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CURRENT COMMENT.

A policy of retrenchment has been decided upon by the Spanish government.

During a recent storm thousands of derricks and small buoys fell in Paterson, N. J.

About \$200,000 have been subscribed in Boston towards establishing works for building cylindrical steel cars.

A hundred and twenty-seven years ago England seized the first eight bales of cotton raised in the south and declared its production should cease.

The commerce in grain on the great lakes surpasses that of the United States on the ocean. The commerce through the Detroit river is three times that through the Suez canal.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News estimates European requirements the remainder of the season at 157,000,000 bushels, the bulk of which, it is claimed, will have to come to America.

At Grenoble, France, it is said that 1,200,000 dozen pairs of gloves are manufactured annually. This represents a value of \$7,000,000 to \$7,500,000, and gives employment to 25,000 workpeople of both sexes.

The Chesapeake & Ohio proposes to double track its system and has filed a general mortgage for \$70,000,000 to the Central Trust Co. of New York to secure the payment of bonds to that amount which the company has placed.

MR. AND MRS. ASBURY SPEER, living between Mitchell and West Bend, Ind., celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary recently. They live alone on a farm, both doing their regular work, though Mr. Speer is 84 years old and his wife is scarce six months his junior.

JOHN E. WINKLOW, one of the leading iron manufacturers of New York, died recently. He built the Monitor at his works in Troy, and with Erasmus Corning and John A. Griswold introduced Bessemer steel in the United States. At one time he was president of the Troy Polytechnic institute and of the Foughkeepsie Bridge Co. Of late he has been largely engaged in works of benevolence.

News from Egypt is to the effect that the new khedive intends to begin his reign in a brilliant way by recovering the Sudanese empire, which was lost to Egypt with the rebellion of the mahdi and the fall of Khartoum. The latest information from the Sudan indicates that an invasion, properly organized and commanded, would not fall of success; that the people are ripe for a change, and that the Egyptians would be welcomed by the masses of the inhabitants as delivered from an intolerable tyranny.

MINNESOTA'S legislative committee undertook to investigate the alleged wheat combine, but after proceeding for some time discovered that it was powerless to effect what the framers of the law under which it works intended. C. M. Anderson, a prominent Minneapolis elevator man, denied the committee's right to inquire into the matter of prices. References to the law showed the correctness of the position, and the committee was powerless to pry further into the workings of the alleged combine except by voluntary testimony.

THERE is a slight touch of romance in the history of Isaac Rakestraw, of Geneva, Neb., and Mrs. Catherine Rains, of Silver Creek, Col., who were married at Lincoln, Neb., the other day. They are both 68 years of age. Forty years ago they were lovers in their native village in Ohio. Their paths diverged, and until a few months ago they had not seen each other since early youth. In the meantime Mrs. Rains had three matrimonial ventures; Rakestraw had had four wives, but when they were again thrown together it so happened that neither had at that time a matrimonial incumbent. The old spark was quickly fanned into a living flame.

AMOS COOK, one of the oldest inhabitants of Gibson county, Tenn., died some time since. His will is an extraordinary document. It places all of his property, valued at several thousand dollars, in the hands of three trustees, directs that they shall pay each of three sons annuities which shall not be less than \$500 nor more than \$500 and gives absolute discretion to the trustees; provides that the estate shall be divided among the grown children of the testator upon the death of the sons, and falling issue, it shall be kept for fifteen years, and then used for benevolent purposes. The trustees have absolute power over the property. They can sell, lease, exchange or convert it during the lifetime of the sons, and still hold it in possession for fifteen years.

EDWARDS FIERBERG, who died on March 6, was born in North Haven, Conn., March 4, 1814. He entered Yale college and was graduated in 1837 with high honor. Immediately after graduation he began to practice law at Columbus, O., with F. C. Wilcox, whom he continued until 1846, when he went to New York. Upon the death of Chief Justice G. Oakley he was elected a judge of the superior court. He was active in organizing the Union Defense committee, and among the members of which were John A. Dix, Hamilton Fish, A. T. Stewart and many other prominent citizens. He was appointed minister to Russia in 1872, but declined the honor, and in 1875 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States and remained in Gen. Grant's cabinet until Mar. 1876, when he was appointed United States minister to England.

LAVINA EDNA NEAL, 16 years old, of Wichita, Kan., was wedded to Philip Bartholomew, while apparently on her deathbed. Five months later she died of diphtheria on the ground that she was out of her mind at the time of the marriage.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.
The king of Sweden has written a letter intimating that he may visit the world's fair in person.

