

INDEMNITY FROM SPAIN.

A RESOLUTION FROM THE SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

The President authorized "to Take Such Measures as He May Deem Necessary" to Obtain Indemnity From the Spanish Government for Imprisonment of Two Americans—An Intimation That Force Should be Used if Necessary.

Washington, July 7.—The senate committee on foreign relations today, through Senator Lodge, reported a resolution authorizing the president "to take such measures as he may deem necessary to obtain indemnity from the Spanish government for the wrongs and injuries suffered by August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu, two naturalized American citizens, by reason of their wrongful arrest by Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba in the year 1895."

The resolution further authorizes the president "to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary." The resolution is based upon the disclosures made in correspondence forwarded to the senate by the president last April in which it is made to appear, according to the preamble of the resolution reported today by Senator Lodge, that "all the diplomatic efforts of the government of the United States exerted for an amicable adjustment and payment of a just indemnity have proved entirely unavailing."

The resolution reported today is considered by the members of the committee an important step and is construed as another intimation from the committee that force should, if necessary, be used in protecting Americans in Cuba. In presenting the resolution, Senator Lodge submitted a written report, from which it appears that Bolten is a native of Sweden, and Richelieu of France, though both are naturalized Americans. They are sailors and had drifted to Port au Prince, Hayti, from New York. Armed with passports as Americans, on February 5, 1895, they set out in a small open boat belonging to Bolten to fish for green turtle, intending to drift to Cape Haitien. They were driven by stress of weather to the Cuban coast. From this point the report proceeds:

"Temporary landings were effected at one or two points and finally, almost destitute of food and water and after drifting for several days, they reached Santiago de Cuba. The testimony discloses that they, at the point produced their papers for inspection to the captain of the port, explained their distress and asked to be directed to the United States consul. Notwithstanding these admitted facts, they were seized by the military authorities on February 23rd, and thrown into a prison from which they were not released until May 3rd following. During this imprisonment both men were kept in close confinement most of the time and both suffered great injury to health. Bolten contracted yellow fever."

The committee expresses the opinion that the seizure of the men is in violation of articles 17 and 18 of the Spanish-American treaty of 1795 and that the military proceedings against them violated the protocol of 1871, in view of the fact that upon their apprehension a most rigid search failed to disclose upon them arms, papers, or other evidence of unlawful intent.

"Bolten and Richelieu," the report concludes, "have each asked for an indemnity of \$10,000 from the Spanish government. A settlement of the claim has been urged upon Spain through the proper diplomatic channels of our government. This effort has been practically unavailing, and the Spanish government has distinctly declined to discuss any further the present claims, considering the incident to be definitely ended." In view of the above, the committee is of the opinion that it is the manifest duty of the United States to take such prompt measures as shall be adequate to obtain an indemnity for all wrongs and injuries suffered by the two American sailors."

A Street Car Plunges Into a River.

Bay City, Mich., July 7.—An interurban electric car, bound for Saginaw from this city, crashed through the open draw of the high iron bridge two miles south of this city at 11 o'clock today and the seven passengers were carried down into the river. A woman and three children from this city were drowned. The three other passengers were men. The latter were seriously injured but all recovered except one. The exact cause of the accident is yet unknown; but it is believed that the motorman was racing with an F. & P. M. train, which is a competitor for the suburban traffic, and could not stop the car after the bridge had begun to swing. P. P. Knap, a traveling man from Geneva, Ohio, was so badly injured that he cannot recover, and he was brought to this city and taken to St. Mary's hospital.

Assistant Cashier Hoffman Acquitted.

Baltimore, July 7.—The jury in the United States court today acquitted Edward Hoffman on three indictments charging him with making false entries and with misappropriating the funds of the Peoples National Bank of Hagerstown. On the fourth indictment, charging him with a false entry of a \$12,000 check, the jury disagreed. Hoffman will give bond to appear for trial on the remaining indictment, and the case will go over until the October term. The bill will be returned to \$2,000, and it is doubtful whether the case will ever come up again. The amount of the alleged misappropriation was \$16,000, all of which was lost in speculating in bonds. It was drawn from the bank last August and September in over drafts, of which Mr. Hoffman claimed he was not aware at the time and which Hoffman was assistant cashier in the bank.

