

The Farmers Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

ARTHUR LINN, PUBLISHER
SPANIARD'S MISTAKE

REALIZE A WELL-GENERATED ARMY OPPOSE THEM.

Official Spanish Dispatches Declared to be True—Negro Denied Civil Rights—Emperor William's Birthday—World's Fair Medals Ready.

Mistake of the Spanish.
HAVANA: The Gazette contained a decree ordering the Spanish flag to be displayed on all public buildings in Havana in honor of the German emperor's birthday.

One who has closely followed the affairs in Cuba said: "It must be acknowledged that the Spanish military authorities in power at the beginning of the revolution underrated it. They treated it as an ordinary riot, a small sized insurrection or a limited uprising of certain elements on this island without calling in the aid of the duty organized military forces. We have come to realize that we are not dealing with an every day unorganized, unarmed band of rebels or bandits, but are compelled to face well organized rebel troops, commanded by officers of ability and not unfamiliar with the art of modern warfare."

"One more point I want to mention. Reports have been circulated in the United States and elsewhere telling yarns like this: 'A handful of say thirty or forty Spanish soldiers attacked the insurgents, 1,000 strong. The Spanish defeated the 1,000 insurgents.' This is ridiculous on its face. Such trash helped materially to discredit the official reports given out by the Spanish military authorities. We want the American public to feel that we always tell the truth in our dispatches, no matter if the truth hurts. To tell the exact truth is always the best in the end."

Civil Rights Refused a Negro.
TOPEKA, Kan.: Col. George Gordon, proprietor of the Copeland Hotel, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Edward Stevens, a colored man, who was refused admission to the Copeland Hotel a few days since. Under the Kansas law such an act is a violation of civil rights. The law provides that the proprietor of any hotel or the manager of any place of amusement, or the register of any public college, who shall discriminate against any man on account of his color or previous condition of servitude shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$1,000.

Tellers of Fortunes in Jail.
WILMINGTON, Del.: Three fortune tellers, Dr. Richard Wallace, Warren Veno and William Brown, were arrested here on a charge of swindling. They conducted for several weeks a fortune telling establishment in the residence portion of the city and did a big business. Their charge was \$2 for a single reading, and among their patrons were some wealthy and highly respected people. The penalty for this offense in this state is a \$500 fine, one year imprisonment, one hour at the pillory and a turn at the whipping post.

World's Fair Medals.
WASHINGTON: The Treasury Department received from the manufacturers 119 cases containing 23,750 Columbian World's Exposition bronze medals which were awarded to exhibitors. So far as the department is concerned the medals are ready for delivery. The time of delivery now rests entirely with the World's Fair commission. It is expected that the medals will be completed some time next month, when the commission will be called together and arrangements made for their delivery to the exhibitors entitled to them.

Emperor William's Birthday.
BERLIN: Emperor William aroused the Berlin garrison at an early hour on the 27th, the occasion being his birthday. There was a reception in the white hall of the Schloss in the forenoon and later he gave the password to the troops. His Majesty conferred the cross of the Grand Commander of the Hohenzollern family upon Prince Hohenlohe, Imperial Chancellor, and has decorated the Minister of Husbandry, Baron von Hammerstein, with the order of the Red Eagle. There was a family dinner at the palace. His Majesty was born Jan. 27, 1859.

Young Wife Commits Suicide.
CHICAGO: Mrs. Charles Beyers, a bride of a year, committed suicide at her home by taking carbolic acid. Mrs. Beyers was married to a butcher and at all appearances lived happily and well. When her husband returned to his home after a short walk a day or two ago, he found his wife in her room unconscious. Near by her was a bottle half filled with acid. A doctor was called, and labored with the woman until 8 o'clock, when she died. Beyers told the doctor he knew no reason why she committed suicide.