COL. LOUIS DURETROW, the largest slayer of stock in the famous Granite mountain silver mine, died in St. Louis the other day. He ruptured a blood vessel of the heart in stepping from a street car.

MR. HOLLEBERG, the new German minister to this country, was presented to the president on the 8th by Assistant Secretary Wharton.

Mrs. ARTHUR STANLEY, the widow of the late Adm. Raphael Semmes, commander of the confederate cruiser Alabama, died at her home in Mobile, Ala., in her 74th year.

An executive session of the senate was held on the 8th to consider the arbitration treaty and it was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The North Dakota state convention of the national prohibition party for electing delegates to the presidential convention to be held in St. Louis, June 27, met at Grand Forks on the 8th. It resulted in a split in the party, the members of the Farmers' Alliance withdrawing.

The Texas republican convention adopted resolutions indorsing President Harrison and a strong Harrison delegation to Minneapolis was elected.

BISHOP HORSTMANN formally assumed control of the diocese of Cleveland at St. John's cathedral on the 9th.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be inter-state commerce commissioner, vice Walter L. Bragg, deceased, and William Lindsay, declined.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has been confined to his bed with a cold.

The remains of the late Representative Kendall, of Kentucky, accompanied by the wife and sons of the deceased and the senators and representatives appointed to attend the funeral in Kentucky, left Washington on the afternoon of the 9th.

The pope sent a communication to the papers defending archbishop Trevisani against the attacks of his enemies.

CONGRESSMAN HAYDEN, of Ohio, has written an open letter to Senator Hill calling upon him to define his position on the silver question.

The Indiana state republican convention instructed the delegates to the national convention to vote for President Harrison's re-nomination.

A treaty between Spain and the United States has been ratified.

The commercial treaty between the United States and France has been concluded.

WILLIAM LINDECK, the millionaire banker and miller of St. Paul, Minn., died suddenly on the 10th of cancer of the stomach. He was 53 years of age.

FRUNCE JOHN SOBIESKI, grandson of the king of Poland, was arrested at Mt. Kisco, New York, recently with a horse and wagon which he had stolen.

The pope has communicated to the newspaper Observator Romano a note defending most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., against the attacks made upon him by his enemies in the United States.

PRESIDENT ELLIOT, of Harvard college, gave an address at the university at Boulder, Col., on the 10th on elective education. The chapel was crowded and the discourse of President Eliot was cheered to the echo. A reception was held after the lecture. Mrs. Eliot was also present.

The president and Mrs. Harrison entertained at dinner on the evening of the 10th Dr. Von Hollenben, the new minister from Germany to the United States.

The United States minister to Brazil says that country is settling down to peace and prosperity.

It is asserted by Berlin papers that there is no cause for anxiety regarding the emperor's health.

JUDGE J. W. GREGORY, of Garden City, Kan., made an argument the other day before the house committee on irrigation of public lands, in support of the bill to cure defects in existing laws.

In the Iowa senate on the 11th the Australian ballot bill passed without a dissenting vote. It is different from the ballot bill passed in the house and will now go to that body again.

Mrs. SYDNEY FALKNER made an address before the special house committee on the world's fair the other day, urging favorable action on a bill before the committee to appropriate \$135,000 to be disbursed directly by the board of lady managers of the exposition.

MICHAEL PURTELL, a Kansas City police officer, while off duty shot and mortally wounded Thomas McGrail, a saloon porter, on the 10th. The shooting is claimed to have been done in self-defense.

Much damage was done throughout Iowa by the recent storm.

ALL the London newspapers approved the verdict in the Osborne case.

SEVERAL school children were lost in the storm near St. Peter, Minn.

The Spanish anarchists tried for riot at Cadix were acquitted.

The musicians' union of St. Louis is prepared to take issue with the United States government in the matter of allowing the Marine band, under Prof. Sousa, to make a tour of the country, thereby coming in at least indirect competition with local talent.

The next Russian military maneuvers the scene of which will be in the vicinity of Moscow, will be on a gigantic scale. Six army corps under Gen. Obruchoff and Dragomiroff will take part, besides the guards and other cavalry, the whole reaching a total of 300,000 men.

The Russian government, in order to alleviate as far as possible the distress among the peasants, is employing large numbers of them at Niagh, Novgorod, Orel, Kazan and Tula in clearing off over 3,000 acres of forest land.

