The Grand Rapids Herald is the ablest Republican daily economically in the state.—Lillington Advocate. Correct, Ajax; but you could have gone a step further and said "the ablest editorially of any paper in the state." Grand City Clarion.

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

The Grand Rapids Herald is the brightest publication paper in the state today, as a newspaper it is far ahead of the Detroit Tribune, and as an exponent of Republicanism it is out of sight, because it is fearless, candid and honest. It should have a big circulation.—Chattanooga Democrat.

TENTH YEAR. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1893. NUMBER 3097.

WIPED OFF THE EARTH

The Mississippi Valley Devastated by a Cyclone.

KELLY ENTIRELY DESTROYED

Not a Soul Left to Tell the Tale. Indianapolis Devastated--Ruin at Bowling Green.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—Scattering reports coming to Memphis indicate that a terrific cyclone whirled up the Mississippi valley from the southwest this afternoon, crashing and sweeping houses like straws along in its mad path. Telegraph wires in every direction were twisted into tangles, and communication with the storm swept localities was exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory. Trains from the east reaching the city late in the afternoon and evening brought reports of widespread destruction. Passengers on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley train told of the destruction of Tunica, Miss. The Birmingham train due in Memphis at 5:30 o'clock could not get to Memphis until after 8 o'clock, men being compelled to chop and remove trees off the track between here and Kelly. The trainmen report that not a house was left standing in Kelly, which is a station about thirteen miles from Memphis. The swath of the storm as it crossed the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road seemed to embrace a territory between Caperville and Olive Branch. Dozens of houses, huge trees and barns were razed to the ground by the violence of the storm.

Hundreds Injured.

The damage at Tunica, Miss., was great. About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the sky in the southeast began to darken, and a low wailing sound announced the approaching storm. Within a few minutes the wind came along with terrible velocity. The first hard blow gave way to the cyclone and houses were crushed like eggshells. The vengeful visitor lingered over and around the town scarcely two minutes, and yet in that time he leveled buildings unsparingly. Such unusual and unexpected wrath stunned the people and the artillery paralyzed the mind for a moment. The partial calm, save for the fall of rain then came, and the people rushed about in great excitement. On one side of the square, where stood a handsome building occupied by the Knights of Pythias and Masons, was now to be seen only a heap of timber and jutting beams from beneath a mass of ruins.

Completely Destroyed.

This was one of the most pretentious buildings in the town. It was then noticed that the roof of the court house was gone, but soon were heard the cries and screams of children. Men rushed to the colored school house, where 150 children had been gathered at their lessons. The building, a two-story frame, had been blown down and beneath the ruins was a mass of struggling children. So far as known, none were killed, but there were many maimed and bruised, some with broken arms and some with fractured skulls. The full extent of the damage is not known, but the loss to property will go into hundreds of thousands.

Trainmen on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad report that Kelly, Miss., was wiped off the face of the earth, not a soul being left to tell the tale. A special train left Memphis for Kelly at 9:30 p. m.

UNPRECEDENTED STORM.

Nothing Like It Ever Before Seen in North Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—Reports from many points in South Dakota and western Minnesota up to 10:30 this evening indicate that the snow, sleet, hail, rain and thunder storm in those regions is raging with almost unprecedented fury. At Aberdeen, S. D., the storm assumed phenomenal proportions and shows not the slightest indication of abatement. At that point the snow has been falling thirty-six hours, and has reached a depth of twenty inches. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall anything like it. Train service on all roads is practically abandoned and will be for several days.

A Huron dispatch says that all points in South Dakota east of the Missouri river is experiencing one of the heaviest storms ever known there. There is a foot or more of snow on the ground and it is so wet that navigation in it is almost impossible. The storm in the twin cities has been very severe. The snow was followed by a sleet storm and this was also accompanied by increased thunder storms. By daylight the commotion of the elements had developed into a driving rainstorm. The streets of St. Paul and Minneapolis were covered with rivers of slush, and at 7 o'clock not one of the hundreds of street railway cars was able to budge an inch.

Desolation in Missouri.

