MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

OFFICE—No. 6 Washington Avenue, opposite Nicollet house. Office hours from 6 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

At the last meeting of the council the official heads of three patrolmen dropped upon the block under the axe of the headsman of the Republican machine. These officers had served the city for one year or more, and were regularly reappointed by Mayor Pillsbury, and confirmed by the city council at the time of the other appointments. They at once qualified by furnishing the necessary bonds, and ordered new suits of clothes made by their tailors. Apparently the appointments had been made in good faith, but good faith cuts a small figure in a political campaign, particularly when the Republicans win the election. Good faith would interfere with the spoils system. It has always been the custom to give every officer a fair and just trial in Mayor's court; but, again, custom is a fool when set in juxtposition with the ardent wish or the imprecations of the shufflers who manipulate the "machine," and no trial was accorded the three discharged officers.

THE liquor ordinance, placed on its first reading at the last meeting of the city council, as briefly outlined in yesterday's GLOBE, is now the all absorbing theme in Minneapolis. The iron clad clauses in the ordinance are unjust, if not unconstitutional. To require a vendor in vinous or malt liquors to give bonds, would meet with the approval of every fair minded man, but to prevent a dealer from selling out to a responsible man, and transferring a license which shall cost $500 to his purchaser, is unquestionably to perpetrate an injustice. Furthermore, to prevent the licensee from using the license which shall cost him $500 in any other locality than that originally designated in the license, if he were to have his saloon burned, or be forced to remove per force of some other contingency, is manifestly unfair. Hitherto the ordinance in vogue has placed the hour for closing saloons at midnight, but the one now before the city council makes the hour 11 instead.

THE several prominent young society gentlemen who hid themselves behind false moustaches and under false wigs, and who looked at the Rentz-Santley troupe through unmagnifying spectacles, can exercise their penchant in that line by adopting similar tactics when the Ida Siddons' troupe step upon the boards next week.

OUR citizens should petition the city council to furnish the gas for lighting the clock in the Boston block. Under the gas contract the expense to the city would be nominal and wholly insiguificant when compared with the public benefit which would be derived from the clock showing the hours of darkness.

How happy are the deluded saloon keepers who were promised a liberal government if they supported the Republican ticket. They are now learning the lesson taught by the political machine—treacherous as the shifting sands.

THE entertainment furnished by Pat Rooney's entertainment is entirely too "loud" and unworth for such a theater as the Grand. The company should have appeared at Pence instead of the Grand.

BUSINESS men want no more of the "narrow guage" policy. They voted for it and now take the "bitter with the sweet."

MULTITUDINOUS will be the applicants for civil service appointments under the new civil service law.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

L. P. Plummer is dangerously ill with an attack of paralysis.

The real estate transfers filed yesterday aggregated $42,807.

A meeting of the Industrial Institute will be held to-morrow evening.

J. J. Slarin is the happy father of a eleven pound boy, the first arrival at his house.

C. C. Schultz, Christ. Hanka and John B. Muller were admitted to full citizenship yesterday.

A regular communication of Khurum lodge, A. F. & A. M., will be held this evening.

Ted Marks, the agent, says he has already secured fifteen entries for the Market hall baby show.

The expense to be incurred in the proper dedication of the chamber of commerce will amount to $1,500.

Two more bagnio keepers and inmates were martialed before his honor yesterday and paid their fines, although contrary to law.

The water board transacted no business last evening for want of a quorum. The board will meet again to-morrow evening.

The wholesale and retail liquor, cigar and tobacco dealers are now taking out thrir annual licenses from Uncle Sam, beginning with May 1.

The little steamer "Star" on Lake Minnetonka has been remodeled, thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and is now a neat and pretty boat.

The *Le Progres* Publishing company has been organized by a number of leading Frenchmen, who intend to start a weekly paper in this city.

The excavation for the railroad on Washington avenue south beneath the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is progressing ragidly.

Wm. T. Blair, the young man adjudged insane by the examining board at the probate court last Wednesday, was yesterday sent to the asylum at St. Peter.

The annual meeting of the Minneapolis Union Railway company will be held on Monday at 11 o'clock a. m. to elect officers and transact other important business.

Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish national league of America, will speak at Market hall next Monday night, under the auspices of the Irish societies of the city.

The fire department was called to the East side early yesterday morning to extinguish an insignificant blaze in Barnard & Cope's furniture factory. Big scare and little damage.

Sherman Hollofe was arraigned in the municipal court yesterday upon the charge of stealing chickens. The case was continued until the 29th, and the defendant filed bonds in $50 for his appearance.

