

MAD AS A MARCH HARE

Suicide of a Baltimore Physician in St. Louis Under Peculiar Circumstances.

The Case is the Counterpart of That of Alice Mitchell and Freda Ward.

Had Intended to Kill the Other Man, but Changed His Mind—The Unique in Crime.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—That the peculiarities of the Alice Mitchell-Freda Ward case at Memphis are not confined to the feminine sex was demonstrated by the suicide here this morning of Dr. E. T. Breedlove, of Baltimore, Md. This morning the inmates of Harst's hotel were startled by a pistol shot. A few seconds later Isaac M. Judson rushed down stairs and informed the proprietor that Dr. Breedlove had just shot himself. Harst at once rushed to the room where he found Breedlove's dead body. The man has shot himself in the right temple, and death was evidently instantaneous. At the police station Judson said he was in the room when Breedlove shot himself, and gave the cause of the act as despondency and a strange attachment to himself (Judson). This latter remark is most significant when taken in connection with a letter found among the dead man's effects. It says in part: "I came intending first to kill you then myself. I shall only make an end of my own miserable existence. My love for you has been my ruin. I can no more live apart from you than fly. There is but one thing I could have, and that is to pass the remainder of my life in your presence. I shall do that anyhow, for to die in your arms releases death of half its terrors. It is easier for me to do this act, for it will blight your life. I should be more cruel to myself to try to live without you. You have done all but one right and effecting this to save and make me, but it has all failed. I would beg, steal, do anything, forego riches, for dear friends, home, kindred, for a life of blissful association with you. The blow will probably kill my mother. I shudder to think of it. We might have been happy together had you not been so fond of your rich friends, your high social and business standing, your high ideas of morality which you never fill, but is too late and the end must come. Good bye, Isaac. I won't wish you happiness; you will never have that again, and you will follow in my footsteps some time. Men of our nature and aims must have their punishment and ours come in terrible shape. You are mine in the sight of heaven and no family ties can separate me from me and death. I have loved you better than you have ever, or will ever, be loved again. Pray for my soul. Amen."

SMOOTH CONFIDENCE WOMAN. Successfully Film-Plams a Well-Known Chicago Dentist.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Dr. James R. McChesney, a well-known dentist, is the victim of a very smooth confidence woman, who succeeded in working him recently for several hundred dollars by a novel and clever scheme. A short time ago a well-dressed man called on Dr. McChesney and told him that a brother of Mrs. Graham wanted to start in business, but had no money. Mrs. Graham, the stranger said, was willing to put up her diamonds to get the money for her brother. Dr. McChesney made an appointment with the stranger to meet Mrs. Graham the next day. This afternoon she came she had diamonds in her ears. She proposed that they go to Giles, the jeweler, and have them tested. At the jeweler's an expert made a careful examination and said that they cost \$10,000. Mrs. Graham told the doctor that, to be sure there was no collusion, he had better take the check and speak to him. While Mrs. Graham was assuring him that she was all right, it is supposed that she slipped a pair of paste earrings in similar settings in her ears and put the real gems in her pocket. Dr. McChesney professed himself satisfied and handed over the money. Mrs. Graham declared that she would redeem the precious jewelry in thirty days and shed tears as real as the stones when she turned them over. When the time for redemption came, and Mrs. Graham did not appear, the doctor's suspicions were aroused. He went back to Giles and produced his diamonds. As soon as the expert's eyes rested on them he exclaimed: "Those are not the stones you showed me last month." The doctor couldn't believe it, but when the clerk put them in a bag he was told that the diamonds were the same as the ones in hand say that Mrs. Graham's real name is Loua Griffiths, who has worked her scheme all over the west.

Twenty Years for a Train Robber. St. Louis, Feb. 23.—Adelbert D. Stry, the self-confessed Glendale train robber, appeared to-day in court at Clayton to receive sentence of Judge Edwards for his crime. Without ceremony his doom was pronounced—twenty years in state prison. Hedspeth was to be arraigned to-day, but was too ill to appear and so was left in his cell. It is understood that Stry all along has denied that Hedspeth was one of the gang, but admits that Francis, the robber killed at Luman, Mo., was one of the Glendale gang. Hedspeth feels sure he will be able to prove an alibi.

A Deal With the Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Evening Telegraph this afternoon says it is reported to-day that the Pennsylvania road has made, or is about to make, a deal in which the Atchison, Northern Pacific and St. Paul roads are interested. It is said that the combination referred to, with Chicago and the Missouri Pacific, will be a very strong one, and it would materially strengthen the position of the Pennsylvania road and would give it a through line, extending from one end of the continent to the other.

