THE KINSLEY GRAPHIC

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KINSLEY, - - KANSAS

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE recruits for the November entries to the German army number 215,000.

OLD SLEUTH, who has for years thrilled youthful readers of cheap literature with his detective stories, is Harlan P. Halsey, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

THERE is considerable speculation in the City of Mexico as to who will be appointed secretary of the United States legation there in place of Mr. H. Remsen Whitehouse, who, it is reported, will not return.

THE late Marquis Tseng has received the highest posthumous honors which the Celestial Kingdom can bestow, in a formal decree of the Emperor that he "forgives him all his sins and crimes committed during his life."

PRINCE EDWARD, of Saxe-Weimar, the German who commands the British army in Ireland, weighs 308 pounds. Two of his chargers were burned in a recent fire at Curragh camp, and the task of finding a horse able to carry him is a hard one.

TEXAS is wonderfully prosperous. From all sections come reports of increase of capital and arrival of well-to-do immigrants. The moneys invested for the school fund and the lands held by the State for the same are estimated at $60,000,000.

A VERY serious error has been discovered in the River and Harbor bill which has just become a law. The act, as printed, appropriates but $2,000 for continuing the work on the Illinois river, while the bill as it passed both houses and prior to its enrollment for presentation to the President, appropriated $200,000.

THE Duke of Westminster has one of the largest and finest cellars of wine in England and he is a particularly good judge of sherry and claret. He is, perhaps, the greatest living instance of men who have grown enormously rich by the "unearned increment," London saving spread all over one of his big estates.

HON. S. J. RANDALL, who died at his Washington residence April 13, failed to execute a will and Register of Wills Gratz, of Philadelphia, granted letters of administration on his estate to the widow, Fanny W. Randall. The entire estate left by deceased is valued at about $5,000 and consists entirely of personal effects.

PRESIDENT S. B. ERWIN, of the Farmers' Alliance of Kentucky, and editor of the official organ, the Kentucky State Union, has come out boldly against the subtreasury scheme, and has created much comment by so doing, but the Democratic Wheelers of that section are upholding him. He had previously been quoted as favoring it.

LOTTIE DICKINSON, a pretty American girl of seventeen, a domestic, got acquainted with Chin Ling, a Chinese laundryman, at Asbury Park, N. J., last summer and has gone to New York with him, presumably to become his wife. Chin speaks English fluently, dresses like a native American and is an expert vocalist and musician.

EVIDENTLY the days of big nuggets in Australia are not yet over. By the last mails from Perth comes the statement that "five men arrived from Shaw Falls, Nullagine (a Western Australian gold field), bringing with them 460 ounces of gold and a big nugget weighing 553 ounces 9 pennyweights." It is described as a "very massive and handsome nugget."

BY the derailing of a train between Florence and Fiesole five persons were killed and twenty injured. King Humbert and Queen Margaret were about to start for the races, but upon learning of the disaster they abandoned their intention and immediately proceeded to the scene of the accident, where they personally directed the care of the injured.

M. TAMOUHOUX, who was formerly secretary for Court Dillon, has published a book bearing the title, "A Year in Exile," which contains revelations concerning the Boulangist party. Most of the matter in the book is old. The author charges General Boulanger with appropriating to his personal use a part of the fund subscribed to advance the interests of the party.

COLON, nearly destroyed by fire, is the northern port of the Isthmus of Panama and is better known by the name of Aspinwall. The place was also connected with the news in 1885 and has always had a sickly and unfortunate existence. The claim that it has 10,000 inhabitants is probably an exaggeration. Its only reason for being is that it is the Atlantic terminus of the Panama railway.

W. P. PINCKARD, editor and president of the Age-Herald Company, of Birmingham, Ala., has been arrested on a warrant charging him with publishing advertisements of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The United States Commissioner held that such issue was a separate offense and put him under bond of $5,000 to await the action of the grand jury. Bond was promptly given.

MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, the widow of General John C. Fremont, has addressed a letter to the public in which she expresses great gratitude for the timely aid rendered during the recent financial straits of herself and daughter. She states further that in view of the passage of a bill granting her a pension the emergency has been tided over and she desires no farther financial assistance.

IT is said that the electric compass is having an excellent effect on the sailors on ships on which it has been adopted, as the steering in such cases has markedly improved. The object of this invention is to indicate by an electric bell placed in the captain's cabin any deviation from the course laid down through the carelessness of the man at the wheel. This invention is likely to materially lessen dangers at sea.

WORD has just been received in New Bedford, Mass., from Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, that Joseph George, a Portuguese in the employ of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, was murdered there June 1 by an Esquimau, who had grown jealous because George had won the woman of the Esquimau's affections. The murderer was condemned by the court of inquiry and shot within twelve hours after the murder.

