SPEAKER REED'S RULINGS ALL GO

Bland Appeals in Vain, for Members Sustain the Chair.

Senate Amendments on the Indian Appropriation Bill Not Approved.

Virtually Adjourned for Ten Days, Pending a Consideration of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Bland, with his Pacific railroad resolution, was again to-day the means of uniting all opposition in the House to the ruling by the Speaker. The scene was in a degree a repetition of those violent controversies which raged in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. The row began immediately after the prayer of the chaplain and the reading of the journal, when Bland got the floor to offer a resolution relating to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Dingley suggested it was not a matter of privilege; that under the guise of a resolution of inquiry Bland was calling for information on questions of law from the Attorney-General.

To a question of the Speaker Bland said he regarded the motion as privileged for the reason that there were no committees to which it could go, which would be the ordinary course. The Speaker overruled the point. Bland appealed and wanted a debate, but Dingley objected and moved to lay the appeal on the table. A desultory debate e sued, in which Bland, Bailey and Dingley participated.

The Speaker took a hand, stating that the resolution, by the statements of Bland and Bailey, was more than a resolution of inquiry, hence it had lost any privileged character it may have had.

Bartholdi (R.) of Missouri demanded a vote on Dingley's motion to lay the appeal on the table. This brought Bailey and Bland and Richardson of Tennessee to their feet in opposition. Richardson asked the Speaker if he held, when Bland appealed from the decision of the chair and sought the floor for the purpose of discussing that appeal, that any member might move to lay the appeal on the table.

"The chair has so ruled," said Reed. He said the appeal from the chair's decision could be discussed by a vote of the House defeating a motion to lay the appeal on the table. "If the House does not wish to hear debate it need not. The House is not at the mercy of individual members."

Bland and Richardson attempted to proceed, but the Speaker peremptorily cut them off, saying he must decline to entertain further debate. The question was then put, Richardson shouting, "It was never done in this House before." Dingley's motion to lay the appeal on the table was agreed to on a division of the House—97 to 83.

The Democrats demanded the ayes and noes and secured a rollcall. The pairs cut down the record of the vote to 78 ayes and 75 noes, 22 members being recorded "present." So the appeal was tabled.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the bankruptcy bill.

On motion of Robinson (D.) of Indiana Bland, the present Democratic representative of the longest service in the House, was added to the committee to attend the funeral of Holman.

At the suggestion of Dingley, who explained that the Senate had made the same arrangement, it was agreed that the House adjourn at the close of to-day's session until Monday, then until Thursday and again to Monday, May 3, no business to be transacted, practically a ten-day adjournment.

A resolution offered by Dalzell of Pennsylvania was adopted, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of twenty-five members, himself at the head, to represent the House at the Grant monument services.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment providing for the opening of the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah and limiting to five acres any claim taken by one person upon gilsonite or asphalt deposits was discussed. Shafroth of Colorado related his experience in laying a pavement in Denver of the material from this deposit. It proved to be of no value for paving and he believed the value of the deposits had been greatly exaggerated.

Dingley urged the House to adopt the policy of leasing lands on a royalty, the deposits estimated to be 23,000,000 tons, which should yield the Government a revenue of nearly $40,000,000. The Senate amendment was non-concurred in, the committee recommending the House to instruct the conferees to insist upon the proposition to lease the lands.

A lively controversy ensued over the Senate amendment relating to the lease of oil lands in the Seneca reservation. It was finally agreed to non-concur.

The bill was then reported to the House, only one of the important amendments having been adopted. The action of the committee of the whole was approved and the bill was sent to conference on the amendments disagreed to. The conference committee was uninstructed about the gilsonite amendment.

The Speaker announced the committee to attend the Grant monument dedication. He appointed C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania Speaker pro tem. next week. The House then adjourned.

HAWAIIAN MINISTER SEWALL.

