, Burros and Calkins as conferees on the Little deficiency bill, and Mr. Ellis (dem. Ga.) asked leave to report from the committee on appropriations the joint resolution providing that the \$125,000 unexpended appropriation for the relief of the Ohio flood sufferers may be used for the relief of the sufferers from the overflows of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Mr. York (N. C.) objected.

The house adjourned.

The Sabbatarianism.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—At this afternoon's session of the national reform association, Rev. S. M. Vernon, spoke on the "Mail Service on the Sabbath," and declared it had a tendency to prevent proper observance of the sabbath. Rev. R. M. Somerville read a paper on "Shall We Have a National Sabbath?"

HAWKEYE HOBBIES.

A Sensation in the Iowa Senate Caused by Mrs. J. E. Foster.

She Denies Receiving \$1,000 for Her Speeches for Prohibition.

Donnan and Bills Have Warm Words Over the Matter.

A Number of Important Bills Passed by Both Houses.

The Woman Suffrage Amendment Indefinitely Postponed.

The House Passes on Several Amendments on Minor Matters.

OVER IN IOWA.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.
DES MOINES, March 25.—In the senate, a sensation was produced by J. Ellen Foster presenting, through Mr. Donnan, a communication denying the statement by Mr. Bills in the prohibition debate that she had been paid \$1,000 by the republican party for services. Mr. Donnan asked to have it put on record. Angry words ensued between Bills and Donnan, and the document was finally withdrawn.

The following bills were passed: To prevent discrimination in freight rates; making capital executions to take place in the penitentiary; raising the standard of admission to the bar; to repeal chapter 47 of the code; to prevent fishing with nets, seines or spears within a mile of the mouth of any stream flowing from Iowa to the Mississippi or Missouri; to determine when incumbents of state offices are incapacitated by disease, and providing for declaring the office vacant; and to revise the pharmacy law. This last is the Caldwell bill mentioned in a recent report.

THE HOUSE.

At the forenoon session passed bills to allow counties to extend the time of holding elections to two years; to protect all persons in civil actions equal rights; to authorize certain cities to reimburse Ex-Governor Gear and the Burlington Gaslight company for supplies furnished the Ft. Madison penitentiary in 1877; to legalize the ordinances of the town of Samburg; to legalize the official acts of J. B. Meakin justice of the peace, Lyon county; to legalize independent school district of Rock Falls, Sioux county; appropriating \$265 to compensate Hon. John Shane, for his unexpired term as Judge of the eighth district; to prohibit enclosing public school grounds with barb wire; to amend the code in relation to the truth of returns upon patients in the insane hospitals; to legalize the action of the board of supervisors of Appanoose county in the levy of taxes; and to legalize certain acts of the First Universalist society, of Dubuque; a large number of remonstrances were presented against the passage of the law taxing church property.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the afternoon the consideration of the proposition to strike out the word "male" from the constitution of the state, known as the woman's suffrage amendment, was taken up. Mr. Kerr spoke fifteen minutes in its favor, when, on motion of Mr. Curtis, the subject was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 50 to 45, but a motion to reconsider was filed, which will probably be taken up to-morrow.

THE OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

fixing the time of holding the general elections in November, dividing the state into judicial districts, reducing the number of grand jurors to five, and providing for county attorneys, were then adopted by a vote of 63 to 18. Appropriations were voted as follows: For the institution for the deaf and dumb, \$21,000; for the Prisoners' Aid association, \$2,000; for the State Agricultural college, \$39,800.

PROHIBITION PENALTIES.

The following is the proposed bill imposing further penalties to enforce prohibition: The manufacture of any intoxicating liquors is deemed a felony, the penalty for a first conviction to be \$200 fine and imprisonment for one year; second and each succeeding offense \$500 fine and imprisonment for not less than two or more than five years.