To Name the New Gunboat.
WASHINGTON: Miss Agnes Belle Steele, daughter of Mayor Steele, of Helena, Mont., has been selected to name the new gunboat Helena. The mayor of Helena with a party of fourteen Montana people will come to Newport News by special train as an escort to Miss Steele. Assistant Secretary Macadoo will represent the navy department at the launch. It is expected that the two Montana Senators and the Representative from that state will be present.

Jumped From the Fifth Story.
NEW YORK: Anna Moylan, 29 years old, of Boston, Mass., a guest at the St. Denis Hotel, jumped from the fifth story fire escape and was instantly killed.

Fatally Mangled by a Trolley Car.
ELKHART, Ind.: James Kilday, a deaf mute, was struck by an electric street car and was fatally mangled.

Seventeen Ounce Babe.
SEDALIA, Mo.: E. A. Smith, a brakeman, was presented with the smallest baby ever born in Sedalia, weighing seventeen ounces. The child is perfectly formed, healthy, and will live. Mrs. Smith, the mother of the midget, is a woman of medium size, but at birth weighed less than three pounds.

Governor of Bohemia Resigns.
LONDON: A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says that Count Thun, Governor of Bohemia, has resigned, which will lead to the breach between Czechs and the Germans.

United States Warship Needed.
HAVANA: American residents of Havana demand that a United States warship be at once dispatched to this port, and there is reason to believe that the lives and properties of Americans are in jeopardy.

One of the wealthiest bankers and importers of Cuba said: "In all my recollection there was never a time so serious in the history of the island. Business men are almost panic stricken, and within two weeks a large number of the best Havana houses will be compelled to close their doors. Some of my prominent commercial friends are even getting what money they can together and sending it to New York, not knowing when they themselves will be compelled to flee the country."

Despite the apparent calmness that prevails throughout the city of Havana, the situation is more serious than it has previously been. One indication of this is found in the arrival of several Spanish warships to remain here. These ships keep their search lights in constant use at night, surveying the distant shores and hills, near-by streets and wharfs, and passing craft of all kinds. This fact alone served to create a very deep impression of approaching trouble.

Bradstreet's Weekly Review.
NEW YORK: Bradstreet's says: The advance of 3 cents in wheat again raises the question whether the beginning of the end of the long period of depression of cereal prices has come. Supplies of wheat for leading importing markets were controlled by Russia and the United States. India's, as well as Argentine's, ability to ship is much restricted compared with previous years and Australia left the list of exporters when she began to import wheat from San Francisco recently. Domestic wheat stocks are larger than earlier official reports indicated, but beyond what was anticipated and gives so much promise of being continued that the bulls in the speculative markets are counting on higher prices.

The total of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amounts to 3,849,000 bushels, as compared with 3,202,000 bushels and 2,849,000 bushels in the week one year ago. Exports of Indian corn aggregated 3,192,000 bushels this week, a slight decrease from the week before, but more than four times the quantity sent abroad in the same week one year ago.

Watching Reserve Raiders.
WASHINGTON: The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to protect the gold reserve from raids by persons whose sole purpose in taking gold out is to purchase bonds. All the subtreasuries have been instructed to keep a close watch upon those withdrawing gold, and the use of secret officers of the treasury department has been authorized, if necessary, to ascertain if this gold is taken by those who propose to utilize it in purchasing government bonds. In pursuance of these directions the subtreasuries have been keeping lists of all persons who have asked for gold, and also, in as far as they were able, have kept an account of the uses to which the gold was put.

It is the intention of the treasury authorities, when the bonds are sold to use this information, and to refuse bonds to all subscribers who are found with treasury gold in their hands. It is not believed that the better class of bond buyers will resort to this unfair play upon the Government, and the Secretary of the Treasury will have no hesitancy in refusing to have dealings with those who are even suspected of it.

Sweet Potato Whisky.
AUGUSTA, Ga.: J. W. Crow has a small bottle of sweet potato whisky that is a very interesting commodity in this section of the country and not a familiar one to the world at large.