His Appointment Viewed With Favor by the Annexationists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The Star says: The appointment of Harold M. Sewall of Maine to be Minister to Hawaii is regarded as having an important bearing on the question of annexation. While Mr. Sewall, who is at present in Washington, will not discuss the subject at this time, it is well understood that he is in sympathy with the annexationists. Mr. Sewall has talked over the whole question with the Secretary of State and thoroughly understands the attitude of the administration toward Hawaii. The appointment, being made at this time, is regarded as an indication that the Hawaiian question is at present under serious consideration, and the selection of Mr. Sewall seems indicative of the administration's policy, which will be a reversal of the blundering policy of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Sewall is quite familiar with the situation of the Pacific islands. He was Consul at Apia, Samoa, and spent some time at Honolulu in 1887, stopping there on his way to Apia at the request of Assistant Secretary of State Porter. During the past ten years he has spent considerable time in Hawaii, and has made a study of the people and their conditions, both under the monarchy and since the establishment of the Republic. His extensive and influential acquaintance there will serve him well in his present mission.

OFFICIAL PRECEDENCE.

Point Raised by Sir Julian Pauncefote Is Sustained—A Back Seat for the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—It was officially announced to-day that the friction over the question of diplomatic and Vice-Presidential precedence has been amicably adjusted on the lines indicated in THE CALL to-day. Another phase of the issue has also been settled satisfactorily. This concerned the method of transporting the diplomatic corps from Washington to New York. At first it was intended that the President, the Cabinet and four Embassadors should travel on one train, and the Vice-President, foreign Ministers and other members of the diplomatic corps on another. The new arrangement is that the entire diplomatic corps shall make the journey with the President. This separation of the President and Vice-President is not arranged as a concession to official etiquette, but merely as a precautionary measure, should accident befall either train, that both President and Vice-President will not be imperiled at the same time.

It was learned to-day that Bayard, at the instance of ex-Secretary Olney, had investigated the practice of foreign courts with regard to official precedence. Bayard reported that Embassadors invariably rank next to royalty at functions. Bayard explained that he had been given precedence over Salisbury and the entire British Cabinet. This issue has always been evaded here. The Vice-President has never attended diplomatic dinners at the White House, and Embassadors have not been invited to break bread with the President when the Vice-President was present. At these dinners the Secretary of State comes behind the Embassadors and ahead of the Ministers—a sort of a diplomatic sandwich.

INTERESTS THE COAST.

De Young Does Not Want the Belgian Mission—Forecast Station for Los Angeles—Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The CALL prediction that M. H. de Young was doomed to disappointment in his ambition to be Minister to Belgium was confirmed to-day when the President nominated Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Storer is an ex-Congressman, a wealthy gentleman and in every way quaified for the mission. It is said that Mr. de Young will now try and go to Russia. Mr. de Young may receive some recognition, but he must not aspire to a foreign mission of first or second class.

Through the influence of Senator Perkins a weather forecast station will soon be established at Los Angeles. This has long been desired by the citrus fruit growers and other horticulturists of Southern California.

Pacific coast pensions have been issued as follows: California, original—Allen S. Wisner, West Butte; Thomas Shields, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles; Henry Koenig, Rodeo; Granville M. Lewis, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles. Additional—Eleazer Mattoon, South Pasadena; Benjamin F. Land, Los Angeles. Increase—Johann Richard Ollert, San Francisco.

Oregon, original—David Ash, Corvallis.

Washington, original—Adam C. Brown, Friday Harbor; Samuel C. Hyde, Wilbur. Increase—Philander Skillman, Olympia; William P. Gould, Spokane; John McSorley, Olympia; Mary B. Houghton, Seattle.

CREDIT DUE DE VRIES.

The New Congressman Makes an Effort for the Digger Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The passage through the House of the Senate amendment appropriating $3900 for the benefit of the Digger Indian reservation in Amador County is due to Congressman De Vries. Senator Perkins had secured its insertion in the Senate bill, but the House Committee on Indian Affairs was opposed to it and Chairman Sherman of that committee moved the non-concurrence of the House.

Immediately Congressman De Vries moved a substitute to concur and addressed the House at length in support of his substitute. He pointed out that $20,000 had already been appropriated and expended for this purpose and that without this $3900 the benefits of the former appropriation would be lost; that the Diggers were a dependent tribe and as such were especially meritorious objects of Governmental bounty, and supported his contention by a letter of recommendation from the acting Secretary of Indian Affairs. The substitute of Mr. De Vries was then adopted.