Another Arrest Made.

New York, July 7.—The secret service officers made another arrest today in the "Rice" counterfeiting case. The prisoner is William H. Bohn, son of Herma Bohn, who was arrested last night. Young Bohn is employed in his father's lithographic shop. He is thought to have helped his father to make the plates. Young Bohn waived examination and was held in \$3,000 bail for the grand jury.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Both Sides Confident—The Advantage With the Miners—The Baltimore and Ohio Confiscating Government Coal.

Pittsburg, July 7.—Forty-eight hours after the inauguration of the great coal miners' strike, a comparison of statements from both sides shows favorable results for the diggers. There seems no question that the workmen have scored a decided advantage in this district, and it is believed that as the Pittsburg district goes, so goes the country. Conservative estimates place the number of miners now striking in this district from 15,000 to 18,000 men, an increase of about 5,000 over yesterday's record. This leaves but from 3,000 to 5,000 men still working. The key to the entire situation from present appearances lies in the success or defeat of the strikers in securing the co-operation of the men now working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. Without these men, the strike can hardly succeed, because they will be able, in a measure, to supply the demand long enough to tide over the present embarrassment.

Patrick Dolan, president of the Pittsburg district miners, is confident that before the present week closes, he will have succeeded in getting all of these men to join the ranks of the strikers and when this result is effected, the battle will be practically won.

The operators are just as confident of success as the miners are and today issued a statement claiming a large accession of men in different parts of the district and a heavier shipping list than usual. One thing slightly in favor of the operators is the freeing of navigation on the Monongahela river, which went into effect today. Ten million bushels of coal which have been stocked in the mines above here awaiting this event will be brought to this harbor at once and be available for the present demand.

Notwithstanding the advantages claimed for the operators, the consensus of opinion appears to be in favor of the miners, inasmuch as the operators can only hope for temporary relief with their present facilities, and the miners' officials seem to be in a fair way to effectually cripple even these, by constantly adding to their number from the ranks of those remaining at work. Leading operators in the district admit that the miners have succeeded in getting more men to strike than they expected, but say they are not worrying over the outlook and that the strike will last a few weeks. None of them are pressed for coal and have offers from operators whose miners have not joined in the movement to hold them out. Excess coal is being mined in West Virginia, and plenty of coal, and is now trying to lease cars to take it to the market. Pittsburg operators whose mines are idle have received for their individual cars. One operator sent 100 cars to West Virginia yesterday. The strike has already benefited the West Virginia operators and if continued a few weeks they will be enabled to dispose of a large quantity of coal at good prices.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, acting under its legal right to confiscate a large number of cars of coal which had been shipped by Henry Hochheim, to the United States engineer for Davis island and the coal is being needed by the government and also by the railroad company. The United States engineer for Davis island, and the coal is being needed by the government and also by the railroad company. The United States engineer for Davis island, and the coal is being needed by the government and also by the railroad company. The United States engineer for Davis island, and the coal is being needed by the government and also by the railroad company.

CONFERENCE ON THE TARIFF.

The Committees of the Two Houses to Get to Work—Prediction of Early Settlement of Differences Between the Two Houses.

Washington, July 7.—The first meeting of the conference on the tariff bill will be held tomorrow as soon after the representatives of the house are named as possible for them to assemble. This and subsequent meetings are expected to be held in the room of the senate committee on finance, and the meetings after the first formal gathering tomorrow will be as nearly continuous as the physical endurance of the members of the conference will permit.

The minority in the house will make no opposition to the republican programme of sending the tariff bill to conference at once. Both the democrats and populists see that nothing can be gained by the interposition of factious opposition. No definite arrangement has yet been made as to the time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back from conference, but little difficulty is anticipated on this point.