Sheriff Studdart received a telegram last evening from the authorities at the asylum saying that Blair would not be admitted to the institution. The young has been afflicted with epileptic fits for many years.

The "young man about town" can be seen standing on the street corners casting rapturous glances at the Ida Siddons belles and hangers. It makes Manager Breslaurer smile; it is the prospect of big gate money.

All the cases on the calendar for the February general term of the district court were disposed of yesterday forenoon with the exception of nineteen real estate cases for delinquent taxes which are taken under advisement.

A mass anti-license meeting will be held in the old town hall in the Eighth ward tomorrow night, and the originators invite all interested citizens to active participation. They do say they won't have a saloon in their little province.

O. W. Chalmers is a hack driver in the employ of Mattison. He admires speed, especially in the team over which he pulls the ribbons, and don't care whether it is on suspension bridge or on one of the streets. He paid a fine in $3.50 yesterday.

The Cedar Lake Ice company filed amended articles of incorporation yesterday. Its capital stock is now $100,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $50 each. The corporation shall henceforth be known by the name of the Cedar Lake, Calhoun & River Ice Co.

The street sprinklers started out on the summer campaign for the first time yesterday. It was refreshing, and the pedestrian did not receive the usual deposit of dust in his lungs during the day—that is, if he confined his pereginations to the right streets.

Since Mayor Pillsbury shut down on the "open wide" Sunday business, the "swallows" do not homeward fly so much as they did. The boys do not now let each day take care of itself; on the contrary, they provide for the day, and that day especially, themselves.

Samuel B. Demarest filed an action yesterday to obtain a divorce from Phoebe A. Demarest, on the ground of adultery. He is 34 years of age and she is two years his junior. The parties were married in New Jersey twelve years ago, and have two daughters aged nine and seven respectively.

Pat Rooney's company attracted a large audience at the Grand last night. For a variety entertainment it was enjoyable, especially to the gallery people. The contortion act was good as was the song and dance specialty of Topack and Steel, but the balance of the programme was ordinary.

John Schore was arrested at the instance of J. B. Battinian for destroying the complaining witness' property, in that he cut down certain trees in order to move a house across the premises. He had a hearing of the case continued until this morning when he will appear upon his own recognizance.

A barn owned by a citizen named Bordon, located on Pleasant avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, was burned yesterday afternoon. The property was beyond the reach of the water works system and the department was unable to do anything. The loss was complete and is estimated at upwards of $1,000.

Health Officer Quimby reports that he finds the citizens loath to obey his instructions to clean up yards and alleys, and yesterday he swore out a number of warrants for the arrest of derelict parties. Dr. Quinby means business, and is determined to perform the duties of his office fearlessly and without discrimination. Good.

The following parties received marriage licenses yesterday: Wm. H. Buck and Rebecca A Fay; J. F. Anderson and Westling; Frank K. Wade and Annie J. McKenzie; John Hansen and Wiebke Vorburg; Marx C. Voss ane Magdalena Rolfs; Philip Weber and Mary Bingle,; Hoken Anderson and Emily Elander, Joseph Krauthauer and Flora Pierson.

The residence of Paul Monsso, on Pleasant avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, was burned down last evening. Some person set fire to the long, rank grass on the prairie, and the destructive element communicated to the dwelling. Caution must be exercised in setting fires on the prairie this time of year, but more especially in the vicinity of dwelling houses.

Gen. C. C. Clements, Washington City, one of the prominent parties in developing the Turtle mountain region, was in the city a day or two since and reports that the stories regarding gold and diamond discoveries in that region are all "bosh." There is a splendid show for coal—of a good quality—and the prospect so far is that the mines now being developed will prove the making of that country.

The Eighth ward is prominently temperance or total abstinence in belief, if not in practice. That is, they preach it, even though the residents do take their toddy "all on the quiet," A mass meeting of the element is called for Saturday evening, when resolutions will be passed calling upon Mayor Pillsbury to refuse to issue a saloon license for that territory.

Last evening Officer John Cronan arrested in Keefe's saloon, south Main street, a young man apparently twenty-three years of age, who gives his name as Otto Kinsinger, a discharged convict from Stillwater. His appearance answers to the description given by Mr. Weber, the meat market man burglarized on Thursday night, of the unmasked burglar who broke his drawer with the cleaver and abstracted all the money it contained.

The Minneapolis street Railway company is about to substitute for their card board tickets some vulcanized rubber tickets about the size and shape of an ordinary nickel. They are also to have placed in the cars a new patent arrangement whereby one can drop their fare in the conveyors along the side of the cars, from whence they will be carried into the box, thus obviating the necessity of crowding up to the front of a car.