ARMOR-PIERCING PROJECTILES.

Highly Successful Tests by Experts of the Ordnance Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Ordnance experts held an important test at the Indian Head naval station to-day, at which it was proved that the new cap device fixed to the point of armor-piercing projectiles will vastly increase their penetrating powers and render a shot from a six-inch rifle almost as effective against steel plates as those from a gun of an inch higher caliber. At the test to-day a six-inch shot passed through a plate which under old conditions would not have been pierced with an eight-inch shot. Under a velocity of 1950 feet a second the six-inch shell went clean through six-inch steel without scratching the shell and leaving a clean-cut hole in the plate. The test insures the acceptance of a large lot of projectiles.

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Will Probably Be Reported to the Senate Next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The present arrangement of the Republican members of the Finance Committee is to report the tariff bill to the Senate on Thursday. Whether the measure will be reported to the full committee is uncertain, but it is likely that it will be informally presented and a vote taken on the question of reporting it to the Senate without allowing an examination of the bill. This would prevent any endeavor to amend or cause delay. Judging from this decision of the Republican sub-committee it is probable that Jones of Nevada, who holds the balance of power in the Finance Committee, has given assurance that he will vote to report the bill.

TO BE ASSISTANT PREMIER.

Judge Day Will Not Go as Commissioner to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Judge William Day of Canton will on Monday be appointed Assistant Secretary of State. The President decided it would be not wise to appoint his own choice, ex-Representative Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, in view of the determination of Foraker to oppose the confirmation. It is understood that Storer himself relieved the President's embarrassment by withdrawing. He will be appointed Minister to Belgium. Judge Day said to-day that he will not go to Cuba. His successor as Special Commissioner is unnamed yet.

THE Star to-day is a very live issue. Read it. Price, 5 cents.

IMPATIENT FOR BETTER TIMES

People Who Cannot Wait for the Tide of Prosperity.

Dingley Explains the Business Stagnation of the Country.

Enormous Importations While the Tariff Bill Is Still Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Members of Congress are receiving letters from various parts of the country indicating impatience because the prosperity which was promised as a result of the election of a Republican Congress and President has not already made itself apparent. THE CALL correspondent had a talk with Mr. Dingley to-night, who said:

"I do not think it possible that any considerable number of the people of the United States have any such thought. Of course the enemy is doing what it can to foster that idea, but it is so entirely unreasonable that I cannot believe that anybody who gives the matter a moment's thought can suppose it justifiable.

"What has been done? To be sure the people deposited their ballots in favor of the Republican party and its protective theory in November; the President whom they elected has been inaugurated and one branch of Congress has passed the tariff bill. But that cannot possibly have any effect in the way of improving the situation, so far as relates to the manufacturing industries of the country or the other industries which would be affected by their improvement."

"Rather the reverse, would it not?" asked THE CALL correspondent.

"Momentarily, yes. The fact that a new tariff measure is pending and that it proposes to increase the rates of duty on many articles has the effect of temporarily unsettling the business operations of the manufacturers. Prices are based, of course, to a certain extent upon those named by foreign manufacturers who invade the market, and our own manufacturers are uncertain as to what they will themselves have to pay for such raw material as they will import for use in their manufacturing after the new law goes into effect. In that particular, at least, the tendency of a new tariff law unsettles the business operations of the manufacturers in this country and makes it impossible for them to make contracts or push their business. The greatest injury to their business, however, lies in the fact that such enormous quantities of foreign goods are being imported and forced upon the market.

"Of course I do not mean that the moral effect of the election which insured the stability of our currency and assured the people that they are to have the protection which once gave them prosperity, failed to have an immediate effect in some degree. I think it is generally conceded that business did improve and has improved since this assurance was given; but it is not reasonable to suppose that the improvement resulting from increased manufactures and the consequently increased business for those affected by their activity can be felt before the bill becomes a law, or even immediately afterward. Improvement in business always comes slowly. A business depression may occur in a day, but improvement never comes suddenly. Certainly it cannot be expected that it will be so in this case when it is remembered that practically a year's stock of goods will have been brought into the country from abroad before the tariff bill becomes a law."