SALISBURY, Mo., March 23.—Just as day was breaking this morning the farmers three miles east of here were suddenly aroused by a terrific roar. A cyclone of tremendous power had swept down on them from the northwest, and in a twinkling houses, barns and outhouses were unroofed and some of them totally destroyed. Orchards were leveled to the ground and scores of gardens and fields of spring crops were laid waste. In one place a tract of forest, embracing many acres of magnificent timber, was laid flat to the ground. Trees were carried for many hundred yards by the wind and strewn across roads and over fields. Many scattering fragments of wreck, flying branches of trees and other debris struck houses and shattered windows in this city. The residence of Mrs Gunn, in the southwestern portion of the town, just caught the edge of the cyclone and was completely destroyed. Nevada, Mo., also felt the cyclone. Dozens of farm buildings were also destroyed and hundreds of head of stock killed.

Ruin at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—A wind storm of remarkable violence visited this city at 8:30 o'clock this evening, doing so far as can be learned, about $100,000 damage and injuring two persons. The Brown Kotcham iron works were partially unroofed. One of the big mills of the Cornaline company was unroofed and the roof in falling struck Charles Meyers, a workman, breaking his leg. The third story of the Indianapolis coffin factory, three blocks away, was blown off. Next to this factory is a boarding house and saloon owned by Charles Behnke, which was unroofed and Mrs. Behnke had her foot crushed.

Two Killed at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 23.—A severe storm swept over this city about 8 o'clock tonight, doing much damage. The residence of Judge Wood, late third vice president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was unroofed. In South Nashville a store filled with people was blown down and a number injured, but not badly. With the exception of two, one of whom, a boy, Eugene Dumrigh, was killed, and the other, Will Dumrigh, will not live.

Devastation in Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 23.—A destructive cyclone passed through the Yazoo, Mississippi delta today, wrecking the towns of Cleveland and Tunica. All wires are down and no particulars are obtainable.

Bowling Green Visited.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23.—At 1 o'clock tonight the train dispatchers of the Louisville & Nashville railroad in this city report the depot at Bowling Green and the round house destroyed.

Cloudburst at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Miss., March 23.—A cloudburst and storm destroyed considerable property in this vicinity today. No lives were lost.

FRENCH SENSATIONALISM.

Exciting Scenes at the Meeting of the Deputies.

PARIS, March 23.—In the chamber of deputies today Deputy Millevoye argued in sensational language upon the question as to what more the government proposed to do in regard to the Panama cases. There was considerable excitement in the chamber, and an evident purpose on the part of the opposition to bring about a crisis. Millevoye was loudly applauded by royalists and revisionists when he severely censured M. Rouvier for having, as he asserted, demanded Panama money from M. Piasto for what was claimed to be government uses. "What right had the government or one of its ministers," he asked, "to demand money under such circumstances?" This aroused a clamor, partly of approval and partly of denunciation. When this subsided M. Millevoye proceeded to ask what had been done in the case of Cornelius Herz. M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, arose deliberately and replied to M. Millevoye: "I congratulate the chamber," he said, "on seeing certain members freed from the accusations presented against them and restored to their places. As to the case of Cornelius Herz, the British government has not opposed the extradition of Herz, whose state of health has alone prevented him from being brought up on extradition proceedings." The order of the day was adopted by a show of hands and afterward there was another scene. M. Jules Roche crossed the floor to where M. Bourgeois was sitting and reviled the minister of justice for having advised that he (Roche) should be prosecuted. M. Bourgeois made no reply, but maintained a stolid silence and Roche returned to his seat.

ADOLPH FISCHOF DEAD.

The Austrian Politician Succumbs to Inflammation of the Lungs.

VIENNA, March 23.—Adolph Fischof died in Kladenfurth last night of inflammation of the lungs. Adolph Fischof, Austrian politician, was born in 1816. He studied law and had practiced for several years when the revolution of 1848 broke out. By his part in the movement he incurred the displeasure of the government, which he aggravated in later years by his pamphlets on "The Solution of the Hungarian Problem," "Austria and the Guarantees of Her Integrity," and "The Reduction of the Continental Armies." For many years he had lived in retirement in lower Austria.