MINNEAPOLIS PERSONALS.

Prof. Curtis has gone to Phildelphia.

Rev. William McGolrick, of Hastings is on a brief visit to the city.

W. W. Waterman left yesterday for the Turtle Mountain country.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miller, of Brainard, are visiting friends in the city.

W. H. Dunwoody, of Washburn, Crosby & Co., has returned from the south.

C. M. Foote returned yesterday from an extended trip through Kansas and Iowa.

J. B. F. Marsh, treasurer of Oberlin college, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

C. M. Palmer, of the *Northwestern Miller*, and his wife left last evening for Europe.

W. C. Montgomery. St. Cloud; Wm. White, Crookstown, and R. W. Burns, Yankton, were at the Clark house yesterday.

John W. Hamilton, Toronto, A. Nitteberg, Bozeman, M. T., and Wm. Riddell, Canada, were yesterday registered at the Bellevue house.

Bishop Foss and wife, Rev. J. F. Chaffee and daughter. Rev. R. Forbes and wife, are gone to attend the quadrennial conference at Philadelphia.

L. W. Smith, London, Eng.; Edward Barrington, Washington, D. C.; R. Royalston, Winnipeg; W. G. Hayden, Fargo, and C. R. Elliott, Aberdeen, were yesterday guests at the Nicollet.

THE SPORTS.

The Jap is expected in Minneapolis to wrestle the Winnipeg giant. It will be an exciting match and no hippodrome.

The members of the Minneapolis bicycle club ask that Mayor Pillsbury prohibit any wheelsmen from riding on the sidewalk.

The uniform of the Minneapolis Cricket club will be of a handsome pattern and white. The boys will be proud of their appearance on the field.

Ed. Duplessis, brother of the professor, and who is at the head of the Stillwater gymnasium, will participate in the Market hall athletic tournament to-morrow night.

The Minneapolis wheelsmen will hold a meeting to-morrow evening, when rules and regulations governing the operations and rules of the organization will be adopted.

Daniels, the Chicago champion skater, has been engaged for a brief season at the Minneapolis roller rink, on the evenings of the 29th and 30th, instants. His exhibition of feats on the rollers are said to be wonderful.

A series of outdoor athletic games will be given here this summer under the management of Prof. Duplessis, who will, after the exhibition at Market hall next Saturday evening, begin active work toward perfecting all details regarding the same. All runners, jumpers, walkers, or any athlete or person knowing of the same, or who is interested in promoting such sports, should commuicate with the professor at the gymnasium.

Milling Globelets.

The following items are culled from the colums of the *Northwestern Miller*, which is the highest authority:

Our St. Louis correspondent says: "The general situation of our milling industry this week is somewhat stronger, although far from satisfactory. Demand inactive, yet volume of business was fair. Prices ruled steady all the week until on the 18th, when an advance occurred on fancy and extra fancy. Otherwise matters are about in the same position as last week. Millers, as a rule, are quite distressed at the general blue outlook prevailing, but exhibit a high degree of tenacity by continuing to hope on for an improvement. The flour production last week was about the same as the preceding week, being 9,800 bbls. daily."

The additional dynamo-electric machine is in operation at the Pillsbury A mill. The machine is of the Weston patent, 225 light capacity. The lights are incandesent, of eighteen power each, and are used for nearly every purpose where small power lights are required. There are forty-five in the basement, and they flood that formerly dark place with light. Twenty horse power is required for the operation of the machine.

The affairs of the Union mill are in about the same condition that they were about a week ago, the arrival of Mr. Woodward from California being necessary before much can be done. He is expected home by Saturday. All the employes of the mill, including head miller McCartin, have been laid off until something definite is arrived at.

John Kelner, the well known head miller, has accepted a position with Kirk & Fender, and goes on the road for them. He left for St. Louis Wednesday, and will pay special attention to that part of the country.

The Phœnix mill was shut down on Wednesday week, and is undergoing a general repairing. It will probably be started up again Monday.

The engine of the Pillsbury A mill has thus far been run without the compound cylinder, but the cylinder is now expected every day.

Agent de la Barre informs us that the improvements to the West side water power will be commenced sometime next month.

The St. Anthony and Dakota mills were shut down Saturday night.

The Cataract mill was shut down Saturday night for the week.

Civil Service Reform.