BERTHOUD offers the lowest price made to the public on aluminum in small lots has been $4.50 per pound. The Cowles Electric Spelting Company, of Cleveland, O., the largest manufacturer of aluminum in the world, in a circular to the trade, cut this price to $1 per pound. Five years ago when Cowles' aluminum was first offered for sale the current price of the metal was $20 per pound, and little if any was obtainable even at that figure and she's without any guarantee of chemical purity.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate on the 23d Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, for the erection in the District of Colombia of a memorial building which shall be a suitable monument to the memory of U. S. Grant, and which is to contain a military museum. A few unimportant bills were passed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned....The House easily secured a quorum of Republican members and decided two election cases, unseating Venable, from Virginia, and seating Langston (colored), and unseating Elliott, of South Carolina, and seating Miller (colored). The contestants were sworn in and then the House went into Committee of the Whole, and soon adjourned.

AFTER disposing of routine business the Senate on the 24th considered bills on the calendar unobjected to. The conference report on the Lodge bill to increase the number of the board of managers of the National Military Home of Volunteer Soldiers was agreed to. The Senate bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States was passed. It establishes a Circuit Court of Appeals. The bill to establish a United States Land Court was discussed until adjournment....In the House Mr. Hitt (Ill.) reported a resolution calling on the President for information as to the killing of General Barrundia on board an American vessel by Guatemalan authorities, which was adopted. The resolution expunging from the Record the late speech of Mr. Kennedy (O.), which criticised the Senate severely, was adopted at length and finally passed by 155 yeas to 5 nays. The Senate bills granting $2,000 a year pension to the widows of General's Fremont, McClellan and Crook passed. The remainder of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole.

IN the Senate on the 25th a conference was ordered on the Deficiency bill, and Mr. Plumb reported a joint resolution authorizing an extension of one year of the time for payment for land on pre-emption or homestead where crops had failed. The House bill to prevent the product of convict labor from being used for any department was passed. A number of local bills passed, and pending consideration of the Land Court bill the Senate adjourned....In the House the conference report on the Land Forfeiture bill was adopted. Mr. Enloe (Tenn.), on a question of privilege, offered a resolution for the investigation of a charge that the postmaster of the House was speculating upon his office, which was amended to extend to the postmaster of the Senate and adopted. Several conference reports were adopted. The bill defining the duty of the sergeant-at-arms was passed. The bill in the outgrowth of the Elliott debate was also passed appropriating $1,000,000 for the purchase of ore for the manufacture of nickel steel armor for the navy, and the House adjourned.

AFTER disposing of minor business on the 26th the Senate took up the calendar and passed a number of local bills, among them a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river within one mile above Wyandotte, Kan. The House bill to amend the Alien Contract Labor law was discussed and several amendments agreed, but no final action reached. A bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river in Boone County, Mo., passed and the Senate adjourned....In the House Mr. Enloe (Tenn.), upon a question of privilege, offered a resolution making other charges of speculation upon his office by the postmaster of the House and asking for an investigation, which led to a hot war of words between Enloe and the Speaker, in which Mr. Blount (Ga.) took part. The resolution was finally adopted. A number of local bills passed, among them one for the sale of the New York Indian lands in Kansas. At this point Mr. McKinley entered with the conference report on the Tariff bill and pending its reading the House went into recess, before which Mr. McKinley offered a resolution for adjournment Tuesday. An evening session was held for considering pension bills.

IN the Senate on the 27th Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to forfeit certain Northern Pacific railroad land grants. The House resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase nickel ore for use in manufacturing nickel steel armor was passed. After a number of several bills for some time but finishing none the Senate adjourned.....When the House met the conference report on the Tariff bill was taken up and debated until 5:30 o'clock, when the previous question was ordered and the conference report agreed to by a vote of 152 yeas to 85 nays, a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Coleman, Featherstone and Kelly (Kan.), who voted in the negative with the Democrats. A resolution for final adjournment Tuesday was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IT is understood that Mr. Parnell will shortly call a convention of the Irish Nationalist party.

THE First West Virginia Democratic Congressional convention renominated John O. Pendleton.

THE Republican Congressional convention of the Fourteenth Ohio district has nominated R. F. Swingle.

THE House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Bingham appropriating $10,000 to allow the Postmaster-General to test the free delivery system at small towns and villages.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Harrison and family returned on the 24th to Washington from Cresson, Pa.

THE Armenian Bishop, Bedross Nergarian, has been imprisoned at Constantinople on a charge of inciting the Armenians to revolt.

LIEUTENANT FREMONT denies the stories of his mother's extreme destitution.