Foster to Meet Cochen. New York, Feb. 23.—Financiers of the country admit that the danger apprehended regarding the silver question will be limited if international action is secured. It was learned to-day that Secretary Foster will meet Cochen, British ambassador of the exchequer in England, and that arrangements for an international conference will be made.

AIRY FAIR FAT LILLIAN.

The Gentlemen From Georgia Make Things Hum at the Industrial Conference.

Increasing Evidence That the Majority Are in Favor of a Third Party.

The Sub-Treasury Scheme and Prohibition Pretty Sure to Be Endorsed in the Platform.

New York, Feb. 23.—A young college boy of 24 is the cause of a row between Lillian Russell and Attalie Claire. The young man is Alfred Kayne, and he belongs to Columbia college. According to the story, Mr. Kayne is very fond of Lillian Russell. They are said to have been very good friends at one time, and then to have quarrelled. Thereupon Mr. Kayne thought out a scheme of revenge. His plan is said to have been an attack on Miss Russell's popularity by the presentation of flowers on a rival. It was noticed that during the run of "La Cigale" in this city Miss Claire began to receive many flowers. Of course, Lillian noticed this too, but kept her peace. On the night of the one hundredth performance of "La Cigale" at the Garden theatre came the great surprise. Two or three days before Mr. Kayne called upon John Russell, the florist of Broadway, and asked him to bring an order for \$1,000 worth of flowers, which were to be sent over the footlights. Florists say that such an order was never before given in New York. He sent the order and the stage of the garden was decorated with elaborate floral designs for Miss Claire. Russell received two luscious bouquets. Mr. Kayne had a terrible revenge. He heard about it, of course, and it is said that he was filled with delight, but the young man was not satisfied. He resolved to make another display on the night that the run of "La Cigale" came to an end, but a happier idea struck him. He would wait until the company opened last Monday night in Boston. The young man ordered a chariot of flowers. It was a very long and the pole was six feet long. He had made also a large cornucopia, seven feet high, with a mouth three feet wide. Then there was a basket five feet wide, filled with roses, and below those were bouquets worth \$20 each. The total cost was more than \$1,000. They were sent on to Boston Monday. The idea was to have the pieces placed in the lobby, and the chariot was to be rolled up the stage. The basket of red roses was adorned with orange and yellow ribbons, and the other pieces were covered with blue and white ribbon, Columbia's colors. There was \$80 worth of flowers of different designs. When Miss Russell heard of this she was simply wild. She used her influence and was not allowed to be placed in the lobby. Kayne, with four or five of his friends from New York, and as many more from Harvard, went to look upon Lillian's display. When the young man heard that the flowers were not to be placed in the lobby he was wild too. Across the street was a clothing store. He ran over and offered the merchant \$100 to allow the chariot to be placed in the window. The merchant was very glad to have the flowers there without any payment. The young man carried the huge bouquets into the theatre and tossed them to the girls. This is the story of Mr. Kayne's revenge and the bitter feud which has sprung up between the two actresses. There are some people who say that Mr. Kayne did not seek revenge but that he was actuated by regard for Miss Claire. At any rate he will go down to fame as the man who sent more money in flowers over the footlights than any man who ever lived in New York.

AMBUSHED AN OPPONENT. President Barillas, of Guatemala Afraid of His Rising Popularity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A special cablegram from San Salvador to the Associated Press, under date of Feb. 23, states that Gen. Enriquez was killed to-day by a body of Guatemalan soldiers, together with a number of companions, near the city of Zacapa, Guatemala, near the Honduras. The cablegram states that Gen. Enriquez was unanimously proclaimed dictator of the republic on Feb. 23, and had, in consequence, incurred the active hostility of President Barillas, who alarmed the public by announcing that Gen. Enriquez was at the head of an insurrection directed against the present government. President Barillas ordered Gen. Enriquez to present himself to the authorities at Zacapa. Gen. Enriquez proceeded at once toward that city, accompanied by his two brothers and a party of friends. A company of soldiers numbering 100, lying in ambush on one road out of the city, fired upon Gen. Enriquez and others of his party, killing all of them. The cablegram attributes the attack to a change of policy to orders issued from the capital and implies the deed to the Guatemalan government.