The liquid is crude and white, as all new whisky is, but it is the genuine old stuff and not a counterfeit. Among the homeseekers who have been in this section lately was Mr. Hansburg, a German, who is skilled in the distillation of spirits. When he saw how abundantly sweet potatoes were raised in this section of the country it occurred to him that he could distill whisky from them. Several bushels of sweet potatoes were shipped to him and soon Mike Brown received a half gallon of sweet potato whisky.

As a result of the success of the scheme arrangements are being made to distill the liquor for commercial purposes. If the residuum can be converted into starch the sweet potato will soon become one of the most valuable products of southern soil.

Tortured For Liquor's Sake.
VANDALIA, Ill.: Trainmen on the Effingham accommodation report that at Pierson, a small station on the Vandalia line, a lot of woodchoppers who were camping in the woods got on a spree. One of the number would not imbibe as freely as the rest desired. They made all sorts of threats, and finally stripped him of his clothing and held him on a hot stove. Not satisfied with this, they took a red-hot poker and rubbed it up and down his back, burning deep burns in his flesh, and finished their diabolical work by taking molasses and flour and smearing over his entire body.

Thinks It Mischievous.
NEW YORK: A special to the World from Washington says: President Cleveland has authorized Senator Smith of New Jersey to make public his opinion of the Davis resolution reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The President's opinion is this: "I regard the Davis resolution as mischievous, inopportune and unfortunate." Mr. Cleveland believes that the policy adopted by the Senate Committee strikes at the heart of the principle of arbitration. Secretary Olney has privately expressed his disapproval of the action of the same committee.

Killed the Wrong Man.
WATKINS, Ill.: A farmer's feud over broken fences on adjoining lands resulted in a tragedy here. The affair which resulted in the murder of John Dillon of Lancaster by Daniel Cort, his neighbor, took place in Justice Shatswell's office. A case was on, with Cort as the defendant. On entering the room he drew a revolver, and, firing at Joseph Barrett, killed instead John Dillon, who jumped in range.

Given a Chilly Reception.
LONDON: The Daily News states that when Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador at Constantinople, presented the Queen's letter to the Sultan, he and his dragoman were kept waiting in a cold room without overcoats for nearly an hour. As a result both caught violent colds. It is rumored that Sir Philip Currie was dissatisfied with the interview.

Ambassador Runyon Dead.
BERLIN: Hon. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, expired suddenly and unexpectedly at 11

a. m. Sunday morning of heart failure. Mr. Runyon had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediate fatal results were anticipated. He died at 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening. He was present at a dinner given in his honor by ex-Empress Frederik, mother of Emperor William. Last summer he had planned to make an extended trip through Norway, but on the advice of his physician he abandoned this trip, and instead went to Carlsbad, where he took the cure. He subsequently went to Axenstein, in Switzerland, for the purpose of taking an after cure. Since that time, however, he has manifested great activity in the discharge of the duties of his office, which have been more than usually onerous on account of the complications in European affairs which have more or less demanded the attention and care of the diplomatic representatives of all nations. His death will come as a great shock to official and social circles here in Berlin, where he was a great favorite.

Faithful to Plighted Troth.
NAPOLEON, Ohio: Unusual constancy has ended in a wedding, which was solemnized at Gilboa, twelve miles southeast of Napoleon. The contracting parties were George W. Wisegiver and Miss Anna Kelly, each aged over 60 years. When young they were engaged, but the girl's parents opposed their marriage because Mr. Wisegiver was poor. Two weeks ago her father died, and the mother having been dead several years, the aged couple, who had continued faithful to each other, decided to marry. For forty years they have lived close neighbors. The groom in his long life, has accumulated considerable wealth, and they will now experience uninterrupted love and ease.