Premier in Financial Difficulties.

SYDNEY, March 23.—Sir J. Richard Dibbs, K. C. M. G., premier and colonial secretary of New South Wales, is in financial difficulties, and has given up his estate to satisfy the demands of his creditors. He has resigned his seat in parliament, although he still holds the premiership.

Victims of Monte Carlo.

NICE, March 23.—Two men from New Orleans committed suicide on the Casino grounds at Monte Carlo last night. Their names are given as Weill and Robb. They had been playing heavily at the Casino for several days, and on Wednesday and Thursday lost enormous sums.

Queen Victoria at Florence.

FLORENCE, March 23.—Queen Victoria, the Princess Beatrice and her husband, Prince Henry of Battenburg, arrived at Florence today. A force of royal carabineers escorted Queen Victoria and her party, who drove at once to the Villa Palmiri.

Bomb Explodes in Rome.

ROME, March 23.—A bomb was exploded today in the street back of the Universita Della Sapienza. No damage was done. The university is but a short distance from the Pantheon. Nobody saw the bomb placed, and no arrests have been made.

Will Censure the Irish.

LONDON, March 23.—Mr. Balfour, leader of the unionists, gave notice today of a motion to censure the Irish executive for condoning serious offenses and thus bringing the law into general contempt.

Jules Ferry's Funeral.

PARIS, March 23.—Jules Ferry was buried today with military honors at St. Die.

Gets $9,000 From the C. & W. M.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 23.—In the circuit court this morning a jury gave William Preston, a locomotive engineer, a verdict of $9,000 against the Chicago & West Michigan Railway company. He sued for $25,000 for injuries received in a yard collision in this city May 11, 1892.

Students Must Not Gamble.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 23.—President Angell announced at the chapel exercises this morning that gambling must be stopped, by extreme measures if necessary.

Nominated for Mayor.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 23.—At the democrat city convention held here last night Seward Lincoln Merriam was nominated for mayor by acclamation.

LIFE FOR OUR SEALS

The Court of Arbitration Is Now in Session.

ITS MEETING PURELY FORMAL

National Representatives Assemble to Settle the Difficulty Over the Bering Sea Seal Fisheries.

PARIS, March 23.—The court of arbitration appointed to adjust the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the seal fisheries in Bering sea, met today in the office of the French foreign minister. All the members of the court of arbitration were present, being the Hon. John M. Harlan and the Hon. John T. Morgan, appointed by the president of the United States; Baron de Courcelles, appointed by the president of France; His Excellency Gregers W. W. Gramm, appointed by the king of Sweden; His Excellency Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, appointed by the king of Italy, the Right Hon. Lord Hannen, and Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. B., appointed by the queen of England.

The Hon. John W. Foster was present as agent on the part of the United States and the Hon. C. H. Tupper, dominion minister of marine and fisheries, as agent on the part of Great Britain. The counsel present on the part of the United States were the Hon. E. J. Phelps of Vermont, James C. Carter of New York, the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett of Illinois and Robert Lansing of New York, assistant counsel on the part of the United States.

The counsel for Great Britain present were Sir Charles Russell, attorney general; Sir Richard Webster, ex-attorney general; C. Robinson of the Canadian bar and the Hon. W. H. Cross.

Mr. Develle, French minister of foreign affairs, made a short speech welcoming the members of the court, the agents and the counsel. The meeting was purely formal. Credentials were presented and the court organized by the election of Baron De Courcelles as president. It was decided to meet at 11:30 a. m. each day and to sit for four hours and a half daily, the meetings to be open to members of the press, to whom cards should be issued. The court then adjourned until April 4, in order to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britain, which were presented. These printed arguments are to be submitted to the American congress and to the British parliament probably next week, and then to be made public.

Welcomed by Carnot.

The debates of the court of arbitration will be held in the English language and the journal of the proceedings is to be kept in the French language, with an English version.

All the members of the court made a general and formal visit to President Carnot today, the Hon. T. J. Coolidge, American minister, and the marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador, presenting the several members to the president. President Carnot received the visitors most courteously and welcomed those of them who were foreigners to France.