As to the length of the conference, there is a difference of opinion among the house conferees. Chairman Dingley, speaking at the conference on the McKinley bill, said it lasted two weeks and that there were not as vital points of difference between the two houses then as now. General Dingley, on the other hand, predicts that the bill will be a law by Saturday if the bill goes into conference tomorrow. The rumor about today to the effect that the house managers had agreed to accept the bill as it passed the senate and thus avoid all possible delays, is pronounced absolutely without foundation. After the bill has been in conference twenty-four hours and the republicans have had an opportunity to go over the heated differences and assess the temper of each side with regard to the main points in controversy it will be much easier to promulgate the time which will be required to reach a full agreement. Probably the most difficult problem the conferees will have to solve will be the sugar schedule. The house conferees will make a strong stand for the house schedule, which they claim has been received with approval by the republicans and the republican press of the country generally. On the subject of hides the house conferees are disposed to yield, but not to the full extent of the duty imposed by the senate. The senate fixes the duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Some of the members of the house talk of a compromise at 15 per cent. A compromise on wool ties also appears probable.

The republican representatives of the senate in the conference express the opinion that the conference will be very brief. "We ought to conclude the conference in four or five days," said Senator Aldrich, and he is expected to adjourn by the 15th of the month.

How's This.

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THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

THE SENATE PASSES IT BY A VOTE OF 38 TO 28.

Chief Amendments Made to the House Bill. The Bill Goes Back to the House With 874 Amendments—Senator Butler's Excuse for Not Voting Against the Bill—The Cuban Matter Before the Senate. House Adjourns Rather Than Take Up the Cuban Resolution.

SENATE.

Washington, July 7.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28, the tariff bill was passed in the senate shortly before 5 o'clock today. The culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and galleries of the senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and many members of the house of representatives were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries was those reserved for foreign representatives, was occupied.

The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels. By 4 o'clock the senators began manifesting their impatience by calls of "vote," "vote," and soon thereafter, the last amendment was disposed of and the final vote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then at 4:55 o'clock the vice president arose and announced the passage of the bill—yeas, 38; nays, 28. There was no demonstration, but a few scattered handclaps were given as the crowd dispersed.

The vote in detail, was as follows: Yeas—Senators Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, DeLoe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—38.

Nays—Senators Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Hendricks, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Reacher, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White—28.

The following pairs were announced: The first named would have voted for the bill and the last named against it. Aldrich and Murphy; Chandler and McLaurin; Frye and Gorman; Gear and Smith; Hansbrough and Daniel; Hoar and Harris; of Tennessee; Thurston and Tillman; Wolcott and George.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by thirty-five republicans, two silver republicans and one democrat. The negative vote was cast by twenty-five democrats, two populists and one silver republican. Eight republicans were paired for the bill and eight democrats against it.

The senators present and not voting were: Populists, five, viz: Senators Allen, Butler, Heifield, Kyle and Stewart; republicans, two, viz: Teller and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill, a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and White, were named as conferees on the part of the senate. The tariff debate begun on May 25th, on which day Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the finance committee, made the opening statement on the bill. The actual consideration of the bill began the next day, May 26th, when schedule A, relating to chemicals, was taken up. The debate has been continuous since then, covering six weeks and one day. It has been notable in some respects, although it lacked many of the dramatic and dramatic features marking past debates. From the outset the advocates of the bill refrained from set speeches, and the discussion was narrowed to a consideration of rates and schedules, rather than general principles.

The bill goes back to the house re-enacts the anti-trust section of the Wilson act, while the reciprocity and retaliatory provisions are substitutes for those of the house. One of the most important new provisions added by the senate is that placing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures and certificates of stock. Aside from these more important changes, the bill as it goes back to the house has 874 amendments, of various degrees of importance, which must be reconciled between the two branches of congress.

Senator Pettus, of Alabama, moved an amendment to make the tariff bill go into effect "on and after its passage."

Senator Allison accepted this amendment, saying that he did so in order to throw the question of when the bill should go into effect into conference. A number of amendments were offered, none of which was adopted, when the monotony with this proceeding was broken by Senator Teller, who took the floor to state his attitude on the bill. He had intended, he said, to address the senate at some length respecting the bill, but he had concluded that it was best to allow the measure to go into conference and discuss it during the conference. He considered it the worst tariff bill ever passed.