E. H. DEAS, colored, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth South Carolina district.

EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES FOSTER has decided to accept the Republican nomination for Congress from the Eighth Ohio district.

MR. PARNELL has called a conference of the Irish Nationalists to be held in Dublin October 6.

THE twentieth annual convention of the National Prison congress commenced at Cincinnati on the 25th with ex-President R. B. Hayes in the chair.

COLORADO Democrats have nominated Caldwell Yeaman, of Trinidad, for Governor.

A REPORT by way of San Antonio, Tex., says that recently an attempt was made to assassinate the President of Mexico by concealed parties, who fired a volley of musketry.

THE President has nominated E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, to be Minister to Spain; Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, Minister to Brazil.

THE Italian Government has caused ill feeling by prohibiting bands from playing the Marseillaise and Garibaldi hymns.

THE story concerning the attempted assassination of President Diaz is discredited.

HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, United States Minister to Germany, has returned for a vacation, which will extend until after the elections.

ANOTHER attempt to kill the Czar is reported from St. Petersburg. The train in which he was expected to travel was wrecked at a barricade.

IN executive session the Senate confirmed the following nominations: E. Burd Grubb, Minister to Spain; Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, Minister to Brazil.

THE Mississippi constitutional convention voted to abolish the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate being placed next to the Governor.

COLONEL C. BOUDINOT, the well known Cherokee lawyer and politician, died at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 27th.

MADRID newspapers assert that an insurrection of the worst description may be looked for ere long in Cuba unless prompt steps are taken to remedy the evils there existing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PROVINCIAL Kaid, or Governor, of Morocco abducted a girl when the tribe to which the girl belonged attacked the Kaid, killed him, all his women and some of his male relatives. The Sultan's troops marched against the tribe, killed some and captured others and sent the ringleader's head to the Sultan.

THE Iron City bridge works of Pittsburgh, Pa., is embarrassed.

THE examination of the Nationalist prisoners at Tipperary on the 25th was attended by some disorder. The police used clubs on the crowd, some persons being injured, among them Timothy Harrington.

THE shearers in New South Wales and Queensland have gone on strike. The employers in Sydney insist that the unionists shall accept the principles laid down in their recent manifesto.

FIGHT over a court house site between Boston and Springfield, in Baca County, Col., caused the burning of the building and the killing of two persons.

THE usual outbreak of crime in Servia previous to an election, has occurred. A Deputy named Paulovitch has been murdered near Pozorevac, and other fatal assaults have occurred. Twenty-eight Liberal electors have been arrested without legal warrant.

THE glove fight between McAuliffe, the American, and Slavin, the Australian, took place at London on the morning of the 27th. It was an easy victory for the Australian, McAuliffe being knocked out in two rounds.

THE new Austrian torpedo ram, which has just been launched at Polai, is considered a match for any ironclad.

GREAT excitement prevails in India over the discovery of gold at Nagpore, and there is a rush for shares in the mining companies.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 25 numbered 219, compared with 190 the previous week and 192 the corresponding week of last year.

THE Barrowsville cotton mill at Newport, Mass., has been destroyed by fire, causing the loss of 275,000 bales.

THE entire edition of the Cincinnati Weekly Volksfreund was seized by the post-office authorities and confiscated on account of containing an advertisement of the Louisiana lottery.

A REPORT from Lisbon says that there was a serious conflict at Colmbra between students and police. Some were killed and several wounded.

ADVICES from St. Petersburg state serious frauds have been discovered in the Russian army near the Caspian sea. Several regiments had received no pay for six months and it appears that the officers had stolen the money.

SECRETARY NOBLE has christened the park containing the giant trees of California the Sherman National Park, and promulgated rules for its government.

THE stage between Redding and Cedarville, Cal., was held up by two masked men and the express box and Government mail pouch robbed of $800.

THE body of an unknown man, undoubtedly murdered, was found hidden under some rocks near Silver City, Chickasaw Nation, I. T.

A COMPLETE test of the making of steel by the basic process from Southern iron, made at Chattanooga, Tenn., was wonderfully successful.

CALIFORNIA has 1,200,000 people, yet they pay as much tax as Pennsylvania does with 5,000,000.

A THIEF was tracked in New York the other night by the trail he left of stolen silver spoons.

A CARTRIDGE was exploded on the 28th at Belgrade under the carriage of the young King of Servia. No one was injured.

THERE was a terrible freight wreck on the B. & O. ten miles west of Zanesville, O., at midnight on the 27th. Eight men were killed. The disaster was caused by a telegraph operator's mistake.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended September 27 showed an average increase of 15.1 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 14.8.

LONDON newspapers, without exception, predict that the McKinley Tariff bill will react disastrously upon America—that it was a mistake to suppose Europe was dependent to any great extent upon the United States.