K. of P. Encampment.
CINCINNATI: The officers of the Supreme Lodge of the K. of P. unanimously adopted a resolution that it is the unanimous sense that no encampment of the uniformed rank be held at Minneapolis this year unless a guarantee of a rate of 1 cent a mile by the shortest route, with a limit of twenty days, can be secured; that unless such guarantee to the full satisfaction of the supreme chancellor are in his hands by February 15 he will notify immediately the members of the assembly by telegraph to change the place of the convention of the supreme lodge. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis are already in the field, with the odds apparently in favor of Indianapolis.

Whole Family Poisoned.
ALTOONA, Pa.: Minnie Swaeger, aged 15 years, is under arrest, charged with poisoning a family. William McGregor, Mrs. Mary McGregor his mother, Carrie Sill her granddaughter, and Mrs. Marth Johnson, a visitor, were taken sick while eating dinner at McGregor's house. William and Carrie Sill is in a serious condition. The others will probably recover. The child, it is alleged, put poison in the coffee. She had been reprimanded for an act of dishonesty. She bought the poison at a drug store.

Window Glass Factories to Resume.
MUNCIE, Ind.: The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at Muncie, has announced that the stocks will be cleared out of all the factories and that resumption will be made right on the 20th of February 8. There will be no trouble with the blowers, but next June, when the time comes for signing the new contract, the scale will be 15 per cent. The glass is being sold now at an increase of 26 per cent. over last year.

Tyler's Son Dying in Poverty.
WASHINGTON: John Tyler, the son of the tenth president of the United States, lies dying in a humble home on what is known as "the island," south of the capitol. He is 72 years old and has held various subordinate positions in the executive departments of the Government ever since the war. His last employment was at a small salary in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He was removed two years ago and the old man has since been an object of charity.

Incensed at Harrison Gossips.
INDIANAPOLIS: The reports that have been circulated in the east regarding the relations of ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick, some of them going to the extent of charging that undue intimacy had existed between them, have created the most intense feeling among the friends of the couple here and they do not hesitate to denounce the reports as slanderous and intimate that Mr. Harrison will call the gossips to account for the use they are making of his name.

Ice Gorge Breaks.
TOLEDO, O.: The ice gorge in the Maumee River, about eight miles above the city, broke about 6:30 o'clock Sunday night, and in running out carried away two spans of the new bridge in the course of construction. The bridge was supported by a trestle work on the ice, and the loss is estimated at \$50,000. The ice in the tributary river is running to the lake, but no serious damage is expected.

New Bridge at Davenport.
ST. LOUIS: A contract was closed with M. S. Carter & Co. for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River from Davenport to Rock Island. Work will be started at once and the bridge completed by September 1, 1877.

Peoria Bank Wants Bonds.
PEORIA, Ill.: The German-American National Bank sent in a bid for \$50,000 of the new bonds, and has the gold on hand to pay for them. It will allow any of its customers that desire, to take some of the bonds.

THE MARKETS.
St. Paul—Cattle: Stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.40. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.90 to \$4.00. Wheat: 42c to 44c; corn 14c to 15c; oats, 12c to 13c; rye, 20c to 25c; hay, \$4.00 to \$5.00; butter 15c to 18c; eggs, 15c to 16c.
Chicago—Cattle: Beef steers, \$3.40 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.95 to \$4.25. Grain: Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62c to 63c; No. 2 red, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; No. 2, 19c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 40c; No. 1, 98c; timothy, \$3.72 to \$3.75.
Kansas City—Cattle: Beef steers, \$2.90 to \$4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.70 to \$3.75. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.90 to \$4.15. Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50.
South Omaha—Cattle: Beef steers, \$3.20 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.55. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.90 to \$4.05.
St. Paul—Cattle: Beef steers, \$3.00 to \$3.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.10 to \$2.65. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.80 to \$3.95. Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00.
Minneapolis—Grain—Wheat: January, 59c; May, 60c; No. 1 hard, on track, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 58c; No. 2 Northern, 57c.

MUTINY IN THE ARMY

SALVATIONISTS REBEL AGAINST THEIR ENGLISH GENERAL.