"When I walked out of the St. Louis convention," proceeded Senator Teller, "I intended to walk out of the republican party, but I stated that I was a protectionist still." Notwithstanding this, the senator said, he and his associates were treated as though they were active opponents of the protective policy. He reiterated that the republican leaders ought to be secured their votes for the honest and legitimate tariff bill, but they seemed to prefer to listen to the voice of syndicates and trusts.

Senator Butler, populist, of North Carolina, followed with an announcement that he would refrain from voting as he believed the tariff question

was being used as a "political foot ball" by the two old parties.

Senator Stewart secured a yeas and nay vote on an amendment changing the rate on cyanide of potassium to 12 1/2 per cent. ad valorem and, to the surprise and surprise of the members, prevailed—24 to 32. Senators Carter and Shoup, republicans, and the silver republicans and populists voting for the amendment.

It was arranged that the bill as passed should be printed with the sections and paragraphs renumbered. Senator Hale gave notice that he would call up the deficiency appropriation bill tomorrow and by general consent it was agreed to suspend the 11 o'clock sessions and go back to 12 o'clock as the hour of meeting.

In the meantime, Senator Harris, of Kansas, attempted to have the Pacific railroad bill referred to the committee. He asked consent that the resolution heretofore offered by him be taken up tomorrow.

Senator Gear, of Iowa, chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, objected. Senator Morgan thereupon declared that unless congress acted on the \$35,000,000 would be thrown away and he would tomorrow call attention to the serious status of affairs.

A renewal of attention to Spanish-Cuban affairs was promised in a report made by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, from the committee on foreign affairs. It recites wrongs and injuries inflicted on August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu, at Santiago de Cuba, in 1895, the unavailing demands of the United States government on Spain for indemnity and then empowers the president "to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain the indemnity from the Spanish government for the wrongs and injuries, etc., and to secure this end he is authorized and requested to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary."

Senator Lodge gave notice that he would call up the resolution immediately after the tariff bill was disposed of.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house met today at noon after the recess taken on Monday in anticipation of the possibility that the senate might have passed the tariff bill by today. Mr. Pitney, republican, of New Jersey, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a seawall at the Sandy Hook proving ground. He explained the urgent necessity of the appropriation, but Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kansas, demanded the regular order, which was equivalent to an objection.

An amusing incident followed. Mr. McMillin, democrat, of Tennessee, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked, inasmuch as Monday under the rules was one of the days on which the speaker could entertain a motion to suspend the rules and as this was a continuation of Monday's session, whether it was an in order to move a suspension of the rules.

The speaker replied that he thought it was. "Then I move to suspend the rules and pass the senate Cuban bill," resolution," cried Mr. McMillin, waving his hand. The speaker, Mr. Dingley, turned to Mr. Dingley and announced that the chair recognized the gentleman from Maine. Mr. Dingley immediately moved an adjournment. The democrats howled with delight.

"I thought the chair had recognized me," said Mr. McMillin.

The chair recognized the gentleman from Maine and he moved to adjourn," replied the speaker blandly.

"I thought the gentleman from Maine had been moved to move an adjournment," continued Mr. McMillin, who then appealed to Mr. Dingley not to insist upon his motion. Mr. Dingley declined to withdraw it and the vote on his motion was taken by yeas and nays on the demand of Mr. McMillin who said he desired to place the enemies of Cuba on record. The motion was carried—134 to 104, and at 12:40 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned until tomorrow.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Cumberland County School Matters—Firemen Preparing for the Convention.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Fayetteville, N. C., July 7.

The joint board of officials—composed of the board of education, the register of deeds and clerk of the superior court—met on Monday and appointed their school committees for the different districts (townships) forming them, generally, of three white and two colored men. The committee for this township is composed of Captain A. B. Williams, Messrs. J. A. Oates and A. J. Deal, white; and Richard McNeill and Adam McAllister, colored.

The county board of education, J. C. Bain and A. T. McCorquodale, white, and J. A. Melchior, colored, met, and J. C. Bain was made chairman. H. E. King was appointed supervisor with compensation at \$2.00 per day when actually engaged.