Postmaster Laraway has been notified from Washington to place on file all applications for appointments in the postal service at Minneapolis and to arrange for a civil service examination to be superintended by Commissioner John M. Gregory on the 10th of June. The postmaster is supplied with blank forms and printed instructions to applicants. Those who pass the examination will be given places. Mr. Laraway states, when vacancies occur, but he does not regard it probable that any changes will soon be made in his office. He said to the GLOBE reporter to-day:

"I think I have an exceptionally efficient corps of employes at present. The first year of my office I was seriously handicapped. The government did not allow me sufficient money for clerk hire to employ and retain competent and efficient people. I did secure good clerks but they could not afford to remain with me, for instance the Security bank employed one of the best; Fuller & Simpson hired one away, and so on. Fortunately I can now pay a man what he is worth, and unless some of my present force tender resignations it is not likely many changes will be made. When from dereliction or other cause one is removed, or when one resigns, I shall be obliged under the new civil service law to draw from the list of accepted candidates instead of using my own discretion or consulting my own pleasure as heretofore. Nevertheless I am not displeased as it removes all responsibility in this particular.

Masked Marauders.

At an early hour yesterday mornng three burglars entered the meat market of Eisman & Weber, at 705 Sixth avenue north, and secured $180. Mr. Eisman slept in a room back of the shop and had a light burning, and hearing the noise he thought it was made by his partner, Mr. Weber, who is in the habit of coming to the shop at an early hour every morning to awake Mr. Eisman for a trip to the slaughter house. On calling "who's there?" Mr. Eisman was immediately confronted with a brace of ugly-looking revolvers in the hands of a tall, slim man wearing a felt hat, and masked to conceal his identity. Eisman attempted to reach for his own weapon, but the desperado was too quick for him, and with the aid of another masked burglar, the butcher was thrown upon the bed, gagged, and his hands bound behind his back. The criminals then searched for money and succeeded in finding $126 in a trunk which they broke into splinters While this was going on another burglar was in the meat shop, where he found a few dollars in the drawer which he broke open with the cleaver. After securing the booty a hurried parley was held as to what they would do with their victim, and they decided to let him lie in the position they had placed him. The rascals have not yet been apprehended, in spite of a thorough search made for them yesterday by the detectives and other police officers.

The Coopers' Strike.

It looks much as though we were to have a formidable strike by the coopers, embracing about 300 journeymen. The strike was brought about by a reduction in prices. The Hall & Dann barrel company, which is the largest in the city, made a reduction of one and a half cents on each barrel. Dand, Son & Co., the Minneapolis Barrel Co., and A. Baum followed, and about half the employes have gone out on a strike. They claim that it is impossible to live off the wages which the cut rates would afford, and the balance of the workmen are expected to go out to-day.

An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Keator, editor of Fort Wayne, Ind., *Gazette* writes: "For the past five years have constantly used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most sever character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in the same high terms. Having been cured by it of eyery cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call ae Bethune & Lambie's Drug Store and get a *free* trial bottle. Large size $1.00.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

PERSONAL TAX CASES.

[Before Lochren and Koon.]

In the cases of the state against the following persons, judgment was ordered for plaintiff:

A. A. Page, Elias Moses, Amasa Crafts, J. C. Sidle, R. J. Baldwin, Hawkins Bros. & Johnson, Geo. Crosby, A. F. Hather, Wm. McCrory.

Judgment was ordered for the defendants in cases of the state against the following:

Samuel F. Ferguson, J. K. Sidle, George Jonnin and the Norwegian Danish Evangelical Lutheran seminary, William McCrary.

State vs. William Flannigan; dismissed.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Young.]

Henry W. Gibson vs. E. M. Wilson; plaintiff allowed to serve amended complaint within 20 days.

NEW CASES AND PAPERS FILED.

Samuel B. Demarest vs. Phebe A. Demerest; complaint, affidavit and order for publication filed.

Jacob B. Gazett vs. Nathaniel Movers et al.; transcript of judgment filed.

Hobart & Hobart vs. Berthier Herrick; judgment roll filed.

E. J. Cutts vs. James B. Nelson; Judgment filed.

Cole & Newell vs. R. M. Aitken et al.: same.

Christopher Hanson vs. J. H. Marlette; complaint filed.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge Ueland.]

Estate of Albert Hammerling, deceased; letters issued to Ralph Rees; order limiting time to pay debts made,

Estate of Stewart Wightman, deceased; inventony filed and allowed.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Maloney.]

Patrick O'Brien, James Cummings, E. Jones and Josephine Williams, drunkenness. Committed ten days each.

O. W. Chalmer, fast driving on suspension bridge; paid a fine in $3.50.

John Schone, malicious injury to property, continued until this morning; defendant allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Herman Holhofe, larceny of chickens from John Moran; continued until April 29 in $50 bonds.

William Sheeban, obstructing streets; sentence suspended.

May Wood and Sadie Parker; keeping houses of ill-fame; paid fines in $50 and costs each.