A solid train of twenty-eight cars, containing 13,300 bushels of shelled corn, was made up at Bloomington, Ill., and dispatched to the seaboard for shipment to Russia. It was all operated by citizens of McLean county, Ill.

The blizzard on the 10th did great damage throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas. Communication with Montana was cut off.

The market at Glasgow, Scotland, has been closed against cattle, sheep and pigs in consequence of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease, which, despite the efforts made to stamp it out, seems to be spreading in Scotland. A large number of cattle and swine have been slaughtered at Paisley by order of the authorities.

SEVERAL of the Russian ministers believe that the letters of Count Tolstois, published in foreign papers, giving accounts of the distress prevailing in Russia, should be stopped, and as means to this end they have urged the czar to place the count under arrest. His majesty refused to listen to the advice of his ministers.

It has been decided that no law covers prize fighting on the high seas.

A BULLDOZER issued by the superintendent of the census shows that hemp raising is on the decline.

FIRE damp exploded in a Belgian colliery on the 11th in a pit where nearly 300 men were at work. The number of the dead is placed at 300.

REPORTS of damage to winter wheat have been received from Kansas and Illinois.

ANOTHER American sailor was stabbed in the streets of Valparaiso.

The Standard oil trust, at its next meeting, will dissolve and will not organize in any way, but the company will not go out of business.

The New York Produce exchange has stopped dealing in puts and calls.

A CONGRESSMAN'S jury rendered a verdict to the effect that police officer Purteill killed Thomas McGrail in self defense at Kansas City.

A FIERCE blizzard raged in northern New York on the 10th and 11th. The mercury was 35 degrees above at Syracuse on the 11th, and the wind came from the northwest at a steady mile an hour gale. Business was at a standstill. Great drifts of snow were in the main streets and snow plows were running.

JOHN F. BRIGHT, who shot and killed his wife in Laney county, Mo., a day or two ago, has been captured, had a trial, was convicted and executed. Judge Lynch presided.

ELLA, a girl employed as a waitress, who is charged with causing the deaths of nine persons, was lynched by a mob of masked men at Rayville, La., on the 13th.

WAR among the manufacturers of chewing tobacco seems imminent, and the consumers of the weed are likely to become the beneficiaries of the threatened conflict before many weeks.

ERROR prisoners—five negroes and white—broke out of the county jail at Anistone, Ala., on the 13th.

The red-hot campaign in Louisiana is coming to another turning point. A primary occurs on March 25 which will decide which of the two Democratic tickets stays in the field. Never has the State been so thoroughly canvassed. The Foster faction has four regular campaigning parties going through the State, while the McEneryites have three parties.

The damage done by the last blizzard grows in extent as the different points of the Northwest are heard from. The damage at Duluth, Minn., is estimated at \$100,000.

For several months there has been an epidemic of burglaries at Helena, Ark. No clues were left which would point to the perpetrators.

Much uneasiness is felt by American stock owners, and particularly by Secretary Rusk, on account of a serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain.

W. A. PLUMB, a young man 21 years of age, was married at Jackson, Mich., on the 11th to Mrs. Amanda Bentley, aged 70 years.

A BILL has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform in Canada. This is a retaliatory measure against the United States.

ALEXANDER HOCKWAY, of Bluff Ridge Township, Ind., on the 11th celebrated the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of his birth. He was born in 1780 in what is now Kentucky. He is a blacksmith, and has never taken medicine but once, and that was after he was 100 years old. He is in excellent health.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—Amos Avery, of Lamar, Mo., who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of James A. Miles, was brought to this city for safe keeping. The citizens of Lamar attempted to lynch him, thinking that he might obtain a new trial and probably be acquitted.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—No business was transacted in the senate Saturday. In the house, on motion of Mr. Oils (Kan.) a motion was adopted directing the committee on private land claims to investigate the Maxwell land grant in New Mexico. Mr. Tucker (Va.) reported a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date for commencing the terms of senators and representatives from March 4 to December 31, and the term of office of president from March 4 to April 30. The urgency deficiency bill was then passed. Mr. Hatch called up the bill appropriating \$150,000 for carrying on the work of the bureau of animal industry. After an extended debate the bill passed and the house went into the committee of the whole on the invalid pension bill. Before disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Petitions were presented in the senate yesterday for the closing of the world's fair on Sunday. Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a postal telegraph service. Mr. Morgan moved to reconsider the vote on the Dulob contest in order that southern senators who were excluded under the act of 1866 might have the right to say something on the proper construction of the constitution. Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill authorizing the senate on his resolution in relation to railroads in Florida. The pure food bill was then discussed until adjournment.