Selling or giving away intoxicating liquors by any person or their agents, clerks, servants or employes shall for the first violation be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and committed to the county jail until the payment of the fine and costs; for the second and each succeeding offense the penalty shall be a fine of \$500 and costs and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years. In default of payment the owner of such building the sheriff shall destroy all intoxicating liquors found in such building, together with the furniture and fixtures.

Railroads or express companies, or any agent or employe, or any common carrier, who shall transport any intoxicating liquor, unless it shall be for lawful purposes and consigned to authorized persons, shall be fined not exceeding \$100, one-half to go to the informer. All fines, costs and judgments to be a lien upon the real estate of the owner found guilty of violation of the law, until the same are paid. Any person who shall aid or abet

another in the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500.

THE RAILWAYS.

FIRST TRAIN FROM MEXICO.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
CHICAGO, March 25.—Private dispatches say the first through train over the Mexican Central from the City of Mexico reached El Paso this morning and left via the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe railway at 10 o'clock. It will pass Nickerson, Kan., at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday, and reach Kansas City early Thursday morning. It is a special train for conveying a number of prominent Mexican gentlemen and a party of students en route to Notre Dame university, Indiana. From Kansas City they come to Chicago via the Chicago & Alton.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND SETTLERS.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Harris, of the Northern Pacific railway company, explains the recent action of the board of directors of that company in relation to settlers on the lands, as follows: To remove all cause of complaint on the great part of settlers, the board of directors of the company, at their last meeting, adopted a resolution instructing their land department that all actual settlers on the agricultural lands of the company west of the Missouri river, who made their settlement on lands, either under the provisions of the resolution of January 4, 1878, or of the resolution of Nov. 19, 1879 (mainly between the 4th of Jan., 1878, and the 20th June, 1882), at which last named date public notice was given that the lands were withdrawn from market, are alike entitled to purchase the quarter sections on which are their improvements for the price of \$2.00 per acre cash, or \$4 per acre on time; and further, that this applies to settlers within the indemnity limits as well as those within the granted limits.

THOSE C. AND A. TICKETS.
CLEVELAND, March 25.—Receiver Walker, of the Mt. Vernon and Delaware railroad, being asked concerning the large block of that company's coupon tickets reported to have been used by the Chicago & Alton road in Chicago and Kansas City business, says these tickets were not stolen by Bentley, the clerk who recently absconded. The books show no record of the sales of tickets referred to. He says it was a surreptitious issue made without the knowledge or sanction of himself or the general superintendent, responsibility for which they are engaged in locating.

MEXICAN TAX ON TICKETS.

MEXICO, (via Galveston), March 25.—The new revenue stamp tax regulating the tax on railroad tickets and documents has not yet been published. It is understood to be two cents on every twenty dollars or fraction thereof instead of one as now. This is the only tax on railroads.

AFRAID FOR THE POOR IMMIGRANTS.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—General Land Commissioner Sanborn, of the Northern Pacific road, in an interview with an associated press representative, stated that the agitation of congress, looking toward the forfeiture of land grants of the railroads of the northwest, had seriously retarded immigration to and settlement of the new lands. He does not believe that the action will be taken which will forfeit the lands received by the actual construction of any railroad; yet his opinion is that the Northern Pacific will get 20 per cent. fewer settlers this year than it would have gotten but for the warfare on land grants.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific for the third week in March is 93 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year.

DOWN TO CUT RATES.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Commissioner Fink issues a notice in regard to tariff rates, in accordance with the demand for a basis to the lowest cut. On bullion bars, in carloads, value not to exceed \$100 per ton, the rates will be 20 cents per hundred pounds, and on pig lead, in car loads, 20 cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to New York. These rates take effect March 26 and are not to be taken for the calendar year, but may be advanced on ten days' notice.

THE KANSAS LAND GRANT.

The house committee on public lands has unanimously agreed to report favorably the bill providing the adjustment of land grants to railroads in Kansas. The bill authorizes the attorney-general to institute suit to determine the proper construction of the law in the cases in question. The railroad companies admit that they have between 15,000 to 20,000 acres that do not belong to them. The commissioner of the general land office estimates the amount from 83,000 to 100,000 acres and the agent of the state of Kansas estimates it at about a million acres.