THE Chicago packing house of Fowler Bros. was burned on the morning of the 28th. The loss was heavy, reaching towards $1,000,000.

A SOUTH bound freight train on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad jumped the trestle at Shepperville near Clarion, Pa., killing Fireman Silas Elder and Brakeman Shreckengost and presumably fatally injuring Engineer Frank Wood.

FIRE in Clarksville, Tenn., destroyed McGhee Bros.' large grocery and dry goods stores and did other damage, the total loss being placed at $95,000.

BY the fall of a brick wall in Pittsburgh, Pa., three men were killed and four badly injured.

REPORTS were current in London that the embargo on American live-stock was about to be removed.

MONEY was reported a stringent on the London Stock Exchange during the week ended September 27. Securities, consequently, were depressed. Business was quiet and weak on the Continental bourses.

A CRISIS is reported in the Scotch iron trade, consequent upon labor troubles.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

SECRETARY BLAINE is being urged to visit Atlanta, Ga., and other points in the South and West. The Republican managers are urging him to make one or more speeches in McKinley's district.

THE wages of iron and steel workers in the midland district of England have been reduced five per cent. There are but sixty furnaces now in blast in Scotland, as against eighty-four at this time last year.

A RIOT occurred among Russian and Persian laborers in the harbor of Nivo Rossisk on the Black sea. The military were called into service and repressed the outbreak with such merciless severity that seventeen of the rioters were killed or wounded.

THE Hippodrome at Bordeaux, France, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000 francs.

By the explosion of gas at the Sterling colliery, near Shamokin, Pa., eight miners were seriously and ten others slightly injured.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission, on complaint of the Board of Trade of Eau Claire, Wis., is considering the adjustment of lumber rates with a view to uniformity and reasonable charges.

THE Senate on the 30th adopted the conference report on the Tariff bill by a vote of 38 to 27. The Republican dissidents were Plumb, Paddock and Pettigrew. The House session was unimportant.

BY a fire in Ilion, N. Y., $75,000 damage was done to a number of firms.

THE President and his Cabinet met on the 30th for the first time in several weeks—Secretaries Windom and Rusk were absent.

JAMES BROAD, Vice-Consul at Santiago, Cuba, has been dismissed by the State Department for neglect of duty.

JAPANESE are indulging in threats against foreigners because of a provision which permits foreign offenders to be tried by foreign judges.

CHICAGO papers are now discussing the question as to whether the National Commission has any right to interfere with the active management of the World's Fair.

A BRAVE gang of Whitecaps fired a volley of buckshot at a woman as she broke from them when they were proceeding to whip her in Calhoun County, Ga., recently. She was fatally wounded, lying in the woods all night until found next morning.

NINE firemen were buried under a falling wall at a fire at 171 Canal street, Chicago. They were all seriously injured.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Important Measures That Have Become Laws.

Interesting Summary of What Congress Has Done—Increase of Appropriations—Bills That Have Not Become Laws.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The record of the business of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress is an important one. In the Senate debate on the Tariff bill was brought to an end only by an agreement on the part of the members of the majority that the Federal Elections bill would not be called up at this session. The bill, therefore, goes over.

The actual work accomplished is of especial interest because it is the first Congress in many years in which one of the two great political parties had control of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government. A change in rates of customs duties has practically been brought about, a number of very important changes in the existing law having been agreed to in conference and approved by the House. They need now only the approval of the Senate and President.

The feature of the new Tariff law which has attracted wide attention and which bore greater significance from the fact that it threatened for a time to create a division in the Republican party was the provision for the establishment of reciprocal relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries. This, which had been suggested in past years by Senator Aldrich and other statesmen, was brought very prominently before the members of Congress and the country by a letter of the Secretary of State, transmitted to Congress by the President, urging the necessity of requiring from the commercial South American countries for the free admission to the United States of sugar and other of their products. The recommendation was adopted by the House of Representatives, but was later adopted in a modified form by the Senate and agreed to in conference between the two houses.

Next in importance to the new Tariff law is the silver legislation enacted by Congress. July 14, 1890, a new law went into effect providing for the issue of coin certificates based on gold or silver bullion, with a requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month. The bill as it passed the Senate was a practical free coinage bill, but the conferees on the part of the two houses agreed upon a compromise, the general impression being that while the majority in both houses favored free coinage, the compromise was a practical necessity by reason of an executive veto. The effect of the new silver law was an immediate advance in the price of silver, culminating at a figure higher than any known in the market.