May Myers, Blanche Hunt, Bell Foster and Nellie Lewis, occupying apartments in houses of ill-fame: paid fines in $12.50 each.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands and all Skin Eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded; 25 cents per box. For sale by Lambie & Bethune.

LEGISLATION.

The Naval Appropriation Bill in the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Kasson and Cox Have a Wordy Wrangle, and Hewitt Strikes at Secretary Chandler.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill Likely to Come to Grief in the Senate, Recommittal Being Wanted.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the attorney general requestiong that immediate provision be made by joint resolution of congress for the pyament of jurors and witnesses for the United States courts. The sum recommended is $60,000. The attorney general states, the courts are in session all over the country and there is no money to pay jurors or witnesses.

The following petitions were presented and referred:

By Mr. Frye, from the governor, executive council, secretary of state, and other citizens of Maine, praying that congress appropriate money in aid of the worlds exposition at New Orleans. In presenting the petition, Senator Frye remarked, that Maine was as far from Louisiana, as one could reach within the limits of the United States, and he was very glad that his state took so much interest in the New Orleans exposition. He sincerely hoped that a suitable appropriation for the exposition would be made by congress.

Senator Miller, California, from the chamber of commerce, San Francisco, representing the helpless condition of the harbor of that city, and urging its early completion.

The following favorable report from committees:

By Senator Hoar, from the committee on library, a joint resolution providing that the two houses attend the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Chief Justice Marshall, on Saturday, May 10, and appropriating $1,500 to defray the expenses on that occasion.

Senator Plat, from the committee on territories, to provide for the admission of Tacoma, as a state into the Union.

Senator Hill, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, approved for deposit in the treasury, of the receipts of the money order system and of the expenses out of the appropriations.

Senator Frye, from the committee on commerce, the house bill, to constitute a bureau on navigation in the treasury department. This is to take the place of the senate bill of like import, which, on motion of Senator Frye, was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Jackson, from the committee on pensions, to amend the pension laws relating to attorneys fees.

Bills reported were placed on the callendar, and a joint resolution relating to the Marshall memorial was passed. A bill was passed for the disposal of abondoned military reservation because useless, that he place it in charge of the secretary of the interior, who shall have it surveyed and sub divided, appraised and sold.

A bill amending the revised statutes relating to trespassers on Indian lands passed. It adds imprisonment to the fine already provided for.

The chair laid before the senate unfinished business, being the bill to provide a bureau of animal industry and suppress cattle diseases.

Senator McPherson thought the bill defective, and moved its recommittal.

Senator Morgan said the bill provided for a number of inspectors who would be interested in keeping alive the impression that disease existed among the cattle of the country. The continuance of the office depended on the fact, or the supposed fact, that such disease existed. The commissioner on agriculture should not be given power by which he might go into any state and slaughter animals without the consent of the owners. The owner of the property should have an opportunity to be heard, and the bill should provide for such a right.

While Senator Plunb's attention was diverted, the question was put to recommit, and chair, upon a *viva vocie* vote, got so far as tounnounce that the "ayes seem to have it," when Senator Plumb rose to speak. The chair said the only thing in the order was, as to whether there should be a division of the senate.

On the suggestion of Senator Hoar, however the matter was treated as though the question had not been put.

Senator Plumb then addressed the senate in reply to the objections made to the bill and his opposition to the motion to recommit. A recommittal he said would be a destruction to the bill and an indication that the senate did not want to pass any bill on this subject of the cattle disease at this session. All the stock growing association's had passed resolutions favoring the bill, and every intelligent stock grower favored it. In regard to the constitutional question, Senator Plumb said when one state attempted to keep out cattle from another state the supreme court decided it had no constitutional power to do so, and to assert now that the United States had no right under the constitution to regulate this inter-state commerce in cattle, would be to assert that power vested nowhere. Replying to the charge that the agricultural department had been instrumental in spreading the reports of cattle diseaseases, Plumb said the news carried, not primarily by the agricultural department, but by newspapers, and to attempt to pass it over by not mentioning or discussing it, would be the worst thing that could happen to us. The sooner known and dealt with the better. The people did not wait in these days for information to be conveyed officially, and even if they did, an official declaration to the effect that no contagious disease existed among the cattle of this country, would be a parallel for the pope's bull against the comet. As to McPherson's criticism, that there was no pleuro pneumonia in the country, Plumb pointed to the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, admitting its existence.

Senator McPherson inquired if Senator Plumb was aware that any cattle disease existed in New Jersey to-day.

Senator Plumb said he did not know that it did not exist.