Ex Secretary Foster was spoken to today in relation to the appointment of ex-Senator James B. Eustis as American minister to France, and said that he considered the selection a judicious one on the part of President Cleveland.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate Does the Work in a Ten-Minute Session.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The senate was in open session only ten minutes this morning; when through the executive business three-quarters of an hour later, it adjourned until Monday. The following nominations were confirmed:

Theodore Runyon of New Jersey to be minister of the United States to Germany.

Walter D. Dabney of Virginia to be solicitor for the department of state.

Edward B. Whitney of New York to be assistant attorney general.

James G. Jenkins of Wisconsin to be United States circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit.

Louis E. Rowley to be postmaster at Lansing.

Mr. Walthall was appointed one of the directors of the deaf and dumb institute of the District of Columbia in place of Mr. Hawley. A resolution offered by Mr. Call of Florida in regard to the commission to inquire into the several executive departments, upon which Mr. Call proposes to make some observations, was ordered printed and laid on the table.

HARD ON OLD SOLDIERS.

Complaints Being Made Against the New Re-Enlistment Clause.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The army appropriation bill passed by the last congress contained the provision that no private shall be re-enlisted who has served ten years or more, or who is over 35 years of age, except such as have already served as enlisted men for twenty years or upwards.

Telegrams are already coming to hand from western points stating that this provision is causing disaffection among enlisted men and that they are applying for discharges.

No official complaints have yet reached the war department. Officers, however, regard it as an unfortunate legislation and say that congress took the action against the advice of the department. It is hard on old soldiers and may cause dissatisfaction among them. One statement widely published that Secretary Lamont will revoke the order is obviously absurd.

CARLISLE'S TARIFF SCHEME.

If Carried Out It Will Result in a Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Carlisle, it is stated on good authority, intends to give much of his time this summer to the consideration of the tariff, with a view to so thoroughly familiarizing himself with the subject as to indicate in a general way the outlines for the formation of a tariff bill by the next democrat house. He is no sense intends to prepare a bill in detail to be submitted to the ways and means committee of the next house, but rather to be in a position to give it all the assistance and information that it may need in the preparation of a tariff bill that will carry out in its word and intent the spirit of the tariff plank in the democrat platform. Nearly every mail that reaches the treasury department contains suggestions from statisticians and others as to the compilation of a tariff bill. Some thirty or forty of these communications have already been received, prominent among them being that from the New York Reform club. The general outline of the New York Reform club's tariff proposition corresponds practically to a proposition submitted in 1885 by Edward Atkinson of Boston to President Cleveland and Secretary Manning.

That proposition divided the tariff as follows:

A—Articles of food and animals.

B—Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.

C—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanical arts.

D—Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.

E—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.

Since that time the annual report of the bureau of statistics has contained a table showing a duty collected on each of the series of articles. From the report of 1892, it appears that $173,097,670 duty was collected, of which $10,300,206 was collected under class A, $14,048,428 under class B, $22,218,412 under class C, $76,827,808 under class D, and $49,702,796 under class E.

Treasury experts assert that the proposition of the New York Reform club places articles of class A and B wholly on the free list, while many of the articles in class C are also placed on the free list. If this statement be correct, the revenue derived from customs would be decreased by the addition to the free list of articles now paying duty to the annual amount of $24,348,750, but might be increased to some extent by the increased importations of articles under class C, on which the duty is reduced. They figure, however, that on the present basis of receipts and expenditures, the proposed changes would result in an annual deficiency.

MORTON'S TRIBUTE.

He Pays a High Compliment to Statistician Dodge.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Statistician Dodge of the agricultural department, whose successor was yesterday appointed, tendered his resignation upon the 20th instant to Secretary Morton, who replied as follows:

"I am in receipt of your communication, tendering your resignation of the position of chief statistician in the department of agriculture, and note with satisfaction your intention as expressed therein, of entering upon 'more agreeable work in agricultural literature.' As the literature of agriculture embraces all the relations of capital to labor and touches every economic question, you have a wide field of exploration before you. And after your long service in a position so intimately connected with the farming interests of this country, you must be peculiarly well equipped for that line of labor. Certainly no man in the United States will be better able to demonstrate the economy truth that the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value, whether the commodity be sheep, salt or silver. With the highest regard for your personal character and best wishes for your success in the promulgation of orthodox agricultural and economic tenets, I accept your resignation."