The promise of the Republican party made in the last campaign that more liberal pension legislation would be enacted was partially fulfilled in the passage of the Disability Pension act under which a pension of $12 a month is given to any soldier who is now disabled from wounds received in action. Applications received since its enactment so increased the work of the Pension Office that it was necessary to provide for it by an additional appropriation for the employment of nearly 300 clerks in that office and in the war records division of the Department of War.

The addition of four new stars to the flag made by the last Congress has been supplemented at this session by the admission into the Union of the States of Wyoming and Idaho.

Early in the session a law in restraint of trusts and combinations was enacted, the opportunity to enforce it has yet occurred and, as it was generally regarded as but a tentative measure, its value can not be estimated at this time.

A General Land Grant Forfeiture act, the result of many years' discussion in the two houses of Congress, has passed. Its main brief provides for the forfeiture of all unearned lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads opposite portions of the road uncompleted at the time of the passage of the act.

The question of lotteries having been brought into public notice by the Louisiana Lottery Company to obtain a charter in North Dakota, and later to obtain a renewal of its charter in Louisiana, the President made the matter a special one in his message to Congress in which he transmitted a bill prepared by the Postmaster-General to prohibit the transmission through the mails of letters and circulars relating to lotteries and of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. This bill was passed promptly by both houses without much discussion and without material opposition, and was signed by the President.

After a lively controversy over the question of selecting a site, in which the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington were represented, Congress passed a law creating a World's Fair Commission and established the Fair at Chicago.

As a result principally of the prohibition which shut American meat out of certain markets abroad, a law was enacted to provide for the inspection, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, of meats intended for export, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink and enabling the President to prevent the importation of adulterated articles of food.

An important feature of the present session was the defeat of the Blair Educational bill in the Senate. It had passed that body in several other Congresses and its rejection was quite unexpected.

Among the less important laws enacted by this Congress are the following: Increasing the pension of those totally and permanently helpless to $72 per month; providing for one Assistant Secretary of War and one of the Navy; authorizing the President to cause the promulgation of regulations necessary to prevent the spread of contagious diseases from one State to another; granting certificates of discharge to persons who enlisted under assumed names in the war of the rebellion; to provide for sections from the army by retaining temporarily a part of the soldier's pay, and providing for the exportation of American manufactured bond without payment of internal revenue tax.

A number of important measures are hanging fire, which may go to the President before adjournment, although the chances are greatly in favor of their postponement until the next session.

Nearly 2,000 bills and resolutions that were reported to the House from committees during this session of Congress, failed of passage and remain on the House calendar. Among the important measures are: To create a court of patent appeals; granting pensions to female hospital nurses of the rebellion; to increase the salaries of United States judges; to promote the efficiency of the militia; to transferring the weather service to the Agricultural Department; the Service Pension bill; to provide a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic; the Butterworth Anti-Option and Anti-Future bill; to encourage the construction of a government railway to connect North and South America; to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious tea; the Pacific Railroad bill; to increase the number of regiments in the army; the Butterworth resolution for reciprocity with Canada; a resolution for the adjustment of the questions between the United States and Mexico; granting the right of suffrage to women; for the retirement of National bank circulation; for the removal of General Grant's remains from New York to Washington, and the Copyright bill.

There were few Senate bills of a general character on the House calendar. Most of the measures of this kind were either passed by the House or were reported from the House committees to which they were referred. The most important of the Senate bills left on the House calendar are the Subsidy and shipping bills.

The number of laws passed in the first session of the Fifteth Congress was: Public laws, 350; private, 997; public resolutions 51; private, 6. The number enacted thus far in the Fifty-first Congress is: Public laws, 261; private, 687; public resolutions, 42; private, 5. These figures will be materially modified by the action of the President on a large number of bills now in his hands.

The number of bills and joint resolutions introduced at this session (to date) were: Senate bills 4,441, resolutions 129; House bills 11,356, resolutions 2,424. The number introduced in the first session of the Fifteth Congress was: Senate bills 5,640, resolutions 118; House bills 11,684, resolutions 262.

Although the first session of the Fifteth Congress lasted until October 20, the present session, by reason of its longer daily sessions, has far exceeded it in working time. In figures the amount of the session is expressed as follows: Bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House, 11,402; in the Senate, 5,757; a total of 16,872, against 15,599 in the first session of the last Congress, which in this matter far exceeded all previous records. Reports made in the House, 3,215; in the Senate, 1,317. No account being taken in the Senate of other than written reports; bills passed by the House, 1,422, of which the Senate has passed 548, all except a few of which have become laws or are awaiting the President's approval; by the Senate, 1,100, of which 695 have been sent to the President, making a total number of about 1,243 acts or laws, against 1,720 for the whole of the last Congress. Of these acts 257 House and 38 Senate bills were for pensions to individuals.