The Woman Stunned Against. LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Deacon has made a long statement to the Telegraph's Paris correspondent. She declares there was nothing to justify her husband in shooting Abelle. She states that when her husband came to the door she was quietly conversing with Abelle, who was in evening dress, except that she wore a smoking jacket. Abelle could easily have escaped if there had been anything to be ashamed of. He sought shelter behind a sofa to avoid Deacon's revolver. She did not open the door quickly when summoned, because she was obliged to go first to her bedroom to fetch a candle. She asserts that she was summoned to bed treatment from her husband, and intended to obtain a divorce.

Servant Girl Victims. BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 23.—The police of Magdeburg are instituting an inquiry into a series of murders of servant girls, information of which they only recently obtained. The murders resemble in most of their horrible details the startling list of murders not committed in Vienna by Franz Schneider and wife. As in Vienna, the murders' crimes seemed to have been of the purpose of robbing the girls. A man named Fritz Erbe and his fiancée, Dorothy, have been arrested. The woman has broken down and made a confession to the police in which she described the manner in which the murders were committed.

Looking for Stolen Dynamite. PARIS, Feb. 23.—Excitement was caused a few days ago by the information that a large quantity of dynamite had been stolen from the factory belonging to the state, where the explosive was made. It was immediately concluded that the theft was the work of anarchists, and to-day the police searched all houses known to be occupied by anarchists. They refuse to divulge the result of the search.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. The Crescent block, in Spokane, was burned Tuesday. Loss, \$50,000.

It is reported in San Antonio, Texas, that Garza has been caught and killed by Mexican soldiers.

A mob at Varnes, Ark., lynched a negro named Geo. Harris, charged with murder of one Parks last September.

Stephen O. Edwards, of Providence, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby.

As the outcome of a difference as to temperature in Newport, Tenn., a saloon was blown up Monday night with dynamite and two stores adjoining were destroyed.

Wm. Wright was shot and fatally wounded in a quarrel growing out of a dice game at San Francisco, Tuesday morning.

The American express car robber has been fully identified as Oliver Curtis Perry, of Syracuse, suspected of the Utica train robbery last October. He has confessed he is the man wanted for that attempt.

HAD VERY LIVELY TIMES.

The Defendants to Be Tried in Dear Lodge County.

Butte, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Judge Pemberton this evening granted a change of venue in the noted Penrose murder case, after listening all day to the arguments on the state's petition for a change. By agreement of the attorneys on both sides the case was sent to Dear Lodge county. The state asked the change owing to the great race prejudice existing in Butte, and on account of the undue interest alleged to be taken in the case by certain organizations, of which the defendants, Dooney, Hickey and Kelley, are members, and also on account of the alleged influence wielded in the city by the defendants themselves. In deciding in favor of the petition the court expressed the belief that it would be impossible to secure a jury in Silver Bow county that could agree on the case, and that a final change of venue would be necessary. The counsel for defendants had expected a decision in their favor.

Butte, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The funeral of Charles Biven, who was shot by David Davis Sunday, occurred to-day under the joint auspices of the societies and organizations to which he belonged, as follows: K. of P., P. O. of A., Pioneer Society of Beaverhead county, A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. The deceased was an ex-member of Company E. M. N. G., and a guard of honor from that body died the customary salute over the open grave, after which the bugler sounded taps. The ceremonies were very impressive. The funeral was one of the largest ever occurring in this city. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that deceased came to his death with a gun-shot wound inflicted by David Davis.

A Miner Mangled. BUTTE, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—By the accidental discharge of five sticks of giant powder in the Hope mine this morning Tom Rogers, a miner, was frightfully mangled. He had charged one hole and was preparing to load another when the powder exploded, blowing out his left eye, and, it is thought, also destroying the sight of the other. His left leg and arm were so badly broken and torn that amputation of both members was necessary. His lower jaw was also broken, and in addition to all of these injuries he was badly injured internally. It is thought impossible for him to recover. Rogers was only recently married to a widow with several small children.

Effect of the Republican Legislation. BUTTE, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—On account of the continued depression in the silver market the Butte and Boston barge up the stamps of its mill to-day for an indefinite period. The last run of bullion, consisting of nine bars, was shipped east this afternoon. The company has also closed down the Belle of Butte mine, which supplied ore for the mill, and in consequence of both shut-downs quite a number of men are thrown out of employment.