In the house the silver question came to the front on a motion to set apart three days for debate on the Bland free coinage bill, March 23, 24, and 25. A motion by Mr. Tracy to postpone to December 13 brought on a long discussion in which the free coinage men won at every point. The resolution setting apart three days for consideration of the Bland bill was finally adopted by a vote of 199 to 84, and after passing the pension appropriation bill the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Squire presented a memorial in regard to the seal fisheries from the chamber of commerce of Port Townsend. Mr. Stanford introduced a resolution fixing the duty on opium at 85 cents per pound. Bills then passed to prohibit the sale of fire-arms, etc., to Indians on reservation referring to the court of claims the "Tico meter" claim; appropriating \$300,000 for a public building at Spokane Falls; appropriating \$275,000 for two revenue cutters for service on the lakes; to establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark., and several other local bills. The pure food bill was then further considered, amended and ordered for final passage. The death of representative Kendall, of Kentucky, was announced, resolutions adopted and the senate adjourned.

When the house met the death of Mr. Kendall (Ky.) was announced, a committee appointed to attend the funeral and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Hale, from the naval committee, reported the bill to further increase the naval department by the increase of battle ships. Mr. Cullom, by request, introduced a bill to test the science of spelling and to establish a spelling school in the world's fair at Chicago. The bill appropriated \$187,000 to compensate the Creech and other Indians, etc., passed. The pure food bill was then taken up and passed and the senate adjourned.

In the house the tariff debate commenced in committee of the whole, Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) speaking at length in favor of tariff reform and Mr. Dingley (Md.) defending the McKinley bill. As the conclusion of the speeches the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Several local bills passed the senate yesterday and a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan asking for copies of correspondence in regard to the Venezuelan award was adopted. Mr. Teller offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amount of treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, etc. The agricultural meat inspection bill was passed, and pending discussion on the bill for the erection of public buildings in towns where the post office receipts are \$3,000 the senate adjourned.

During the morning hour the house, on motion of Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, passed a joint resolution authorizing the loan of ensigns, flags, etc., for the purpose of decorating the streets of Washington on the occasion of the Grand Army encampment. Immediately thereafter the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the free wool bill, and Mr. Dingley, of Maine, resumed his argument against the measure. Debate was continued at length when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Stewart introduced a proposed constitutional amendment that no person shall hold the office of president more than four years or part thereof. Referred. Mr. Dolph addressed the senate on Mr. Stanford's bill to provide a sound currency. He opposed the sub-treasury plan. After discussing the post-office bill and passing the urgency deficiency bill the senate adjourned until Monday.

The house again considered the free wool bill in committee of the whole, the day being devoted to debate. During the debate Messrs. Ray (N. Y.) and Morrill (Va.) had a spate of a personal nature. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

To Escape a Lynching.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—Amos Avery, of Lamar, Mo., who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of James A. Miles, was brought to this city for safe keeping. The citizens of Lamar attempted to lynch him, thinking that he might obtain a new trial and probably be acquitted.

A Possessor Steel Introduced Dead.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—John F. Winslow, one of the leading iron manufacturers of the state, died here. He built the Monitor at his works in Troy, and with Erasmus Corning and John A. Griswold, introduced Bessemer steel in the United States.

A Wasmouth Copper Combine Formed.
NEW YORK, March 12.—It is said that negotiations in progress for some months to secure a combination or unity of action among the world's copper producers has been completed and that the output will be restricted for the purpose of raising prices.

NEW DISTRICTS.
The Bill Agreed Upon for the New Congressional Districts—Democrats Have Fourteen and the Republicans One—Vote of the New Districts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 12.—The democratic caucus has at last fixed up a bill rearranging the congressional districts. It is the measure that will become a law and no further changes will be made. The republicans have one district and the democrats the other fourteen by from 1,000 to 6,000 majority. Following is the corrected bill with proper numbers, the figures of votes being based on 1890 returns:

First—Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Mason, Marion, Putnam, Shelby, Scott, Shelby, Wagoner, Population, 173,717; democratic plurality, 4,876.

Second—Cass, Carter, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan, Population, 173,341; democratic plurality, 9,812.

Third—Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, De Kalb, Dallas, Dallas, Gray, Harless, Mercer, Ray, Worth, Population, 174,720; democratic plurality, 6,145.

Fourth—Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte, Population, 164,594; democratic plurality, 3,503.

