

leaders are fussy old women of both sexes. Naturally it is pleasant for us veterans to turn reporters and contribute to the news columns and have the pleasant sensation that the public are reading what we write.

The Queen's arrival in London and her departure to Windsor were witnessed by great crowds of spectators. She has never before looked so infirm and feeble, nor taken so little interest in the homage of her subjects. Her face seems colorless and wasted, and her features are sharper than in former years. At the Drawing-room she contented herself with receiving the Diplomatic Corps and left the debutantes and the rest of the company to the Princess of Wales. The ladies' gowns were unusually elegant, and the Drawing-room was the most brilliant one held in a long time. Pale green and lavender were the colors most frequently seen. Although the Queen has sanctioned the plan for an open-air service in front of St. Paul's on Commemoration Day, some Church papers are protesting against it and urging that it should be held within the sacred edifice, even if the Queen has to be carried in a stately litter or sedan chair or palanquin to the appointed seat.

The first levee at St. James's Palace, held by the Prince of Wales, was a stately ceremonial attended by the Diplomatic Corps and an immense assemblage of titled personages, church dignitaries and men of eminence in every rank and profession. Lady Tweedmouth has given a brilliant party at Brook House, where the men's suits and gold uniforms, black velvet court suits and Windsor uniforms produced as varied effects of color as the ladies' brocades and satins. Speaker Gully's levee, the Duke of Devonshire's official dinner, Lady Jeune's party to-night, and many other splendid social functions offer evidence that the season is beginning early and will be a brilliant one, worthy of the Queen's Year. The weather for this outburst of social gaiety has been perfect throughout the week; the sky has been clear, the sun bright and the temperature at times above 60 degrees. Even as far north as Aberdeen trees are rapidly budding, and the earliest flowers are already beginning to brighten the lawns. The usual reports from the Midlands that larks and cuckoos are singing may be accepted with reserve.

There ought to be good weather for Commemoration year, since the English people have set apart so much work to be accomplished. During this special period of grace every hospital is to be completely endowed, every charity invigorated, every languishing municipal institution propped up, and a thousand and one good works finished as memorials of the Queen's reign. If every plan be carried out, England will be brought to the verge of the millennium; but enough will be left undone to provide future philanthropists with occupation. One sensible reform certainly will be carried out in London. The police, instead of sweetening in their thick, heavy uniforms, will be allowed to wear pith helmets or light caps and thin clothing, either hosiery or white duck. London "Bobbies" will celebrate the Queen's Year with a full heart, since they will be comfortably habited over a generation of ruthless red tape.

Lady Wallace's bequest to the Nation of the art collection now in Hertford House, which is rich both in historic furniture and Meisners and other modern pictures, raises the question as to the proper housing of these treasures when they are removed. The course favored by artists is the purchase of Hertford House by the Government. It was originally built by the Duke of Manchester as a town house, but it has greater literary than historic interest, being Thackeray's Gaunt House and the scene of Becky Sharp's triumph.

G. F. Watts was honored on his eightieth birthday with a congratulatory address signed by the most eminent men in England.

Lord Randolph Churchill's memory is still kept green; a subscription is now in progress for erecting a statue to that eccentric man of genius in Westminster.

The Northeastern Railway strike was a mistake on the part of the workmen, since no general ballot preceded it, and no offer was made to refer the grievance of the men, which was an old one, to the arbitration of the Board of Trade. The matter has been compromised after forty-eight hours of delay.

The excitement caused by the murder of Miss Camp has been revived by the adventures of two women who escaped from their assailants in compartment cars by climbing onto the footboard while the train was in rapid motion. The most remarkable feature of these episodes is the neglect on the part of the victims of a sudden assault to pull the cord outside the window in the corner of the roof, although minute directions are printed and posted in every carriage. There are loud outcries for the general introduction of long cars built on the American plan, but the English stagecoach on rails has survived two generations, and promises to endure until the end of the world.