The Soldiers in America Do Not Want to Have Ballington Booth Go Away—What the Popular Leader and His Wife Have Done.

Lesson of '76 Again.
The preeminent order from Gen. Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, relieving Ballington Booth of the command in America has called forth a protest from the 80,000 soldiers who fairly worship the commander and his wife. The army was stunned by the news. It asked for an explanation, a reason why its leader should be taken away. He answered sadly that he knew nothing more than what the brief order contained. Not a word of information accompanied it. There was no news of



where he was to go or who would be his successor. "I am a soldier. I must obey," said the commander. "I ask you all to make my burden as light as possible." The army refuses to listen to his entreaties or to accept the order. Meetings are being arranged in every part of the country. Protests and petitions of all kinds will be forwarded to the international headquarters in London. The seeds of mutiny have been set, and if a conciliatory answer is not received from Gen. Booth the members of the army in America may form an independent wing, with Ballington Booth as sole leader. Nine years ago Ballington Booth, son of Gen. William Booth, the founder and



absolute commander of the Salvation Army, was sent to this country to take charge of the scattered forces, who were making little progress here. He was an Englishman born and bred. He brought with him his wife, the daughter of a Church of England clergyman. They entered at once upon the work and have accomplished wonderful things. Mrs. Booth is as much of a commander as her husband, and in every undertaking she has had an equal share.

They found here about 600 officers and 6,000 soldiers, poorly organized and standing very low in public estimation. To-day there are 2,100 officers and 3,500 local officers, the latter being men and women who work at their various callings in the daytime and devote their evenings and Sundays to army work. There are 690 corps and 80,000 soldiers. Of institutions the army has 16 slum posts, 6 rescue homes, 22 training garrisons for cadets, 4 food and shelter depots, numerous houses of relief in various cities, and 6 outdoor circuits in the mining camps of the West. In addition to this there is the War Cry, with a weekly circulation of 90,000. In the larger cities the army has gradually been acquiring property, the headquarters building in New York City being the largest and finest.

One result of which the Booths are proudest is the rise of the army in public estimation. At first churches and people generally gave no approval or support. Having got their hosts thoroughly organized and accomplished telling results, Commander and Mrs. Booth commenced work among the higher social classes. An auxiliary corps was started and it now numbers among its members leading ministers, Governors, Senators and many men of wealth.

The army had distinctly risen in the social scale when Gen. William Booth came to this country last year. The progress of the American army in popular esteem seemed especially to displease him, and he preached continually about acquiring above the gutter. The independence of the American army and its evident tendency to cut loose from English rule and methods caused many sharp talks to officers. He saw that a continuation meant ultimate separation. He said the army was too much Americanized. After leaving this country Gen. Booth started on a tour of the world to investigate the wings of the army in various regions. He sent from India the order relieving Ballington Booth of the command in America. At the same time he relieved the commanders in several other countries. He is determined that the armies shall feel that they are all under his command and that every country shall be subservient to English rule. International headquarters in London have continually interfered in the affairs of the American army, countermanding orders and giving

directions that seemed unwise to the leaders here. No appointment to high rank can be made without approval of London. All these things have been borne in silence, never getting outside of the ranks of the officers, but the order removing the commander and his wife was more than they could endure. The soldiers talk of the revolution of 1776, and say it is time for the Americans to again arise against the English. If the orders are not rescinded the army will take measures to declare itself independent of London domination.

FILTH IN BAKESHOPS.

Startling Discoveries by New York Bakery Inspectors.

Since the new law requiring inspecting of the bakeries of New York went into effect, about half a year ago, many startling discoveries have been made by the inspectors of that city. But it was not until the other night that the State authorities were given an insight into the filthiness of some of the bakeries of the metropolis. Deputy State Factory Inspector Franey and Bakery Inspector Hapton started out together to take a peep at some of the city's bakeries. What ever doubts Mr. Franey might have had as to the necessity of the bakery law they were removed.