Fifth—Jackson and Lafayette, Population, 169,848; democratic plurality, 3,410.

Sixth—Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, St. Clair, Johnson, Population, 161,784; democratic plurality, 5,722.

Seventh—Boone, Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Pettis, Polk, Saline, Population, 161,711; democratic plurality, 6,616.

Eighth—Calloway, Cooper, Cole, Dallas, Laclede, Marion, Miller, Monticello, Morgan, Osage, Phelps, Polk, Population, 161,616; democratic plurality, 3,882.

Ninth—Audrain, Crawford, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren, Population, 158,441; democratic plurality, 4,117.

Tenth—Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-third wards and precincts of St. Louis, and counties of St. Louis and Franklin, Population, 167,330; republican plurality, 3,220.

Eleventh—Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth wards and precincts of St. Louis, and counties of St. Louis, Missouri, and Twenty-fourth precinct west of the city of St. Louis, Population, 182,301; democratic plurality, 1,112.

Twelfth—First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth wards and precincts of St. Louis, Population, 182,301; democratic plurality, 2,876.

Thirteenth—Carter, Dent, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, St. Genevieve, St. Francois, Shannon, Reynolds, Texas, Washington, Webster, Population, 158,994; democratic plurality, 2,622.

Fourteenth—Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, Stoddard, Taney, Union, Vernon, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Butler, Population, 34,994; democratic plurality, 4,078.

Fifteenth—Franklin, Gasconade, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon, Population, 148,071; democratic plurality, 3,911.

OIL TRUST TO DISSOLVE.
The Standard Oil Trust to Be Dissolved—A Late Ohio Decision on the Cause.

NEW YORK, March 12.—S. T. Dodd, solicitor of the Standard oil trust, stated yesterday afternoon that it was the intention of the concern to dissolve at the coming meeting and not to organize in any way. The stock held by the trustees will be returned to the various companies and the affairs of the trust wound up.

The announcement that the managers of the Standard oil trust have invited the certificate holders to vote on a motion to dissolve the trust has aroused wide interest and a keen desire to know the form under which it is proposed to conduct the enormous business of the concern.

In accordance with a provision in the trust deed a special meeting of the holders of the trust certificates has been called for Monday, the 21st, to vote on the proposition. At that time, too, these holders may decide the mode in which the affairs of the trust shall be wound up and whether the trust property shall be distributed or whether part, and if so what part shall be divided and what part sold and whether such sales shall be public or private.

S. T. Dodd, the solicitor for the trust said: "We think the trust has been a benefit to everybody. Besides largely reducing the price of oil to the consumer it has enabled every person in our employ who has saved a dollar or got a dollar to invest to share in the profits of the trust, and in that way it has been a profit sharing industry."

"No, we have no intention of reorganizing the trust; our purpose is to dissolve, not to reorganize. This decision has been brought about in part by the decision against the trust in Ohio, but more largely by the opposition and legislation against trusts of this sort in different states and which has become burdensome. The decision in Ohio was the first one given against our trust deed in any state. Of course it only affected the trust in that state."

BROKE HIS LONG FAST.
A 72-Year-Old Fatter.—"I threw up the sponge" on the Fastest Day.

IRRIGATION.
Several Bills Introduced in Congress in Relation to Irrigation and Arid Lands—The President's Position.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There is a high tide of prospective legislation on the subject of irrigation. Mr. Latham has his arid land bill in the house and Senator Warren has introduced a similar measure in the senate. Several minor bills have been introduced touching the irrigation question with one going to the extent of ceding the arid lands and still another bill has been introduced by Senator Dolph. This bill approaches the problem from another direction. It proposes that the United States shall issue funds to the order of any state or territory for the purpose of providing for the acquisition and construction of dams, reservoirs, canals, artesian and other wells, and any and all other works and means to be used for the development, conservation and furnishing of water supply for irrigation in aid of agriculture, etc.

Senator Dolph explained, on introducing the bill, that it was not drawn by him, but by a gentleman who has given much attention to the subject. The author of the bill—Judge J. V. Gregory, of Kansas—claims for it that it offers the means of solving the problem of the reclamation of arid lands most completely, in the shortest possible time, at the least cost, under the benefit of local self-government.

Whether the public lands shall be ceded to the states or not, and in such a manner that people now occupying arid lands may be the first ones benefited, as they ought to be; and that the benefits of such reclamation will accrue most largely to owners of small tracts of land, and tend to subdivide the reclaimed land into small holdings rather than to aggregate it into large bodies under syndicate ownership; that it will, incidentally, increase the volume of currency of the country; is a perfectly safe and healthful way, not leading to any inflation or injurious speculation, and that the securities will not be a burden upon existing property, but will be safely based upon newly created real values.