The Spectator and other weekly journals join in the chorus of approval with which the rumored appointment of Colonel John Hay as Mr. Bryan's successor has been received in England.

I. N. F. JOINT PROTESTATE OVER COREA. AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN. SIR CHARLES DIKKE WANTS INFORMATION. Yokohama, Feb. 27.—The Governments of Russia and Japan have signed a convention by the terms of which both Powers are to station a limited force of troops in Corea for the protection of the Russian and Japanese settlements in that country. The signatory Powers also agree to assist the Government of Corea financially, and Russia undertakes to construct and maintain a line of telegraphic communication with Seoul, the Korean capital.

London, Feb. 27.—Sir Charles Dike has given notice that on Monday he will ask the Government in the House of Commons to furnish what information may be in their possession as to whether the King of Corea is being protected by Russian or Japanese troops. He will also demand an official expression of opinion as to the consistency of Russian action in Corea with the pledge given by the Government of Russia when Great Britain abandoned Port Harbin.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The convention between Russia and Japan, the purport of which is just made public, is ascertained to have been signed by Russia by the late Prince Lobanov, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Field Marshal Yamagata, Japanese envoy, on the latter being in Japan last June at the ceremonies attending the coronation of the Emperor. The terms of the agreement have been known to the German Government for a long time, and it is probable that it was also to the British Government. The treaty is certainly a slap in the face of England, which Power Japan will oppose if Great Britain should attempt to seize Port Hamilton. By the terms of the convention Japan retains control of the telegraph lines in Corea, with the exception of the line connecting the Russian Government is to construct to Seoul. The publication of the provisions of the convention is associated with a projected loan, which will be guaranteed by Russia and Japan.

Scrofula Sores Afflicted My Wife for 15 Years. Her limbs in places were one solid scab, the outer skin completely gone, and the surface was inflamed so it was purple. Her arms were very bad and her eyes were sore. Her hair was matted all over her scalp. She decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now her skin is smooth; she is cured of scrofula and this result has been brought about by Hood's. M. E. STEVENS, Charlotte Center, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the true Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

Laughlin's Seeds

POLAND WATER was the FIRST and ONLY known SOLVENT and remedy for removing CALCULI from the BLADDER and URINARY TRACT. It neutralizes URIC ACID. It cures GRAVEL, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and ALL FEVERS PREVENTED by the use of Poland Water. RECEIVED GOLD MEDAL and HIGHEST DIPLOMA at the WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS FOR "GREAT PAIN-RELEASING" and "GREAT MEDICAL WATER." Address: POLAND WATER, 3 Park Pl., New York. Telephone 2644 Cortlandt.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED IN MANILA. THIRTY OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE UPRISING TO BE SHOT.

London, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News Agency says that the fifty-five prisoners taken by the Spanish troops in the uprising in Manila on Thursday is a man who claims to be and undoubtedly is an American citizen. All the prisoners are to be tried by court-martial and thirty of them will doubtless be shot.

LORD SALISBURY IN POOR HEALTH. HE WILL GO TO SOME WATERING-PLACE WHEN THE EASTERN SITUATION BECOMES LESS CRITICAL.