KANSAS RUPUBLICANS.

They Will Redeem the State From Populist Misrule.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 23.—Within the last week the republicans have nominated straight tickets in more than fifty of the towns and cities of the state. The spring election will be held on the second Tuesday in April. Republicans and democrats are making a vigorous fight against the populists. In several instances democrats have been nominated for mayor and are being supported by republicans. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the woman's republican state league, is going from town to town addressing the women, urging them to redeem Kansas and to cast their votes for men who will uphold the law and maintain order. In this and other large cities the women are registering and will be at the polls to work on election day.

MONETARY DELEGATES.

Their Resignations Have Been Accepted by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It was said at the state department this afternoon that the resignation of all the delegates to the international monetary conference had been received, and that at the cabinet meeting tomorrow the question whether or not a new body of delegates shall be appointed, will probably be discussed and decided. The opinion is held by some persons, who are in a position to form intelligent views, that President Cleveland has practically concluded not to send another delegation to Brussels. If that proves to be the case, the minister to Belgium will probably be designated to attend the conference as the representative of the United States.

Eustis Qualifies.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—James B. Eustis today qualified as United States minister to France. He has thirty days in which to reach Paris and relieve T. J. Coolidge, the present minister.

White Not the Man.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 23.—It is now believed that the murderer of Louis Schilling is a white man. Four women claim to have seen on Portage street a suspicious thick set man, with a red face, slight crop of whiskers and mustache, and reddish-brown clothes. While White, the colored butcher, who was suspected, cannot be found, public opinion has changed somewhat in his favor.

Blaze at Grand Blanc.

FLINT, Mich., March 23.—Meager particulars of a serious fire at Grand Blanc last night have been received here. The general store of Beale & Maxwell, the meat market of Embury & Anable, and a dwelling house were destroyed. The telephone central office, located in Beale & Maxwell's store, shared the general destruction.

Bisly for Mayor.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 23.—The republican city convention was held in the council chamber yesterday afternoon. Mendal J. Bisly was nominated for mayor, George F. Hood for comptroller, Ludwig Daniels for treasurer, Frank Shawe for justice of the peace. All were nominated by acclamation. Bisly and Daniels are supported by the populists.

FIVE LIVES ARE LOST

By the Burning of a Cleveland Fire-Trap.

THE FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY

And Escape Was Cut Off--Thrilling Experiences of Tenants--The Building a Death-Trap.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—Shortly after 12 o'clock today the large brick apartment house on Prospect street, known as The Morgan, caught fire and in a short time was a blazing furnace. The building was a mass of flames in a very few minutes. There was considerable delay in sounding the alarm. By this time the flames were under great headway. The house was crowded with tenants and an immense throng gathered outside. As they began to swarm forth, a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. It soon became known that a number of persons had undoubtedly lost their lives and the excitement became intense. An urgent call for more fire apparatus had followed the first alarm and the engines and trucks soon thundered up and immediately firemen and a crowd of willing men were seeking for those who had been penned up in the building. A number of women were soon brought forth, two of them having been taken from sick beds and the others suffering from partial suffocation and injuries sustained in their wild efforts to escape. A hasty calculation was made, and it was announced that four women were missing. It was considered almost certain that they had been smothered to death. Several fainting women were taken to the offices of neighboring physicians, and ambulances which had been quickly summoned soon bore others away to hospitals. The cry at once went up that Mrs. P. G. Somers, a blind woman, was in her apartments in the third floor. A heroic effort was made by the firemen to save her, but she was dead when found.

List of the Dead.

There were rumors that many of the forty people in the building had perished, but it is now definitely known that but five lost their lives, as follows:

Mrs. Mary Abbey, widow of the late Judge Abbey.