The shop, the condition of which produced the strongest impression on Mr. Franey's mind, is located in Bayard street, and is kept by an Italian. It is a cellar shop. Its floor area is small, its ceiling is low, and, on the night of the expedition, the place was exceedingly dirty. Not only is the baking of bread, cakes, pies and other flour products carried on in the cellar in question, but the boss baker's entire family, together with the workmen in the shop, make it their constant abode. It was the middle of the evening when they entered the shop. In the front part of the cellar, in a little store partitioned off from the shop, the boss baker's wife was selling bread and other baked things. In the shop, near the door connecting it and the store, two workmen were asleep on a cot. In a long, coffin-like bread box, such as Italian and French bakers use in preference to the square ones used by bakers of other nationalities, another workman was asleep. These were "day hands." At the molding board the two night hands, stripped to the waist, were busy mixing dough. On a cot near the board two children of from 7 to 10 years were slumbering peacefully, while in the dough trough was a child less than a year old.

Mr. Hanlon has encountered stranger things, however, than babies in dough troughs. In one shop an open barrel stood in the middle of the floor. From the top of the barrel there was rising at the moment of his entrance a thin, whitish cloud, evidently of dust, steam, smoke or flour. Investigation showed it to be



of flour, and that it was caused by the fluttering and scratching of a hen in the flour that was soon to be made into bread. The operation of the law will be rendered even more effective by the passage of certain amendments which are now before the Legislature.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS

General Improvement Marked in the Financial Business.

The abstract from the reports made to the Controller of the Currency by the 3,706 national banks in the United States showing their condition Dec. 13, 1890, shows loans and discounts amounting to \$2,020,961,702, against \$2,050,408,402 Sept. 28, 1890, the date of the last report. The gold coin held by the national banks Dec. 13 amounted to \$113,943,400, against \$110,378,990 Sept. 28. The gold treasury certificates on hand amounted to \$20,936,030, to be compared with \$21,525,930 Sept. 28. The gold clearing house certificates aggregated \$33,465,000, compared with \$31,021,000 at the last report.

The silver treasury certificates amounted to \$25,878,323, to be compared with \$22,914,180 in September. The total specie on hand Dec. 13 was \$206,712,410, compared with \$196,237,311 Sept. 28. The legal tender notes on hand Dec. 13 amounted to \$99,206,423, against \$98,046,685 Sept. 28. The United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes on hand aggregated \$31,440,000, against \$49,920,000 at the time of the September report.

The reports show that between Sept. 28, 1890, and Dec. 13 the national banks increased their individual deposits from \$1,701,653,521 to \$1,720,550,241.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

Made Prominent by His Monroe Doctrine Resolution.

The resolution fathered by Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, to extend the workings of the Monroe doctrine beyond the mainland of the continent so as to include all the islands adjacent thereto, makes the originator a marked man these days. The bill goes much farther than the President intended in his recent message as Venezuela and the Indies will be voted should it reach the White House. The author is said to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Measures of Importance Discussed and Acted Upon—List of the Business.

Daily Report of the Work.
Mr. Crisp, on the 21st gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the report of the Committee on Rules. The House went into a committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, called attention to the enormous deficit of \$3,142,882 for the expenses of the United States courts, and advocated salaries instead of fees for district attorneys and marshals. Mr. Henderson of Iowa said a bill had been presented in the last Congress to that end, but had fallen because it was found on examination that the salaries provided in it would exceed the cost under the present system. Mr. Hainer, Republican of Nebraska, challenged Mr. Henderson's statement as to the Stone bill. It had been reintroduced and would be passed at this session. Then, at 4:10 the House adjourned.