To complete the list of results accomplished during the present session there must be mentioned the action taken in the rules of the House made at its very beginning and its action upon election cases. There were eighteen contested election cases before the House and seven of the Republican contestants have been seated. The Colcloth vs. Bulock Florida case and the McGinnis-Alderson West Virginia case, in which the seating of the Republican contestants was recommended, are yet to be decided. Mr. Alderson, however, has been seated. The other eight cases were decided by the committee in favor of the Democratic sitting members. The Senate decided its only election contest by seating the Republican Senator from Montana.

Seven bills have been vetoed by the President as follows: Authorizing the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume an increased indebtedness; for public buildings at Dallas, Tex., Hudson, N. Y., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.; authorizing the board of supervisors of Maricopa County, Ariz., to issue bonds in aid of a certain railroad; changing the boundaries of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, and extending the time for the payment of lands purchased from the Omaha tribe of Indians.

Among the bills which have passed the House, but have not yet passed the Senate, are the following (bills in conference being included in this category): The Federal Election bill; the National Bankruptcy bill; the bill to create a court of appeals for the relief of the Supreme Court; the Conger Compound Lard bill; to prevent the employment of aliens in the United States naval service; to prevent the product of convict labor being purchased by or for the use of any department, or upon public buildings or other public works; the Eight Hour Bank Fine bill; to repeal the Bankrupt law (in conference); constituting eight hours a day's work for workmen employed by Government contractors, and to ratify the agreement with the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indians.

Among the Senate bills which have not received final action by the House are the following: The Shipping and subsiding bills; granting authority for the removal of the Apache Indian prisoners to Fort Sill, I. T.; to promote the efficiency of the American cavalry; of the army; to grant right of way through public lands for irrigation purposes; for the compulsory education of deaf mutes, children, and for the inspection of live cattle and of beef products to be exported.

The appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, aggregated about $461,109,054, an increase of $65,771,945 over those made by the Fifth Congress for the year ended June 30, 1892. The River and Harbor bill did not become a law, however, in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. The largest increase made in appropriations by the Fifty-first Congress over the appropriations by the Fifteth Congress at its second session are as follows: Fortifications, increase, $2,997,941; pensions, including deficiencies, $46,030,938; postal service, 15,641,000; rivers and harbors, $24,439,317; exclusive of pensions, $4,829,115. The miscellaneous appropriations for the session of the Fifty first Congress just ending were $4,735,793 less than those of the second session of the previous year by the Fifteth Congress. The Deficiency bill (which is in conference between the two houses) is the only one of the general appropriation bills which has not received the President's signature.

SCHWAB'S APPEAL.

Judge Gresham Dismisses It in a Few Words—To Go to the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Judge Gresham yesterday morning took up the application for a writ of habeas corpus for the release from the penitentiary of Michael Schwab, the Anarchist, who was sent to Joliet for life.

Attorney-General Hunt filed a special demurrer, setting forth that the allegations contained in the petition were insufficient to warrant the granting of the prayer.

Schwab's attorney asked for time to examine the demurrer and the court gave him till two o'clock.

During the afternoon the Attorney-General and Lawyer Salomon argued the case pro and con.

Judge Gresham then decided the application in a very few words. Looking at the matter with a broad view, he said he did not see sufficient allegations in the petition to release the relator or issue a writ of habeas corpus. He would sustain the special demurrer and dismiss the petition. The matter could then be taken up to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Salomon requested leave to make some amendments to the petition and Attorney-General Hunt said he would look over them and make an answer if necessary.

NO PREFERENCES.

The Secretary of the Interior Seeks to Correct a Pension Abuse.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Secretary of the Interior has issued the following order:

"It is hereby ordered that under the rules already in force and those already approved for the purpose of securing the prompt adjudication of claims under former acts of Congress and that of June 27, 1890, such action shall be taken by all officers and employes in the Pension Bureau as will prevent any undue preference of any claim, by reason of either hearing or adjustment, and any agent or attorney who shall have or attempt to have any claim put upon the list or docket of or among the completed files that is obviously or clearly not completed, or otherwise defeat the just operations of the laws and regulations, shall be disbarred from practice in the department."

The rules referred to in this order were prepared for the purpose of assisting claimants without attorneys to intelligently and properly prepare and prosecute their claims before the Pension Bureau. All necessary details and all essential requirements are plainly stated. Copies of these rules may be had upon application to the Pension Bureau.

SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

The Potato Crop a Failure and One Million People Starving.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—One million human beings in Ireland are in imminent peril of starvation—such is the plain fact, irrespective of any political question, as to the threatened famine in Ireland.