Mrs. P. G. Somers a blind woman.

Mrs. Emma Somers, her stepdaughter.

Mrs. R. F. Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Emma Somers, and

Percy Hunt, her son, aged 18 months.

Mrs. Hunt, who lives in Brooklyn village, a suburban town, was visiting her relatives when the terrible event occurred. The blind woman was terribly burned, while the other woman died from suffocation. The baby was alive when taken from the burning building, but died four minutes after being rescued.

The Injured.

The injured are: Dr. Carl H. Von Klein, face and hands burned in rescuing inmates. Mrs. J. H. Miller, who gave the alarm and jumped from a second story window, badly bruised; Mrs. F. M. Gifford, jumped from an upper window and caught in a blanket, badly bruised; Sam Pliner was badly burned in rescuing his daughter.

It was reported during the progress of the fire that Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, the well-known authoress and poetess, had been burned to death. Several persons asserted that she was in her apartments. Mrs. Bolton, however, was down town on a shopping tour. The cause of the fire is unknown, although it originated in the basement, near the furnace. It will be thoroughly investigated, as the building is said to have been a fire-trap. The building was owned by W. J. Morgan, the lithographer, and was rebuilt, less than two years ago at a cost of $25,000. His loss is estimated at $18,000, insurance $12,000. Mrs. M. M. Hanna, who was the lessee, will lose $12,000 on furniture. The losses of the tenants will foot up $10,000. There were many narrow escapes during the fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the building was gutted in a very short time.

FIRE IN A PRISON.

Exciting Times at the Indiana State Penitentiary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23.—Fire broke out in the saddletree shop in the Indiana state prison south at Jeffersonville shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and for a time the entire prison was threatened with destruction. The origin of the fire was from an overheated furnace used in drying material for the manufacture of saddletrees. The building is an old structure built of brick and wood, about 30 feet in width and nearly 200 feet long. This structure was soon in ashes and the flames spread to the dining hall and the new cell house. The fire was at last brought under control. The northwest wing is practically destroyed and the new cell house damaged to the extent of $10,000. The saddletree shop was operated by M. Claggett of Louisville, whose loss is $30,000, partially insured. The total loss to the state is $50,000, with no insurance. There are over 600 convicts in the prison, and the excitement among the officers and convicts was intense. Warden Patten put upon an extra force of guards, who, with pistols in their hands, marched up and down outside of the ruined walls ready to shoot down any convict who made a break for liberty. The prisoners will be placed in the two cell houses which were not touched by fire.

Killed Self and Love.

SALEM, Mo., March 23.—J. C. Davis, a grocer, was in love with Miss Mary, the 17-year-old daughter of M. A. Miller, a prominent real estate dealer. The young lady did not favorably regard the suit because her parents objected on account of her youth. About 3 o'clock Monday evening he met Miss Miller on the street. He again proposed marriage and was again refused. Davis then drew a revolver and fired two shots at the young lady, each taking effect in the left breast and causing instant death. Davis turned the weapon on himself and blew his brains out. Owing to the influence of the friends of the parties the facts in the case were suppressed until today.

Must Take Out the Whisky.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Distillers of Ohio and Kentucky have been notified that the internal revenue commissioner has absolutely refused to grant further time to those who have large quantities of whisky in which to pay the tax and remove the goods. The number of gallons of taxable spirits of all kinds in bond in 1892 was 116,813,364, and the owners, to take it out, will be obliged to pay the government in revenue taxes the sum of $122,654,638.70. This sum does not include the estimated taxes for the present year.

Clothing Makers Declare War.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The United Garment workers at a meeting this evening decided to reject the terms of the Manufacturers' association, which were to the effect that their agreement should contain a clause stating that the preference should be shown union men. This means war to the knife, and the Clothing Manufacturers' association has decided to lock out all union men on Saturday unless the agreement was ratified this evening.

Boomers Not Suffering.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 23.—A special agent of the interior department is here in consultation with Governor Leay regarding the new counties on the Cherokee strip. He has thoroughly investigated the condition of the settlers on the north line of the strip and says that a few are suffering from want and all are very restless, but there is no probability of any attempt at invasion. There will probably be eighteen counties laid off.