"A year's stock, Mr. Dingley?"

"In many cases, at least, yes. That may seem like a broad assertion, but very few people realize, I think, the enormous quantity of goods now being brought in and which have come in in the past few months. The customs receipts upon dutiable goods alone have doubled, and if you will examine the reports of importations of non-dutiable goods you will find that they have increased enormously. I observe by a paragraph in a recent number of a Boston paper that fourteen vessels laden with wool arrived in that city in one day last week. When you remember that the bill has yet to be considered by the full Senate committee, by the Senate, where there is unlimited debate, and by a conference committee, it is apparent that weeks and probably months must yet elapse before it gets upon the statute-books and into operation. I hope, however, to see it a law by July 1. During all this meantime I suppose the flood of foreign importations will continue to a greater or less extent, as many of the importers had ordered goods prior to April 1, and will continue to bring them in. This is especially true with reference to wool, which is imported in great quantities at this season of the year.

"These facts," continued Mr. Dingley in conclusion, "ought to show the people who stop to consider them the impossibility of business improvement so far as relates to increased activity in manufacturing and its reflex influences upon other lines of business until the new measure is not only upon the statute-books, but has had time to make itself felt and time is given for the absorption of the enormous quantity of foreign goods now being forced upon the market. I believe the people will see prosperity when the bill has had time to produce its natural effect, but it is not reasonable to assume that it could accomplish these results in advance of its existence as a law, or even in the first few weeks or months of its operation."

SENATE COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

Republicans Agree to the Terms of the Combined Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The Republican Senators to-day adopted in caucus the agreement reached by their steering committee with the opposition for filling the vacancies now existing in the committees. It is practically the plan presented by the Democratic-Populist-Silver Republican combination, the members of which are elated at forcing the Republicans to accept their terms. On the other hand the Republicans are not disposed to view the plan with disfavor, for they argue that the opposition, having forty-seven votes to their forty-two, could take the committees entirely.

By the agreement Republicans will sit at the heads of forty committees, or two more than they now have, but will not, owing to the defection of Silver Republicans since the last arrangement of the committees, control a majority of the committees on a vote. The vacancies are to be filled by members of the same party as the former occupants. The only advantage, in addition to the gain of the two chairmanships, is the increase of one Republican in the Committee on Postoffices, which will give them control of that committee independently of Senator Butler.

The Republicans also took steps to secure a division of the patronage of the Senate by appointing McMillin, Lodge and Spooner a committee to confer with the Democrats.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

Senators Trying to Get Together and Settle the Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The executive session of the Senate Thursday lasted an hour and a half. It was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the question of filling committee vacancies.

Allen followed up his resolution, previously offered in open session, to suspend all business until vacancies are filled, by proposing a conference of all parties on the subject. As this was unfavorably received he gave notice that he would press the resolution to a vote, if possible, next Monday.

The Democrats again insisted on holding up nominations of postmasters. As all these number upward of 100, the pressure therefore may have had something to do with the revival of interest among Republicans in the agreement reached by their steering committee with the Democrats in the matter of filling vacancies, and upon which no action was taken by the Republican caucus last week. Notices were sent out to-day for another caucus to-morrow, when it is thought an agreement will be reached.

THE HONDURAS INSURRECTION.

Revolutionists Have Gained Possession of Two Important Places.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Belated information about the revolutionary outbreak in Honduras reached the State Department to-day in a telegram from United States Minister Coxe. The dispatch said the insurrection had been started Saturday last on the North Coast of Honduras under the rumored leadership of Enrique Sato, and Vasquez, the former president, and that the revolutionists had gained possession of Puerto Cortez and Pedro Sula.

Three thousand troops have been sent by the Government to put down the insurrectionists who believed the number to be not more than 500. Arrests of important suspects have been made at Tegucigalpa.

TO REDUCE SALARIES.