As your correspondent has already intimated, there is great dissatisfaction over the fact that the democratic party, overwhelmingly controlling the property interests, has no representation on the board, and that a negro is selected from this township, but it should be borne in mind that, so far as Cross Creek township is concerned, the graded school owes its existence and continuance to a special act of the legislature, and that whatever moneys may accrue to it by taxation or otherwise will be under the control of its board of trustees.

Already the entertainment committee of the forthcoming firemen's convention are receiving applications for homes, and everything betokens a large crowd here and a very delightful event next month.

David, the Shepherd Boy," a very beautiful scriptural cantata, is a course of preparation. Mr. H. R. Novitzky is training the performers—guarantee of fine work.

The steamer Driver is aground near Elizabethtown—hopelessly, it is said, till the next rain.

REGULAR MEETING

OF N. C. RAILWAY DIRECTORS TO BE HELD TODAY.

The Governor Reappoints His Former Directors on the Part of the State—Two Attempts to Sell Calloused Feetmen. Towns Not to Vote on Local School Taxation—Rev. Dr. Marshall Given a Holiday. The Drought Becomes Serious—A Death in the Pulpit.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., July 7.

The directors of the North Carolina railway will hold their regular annual meeting at Greensboro tomorrow. The governor reappointed today the directors on the part of the state whom he appointed in April, namely: H. U. Butters, William Gilchrist, John A. Armstrong, John Graham, V. S. Lusk, H. M. Norment, A. C. Avery. Not one of these live on the line of the road. All of them left for Greensboro this afternoon, as did also R. M. Norment, president of the road, and W. H. Chadburn, state proxy.

President Norment was interviewed and said: "I do not know whether there will or will not be a reorganization. We will look into the matter of bonds of officials. The prevalent idea is that the directors on the part of the private stockholders will meet with us and that there will be no jarring. They all so assure us. I do not know what changes will be made. If any are contemplated I do not know it. There will be a full meeting."

The directors will elect Dr. Norment president, E. S. Walton secretary and treasurer, C. A. Cook attorney. Dr. Norment says P. B. Ruffin, the veteran secretary and treasurer, voluntarily agreed to turn over the books and papers in his possession.

Stewart Brothers, no longer public printers, return the copy for the 120th volume of supreme court reports. The printing of it will be to the lowest bidder. The copy was not sent Stewart Brothers, before July 1st, on which date their contract expired. They themselves returned the copy with that statement.

It is learned on the highest authority that Dr. W. H. Whitsett, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, will tender his resignation within thirty days.

Rev. N. S. Jones, late of Winston, accepts a call to the Baptist church at Tarboro, and goes there July 7th.

The agricultural department today discovered two attempts to sell unlicensed fertilizers, one in Northampton and one in Burke counties.

Next week the committee will begin to send out literature regarding the August public school tax election. Two speakers, J. W. Bailey and C. D. McIVER, are now in the field. Others will take the field next week and there will be a canvass of the entire state.

Rev. Dr. Marshall, pastor of Christ church here, is by reason of his feeble health, given three months leave of absence and is at Morehead City.

At Morehead City last evening there was a public installation of Odd Fellows officers. Grand Secretary Woodard called in ex-Governor Jarvis to assist him.

The drought in many of the counties is now threatening. There are local rains almost daily, but they are scattered. Some of the farmers are quite despondent.

Governor Russell had a long conference with leading republicans today. He conferred with the state directors of the North Carolina railway, Magshall Mott, son of Dr. Mott, was also here to see him.

The secretary of state has removed nearly 50 of the books from the warehouse which for years they have been stored here. The removal is just in time. He says many unbound copies of supreme court reports have been ruined by water.

A letter from Rutherfordton says that last Sunday, immediately after Rev. J. H. Yarbrough had ended his sermon at Mr. Pleasant church, he fell dead. He was well known both as preacher and teacher in all that section of the state.

It is now declared that towns embraced in townships cannot vote in the August public school tax election. Republicans here are denouncing Congressman Linney for endorsing Dr. John McBrayer as postmaster at Shelby, and say he is odious to their party.