London, Feb. 27.—Prime Minister Salisbury is not enjoying good health. His old trouble, over-stoutness, is again bothering him. Notwithstanding the burdens of State which he carries on his shoulders, he has felt awkwardly the fact that he is getting on in years, and as soon as the Eastern crisis becomes relaxed he will go abroad to drink the waters at some of the medicinal springs, after which he will join the Marchioness of Salisbury, who is passing the season in the South of France. Lord Salisbury's respect for the opinion or advice of his colleagues has long been known as infinitesimal. He thinks for himself, only occasionally allows the other Ministers an inkling of his proceedings, and invariably acts on his own responsibility. When questions on foreign policy are required to be answered in the Lower House, Mr. Curzon or some other member of the Government upon whom devolves the duty of replying gets the line of response, frequently the *ipsissima verba*, dictated by Lord Salisbury, and they often know little or nothing beyond what they are primed to say. The Premier's colleagues have supreme confidence in his word, and he has never been known to contradict any of his system of dictatorship, but during the Greco-Turkish crisis the Ministerial circle has been checked by the fact that they do not know "where they are." The regular lobbyists, journalists and others in touch with the high officials have had good opportunities to learn that they have known nothing of the development of diplomatic policy. Want of precise knowledge as to how these negotiations were conducted has often been a source of embarrassment to the public. It is said that Salisbury has brought to the verge of the millennium; but enough will be left undone to provide future philanthropists with occupation. One sensible reform certainly will be carried out in London. The police, instead of sweetening in their thick, heavy uniforms, will be allowed to wear pith helmets or light caps and thin clothing, either hosiery or white duck. London "Bobbies" will celebrate the Queen's Year with a full heart, since they will be comfortably habited over a generation of ruthless red tape.

FRANCE MAY INTERVENE. PERSECUTION OF FRENCH CITIZENS IN THE TRANSVAAL ALLEGED—RELEASE OF MAJOR WHITE.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The "Gaulois" says that the brutalities and vexations which are being practised by the Boer Government against French citizens and French industries are engaging the attention of a number of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, with the possible result of the intervention of the French Government. Major R. White, who together with Dr. L. S. Jameson, Colonel H. F. White, Colonel R. Grey, Captain Coventry and Major Sir John Willoughby, was convicted of participation in the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, was released from the Holloway Jail this morning, his term of seven months' imprisonment having expired. Major Willoughby, who was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, is the only one of the raiders now in confinement. He has only three months to serve. Colonel H. F. White and Colonel R. Grey were liberated, at the expiration of their five months' term, on the 22nd inst. Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid, who was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, was released on the 22nd inst. Captain Coventry received a sentence of five months' imprisonment, but was released in the latter part of August, 1906. As a result of these conditions a peculiar epidemic has broken out among the poorer classes which is alarming in its fatality. The patient is first struck with vomiting of blood, which soon results in death.

SENAIOR WOLCOTT'S MISSION. FRANCE SAID TO HAVE CONSENTED TO TAKE PART IN A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The German bimetallic leaders re-assert that United States Senator Wolcott, who recently visited Europe in the interests of bimetallicism, obtained an understanding with France that that Government would take part in an international monetary conference. It is understood here that Mr. Wolcott's negotiations with the British officials in London concerned the reopening of the Indian gold standard, and the raising of the full amount of silver authorized by the Bank act, and the raising of the legal-tender standard of silver to 420.

AN ALARMING EPIDEMIC IN OAXACA. St. Louis, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Puebla, Mexico, says that the city of Oaxaca has a water famine which is causing great suffering among the people of that place. All the fountains have gone dry and the water supply is so scanty that the epidemic has broken out among the poorer classes which is alarming in its fatality. The patient is first struck with vomiting of blood, which soon results in death.

A COMMISSION CHOSEN BY THE POPE. Rome, Feb. 27.—The Pope has appointed a commission composed of members of the Sacred Congregation of the Council and Studies charged with the consideration of the subject of the Holy See's relations with the States in Italy.

THE SAMPHIRE WINS OFF TOUNLOU. Toulon, Feb. 27.—Though the conditions were favorable for a good day's racing, there being a clear sky and a fine westerly breeze, the large yacht, the Saphire, won the race.

STEINIZ REPORTED TO BE IMPROVING. Berlin, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Moscow says that the chess master, William Steiniz, who is living seriously ill both physically and mentally in that city, is reported to be improving.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET. Fall River, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special).—The present week was marked by a very dull trading in the local print cloth market, which is today announced of a sixteen of 2 1/2 cents. No trading has yet been done here at the reduced figure, but goods have been sold at that rate in Providence, so that it is the price quoted. During the week 15,000 pieces were sold, and the production was recorded as 10,000 pieces. The contract deliveries in excess of that number and the surplus is again decreased. Since Borden's big purchase the market has been quiet. Less than 100,000 pieces have been sold, but printers and converters, fearing a greater rise than that which did occur, made liberal purchases of contracts, and these are being delivered now.