Texas Representative Introduces a Bill to Discourage Office-Seekers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Representative Lanahan of Texas has introduced a bill "To decrease Federal salaries and discourage the office-seeking industry of the United States." The preamble avers that the "compensation of Government employes is abnormal, inducing an unseemly race to secure offices. Therefore the salaries of all Government officials, where not otherwise provided for in the constitution, are to be reduced one-third, and all supernumerary employes dismissed."

To Fight Grasshoppers in Argentine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Professor Lawrence Brumer of the University of Michigan will sail for Argentine tomorrow to fight grasshoppers. For several years these insects have been a pest to the farmers of Argentine, and the syndicate which has employed Brumer has determined to rid the country of them. Brumer is one of the most noted ornithologists and entomologists in the country. He distinguished himself during the grasshopper plague in this country in 1875-78.

Bicyclist Lenz's Murderers Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—A report from the Consul at Erzeroum, Armenia, received to-day the Armenians and Kurds accused of murdering Frank Lenz, the bicyclist, while making a tour of the world, have been acquitted. Some time ago, when the accused were released on bail, they fled, and the trial was conducted without them.

Queen Lil Going to New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani will be in New York April 27, but will not take part in the Grant ceremonies. She will leave Washington next Monday. Quarters have been engaged for her at the Albemarle, where she will remain until April 59, when she intends returning to Washington.

Commander Mullan's Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Commander Denis W. Mullan, U. S. N., visited THE CALL'S Washington office to-night. He says he does not expect a decision in his case for a week or ten days.

Beardslee's Relief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The orders directing Rear Admiral Beardslee's detachment from the Pacific Station have been modified so he will not be relieved until July.

To Reinstate Dismissed Officials.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Senator Wellington has introduced a bill to reinstate in the civil service all those who have been without cause dismissed.

John P. Jackson Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John P. Jackson Collector of Customs for San Francisco.

AN ISLAND COUNTY.

Britishers Who Own It Must Now Pay Taxes to Michigan.

HOUGHTON, MICH., April 23.—Governor Pingree has signed the bill annexing Isle Royale County to the county of Kewenaw. The entire island is owned, with the exception of a few hundred acres, by an English syndicate, and since the disorganization of the county there have been no taxes to pay for a dozen years. The Britishers will now be compelled to contribute to the State's support.

MORE BONDS MISSING.

Illinois University Begins Suit Against Spalding and Bondsmen.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 23.—The University of Illinois has brought suit in the Circuit Court against ex-Treasurer Spalding and bondsmen for the recovery of $600,000, the amount alleged to have been stolen by him while also acting as president of the defunct Globe Savings Bank. It was ascertained to-night that $5000 of Macoupin County bonds belonging to the university are also missing.

BATTLE ROYAL IN VIRGINIA.

Five Moonshiners Are Killed and Three Citizens Wounded.

MIDDLESBORO, KY., April 23.—There was a pitched battle in Buchanan County, Va., last night between seven moonshiners and ten citizens, in which five of the moonshiners were killed and three of the citizens wounded, one fatally. The moonshiners had been terrorizing the district by committing a series of burglaries.

GREEKS LEAVING CHICAGO.

Enthusiastic Escort to Their Countrymen Returning to Athens.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 23.—After holding farewell services in their church this afternoon the Greek population paraded the streets to-night, then marched to the depot as escort to over 200 of their countrymen who started for the fatherland to-night. To-morrow another party of about 200 will start for Greece.

THE BEGINNING OF THEIR END

What an Agreement Means to Five Civilized Tribes.

After Much Negotiations an Understanding Is Finally Reached.

Treaty Entered Into by the Dawes Commission With the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

ATOKA, I. T., April 23.—To-day marked the beginning of the end of five civilized tribes in Indian Territory. The Dawes commission, after four weeks of laborious negotiation, reached an agreement with the commission from the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The treaty was carefully read in executive session and signed by the Dawes commission and the Indian chiefs and commissioners.

The treaty provides that all lands within Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give each member (except the Choctaw freedmen) an equal share, considering character and fertility of soil, location and value. All lands set apart for townsites and public buildings are to be reserved and exempted from division. All coal and asphalt deposits are reserved for the sole use of members of the tribes, exclusive of freedmen.