Standard Oil Greed.

NEW YORK, March 23.—It is reported that shippers and brokers are in trouble because the Standard Oil company refuses to sell them oil, or to quote prices to them. The brokers have orders from abroad, but cannot fill them. Meanwhile many oil ships and tank steamers are waiting to get cargoes. It is said that the Standard Oil company is fast acquiring a fleet of steamers with a view of monopolizing the foreign oil trade.

Distributed Dead Men's Bones.

DENVER, March 22.—The removal of bodies from the city cemetery has been stopped temporarily. It is alleged that a body is taken up and distributed in a couple of boxes and reinterred as one or two bodies, as the case may be. Jobbery is alleged and the contract of E. P. McGovern for the removal of the dead is claimed to be invalid. Today the mayor ordered the work stopped until the matter is investigated.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23.—The Southern Land and Lumber company of Dry Run, Ark., one of the largest sawmill plants in Arkansas, was today put into the hands of a receiver. The application was forced by the fear of a foreclosure by bondholders in the interest on $85,000 of the company's bonds, having been defaulted.

Poisoned Her Husband.

WEST WINDSTED, Conn., March 23.—Coroner Higgins has reported his verdict in the poisoning case of Edward Mannering of Roxbury, who died February 19. He finds that Mannering came to his death by poison administered by his wife, Jane Mannering. William Whitman is under arrest for complicity.

Rescued the Iceland's Crew.

BOSTON, March 23.—The steamer Borderer, which arrived today from London, brought the captain and twenty men of the fishing schooner Iceland of Boston, which was abandoned in a wrecked condition March 20, having been in a hurricane the day before. One of the Iceland's crew, named Joseph Isaacs, was lost.

Killed by a Bursting Fly Wheel.

WARSAW, Ind., March 23.—During the performance of the Uncle Josh Specialty company at the opera house here, the large iron fly wheel used in the sawmill scene burst, one of the pieces striking a stage hand named Atkins in the head, killing him instantly. Four more persons were injured, but none seriously.

Must Produce the Books.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—Judge Bartholomew of the superior court today over-ruled the motion of the defendants in the receivership suit against the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, to dismiss the plaintiff's motion for an order requiring the defendants to produce their books in court.

Insanity to be Rippey's Defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Wesley C. Rippey, would-be assassin of John W. Mackay, hinted today that when his case came to trial his defense would be temporary insanity. He said that he was not in his right mind for some time previous to his attempt upon Mackay's life.

Killed by Her Lover.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—J. J. Ewers, a farm hand, beat out the brains of Mrs. Christina Opstett with a sledge-hammer and then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Opstett had broken her promise to marry Ewers.

Adverse to the State.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 23.—Judge McCormick handed down his decision this evening in the railroad commission case. It was adverse to the state and perpetuates the injunction granted last spring by mutual consent.

Failed for $700,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 23.—Dobbins & Duzey, cotton brokers, with branch houses at Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans, filed a bill of assignment tonight. Their liabilities are about $700,000.

Commuted the Sentence.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23.—Governor Fishback today commuted the death sentence of Ed Price, who was sentenced to hang March 31, to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

Frankfort Man Cremated.

FRANKFORT, Mich., March 23.—Fire last night destroyed the store building on Front street belonging to James Gallagher, and occupied by J. M. Lockhart as a meat market and grocery. Mr. Gallagher was sleeping in the upper story and lost his life. He was an old man and was overcome by the smoke.

Schaefer's Injury Not Serious.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Jake Schaefer's injury, while bad, is not so alarming as first reported. As far as the wrist itself is concerned the surgeons think it will be as good as ever and that Jake will not lose that particular wrist stroke for which he has become noted.

Chambermaid Cremated.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., March 23.—The Hotel Pokegama was burned at noon today. The loss is $75,000; insurance $7,000. One of the chambermaids, name unknown, lost her life.

FOR A NEW COURT

Representative Chamberlain's Supreme Court Bill.