Under a new rule, which the secretary of state says he intends to have rescinded, children are not allowed in the capitol square after 7 o'clock p. m. It has caused a good deal of indignation.

George Vanderbilt will make Asheville a gift of a \$100,000 hospital, mainly for consumption and contagious diseases.

Haneline's registered distillery near Salisbury was burned yesterday; it is said by incendiaries.

The Southern railway and the Atlantic Coast Line give a half-rate to the Sheriff's Institute at Morehead City.

Mr. Watson's New Role.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., who is stepping to the helm of things once more without any very impressive invitation from anybody but himself, remarks with conviction that "free silver is itself too small an issue on which to appeal to the people." Consequently, he is about to offer himself as an issue of the right size, and to surround himself with the initiative and referendum and other new and attractive goods. Mr. Watson makes a very comfortable party himself, but when he wraps himself up in the initiative and referendum and lets his bright bronze hair shine like a beacon upon the middle-of-the-road, he becomes not merely an ornament, but a happiness. His convention or conference at Nashville next week will be watched with jealous eyes by his innumerable rivals, whether they belong to the middle or side of the road or to the ditch.—New York Sun, ind.

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FINANCIAL REFORM.

The President to Send a Message to Congress Recommending the Appointment of a Monetary Commission to Report a System of Financial Reform.

Washington, July 7.—President McKinley last night called a special meeting of the cabinet for today. The regular meeting would not have occurred until Friday, and there were some matters it was desired to give early consideration.

After a discussion lasting over an hour, the cabinet decided that the president should send to congress a message recommending legislation providing for a commission to adjust the currency question of the country. It was resolved that this message should be sent to congress tomorrow, providing that the tariff bill is by that time passed by the senate. It is the expectation of the president that the subject will receive the attention of congress during the present extra session of congress.

The message was framed by the president himself, and like his other special messages to congress, states the necessity of the occasion tersely. It was prepared by him after a consultation with one or two advisers and submitted to the cabinet as a whole only today, when it was read in complete form. It recites the fact that the tariff bill has now passed both house and senate and hopes that it will soon be concurred in by both houses. With that acted upon a subject of equal importance, he says, demands immediate attention—that of reform in our currency. The message quotes from the president's inaugural address, in which he said:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will put a remedy for these arrangements, which temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been discarded by wise provisions. With adequate reforms secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable complications to speculation."

It also cites the work and recommendations of the Indianapolis currency convention and says if the power is vested in the president, it is his purpose to appoint a commission, non-partisan, consisting of prominent well-informed citizens, who will command public confidence. The message closes with the hope that the congress will enact legislation at this session to authorize this commission to be made up of representatives of both parties so that the president may be prepared to report to congress when he re-assembles in the first term of the next regular session.

The president, while believing that congress will respond to his message, is not over-confident and there was some difference of opinion expressed by the cabinet as to the fate of the recommendation would meet at this session. The majority, however, believed the opportunity was at least a favorable one and that it was at any rate the duty of the administration to do what it could to hasten the reform.

Russia's Growth

Many years may elapse before Russia can become a leading manufacturing country, but her growth toward industrialism has recently been shown in a remarkable manner at the All Russian exhibition in Nizhny Novgorod. Besides her extensive sulphuric acid industry, Russia is opening up important manufactures of chromate salts, tin, strontium and copper salts and mineral dyes, and platinum is almost a Russian monopoly. In medicinal plant growing the progress in Russia is very great. Six ester oil factories, all working from native grown seed, were represented at the exhibition, and oils of peppermint, wormwood, caraway, fennel, anise and pine needles were also shown. The output of Russian benzine has grown from 3,500 gallons in 1862 to nearly 1,500,000 gallons in 1894. The petroleum industry is the largest in the world. One firm alone owns 188 miles of petroleum pipe lines. It has an enormous fleet and owns 1,157 tank wagons for the conveyance of its product by rail. The industry of the dry distillation of wood in Russia is only just beginning. In northern Russia, away from the railways, there are still many thousands of square miles under wood, yet up to the present only one-half per cent. of all forests are cut and a slightly larger portion of the turpentine used in Russia has been of home manufacture.—New York Herald.

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