Missouri Bonds Sold. MISSOURI, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The board of county commissioners met this afternoon to open and consider bids for the \$150,000 six per cent twenty-year bonds. The commissioners accepted that of E. H. Rollins & Son, of Denver. Their bid was \$153,500.

STAR CHAMBER DIVORCE. Effort to Have a Celebrated Case in Iowa Reopened.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 23.—One of the most famous divorce cases in the history of Iowa will come up for hearing at Edna, county seat of Hardin county, to-morrow. It is a counterpart of the famous Plack divorce suit in New York. Col. E. S. Ellsworth is a prominent politician and millionaire residing in Iowa Falls. Last December, it is stated, he entered suit for divorce, alleging infidelity on the part of his wife. Instead of the case being heard in open court in regular order it was advanced on the docket and tried in the privacy of a hotel chamber, where no one was present except Judge Hudson, the plaintiff and his attorneys. She was then, it is said, visiting in Colorado. Not only was she divorced in this star chamber, but she was also declared insane, and her children and any share whatever in the husband's real property. There is said to be nothing whatever on the court records to show the character of the testimony upon which the general public was admitted, and the parties to have the case reopened. In her petition she makes some startling disclosures, and alleges that she knew nothing whatever of her husband's suit until served with notice of the decree, and that her husband attempted to force her to a confession of criminality.

Shook Hands With Cleveland. DETROIT, Feb. 23.—Ex-President Cleveland arrived back from Toledo this afternoon. He was received by Gov. Winans and staff, and Mayor Coots and the city council, the Fourth regiment acting as guard of honor. This evening a public reception was held at Hotel Cadillac, thousands of people being massed in the streets. The general public was admitted and passed in a constant stream before the ex-president until 10:30. Mr. Cleveland cordially shaking the hand of each. The line was broken for a few minutes when Gen. Alger was introduced, and he and the ex-president exchanged courtesies and a scene of great enthusiasm. An amusing incident was the vain endeavor of an elderly lady to embrace Mr. Cleveland.

Republicans at Oats. JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 23.—The republican convention to nominate delegates to the national convention met here this evening. There is a warm fight on between the B. K. Bruce and John J. Lynch faction on one side, and the H. C. Hill, postmaster at Vicksburg, and Revenue Collector Wampler on the other.

The Lynch and Bruce party met, claiming to be the regular convention, late tonight, claiming 166 delegates to 100 by the Hill side. They strongly endorsed President Harrison. The Hill men were in session several hours after the other side adjourned. They claim 200 delegates out of 265. Their resolutions also condemn Harrison's administration.

Carlisle Nominated. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—Henry Watterson, in an editorial on Hill, says, "Now that Hill has been made the choice of the New York democrats, Cleveland is no longer a possibility. His selection as the democratic standard bearer, if such a thing under the circumstances was conceivable, would not be on the part of the national delegates and would be a deliberate suicide. He could not vote for the nomination of Hill. Watterson offered as a substitute John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky, next in succession to Grover Cleveland to wear his mantle."

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PENROSE CASE TRANSFERRED.

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COLLAPSE OF THE BUREAU.

Why the Irrigation Branch of the Agricultural Department Has Suspended.

Important Report Forthcoming on the Subject of Arid Land Reclamation.

Major Powell's Persistent Efforts to Defeat All Work Not Under His Control—Bitter Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The report of the bureau of irrigation is now in the hands of the public printer, and will probably be issued in a short time. The importance of the report, which will make an immense book, full of colored maps showing natural waterways and underflow and artesian wells, is emphasized by the fact that the bureau of irrigation practically ceased to exist Saturday. Senator Stewart fought last year to get a liberal appropriation for the bureau in the sundry civil bill, but failed. He afterward succeeded in the agricultural appropriation bill, where Prof. Hinton, the head of the bureau, says it rightfully belongs. In this bill there is no doubt that an effort will be made to make the bureau of irrigation a permanent institution. It had been considered only temporary, and had little money it received was secured only after a hard fight with Maj. Powell, of the geological survey, who argued that the work belonged to his bureau. Senator Stewart's action in the appropriation act, which in a manner caused the collapse of the bureau, is as follows: It was passed during a night session of the last few days of the last congress: "Time for the final completion of the report of the extent and availability for irrigation of underflow and artesian waters and collection and publication of information as to the best method of cultivating soil by irrigation, limited to the 1st of January, 1892, and the 1st of January, 1893, and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated to enable the secretary of agriculture to collect and publish information as to the best methods of cultivating soil by irrigation."