A BRIDGE FOR ST. LOUIS.

The house committee on commerce has been directed to favorably report the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river near St. Louis.

The Nation's Inventors.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The first national inventors' convention met at Music hall this afternoon. Two thousand delegates, representing nearly every state in the union, were present. The afternoon session was devoted to organization. A number of persons sent letters of excuse, among them Elisha Gray, of harmonic telegraph fame. Conversation with many of the delegates shows a strong feeling against the bills pending in congress concerning inventions and patents and the discussion of these will take a prominent place in the proceedings of the convention.

The Cattle Scourge Scare.

NEOSHO FALLS, Kas., March 25.—There are no new cases of cattle disease in the infected herds, nor has one occurred for ten days, whatever. The disease is not spreading.

Gold at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 25.—Jay Gould arrived to-day in his yacht Atlanta. He examined the large grain elevator and merchandise docks, and expressed great surprise at their magnitude.

THE CYCLONE IN CEREALS.

Another Exciting Day in Grain on Chicago 'Change.

Wheat Declines Still Further, with Large Trading.

May Options Reach the Lowest Range Ever Known.

Corn Dealers Do a Large Business at a Small Increase.

Oats Follow Wheat and Corn in Activity and Sales.

Provisions and Cattle Not Much Affected by the Board of Trade Scramble.

CHICAGO'S MARKETS.

ANOTHER EXCITING DAY.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.
CHICAGO, March 25.—The day was one marked by high excitement on 'change, and the aggregate transactions were unusually large. The fluctuations on the early board were sharp and rapid, but after 11 o'clock prices were steadier and firmer. The wheat market declined to a point fully 25 under the closing of yesterday, and the lowest range of values was scored for May options ever known on the local board. After 11 o'clock prices rallied 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 and closed about 1c under yesterday. The visible supply showed a reduction of 700,000 bushels. March closed at 88 1/2c, April at 88 1/2c to 88 3/4c, May at 91 1/2c, June at 93 1/2c, and July at 94 1/2c. On call board 2,210,000 bushels were sold, April advancing 1/2c, May and June declining 1/2c, and July declining 1/2c.

Was active and unsettled; speculative offerings early were large and there was considerable pressure to realize. The receipts were larger and the visible supply showed an increase. Prices opened 1/2 to 3/4 lower, declined 1/2 additional, rallied 1c and closed unchanged to 1/2 higher yesterday; March closed at 50c; April at 50 1/2c; May at 54 1/2c; June at 55 1/2c to 55 3/4c; July at 57 1/2c. On call, 6,430,000 bushels sold, June and July advancing 1/2c.

CATTLE.

The estimated receipts for the day were 6,000, against 3,900 last Tuesday, making the receipts about the same for the week as for the corresponding period last week. Trade was slow and prices easier than yesterday. There were more cattle than were wanted for Tuesday, and a soaking rain storm all day interfered with outdoor business. The dressed beef trade wanted only a limited number. The shipping demand was weak, and there was no export demand worth mentioning. Although prices were not really much lower than yesterday, the chances were they would be weaker or a good many cattle would be carried over. Stockers and feeders were quiet, with a fair demand expected about the weather clearing up. Prices were lower, 1,350 to 1,500 pound, export grades, \$6.10 to \$6.70; good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,350 pound, \$5.10 to \$6.00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$5.00 to \$5.50; inferior to fair cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; medium to good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; steers, \$3.30 to \$4.50; feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.25; corn fed Texas, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

San Francisco Shaken Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The heaviest earthquake since the disastrous one of 1868 occurred here at 4:44 this afternoon. The people rushed from the houses in great fright. The windows rattled. The shock lasted fifteen seconds. Several buildings standing on made ground near the water front were seriously damaged. A second but lighter shock followed at 5:18. Everybody expects more shocks will follow.

ANDREWS' PEARL BAKING POWDER