At least half the people of Ireland are occupiers of small agricultural holdings. Along the bleak western shore, where the fury which Atlantic gales have gathered in 3,000 miles of uninterrupted sweep across the ocean, falls with irresistible force, chilling the soil with excessive rains and preventing the sun's warmth from reaching the struggling vegetation, the potato is the only crop possible. Stock raising is out of the question; there is no outside labor to bring in money, and when the potato fails the cotter goes hungry. In these western districts the potato is a complete and utter failure. The pinch of want is already felt. With cold weather it will become more and more acute, and of Ireland's five millions of people at least a fifth will see a Christmas without even the coarsest food in their wretched cabins.

Impatient Buffalos.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—To-day was to be the regular day for the annual freshman-sophomore cane rush at the Northwestern University at Evanston, but the two classes were too impatient for the fray and as a consequence they got together after prayers yesterday morning and indulged in a bout that resulted in much physical damage and many torn clothes, the "freshies" getting decidedly the worst of it. It was little short of a riot and the whole town has been set by the ears as a result. The faculty, it is said, will make an example of the instigators of the disturbance.

A Pair of Cross Sticks.

ARDMORE, I. T., Sept. 30.—Isom Stick and his wife are prominent people in this community, but they have been at cross purposes for some time past, which resulted in a divorce suit being filed by the husband. Yesterday while under the influence of whisky he met his wife and immediately attacked her. She got away from him and commenced to run, when he drew his pistol and shot at her several times, hitting her twice, inflicting serious wounds. He has been arrested.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

HATTIE CARRUS, about twenty years of age, who kept house for her father on a claim fifteen miles south of Garden City, recently committed suicide by taking strychnine. Her father, at the time, was in jail at Garden City for burglary, and will doubtless go to the penitentiary, and about nine months ago her mother died of heart disease, while in jail awaiting the action of the district court, for having inhumanly treated her daughter's child.

IN a free fight in John McCluny's saloon at Clearwater the other day, John Hanlon was struck over the head with a lighted lamp and so badly cut and burned that he will die. Half a dozen men were badly injured.

THE President has commuted to two years' actual imprisonment the sentence of five years imposed in the case of B. H. Jones convicted of making false entries in the books of the National Bank of Stafford.

A MAN about thirty-five years old, who gave the name of Thomas Rogers, was found by a colored man lying on the Missouri Pacific track at Kansas City, Kan., the other night, with a leg and arm cut off. He died soon after. It was supposed that he was run over by the east-bound evening Missouri Pacific passenger train.

As a train on the Rock Island road left Burrton the other day at full speed, when it approached a road crossing the engineer noticed a little girl between four and five years of age on the track, the engine being only twenty feet distant. The bar above the cow-catcher struck the child on the head, crushing it and throwing her in the air about thirty feet, causing instant death. The high weeds concealed the child from view until the engine was nearly upon it.

THE old soldiers of the State will hold their reunion at Topeka, October 7, 8, 9 and 10.

TULLY SCOTT has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth district.

FRED JONES, a fourteen-year-old boy, was found dead at the end of a rope in an outhouse on his uncle's premises at Wichita the other night. A short time ago his mother died and he grieved much and had been heard say he would rather be dead than alive. His father was in Colorado at the time looking after his mining interests.

ROSA CHAW, a seven-year-old girl, was taken suddenly ill at the Harrison street school, in Topeka, the other day and died in a few minutes. She had been ailing with a severe cold, but was not considered sick. The physicians pronounced the case heart failure, induced by over exertion while at play.

LON ELLIS, a young farmer living near Abbeyville, was accidentally shot at Hutchinson the other afternoon. He was attending an Alliance picnic at the fair grounds, and while standing near a party of friends who were examining a revolver, the weapon was discharged, the ball striking him in the left breast, penetrating the lung, cutting an artery and inflicting what was thought to be a fatal wound.

A STORY time ago a citizen of Atchison called at a restaurant in that town and got a bill changed by Miss Clark, a young lady in charge of the cash. Later he returned and presented a lead dollar, which he declared she had given him, and demanded a good dollar for it. Miss Clark was positive she had given him no such coin and refused to redeem it. For this he had her arrested and taken to Leavenworth for passing bills upon the charge of passing counterfeit money. When the case come before United States Commissioner Clough he promptly discharged Miss Clark without hearing any evidence for the defense.

A TOPEKA dispatch says that it has developed that a large number of the wheat buyers of the State are loaded up with wheat. While the wheat market was rising this fall many merchants bought heavily and are now left with a high-priced stock on hand to dispose of. But a small proportion of the wheat had been marketed, a large reserve being held for higher prices. Kansas wheat this year has not only yielded a splendid crop, but of excellent quality. The greater part of the wheat taken in has tested over sixty pounds, while some weighed sixty-five.