Corporations or individuals desiring to open coal or asphalt mines shall first pay to the allottee or owner of the land the value of the use of the necessary surface and damage to adjacent lands and improvements, the damage to be ascertained under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The Choctaw freedmen are to receive forty acres of land each, to be deducted from the Choctaw Nation prior to the allotment. In the appraisement of lands the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall each have a representative to co-operate with the commissioner of the five tribes or any one making the appraisement under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Each member may select an allotment from the land he now occupies. All the lands allotted are to be non-taxable while the title remains with the allottee, but not to exceed twenty-one years from the date of patent.

Such allottee is required to select 160 acres from his allotment, for which he shall have a separate patent and which shall be inalienable for twenty-one years. The remainder of the allotment may be disposed of by the allottee, a fourth in one year, a fourth in three years, and the balance to be determined by respective acts of Congress.

All the coal and asphalt lands shall be the property of the two nations. The coal royalty is to be 15 cents a ton, to be paid into the treasury of the United States. A partial jurisdiction over the Indians is conferred upon the United States court. The present form of government is to continue eight years.

MAHER BEGINS TO TALK.

The Irish Champion Expresses Contempt for Corbett.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—Among the hills of West Chester Peter Maher is quietly getting himself into condition for the proposed meeting with Sharkey. Every morning the Irish champion takes a jaunt of twelve or fifteen miles at a good swinging gait. He said to-day that he wouldn't challenge Corbett if he defeated Sharkey.

"I've tried to get a match with that fellow four different times," said Maher, "and he's squirmed out on each occasion. Fitz is quite right when he tells him to get a reputation. What's he ever done? He licked old John L. when any one in good condition could have done the same thing. Then he settled Mitchell, when an ordinary plug could have knocked the life out of the Englishman. Corbett is a fighter, I don't think. Why, Choynski could do him up sure."

THE WHEELMEN'S SECESSION.

President Potter Says the L. A. W. Is Not Worrying.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen declared to-day that the formation of an organization at Minneapolis to join the United Wheelmen of America does not worry the L. A. W. In talking about the secession movement he criticized the wheelmen who are attempting to take the control of racing from the league. He alleges that the leaders of Sunday racing plans are actuated solely through mercenary motives and that this alone will disrupt the opposition organization. He sees no chance for the L. A. W. to sanction Sunday races this season. He has received a communication from a prominent rider in San Francisco, who declares that Sunday bicycle racing is not sanctioned in California.

An Overland Train Romance.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 23.—A few days ago John Waite, a wealthy business man of Boston, left on a pleasure trip through the South and West. At Memphis his car was boarded by Louise Sauer, sister of a wholesale grocer of this city. The young couple struck up an acquaintance and when they reached here they were engaged to be married. The wedding occurred last night, after which the couple left for California on a bridal trip.

Mosby Badly Hurt by a Runaway.

RICHMOND, VA., April 23.—Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate raider, while out driving this afternoon at the University of Virginia, was badly hurt in a runaway. His horse became unmanageable, upsetting the carriage. Mosby was thrown out, sustaining serious injuries about the head, and he may lose one eye.

On the Eastern Diamonds.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 23.—Philadelphia 12, New York 7.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 23.—Baltimore 7, Boston 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Brooklyn 8, Washington 7.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 23.—Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.

Fatal Fight Discussion.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 23.—While discussing the Carson fight last night an altercation took place between Lee Collins and R. E. Keating, in which Collins was struck on the head with a cudgel, fracturing his skull. He died soon after. Keating was arrested.

To Review the Memorial Parade.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—Mrs. Jeff Davis and daughter Winnie will review the Grant memorial parade in company with the widow and daughter of General Grant. They come from far-away Beauvoir to show their gratitude to the chief of the Union army, who dared to become the champion of the leader of the "Lost Cause" when all the world was against him.

CHARLEY FAIR LOSES.