Of the \$10,000 appropriated \$5,400 remains unexpended, enough to run the bureau until the end of the fiscal year, the publication of reports having been otherwise provided for. When Mr. Cannon (Ill.) had the bill in conference on the 1st of January, he objected to the sentence making an appropriation because, he said, it made the bureau a permanent institution. The comptroller takes an opposite view, saying that the appropriation after 1892 and the fact that, in his judgment, the word "and" should have been inserted between the words "publish" and "information," placed the last part of the paragraph under the appropriation of the first part. Therefore the appropriation expired Jan. 1, 1892, and the report was ready, and the unexpended balance is not available. Had a period been inserted after 1892 instead of a semicolon the irrigation bureau would still be in existence. Mr. Hinton lays the blame for the suspension of the work on the geological survey.

The senate committee on irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands held a short session last evening to consider the matter. Senator Warren, the chairman, says that the interference with the continuation of the bureau was caused by a technical oversight in the preparation of the bill. As a result, however, the work is practically at a standstill, and the employees have eighteen days of work in February for credit for which no provision of payment has yet been made. The committee determined to submit the matter to the secretary of agriculture and get from him an expression of his views. It is expected that he will offer some important suggestions which will direct the committee in its future action with regard to the policy to be pursued. The committee is disposed to continue the bureau, and to have more power, to leave it in the hands of the agricultural department. The organization will cease to be known as a bureau, but will be continued into a division of that department. As soon as possible the hitch which has balanced the bureau's budget will be removed and the work continued.

Major Powell's opposition, he claims, is not so much due to rivalry over the possession of the irrigation project as to a deep-seated dislike of the geological survey, and a desire to rob the people of the United States of their rights and the United States of its lands through the medium of a proposition to cede arid lands. Prof. Hinton declares that the plan is carried out in the case of the Colorado river, which rights covering 630,000 acres of arid land, and that thousands of property owners will be completely at their mercy.

Without charging corruption or claiming the existence of a conspiracy, he will illustrate this in his report with figures showing that 65 per cent. of all the waters of the western alliance of the Mississippi basin rise in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. Ninety-five per cent. of all the waters of the Pacific slope which govern the agricultural interests of public land, as the report will allege, have their rise in the same states. In a physical sense three states control the hydrology of twenty-three or twenty-four States east and west of the continental divide. A few men can thus control over what Maj. Powell favors a plan to cede the arid lands to the states and territories, and, besides, claims he is the right man to solve the irrigation problem. Prof. Hinton claims that the fight has developed into a personal one, and both men have applied hard terms to each other.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS. Nothing of Consequence Done in Either House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the senate to-day the bill to provide for a commission on the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic was laid aside, and the senate joint resolution for an international bi-metallic agreement was taken up, and Stewart made some remarks upon it, but as the morning hour expired it went over without action. The pure food bill was taken up as unfinished business and Packard spoke in advocacy. Bate and Coker spoke against it.

Among the papers presented in the senate and referred was the memorial adopted at the convention of miners and farmers held in San Antonio June 21 last on the subject of hydraulic mining, and asking an appropriation for the reclamation of lands and other restraining works to prevent debris from injuring navigable rivers. Referred to the committee on commerce. A resolution was agreed to calling on the secretary of agriculture for a copy of the report of the special agent of the department on experiments in the production of rain.

There was not 100 members present when the message was called to order Tuesday. Owing to the illness of the speaker, the speaker on account of sickness McMullin (Tenn.) was elected speaker pro tem. A few reports were made from committees and placed on the appropriate calendar, and the house then adjourned.

Drawbacks Paid. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A statement was laid before the house to-day from the commis-

missioner of customs showing that \$1,711,061 in drawbacks had been allowed by the government on tin cans, etc., manufactured from imported tin plate and exported from Oct. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1891. Another statement shows that the amount of drawbacks allowed on imported sugar cutting meats exported from Oct. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1891, aggregated \$32,201. Included in a third statement was a table giving the quantity and value of salt imported and withdrawn from warehouses for the purpose of curing fish, the duty on which was remitted under the act of Oct. 1, 1890. The quantity aggregated 112,955,600 pounds, valued at \$102,565.

Wealth of Arizona. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Delegate Smith (Ariz.) to-day reported a bill from the house territories committee to ratify the act of the Arizona legislature authorizing the issue of bonds to the extent of \$30,000 to enable the territory to be properly represented at the World's fair. The report accompanying the bill says congressional authority is necessary because of the law forbidding territories to incur indebtedness exceeding four per cent on the assessed valuation of property in the territory. The report says Arizona's assessed valuation is only \$30,000,000, but its taxable value is really \$80,000,000.