Senator McPherson said the speech of the senator from Kansas, (Plumb) was just of the character of one needed by the government of Great Britain, to keep every head of American cattle out of the ports of that country.

Senator Plumb said several years before, when this question came up here, the British government had issued an order prohibiting the importation of American cattle beyond the seaport at which it might arrive.

Senator McPherson said, that the British statesman doubtless thought it desirable, in behalf of their own cattle raising interests, but the total exclusion of American meats from foreign countries would have the most serious effect upon the enormous cattle interests of this country.

Senator Plumb understood the senator from New Jersey was interested, practically, only in one phase of the question, the abattoir branch, and thought he might not attach sufficient importance to the cattle raising interests, which, Plumb said, were unanimously in favor of this legislation.

Senator McPherson inquired what the senator meant?

Senator Plumb said he understood the senator to have said that he was interested in stock

Senator McPherson replied he was not interested in any aspect of the case, except as a cattle grower. His occupation was a farmer and he grew a few cattle. He had no other interest in the matter, but if he had been interested it would not have changed his mind as to the proper measure of legislation.

Senator Plumb had no intention to impute in any case an unworthy motive to the senator.

Senator Coke said the great interest of his state had been assaulted and libeled, and its value in consequence depreciated by officials of the United States. The bulk of the testimony before the senate went to show that no pleuro-pneumonia was in the country. One gentleman had told him he had advanced $500,000 on cattle, and if this bill passed he would lose half of it. The cattle interests are suffering, and it would suffer from this constant agitation. Where, he asked, was pleuro-pneumonia? Agitation could not locate it, except in the agricultural report. If there was testimony of contagious disease among Texas cattle he would only be interested to get passed the oest bill he could. As there was no such evidence he must oppose the bill. Between one-seventh and one-sixth of the cattle of the United States were in Texas, and the treasury cattle commission had recommended these cattle to be quarantined from March to November, the only time they were fit for market. This would make a great difference in the price of beef, and consumers would be largely out of pocket by it.

Senator Jones, Florada, took the floor, but gave way to a motion for the senate to go into executive session. After a few minutes in executive session, the doors reopened and the senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The senate bill was passed for the relief of T. G. Schwatka, Oregon.

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of war to lease to the board of fish commissioners, Michigan, certain strip of land adjacent to the Sault Ste Marie. Carried.

The following reports were submitted:

By Mr. Tucker, from the committee on judicary to define and punish the counterfeiting of notes, bonds or other securities of foreign governments. Placed on house calendar. Also, adversely, to compel the residents of one state to attend as witnesses in the courts of another state. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Maybury, by the same committee, an adverse report on womans' suffrage, a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Reed presented the minority report, and both were placed on the house calendar.

By Mr. Seymour, from the committee on commerce, to authorize the erection of bridges across the Mississippi at Rock Island and the falls of St. Anthony, and across the Missouri in Douglas county, Nebraska.

By Mr. Glassecock, from the same committee, for establishing Tacoma, and Seattle, W. T., as ports of delivery. To the committee of the whole.

By Mr. Lamb, from the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the president to enforce the claim of J. E. Wheelock, against the Venezulan government. Placed on the house calendar.

By Mr. Hill, from same committee, authorizing the president to appoint a commission to attend the international prison congress. To the committee of the whole.

By Mr. Alexander, from the committee on territories, to reorganize the logislature of Utah territory. Pleaced on the house calendar.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Converse in the chair, for consideration of the senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

No opposition to recommendation of non-concurrence was made until the amendment appropriating $400,000 to complete the ordnance outfit of new cruisers was reached, when Mr. Blackburn moved concurrence. He would vote, he said, for non-concurrence in all senate amendments except this one. This amendment had been put on in the senate on motion of a senator from his own state. The government had begun the construction of four vessels, costing $3,000,000, and the amendment simply proposed to provide an armament to put on these ships. He had not voted for the construction of these vessels, he had not favored it, but with $3,000,000 invested already, he was not willing to go before the county, refusing to appropriate $400,000 to make these ships efficient.

Mr. Hewett, of New York, supported the motion.

Mr. Blount trusted the majority would not strike this unusual blow at the committee on appropriations, notwithstanding the taunts that has come from the other side in regard to the matter of the expenditures of the country from one end to the other. He was as willing to trust the distinguished gentleman now in charge of the matter as any other now in the country. [Applause.] Mr. Blackburn's motion agreed to by 114 to 92.

Mr. Randall gave notice that he would demand the yeas and nays in the house.