John Reilly Awarded Part of His Claim for Legal Services.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—Charles Fair, son of the former millionaire Senator from Nevada, was defendant in a suit for $650 brought in a city court to-day by John Reilly, a lawyer. Fair was not present, but his lawyers fought the case fiercely. The ground for the suit was laid when in March, 1894, Fair was sued by "Snapper" Garrison for $1000 and Reilly defended him. Reilly says that Fair told him he had quarreled with the executors of his father's estate, they only allowing him $1000 a month. This, Fair said, was not enough for his support, and he could not pay Garrison's claim, but would as soon as he received his money from the estate. Reilly said that he did all he was asked to do, and that the $650 sued for was only just.

In defense Fair said that he had paid Reilly $100—all his services were worth. He gave Reilly $500 with which to settle the Garrison claim, but Reilly had used the money, compelling him to get an order from the Supreme Court before he could recover. Thus, Fair said, he had been forced to pay out $1450 for the work Reilly did—much more than the value of Reilly's services.

The jury brought in a verdict awarding Reilly $275.

ARBOR DAY OBSERVANCE.

Many Trees Planted by School Children in the Eastern Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 23.—This is the second of the two Arbor days set apart for observance this year by Governor Hastings. A large number of trees were planted by the school children of this city, each being named in honor of some distinguished citizen.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 23.—Governor Bushnell's Arbor day proclamation is being generally observed throughout the State. In addition to the tree-planting, many of the schools indulged in a literary and musical programme.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 23.—To-day's celebration of Arbor day is the fifteenth in the history of this State, Iowa having been the next State to Nebraska to establish the observance. This was in 1882, ten years after J. Sterling Morton had engrafted the idea upon the Legislature of the neighbor State.

In Iowa the law instructs the board of directors in each district, township and independent district to set out twelve or more shade trees on each schoolhouse site.

SHOT THE MOTORMAN.

Murderous Act of an Old Man Whose Buggy Was Bumped.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23.—Because a Market-street trolley car bumped into his buggy this morning, Ira Stansbury, 77 years old, a jewe er, jumped to his feet, pulled a revolver and shot motorman J. E. Thorp in the right thigh. Stansbury was surrounded instantly by a mob, but kept all at bay with his pistol. Court Clerk Lally jumped into the buggy, took Stansbury's revolver and drove him to the station-house.

ANARCHY RIFE IN FRANCE.

President Faure's Police Escort Makes Important Arrests.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 23.—The police who have been accompanying President Faure on his tour of the province of Vendee arrested four anarchists at St. Nazir to-day. Among their belongings were found a quantity of papers, including drawings of a bomb. The capture caused considerable excitement.

Shot for Killing His Brother-in-Law.

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO, April 23.—Jose Gutierrez was legally shot to-day for the murder of his brother-in-law, Jose Bobadilla, a millionaire merchant of this city. The crime, which was committed three years ago, created a stir throughout Mexico, owing to the wealth and prominence of both parties.

Three New Warships for Mexico

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—City of Mexico advices have been received here stating that the Government Naval Commission which was secretly sent to England to purchase three warships has about completed negotiations for the vessels and that the contract will be given to the Armstrong Works at Euswick.

Tried to Kill Uruguay's President.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—A dispatch from Montevideo states that a 17-year-old student named Rebecca attempted to kill President Borda by shooting at him in the street. Rebecca said that he tried to kill Borda for the salvation of Uruguay.

EASIER FEELING AT NEW ORLEANS

Carrollton Levee Withstands the Terrible Strain.

A Warning by Engineers That the Relief Is Merely Temporary.

Bloodhounds on the Trail of a Man Who Attempted to Cut a Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 23.—There was a feeling of security here to-day in regard to the high water which has not been felt for weeks past. All the boats on the river have generally observed the following warning:

Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District that, owing to the present condition of the Mississippi River, all owners and employes of steamships, steamboats and all other water crafts are hereby cautioned, under penalty of the most summary criminal proceedings, to proceed at the slowest possible rate while navigating the Mississippi River in the levee district, owing to the damage to the levee system and damage arising from swells created by aforesaid crafts. This resolution to be rigorously enforced.

OTTO THOMAN, President.

The levee at Carrollton is safe. The untiring diligence of those in charge of erecting the bulkheads that back the levee at Carrollton has been rewarded, and the residents of that locality went calmly to their beds last night without the fear of waking up somewhere down about their offices in the morning riding upon the crest of a Mississippi River wave.