CONLIN SAYS HE HASN'T ASKED TO RETIRE. Chief of Police Conlin yesterday contradicted a report that he intended to ask for retirement in order to engage in the theatrical business. "I have not asked for retirement," he said, "and I have not the least intention of asking it. I will say that a proposition was made to me to go into the theatrical business, but I have no intention of going into such a venture."

REDUCED RATES FOR WASHINGTON FOR THE INAUGURATION. The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New York, Newark and Elizabeth at \$30 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th. Tickets will be good to go on March 4th, inclusive, and to return on March 4th, inclusive.

BAILEY YIELDS TO THE CONVENTIONS. Washington, Feb. 27 (Special).—Representative Bailey, of Texas, is committed to the dress suit. Mr. Bailey is not at all indifferent to his personal appearance, and in his daily garb he is as well dressed as any man in Congress, but he is well dressed against a dress suit. He went to the Bryan dinner the other night in a long black coat. A member of the House who accompanied him argued with him that it was a foolish prejudice, and that he ought to put it aside.

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A NEW WAR IN THE SENATE. CONTROVERSY OF LABOR AND CAPITAL REPLACES THAT OVER CUBA.

CAUSED BY A RESOLUTION RELATING TO A WASHINGTON STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.—MR. DUBOIS TELLS THE REPUBLICANS THEY NEED EXPECT NO HELP FROM THE SILVERITES.

Washington, Feb. 27.—A conflict between labor and capital took the place in several days before, the Senate to-day in a morning hour, of the Cuban question had taken. It came up in the shape of a resolution to withdraw from the President an act authorizing the Metropolitan Railroad Company of Washington to extend its roads into the suburbs. That resolution had been inspired by the Knights of Labor in order to punish the railroads for discriminating and refusing to take the several of the employees who were members of back organization. The Senators most conspicuous in the cause of labor were Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) and Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.), while the cause of the railroads was sustained by Senators McMillan (Rep., Mich.), Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) and Millan (Rep., Mich.), Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) and Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) of whom Mr. Allen and Faulkner were the most prominent. Finally the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 24.

A long sworn statement was read by the Clerk from officers of the Knights of Labor in regard to the matter. The contention of the labor was backed by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), who had reported to the Senate the hearing given to the representatives of the Knights and to the officers of the railroad company.

Mr. McMillan (Rep., Mich.) said that no report of the hearing had been made, and that the interest of the proposed extension was in the hands of the residents, not of the railroad company.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) said that he had no report of the hearing had been made, and that the interest of the proposed extension was in the hands of the residents, not of the railroad company.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) spoke in favor of the recall of the bill, and said that if it came again before the Senate he would move to insert in it a provision that no employe of the company should be discharged until charges were preferred against him and sent before the District Commissioners, who should have authority to hear evidence and to pass upon the validity of the charges.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) defended the action of the committee in the matter. He spoke of the Metropolitan company as the best street railroad corporation and with the best road in the country. He declared that he was a friend of organized labor, but he would never vote for such a proposition as that suggested by the Senator from Texas.

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Buy a Watch buy as good a case as you can afford, but first get a movement which will be accurate. Waltham Watches are the best time-keepers made in the world. The "RIVERSIDE" and "ROYAL" trade marks are specially recommended. For sale by all retail jewelers.

ITS EXISTENCE ENDED. THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

NO DECISION ON THE MERITS OF THE CONTROVERSY REACHED, BUT A GREAT MASS OF EVIDENCE COLLECTED, WHICH WILL BE INVALUABLE TO THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Venezuelan Commission terminated its existence at noon to-day, when the members, Justice Brewer, Frederic R. Coudert, Andrew D. White, Justice Alvey and President Gilman, accompanied by Secretary Mallet-Prevost, called on the President and delivered their report on the work accomplished in the year of its existence.