Under the provisions of the bill not more than \$2,000,000 of the currency provided for could be issued to a single state in a single year, nor more than a total of \$10,000,000 to any one state or territory. The administrative charge of 1 per cent, with all payments on sinking fund account for the redemption of the debentures, makes the entire expense of such currency to the beneficiaries range from 2 to 2.3 per cent per annum to discharge both interest and, in due time the principal. The bill is only a temporary appropriation any money on the part of the national government, but its operations would create a revenue instead. It neither favors nor conflicts with the movement to cede arid lands to the states and territories, and is applicable to the deserted homesteads and barren lands of the eastern and southern states as well as to the arid areas of the west.

OPPOSING SALISBURY.
English Liberals Opposed to a Change of Policy in the Reeling Sea.

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Salisbury's delay in arranging for a renewal of the modus vivendi in the Bering sea matter has been a matter for private conversation by the leaders of the opposition, resulting in a decision not to move in the matter until the policy of the government appears more definite.

The foreign office is unusually dilatory in the production of the papers in the case. Apart from the extreme Tory organs, the opinion of the country is dead against Lord Salisbury for dragging a quarrel with the United States for the sake of the small capital invested in fish boats.

Today's number of the Speaker indicates the attitude of the liberals in arguing that the reasons that induced Lord Salisbury to agree to the modus vivendi in 1891 apply with equal force in favor of the same in 1892; that if the English government is confident of the strength of its case there is all the greater cause to be content to await the decision of the arbitration tribunal and to be ready meanwhile to meet the Washington executive on a provisional arrangement.

HORRORS OF HYDROPHOBIA.
Illustrated by the Death of an Indiana Farmer.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 12.—John Steward, a farmer residing near New R, died a terrible death yesterday, after twenty-four hours of fearful agony. For some weeks hydrophobia has been raving among the dogs and cattle in Steward's neighborhood, and when a pet dog of Steward's manifested signs of rabies he tied him up. The dog died, and Steward in burying him allowed some of the froth from around the beast's mouth to get into a wound on his hand. The member began to swell at once, and soon the whole arm to the shoulder was frightfully swollen, and Steward became raving mad. He was tied up, but continued to suffer the most intense and excruciating pain until he died.

Two Children in Three Months.
CHICAGO, March 12.—The wife of Louis E. Steiner, manager of a barber shop at No. 138 Clark street, is the mother of two children who were born three months apart. "The little boy," said Mr. Steiner today, "was born on the 28th of November. The little girl was born yesterday. We have been married four years and have two other children." Physicians and neighbors are puzzled.

SALT LAKE TRUST HAS NATURAL GAS.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 12.—A trio of Ohio capitalists, who have been here for some days, have consummated negotiations for piping the natural gas of the wells at the lake shore into this city. The deal includes a controlling interest in the stock of the gas company and a like interest in \$2,000,000 of bonds. The money to be used to defray the expenses of laying the pipes. This work will be commenced shortly, and it is intended to furnish natural gas to consumers in the city by September.

SHOT TO DEATH.
Three Negroes Who Shot Several Officers at Memphis Lynched by Masked Men.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10.—About 3 o'clock this morning seventy-five men, all wearing black masks, appeared suddenly on Front street near the jail. From whence they came no one would this morning hazard even a guess. No one knew them to assemble, no officer of the law noticed their passage through any street, nor did any person intercept them in their quick and quiet march to Shelby county jail.

The watchman at the jail office was having a chat with a prisoner when he was heard at the outer gate and Watchman O'Donnell walked to the door. "Who's there?" he demanded. "Hugh Williams, of White Haven," came the reply. "I have a prisoner."

"All right," said O'Donnell; "this is the place and I am always ready to receive them."

With that O'Donnell hurried to the gate and unlocked it. Two or three men pushed in immediately. "What does this mean?" queried the watchman, as he reached for his pistol.

There was a hurried consultation among the men, a wave of a few minutes and a rope was produced with which the watchman's hands were tied.

The keys were found in the jail office, and the men fled swiftly into the jail and in a minute were in the cell room of the negro department.

Now began a search. There were twenty-seven negroes there, all under arrest for complicity in Saturday night's affair and it was no easy task for the men to distinguish the wanted negroes from the other blacks in the dark of the night. On they went from cell