THE judgment of $15,224.50 recently issued by the Supreme Court of the State in favor of the plaintiff in the case of E. A. Smith against S. C. Pomeroy dates back to 1873. Smith was proprietor of the old Tefft House in Topeka, where Pomeroy made his celebrated unsuccessful attempt to be re-elected United States Senator. Pomeroy quartered his political friends at the Tefft House during the campaign, creating a hotel bill of $19,324.50. After his defeat Pomeroy paid Smith $4,000, claiming that was enough. Smith thereupon instituted proceedings in the district court of Atchison County for the balance. The debt, including interest and costs, now amounts to about $23,000.

GEORGE PAYTON was recently arrested at Mound City for arson. He is charged with setting fire to the Methodist Church at Harrisonville, Mo., three years ago, and up to the time of his arrest had eluded the officers.

THE report of Adjutant-General Roberts shows that the State militia at present comprises 144 officers and 1,493 enlisted men. The report says that the troops are now fully armed with the regular service rifles carried by the United States regular army; are well uniformed in the United States military fatigue dress, and in other respects quite well equipped.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Mortar mixer, James H. Poorbaugh, Burrton; rope or twine hook, James K. Miller, Emporia; stiffening for collars, etc., Lizzie T. Hadley, Kansas City; cuff holder, William D. Elwell, Marysville; button setting machine, Dorrick J. Bushorr, Lincoln; washing machine, Paris T. Benbow, Wichita.

EUGENE CARR, a Rock Island freight brakeman, was recently killed at Arkalon, a small station west of Hutchinson. He was riding on top of the caboose and as the train was passing a water tank he was struck by a spout and instantly killed.

MRS. SUSAN R. RINGO died suddenly at Atchison the other day at the age of ninety-one years. Her husband, who survives her, is ninety-two years of age.

THE other day Christopher Eliesmit, a driver and solicitor for the White Sewing Machine Company, was thrown from his buggy at Kansas City, Kan., and fatally injured.

AT the late Kansas City fair Wyandotte County, Kan., captured the prize of $600 awarded for the best agricultural display. Finney County took the fourth prize.

KANSAS has 8,810 miles of railroad, leading Wisconsin 3,283 miles.

A NEGRO woman died at Hiawatha the other day, having a well defined case of leprosy.

THE infant child of Thomas Hopp, living near Hiawatha, was run over by a wagon and almost instantly killed the other night. It was playing in the road after dark.

ROBERT S. KELLEY, who founded the Atchison Squatter Sovereign, and a well-known character in Kansas in proslavery days, died recently in Montana. Over thirty years ago he sold his paper for the late Governor Hart a, who changed the name to Freedom's Champion.

CRANKS ON ELECTRICITY.

People Who Carry Worthless Carbons to Improve Their Health.

"Do you see that man there who has just picked up something from the edge of the sidewalk?" asked a gent eman well posted on electrical matters of the writer. "He has the latest fool craze on the brain, for he has been following that electric light tender about for the last ten minutes, in order to gather a few of the stubs of the electric arc light carbons which are thrown away. These he will carry in his pockets, under the insane impression that some of the electricity left over from last night's lighting may soak into his system and ease up a trifle on some pain or other.

"Poor fellow! He is more deluded than the man who wears a potato in the left-hand pocket of his trousers to cure him of rheumatism. Why, there is no more electricity in those carbons than in the bread that fellow may have eaten for breakfast.

"It is astonishing," continued the speaker to the reporter, "what queer notions some people have about wearing electrical and magnetic appliances. The theory is quite universal that magnetism attracts the iron in the blood and thus gives rise to a better circulation. But all the iron which exists in the human system is combined with hydrochloric acid and is in the form of the oxide of that metal, and in this state the magnet has no power over the oxide of iron. A person may stand between the poles of the most powerful magnet ever manufactured, and which would be strong enough to hit hundreds of pounds of iron, but he would never feel the slightest effect of magnetic exertion, either for good or ill. If a man's blood should not circulate until it is started up by magnetic effect upon the iron contained therein it would not circulate more than once in an average man's lifetime.

"The passage of a current of electricity through the body is another matter. This may benefit the system by agitating and perhaps decomposing certain portions of the tissue. A little electricity now and then, goes a great way in this regard. Physicians, in giving this sort of treatment, use only from one to five one-thousandths of an ampere. From one to three amperes, passed through the vital parts of the human system, wou'd be positively dangerous, for the tissues can not stand so violent an agitation. In order to force this volume of electricity through one's system, a pressure of several hundreds of volts is necessary, owing to the resistance of the body.

"And now, my friend," said the electrician by way of parting injunction, "if you should ever have an uncontrollable desire to try the curative effects of this mysterious element called electricity