EIGHT JUSTICES PROVIDED

The Court Divided Into Two Sections. Proceedings in Each House of the Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., March 23.—The following is the complete text of a bill, the "skeleton" of which was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain of Gogebic:

From and after the first day of October, 1893, the supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and seven associate justices, to be chosen by the electors of the state. Meantime the supreme court shall continue as at present organized. The election of the five justices now comprising the supreme court shall continue, and their terms of office shall be the same as now provided by law.

The offices of the three justices of the supreme court hereby created are hereby declared to be vacant from the first day of October, 1893, and said vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the governor, and the persons so appointed shall hold their office until the general election in November, 1894, and until their successors are severally elected and qualified.

At the general election to be held in November, 1894, there shall be elected three justices of the supreme court, one of whom shall hold his office until January 1, 1899, one of them shall hold his office until January 1, 1898, and one of them shall hold his office until January 1, 1900.

At the elections to be held on the first Mondays of April in 1896, 1897 and 1898 there shall be elected a justice of the supreme court, who shall severally hold their offices for ten years from the first of January succeeding their election, and their successors shall be elected severally on the first Monday of April of each ten years after the dates of the said elections. Returns shall be made and certificates given as now provided for returns and certificates of election of justices of the supreme court.

The compensation of each justice of the supreme court shall be $5,000 per annum and their traveling expenses in attending court, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of justices of the supreme court are paid at present.

The supreme court shall consist of two divisions. The first division shall consist of the three justices provided for in this act, and their successors. The second division shall consist of the present five justices of the supreme and their successors in office, and the supreme court as present constituted and existing, shall be and constitute said second division as aforesaid, save as hereinafter otherwise provided.

The first division shall hold at least four sessions each year, one or more of which shall be held in the upper peninsula, and they may provide by order of said division for the holding of additional terms.

Each division shall have the same authority to make rules for itself as is now conferred upon the supreme court, and until the rules now in force in the supreme court are changed the same shall be in force and apply to both divisions, so far as both are applicable.

The first division shall have original exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine or appeal all cases, both at law and in chancery, in which the amount involved does not exceed $1,000 at the time of the entering of judgment or decree, and may issue all writs and processes to all inferior courts, the same as the supreme court may now do, to carry into effect the orders and decrees of said division.

The second division shall retain all jurisdiction now held by the supreme court of the state, save as provided in the previous sections of this act.

In cases involving personal rights and in all cases where the first division shall certify that in their judgment a decision by the second division of the supreme court is required and advisable, the first division may order any case pending or determined in said first division transferred to the second division, who shall then have full power and jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, and to issue all orders and decrees to carry said decisions into effect.

The clerk of the supreme court may appoint a deputy to attend the sessions of the said first division and all records, when final judgment or decree has been entered therein, shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court at Lansing.

The first session of the said first division shall be held at the city of Lansing on the first Tuesday of November, 1893, at which time said division shall provide by order the times and places of holding the terms of said division for the years 1894 and 1895. Within sixty days of the expiration of the year 1895 and every two years thereafter said first division shall appoint the times and places for holding the terms of said division for the two succeeding years.

The bill was today referred to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Many Matters of General Interest Disposed of Yesterday.

LANSING, Mich., March 23.—There were ninety-five legislators present today, which is the largest attendance record for this session. Representatives Jones and Wagner of Marquette shook hands and when the Marquette charter bill was called up by Mr. Wagner, it went through by a vote of 82 to 0, and was given immediate effect. Mr. Jones explained that he had withdrawn his objection because Mr. Wagner had assured him that the bill would be "fixed" in the senate so that Marquette should have eight wards and Ishpeming ten wards.

Mr. Kline today introduced a resolution to the effect that as it was generally conceded that the men who had the contract for the Ionia prison were getting rich, while the convict labor came into competition with free labor, that a joint committee of three members from the senate and five from the house be appointed to investigate the matter, look over the books of the institution, take testimony, etc., and report. Under the rules the resolution was laid over for one day.

The bill, amended by the senate, changing the dates of final adjournment from May 30 to 25 to May 25 to 21, came up in the house today and the senate