While the report does not indicate any conclusion as to the merits of the controversy which led to the appointment of the Commission, its work having stopped before the actual determination of a true divisional line between British Guiana and Venezuela had actually been undertaken, it is understood that the enormous mass of evidence collected through the Commission's efforts will make the decision possible by an impartial court in future.

To-day's visit to the President was brief, and marked with cordial expressions of the President's satisfaction.

ANTI-TICKET-SCALPING BILL PASSED. A BITTER FIGHT WAGED BY ITS OPPONENTS, BUT IT FINALLY GOES THROUGH BY MORE THAN A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

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Among the other bills passed were these: Vacating Sugar Land Reserve sites to issue Leadville, Col., and restoring it to the public domain; settling on lands in the eastern peninsula of Florida; establishing an additional district for the year ending on the 31st day of June next, and extending for one year the period within which yearly or final proof on desert land entries may be made.

TORPEDO-BOT NO. 6 AT WASHINGTON. THE LITTLE FLYER, NOW KNOWN AS THE FARRAGUT, WILL BE ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF INAUGURATION WEEK.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Torpedo-boat No. 6 arrived at the Washington Navy Yard at 10:30 o'clock this morning. She left Norfolk yesterday afternoon, reaching Blackstone Island, ninety miles from Washington, at 4 p. m., where she tied up for the night. There was no effort to break records, and she came up with only one boiler in service.

The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon decided to call the new torpedo-boat the Farragut, in honor of the naval hero, who was killed in the California, the vessel being the only one of the class.

THE NATAL BILL INCREASED. PROVISIONS FOR AN ARMOR PLANT AND THREE MORE TORPEDO-BOATS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate to-day, carries a total of \$3,728,234, being increased by \$363,000. The items of increase are: Contingent expenses, Bureau of Equipment, \$300; machinery for Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., \$60,000; dredging channel in Mare Island Strait, California, to enable the vessel, Mass., \$250,000; repairs to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., \$60,000; Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S. C., \$100,000; training vessel for the cadets of the Naval Academy, \$200,000; machinery of vessels authorized by this and previous bills, \$500,000; establishing a Government armor factory, \$1,500,000.

The construction by contract of not more than three torpedo-boats, with a speed of thirty knots each, is authorized, to cost in all not exceeding \$900,000. Not more than two of these are to be built in one yard. There is to be no premium for excess of contract speed.

The provision for an armor-plate factory authorizes the Secretary, in case he finds it impossible to make contracts for armor within the limits of the price fixed by the bill (\$400,000), to lease, purchase or establish a Government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make such armor, and to proceed to the manufacture of the armor necessary for the three battle-ships now under construction. Provision is made for the reception of bids for such plant and the appointment of an armor factory board. The sum of \$1,500,000 is appropriated, and an additional \$300,000 is provided for the making of armor for the three battle-ships.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 27.—An order was issued at the War Department to-day relieving Lieutenant-Colonel James Gilles from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, and ordering him to duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General here. Major W. B. Patton has been ordered to the Department of the East as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. Lieutenant-Captain Carroll A. Devol, assistant quartermaster, is ordered to Washington to consult with the Quartermaster-General of the Army with regard to construction at Fort Hancock, N. J. Post Chaplain Samuel H. Bell is ordered to Fort Brown, Tex. Naval orders were issued to-day as follows: The cruiser Michigan is ordered to leave, purchase and supplies at the New-York Navy Yard, having completed its work, has been dissolved, and its members ordered as follows: Pay Director L. G. Billings to special duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at Washington; Naval Constructor L. Bantson to special duty at Erie, Pa., refitting the cruiser Michigan; Lieutenant Lyons and Lieutenant J. A. H. Nickelson, waiting orders; Assistant Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting is detailed as a member of the Board of Naval Purchase at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore.