The Senate put aside finance and foreign affairs on the 21st and gave the day to work on comparatively minor bills on the calendar. About seventy bills were passed, clearing the calendar of much accumulation and leaving only the important measures pending. The following were passed: For the collection of fees and furnishing certificates to vessels; amending the statute fixing the time for vessels to unload; pensioning the widow of Maj. Gen. Carroll at \$75 monthly and the widow of Lieut. Frederick Schwab, Arctic explorer, at \$30 monthly; increase of the pension of the widow of Col. Frederick Dent, sister of President Grant, from \$30 to \$50 monthly; pensioning the widow Brevet Maj. Gen. Doubleday at \$100 monthly; authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis between the city and St. Clair County, Illinois; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at near Charlestown, S. D.; amending the act of March, 1887, for the forfeiture of unearned lands and for a conference with foreign governments as to uniformity in census returns. At 3:55 the Senate went into executive session and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

In the absence of any regular business before the House on the 22d, the session was devoted to minor matters and legislation by unanimous consent. The House adopted the report of the elections committee in favor of Harry Miner of New York, in a contest with Virginia, for the office of Senator. Mr. Lorimer, Republican of Illinois, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate resolution authorizing the use of \$5,000 of the appropriation for the construction of a public building for the employment of architectural aid in the preparation of plans for that building. Mr. Crisp thought that this plan was to be approved the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury should be abolished. The resolution was amended so as to provide that the appropriation should cover the supervision of the construction of the building and as amended it was agreed to. At 8 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Senate session on the 22d was marked by notable speeches and notable debates. Late in the afternoon a controversy occurred between Senators Sherman, Gorman, Teller and others, which led to the most spirited financial debate that has occurred since the present Congress convened in the Senate chamber. The length and with great earnestness, Senators Gorman and Teller answered Senator Sherman from their respective standpoints. Senator Wolcott criticised the President's attitude on the Venezuelan question for an hour in the early part of the day. Two important reports were made by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, one strongly pressing the serious condition of affairs in Cuba, and the other an adverse report on Senator Call's resolution calling for the official dispatches of United States consuls in Cuba. At 9:28 the Senate adjourned.

The House on the 23d resumed the consideration of the rules and disposed of the last amendment offered by the committee. It substituted for the quorum rule of the Fifty-first Congress the rule of compelling the attendance of a quorum proposed in the Forty-third Congress by J. Randolph Tucker, with some modifications. This was the only business transacted during the day.

The three subjects most prominently before the public—the Monroe doctrine, finance and the tariff—each came in for consideration in the Senate on the 23d. Senator Daniel Manning, of New York, for two hours in support of a vigorous upholding of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Venezuela. Senator Dubois of Idaho denouncing the President's financial question and Senator Warren of Wyoming pointing out the disastrous effects of the tariff legislation of the last Congress on farm products in general and on wool in particular. Aside from his speeches, the day developed little of importance. The President submitted during the day the report of the Secretary of State concerning the treatment of American citizens in Turkey. Senator Jones of Arkansas sought to secure unanimous consent for a vote on the pending bond silver bill next Tuesday, but at the request of Senators Wolcott and Sherman, the bill was postponed until the 24th, when he will again seek to fix a time for closing the protracted debate on the bond silver bill. At 5:10 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

There was no day session of the House on the 24th. A brief night session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Twelve bills were passed, among them one to pension the widow of the late Gen. William Cogswell of Massachusetts at \$75 per month. This bill has passed the Senate.

After a brief but stirring debate the Senate on the 24th agreed to the concurrent resolution urging despatch from the European powers against the Armenians and pledging to the President the support of Congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress for injuries to American persons and property. The climax of the day was reached when Senator Fry's proposed resolution in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm from the galleries for its expressions of sympathy with the Armenians and for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's course toward America. Senator Jones of Arkansas gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask the Senate to sit until a vote was taken on the silver bond bill. At 4:15 the Senate adjourned until Monday.

He Was a Soft Mark.
"And you think," she murmured, "that we could be happy on your present income?"
"Yes," replied the young man, "I am sure of it."
"And you will not ask papa for money?"
"No. Your father and I played poker last night. Unless he changes his ideas of the game, I won't have to ask him for money."