Mr. O'Neil, Pennsylvania, would concur in the amendment for additional cruisers, with the amendment providing at least three vessels to be constructed in the United States navy yards. He criticized severely the action of the secretary of the navy in closing the Long Island navy yard, on the recommendation of the committee which had dared to report that it would cost $50,000,000 to complete it. The men who made that report had never examined the subject, but were determined to follow out the dictates of the secretary of the navy.

Mr. Gibson expressed his willingness to vote for just and fair appropriation of the money of the people, that they might have a navy to represent their interests on the high seas.

Mr. Bland.—"If you had a navy what would you do with it?"

"Put it on seas," replied Gibson.

"And let it rot," suggested Bland.

"Oh, we will have many an excursion," interrupted Henley.

Mr. Gibson.—"I have heard no argument used against the building of a navy, except that it might interfere with the election of some gentleman in a congressional district, who has said, the country does not need a navy, not one solitary man. It is the begging the question to say we need no navy because we are not in war."

Mr. Bland.—"What would you do with navy to-day if you had it?"

Mr. Gibson.—We would give our business men confidence to go out into the world and establish trade, and with a navy we would unlock the labor of this country, and men engaged in bulling and bearing the markets would not be able to do so. We have no trade, and if we follow your lead, we never will have a trade. And now it is, because I desire to see American Commerce revived, because I desire to see our interests have some protection, that I am anxious to build up the navy, and if the country has no honest men who can be entrusted with the building of the navy, we had better lower our flag and seek the protection of some honest country.

Mr. Tillman opposed the pending amendment, because he could demonstrate, if he had time, that it was a stupendous fraud for buying the next presidential election, and it was to be done under the pretense of being the laborers friend.

Mr. Kasson said, the true reason of the Democratic opposition to the binding of the navy has been shown to-day to be a fear of the secretary of the navy. He challenged investigation into the most minute acts of Chandlers' administration. If the Democratic party took the ground that no starving laboring man should have employment in the government service, for fear he should vote against it, let it do so, and go before the country. The election was to take place in in November, and an amendment might be adopted, that no contract should be made unthe 1st of January 1885, or until the 4th of next March. Kasson concluded by saying, the country had passed beyond the days of boss rule. The sentiment of the country, except in Ohio, which still went for the spoils, was for the prosecution of the principles of civil service reform.

A colloquy then ensued between Kasson and Cox as to the Jay Hubbell assessment circulars, which partook of a somewhat personal character, but had litte to do with the question directly under discussion.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, said he was not willing to trust the expenditure of this money to the present secretary of the navy. He knew him as an able, astute politician, and he believed that in the expenditure of public money he was an honest man, and yet the country had some experience what he would do when placed in a position of great necessity.

Mr. Hiscock inquired to what his colleague referred?

Mr. Hewitt replied, that under the naval law of 1883, the secretary of the navy was directed to dispose of certain ships and ordnance stores, no longer required for public use, and to pay the proceeds of those sales into the treasury of the United States. Under that number of vessels, which were sold in September last, and produced something like $500,000. When pending bill was originally before the house, he, Hewitt, went to the treasury department to find out whether the money had reached there. It was payable to the secretary, within thirty days after the sale of the material, and yet up to three weeks ago, it had not reached treasury. Now he made no charge whatever of any improper use of that money, he did not believe the secretary of the navy would appropriate a dollar of it, but when he left that money in the hands of some subordinate in New York or Boston, he neglected his duty. He had found that $50,000 had been received from the purchasing agent in New York on an open check, and the secretary of the treasury was unable to say from what account it came, except that it was to the credit of the navy department. He would no trust a public officer who did not see that the money which came into his custody was properly placed in the treasury, the law required. There was no obligation on the part of the secretary to turn in money before the election, except the obligation of the law with which he had not complied three weeks ago.

Mr. Calkins defended the secretary of the navy, and Mr. Cannon quoted from the annual report of the secretary of the navy to show that all the money received from the sale of old material had been placed on deposit with the treasurer of the United States, subject to check by the secretary of the navy, as the expenses connected with the sale were to be paid out of the proceeds. Mr. Calkins sent to the clerk's desk, and had read a telegram from the secretary of the navy, stating that the proceeds of the sale had been immediately deposited in the treasury, and there remained. The reading of the telegram was received with applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Cannon, continuing, thanked God that he was not so organized, he was compelled at all times, in season and out of season, to distrust every public officer or every private citizen. He thanked God he did not belong to a party that was put in such a strait that its principal leader, or leaders, were compelled for the purpose of making a party success, to insinuate on false premises against the honesty and honor of public officials.

M. Hewitt repeated his statement, that in his inquiry at the treasury department, he had been informed the money had not been paid into the treasury, and when investigation was made, it would be found, though the money might be in the custody of the treasurer, it was not "carried into the treasury" as the law required.