Lieutenant H. W. Harrison is transferred from the Independence to the Oregon, relieving Lieutenant W. R. A. Rooney, to whom leave is granted. Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Pendleton is ordered to embark on the Oregon, relieving Lieutenant W. R. A. Rooney, to whom leave is granted. Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Pendleton is ordered to embark on the Oregon, relieving Lieutenant W. R. A. Rooney, to whom leave is granted.

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THE ALABAMA AWARD. THOSE "UNCLAIMED MILLIONS" HAVE NO EXISTENCE.

ALL DISTRIBUTED BY THIS COUNTRY LONG AGO—AN ASTONISHING LACK OF INFORMATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The unclaimed \$5,000,000 of the Alabama award, gravely discussed in the British House of Commons last night by Mr. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, and Thomas Gibson Bowles, has no more tangible existence than the unclaimed millions said to be lying in the Bank of England and Bank of Holland awaiting American heirs to English and Dutch estates. On June 5, 1882, an act of Congress was approved "re-establishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Alabama award."

The total amount awarded was \$5,500,000 in gold. After the United States had paid all damages proved against the incriminated cruisers, there was left in the Treasury a balance which in a few years, with the interest derived from the United States bonds in which it was invested, amounted to about \$6,000,000. In the meantime, however, the Halifax Tribunal, provided for by the same treaty, had met to assess damages against the United States for infringement of Canadian fishing rights, and by way of offsetting the excessive damages awarded against Great Britain at Geneva, notified the United States that it had \$1,000,000 for fishing rights, not worth one-fifth of that sum. Both countries seemed to regard this as a "stand-off," and the United States, after paying the Halifax award, proceeded to distribute what it had left of the Alabama fund. All vessels belonging to loyal Americans which had suffered from Confederate cruisers on the high seas were permitted to come in and prove damages.

What was left after their claims were paid had been distributed on the basis of the dollar among those American ship-owners who had paid what were called "war premiums." There was a balance of something like \$1 1/2 standing in the credit of the Alabama fund a few years ago on the books of the Treasury, but this has probably been expended in postage in reply to inquiries from the United States to the actual conditions of the Alabama fund as Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, and his interlocutors seem to be on the other side.

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THE ALABAMA AWARD. THOSE "UNCLAIMED MILLIONS" HAVE NO EXISTENCE. ALL DISTRIBUTED BY THIS COUNTRY LONG AGO—AN ASTONISHING LACK OF INFORMATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The unclaimed \$5,000,000 of the Alabama award, gravely discussed in the British House of Commons last night by Mr. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, and Thomas Gibson Bowles, has no more tangible existence than the unclaimed millions said to be lying in the Bank of England and Bank of Holland awaiting American heirs to English and Dutch estates.

ANTI-TICKET-SCALPING BILL PASSED. A BITTER FIGHT WAGED BY ITS OPPONENTS, BUT IT FINALLY GOES THROUGH BY MORE THAN A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Anti-Ticket-Scalping bill was passed by the House this afternoon after the exhaustion by its opponents of every parliamentary device of which the rules permitted the exercise.

TORPEDO-BOT NO. 6 AT WASHINGTON. THE LITTLE FLYER, NOW KNOWN AS THE FARRAGUT, WILL BE ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF INAUGURATION WEEK.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Torpedo-boat No. 6 arrived at the Washington Navy Yard at 10:30 o'clock this morning. She left Norfolk yesterday afternoon, reaching Blackstone Island, ninety miles from Washington, at 4 p. m., where she tied up for the night.

THE NATAL BILL INCREASED. PROVISIONS FOR AN ARMOR PLANT AND THREE MORE TORPEDO-BOATS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate to-day, carries a total of \$3,728,234, being increased by \$363,000.

How to Clothe the Children. BESMOCO BAZAAR. How Our Infants' Clothing is Made.

The more elaborate and consequently expensive articles are made in the most careful and painstaking manner, by hand.

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