Garza's Forces Disbanded. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The secretary of state has received the following from Minister Kynn, of Mexico, regarding the condition of affairs in that country: "According to the advice of the Mexican government, Garza's bands, organized solely in Texas, have completely dispersed in consequence of the pursuit and capture of the United States forces. Whenever the forces crossed into Mexico, the precautionary measures instituted by this government were sufficient to preserve people and railroads from harm."

Loyalty a Prerequisite. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The house judiciary committee to-day authorized Oates (Ala.) to report favorably his bill to repeal the provision of the revised statutes making loyalty during the late war prerequisite to seeking a pension on the part of persons otherwise entitled to pensions. No back pay, however, to be received by persons affected by this act. The act is also to apply to persons under disability of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

The Silver Caucus. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The silver question appears to be in statu quo pending the return of Speaker Crisp and the Chicago excommunication. So far as learned Holman has not determined the date on which the caucus requested by Harter or the anti-silver men, nor is it known whether the caucus will be held by any conclusion reached in caucus as to the silver question, that may be objectionable to them, so it is probable the caucus will be no more than a conference.

Judge of the Ninth Circuit. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: William B. Gilbert, of Oregon, to be United States circuit judge of the Ninth judicial circuit; Henry H. Smith, of Michigan, to be assistant register of the treasury; and Charles E. Roberts, to be collector of customs at Humboldt, Cal.

Capital Notes. Secretary Foster sailed from New York Tuesday for Bretton.

The senate finance committee ordered an adverse report on Coker's bill to amend laws in regard to national banking associations.

Kough water prevented the boat from leaving Monroe from leaving that place for Washington Monday night, so Speaker Crisp did not return to this city Tuesday. His health is better.

A FIREMAN'S CHILDREN. Burned to Death While He Was Lying Unconscious on the Floor.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—Two children were burned to death in a fire at McKeesport last night, almost within reach of their father, who, in his efforts to rescue the little ones almost perished amid smoke and flames himself, and it is not altogether certain now that he will live. A third child was also probably fatally burned. The fire occurred late last night in a three-story frame house occupied by Michael Lynch and family. The house was one of those flames when the firemen arrived. Lynch, who is a fireman, rushed into the house in search of his wife and children. He had scarcely got inside the door when, overwhelmed by dense smoke, he fell forward on his face unconscious. Several of his fellow firemen, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in rescuing him. In the meantime, two of his children were burned to death and another child was burned so badly that it is thought he cannot survive. Mrs. Lynch succeeded in escaping from the burning building without serious injury.

Religious Conferences. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—One of the remarkable features of the Columbian exposition will be a series of religious congresses from Aug. 15 through the month of September, 1893. The chairman of the general committee, Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, has associated with him the members of sixteen different religious organizations. They have invited religious leaders of all the great historic religions to confer together and show what light religion has to throw on the great problems of the age. Their plan has met the approval of Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Gibbons, the papal legate, and Whittier, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and Rev. Prof. Drummond, Prof. Godel, of Switzerland; Rabbi Maybaum, of Berlin; Justice Amos Ali, of Calcutta; President Waburn, of Rebers College, Constantinople; Bunyan Nanjia, a learned Buddhist of Japan, and scores of leading scholars of America and Great Britain.

Return of the Anti-Snap Men. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Nearly all the members of the anti-snap convention committee returned from Albany last night. The leaders are confident the proposed state convention at Saratoga on May 31 will be recognized as the real state convention and delegates admitted to the national convention. An evening paper says the private conversation Tammany men themselves express doubt that Hill can be nominated at Chicago and they no longer dread the anti-snap convention movement. The general sentiment of Tammany men embodied in this sentence, "We are willing to win with Hill, but are not prepared to go down with him."

Electricians in Session. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The fifteenth annual convention of the National Electric Light association began here to-day. President Huntley, in his annual address, spoke of the great problem of transmitting electrical power from Niagara falls and reviewed the electrical progress of the year. He said next year's meeting ought to be held in Chicago. "It is important that we should interest ourselves in the World's fair," he declared, "and a welcome for us and the electrical exhibit was the best the world had ever seen." The California Electrical society sent a pressing invitation to hold the next convention in San Francisco.