The stationary condition of the Mississippi encouraged every one, until the engineers gave warning to-day that the relief was merely temporary. The Biggs crevasse is now filling up the Tensas basin of Louisiana. It will take ten days to do this, after which all the crevasse water will return to the Mississippi. The engineers predict over twenty feet at New Orleans, perhaps twenty-one—more than three feet higher than ever before known. They are afraid that the levees will not be able to stand this.

Owing to the report that a secret expedition was afoot to cut the levees a mob started out last night and found a man attempting to cut the levee at Point Courtville. Though fired upon he escaped. The guards at the Woodland plantation, the site of the famous Bonnet Carre crevasse, routed a prowler at daybreak to-day. He dropped, in his flight, several sticks of dynamite and fuse. Bloodhounds were put on his trail.

OMAHA SHOW OPENED.

Great Crowds Attend and a Parade Several Miles Long.

OMAHA, NEBR., April 23.—Thousands of people from Iowa and Nebraska crowded into Omaha Thursday to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of the trans-Mississippi exposition. About 75,000 people witnessed the exercises at the grounds.

The parade, which was several miles long, was composed of officials of the exposition, and State, city, civic and military organizations. Mayor Broatch, State officials and Hon. J. Sterling Morton delivered addresses.

Hon. W. J. Bryan was to have spoken, but illness prevented him.

A SISTER GUNBOAT.

The New Annapolis Exceeded Contract Requirements on Her Trial.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—The new gunboat Annapolis returned last night from her trial trip. An average speed of 12 knots per hour in a four hours' run was required, but she made 13.43 knots. Where 800 horsepower was required, she had developed an average of 1250. She exceeded the contract requirements in every condition where there was a margin of possible improvement.

She is a sister ship to those now building in San Francisco.

Keep Well In the Spring

Easy to say, but how shall I do it?

In the only common sense way; keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives mental and digestive strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.

The Best Spring Medicine.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood purifier for ten years. I use it principally in the spring, when I take two or three bottles in succession, always with the most gratifying results. It builds up the system and improves the appetite, when one feels debilitated, and it always makes me feel like a new man. I can conscientiously recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood purifier." LOUIS RIPPLE, Deputy Sheriff, 318 Indiana street, Warsaw, Ind.

Builds Up the System.

"I was all run down and my stomach would bloat at times until I could hardly breathe and my heart would almost stop beating. I doctored for a long time without much benefit, and finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now able to sleep well and am better in every way." MARY E. LEE, box 172, West Concord, Minn.

Scrofula In Its Worst Form.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured my two daughters of scrofula in its worst form. We used six bottles. I have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla myself for blood disorder and stand ready to recommend it as the one true blood purifier." MRS. LIZZIE MCAVOY, 617 West Decatur st., Decatur, Ill.

The intense misery caused by dyspeptic troubles cannot be described. The distress after eating, palpitation of the heart, inability to sleep and other symptoms use up or wear out so much bodily strength that all ambition, energy and even hope seem lost. The toning and strength-giving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed in such cases as described in Mrs. Smith's letter below:

"C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

"I have been run down in health for several years; was tired, languid and had little or no ambition. After eating I had a feeling of distress in my stomach like a lump of lead. I also suffered from pains in my forehead over the eyes and in the small of my back.

Palpitation of the Heart

Affected my sleep, and I was not able to sleep on my left side. I had doctored and taken different preparations without realizing any good. I had read of how Hood's Sarsaparilla had helped many, and friends urged me to give it a trial. I decided to do so, as the testimonials of its efficacy seemed so convincing. Before I had completed the first bottle I began to feel better and the improvement continued.

I Am Now Perfectly Well.

I do not have any pains in my forehead or back, and am free from all palpitation of the heart, so I can sleep well on either side. My food does not distress me and I have strength and ambition for all the work I have to do. I advise friends to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I think there is nothing that will compare with it." MRS. MATILDA E. SMITH, 8 James St., Saco, Me.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best Spring Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.