Mr. Cannon said, the gentleman from New York had gone for malfeasance, and had sceeeded in showing, not only his ill will, but his ignorance of the public reports of the department.

Mr. O'Neill's motion was lost and the remainder of the amendments non concurred in. The committee rose and the house agreed to its report. The vote on concurrence in the ordnance amendment, being yeas 136, nays 106.

Mr. Kasson withdrew his point of order, which had sent the postoffice appropriation bill and senate amendments to the committee of the whole, and the house proceeding to their consideration, the amendments were non concurred in.

The house then took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session is for debate on tariff bill.

A revision of the vote in the house on the ordnance amendment to the naval bill shows it stood, yeas 127, nays 106. The following Democrats voted in the affirmative:

Aiken,	Hill,	Rosecrans,
Beach,	Hurd,	Singleton,
Blackburne,	King,	Slocum,
Breckinridge,	Lanham,	Stewart, Tex,
Campbell, N Y,	Maybury,	Sumner, Cal,
Dorgan,	Milis,	Talbott,
Dorsheimer,	Morse,	Thompson,
Evans,	Murphy,	Tucker,
Finerty,	Oates,	Van Eaton,
Gibson,	O'Neil,	Wilson, W Va,
Greenleaf,	Potter,	Winans, Wis,
Herbert,	Robinson, N Y,	Wood,
Hewitt, N Y,	Rogers, N Y,	Worthington.

At the evening session of the house Mr. Cosgrave occupied the chair. Speeches in favor of the Morrison bill were made by Halsell and Wolford, and in opposition by Pettibone and Rowell. Adjourned.

The Largest of Tanneries Burned.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—The American Oak Leather tannery, occupying the square, bounded by Kenner street, McLean avenue, Dalton and Florence streets, was burned at an early hour this morning, excepting the Japaning department which was saved. There were 45,000 hides in the factory. The loss will reach $400,000; insurance $300,000. Portions of the tannery were burned a year ago. Four hundred people are thrown out of work. So far the efforts to obtain a list of the insurance is fruitless. Members of the firm refused to give details. It is ascertained from other sources that the insurance is placed in local companies and in companies represented here. The fire originated in the drying room, and was discovered by the watchman lighting a fire under the boilers about 2 oc'lock this morning. The spread of the flames was rapid and the spectacle was one of remarkable brilliancy, the great building seemed to be all aflame at once. There were many narrow escapes from falling walls, but no injuries are reported. The building is the largest of the kind in the world. The capital stock is a million. J. E. Morey is president, S. M. Lamont, vice president; August Fogel, secretary and treasurer. There is no question of the ability of the company to repair its losses and proceed with the business.

The Cuban Insurrection.

HAVANA, April 24.—The troops are still unable to catch Aguero. The authorities continue to maintain silence, thereby exasperating the public into the belief that the worst may happen. Many disbelieve that Duran was killed. The insurrection, according to reliable information is, that the Aguero party has divided into three sections, thereby disconcerting the troops. Aguero is supposed to be staying in the Seapala swamps. It is rumored he was again offered a sum to leave the island.

Death of Isaac N. Arnold.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Isaac N. Arnold died at his residence in this city this afternoon. He was a prominent member of the Illinois bar, represented the Second Illinois district in congress in 1861, and was for many years the intimate friend of Abraham Linboln. He wrote the life of Benedict Arnold and other books, and finally became so much engrossed by his literary labors, as to seriously injure his health. He was born at Hartwick, New York in 1815.

The Age of Statesmanship.

Washington Letter.

It is a little singular that so many of our public men are so near of an age. Blaine was born in 1830, Allison in 1829, Windom in 1827. Garfield was younger than any of them having been born in 1831. Sam Randall was born in 1828. Senator Edmunds was born in the same year. Conkling came into this unworthy world in the same year too. Allison, Windom and Randall are not gray, but Edmunds looks like a man of seventy. He is bald-headed, his beard and what is left of his hair are white, he has the dyspepsia and he is stooped and permanently old in every way. Conkling was also born in 1828. Logan has never told his age and gets so angry when any one talks about it. He cannot be far from sixty. Sam Cox was born in 1824. Grant was born in 1822. Now come two great names. Don Cameron was born in 1833, and John Mitchell (they are the senators from Pennsylvania) was born in 1838. What a happy day that was for Pennsylvania. Mr. Arthur's age is not far from the other statesmen I have mentioned, except Mr. Mitchell who is still a very young man as you will see by the figures—the only way of testing it.

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Are your Kidneys disordered? "Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease? "Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard