

AT THE CAPITAL.

Doings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Resolution Adopted to Consider the Morrison Tariff Bill—Bills of Various Kinds Announced.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15.—The senate passed the joint resolution to furnish certain books to the law library of Cincinnati. Bills were formally reported to create a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, for the relief of the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, and to provide for the coinage at the branch mint in Denver. A resolution was offered directing the judiciary committee to report whether Paul Strubach is now discharging the duties of United States marshal of Alabama, after his nomination was rejected. The bankruptcy bill was taken up, and it was agreed that any person owing in excess of \$300 may petition for discharge.

The house representatives, by a vote of 140 to 138, resolved to consider the tariff bill in committee of the whole, and speeches were made by Messrs. Morrison, Kelley, and Mills. Bills were reported to authorize the Arkansas Midland railway to bridge White river, to maintain a floating hospital at New Orleans, to permit the construction of a dam across the Mississippi river at St. Cloud, for the sale of the Sac and Fox reservations in Nebraska and Kansas, and to pension soldiers and sailors for disabilities incurred beyond the loss of a leg or an arm.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 16.—In the senate, a favorable report was made on a bill to authorize the states of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to make laws to secure from waste lands granted for school purposes. The measure to divide into homesteads a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota was passed. Several amendments were made to the bankruptcy bill. In executive session Charles E. Cohn was confirmed as assistant secretary of the treasury. The tariff bill was debated throughout the entire session of the house. Russell deprecated the reopening of the agitation, but said the Republicans accepted the challenge. Blount thought legislation should be such that a revenue standard would ultimately be reached, and said the reduction by the bill under discussion would be about \$3,000,000. Chase predicted that it would be about \$20 per cent. of the total revenue. The bill would stop most of the mills in the country. Jones spoke of the imperative demand for a reduction of the tariff, and said the passage of the bill would place the Democratic party on the side of reform.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 17.—In the senate, Wilson offered a resolution that it is competent for congress to fix freight rates on interstate commerce, secure free competition, and prohibit discrimination of any kind. Bills were passed to adjust the account for arms between South Carolina and the federal government, and to authorize the location of a branch soldiers' home in one of the newer western states, at a cost of \$250,000. Consideration of the bankrupt bill having resumed, George proposed an amendment giving laborers and servants priority of the debts due to the state or the United States, which was adopted. In executive session objection was made to the immediate consideration of the recommendation by the president that the collector at Key West be removed for sympathy with the Cuban insurgents.

The house of representatives passed a bill authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the St. Croix river in Wisconsin and Minnesota. When the pension appropriation bill was taken up, Rosecrans offered an amendment to strike out the provision for the pay of pension agents, leaving their duties to the pay department of the army.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—In the senate, adverse reports were made on the newspaper copyright bill and on the resolution for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to Simon Bolivar. The postoffice appropriation bill was completed and passed, the only amendment being an addition of \$25,000 to the item for river mail service. Plumb announced that at no extra cost the time between the oceans had been diminished one day. After tributes to the memory of Representative Herndon, the senate adjourned to Monday.

The house of representatives passed bills to permit the bridging of the Missouri river at Bismarck, and to limit to two years the time within which internal revenue offenders may be prosecuted. A favorable report was made on the bill to relieve from the charge of desertion soldiers who have been received an honorable discharge had their names present at the muster out of their commands.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 19.—The house of representatives have passed a bill for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, at an expense of not over \$25,000 per annum. The speaker presented a message from the president recommending an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the special embassy from Spain.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.—The senate passed a bill authorizing the cancellation of any indebtedness against the Southern Illinois Normal university by reason of the burning of United States arms. A bill was introduced to prohibit collectors of internal revenue from issuing liquor licenses in states where the local laws forbid the traffic. The bankruptcy bill was passed by 32 to 13. Jones introduced a bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 in aid of the World's Cotton exposition at New Orleans.

In the house, bills were introduced for the creation of a silk-culture bureau, to promote education in the states and territories, to reduce to 10 cents per gallon the revenue tax on fruit brandy, to grant a pension to the widow of Lieut. DeLong, and to tax the manufacture and regulate the exportation of oleomargarine. Under suspension of the rules, bills were passed to create a bureau of navigation in the treasury department, and to provide that in pension applications the enlistment and muster shall be evidence that the soldier was then in good health. By a vote of 99 to 146, the house refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the act restricting the terms of presidential appointees to four years.

A Mining Town Sinking.

MALINEVILLE, Ohio, April 22.—It is noticed that the ground immediately above Kirk's coal bank is beginning to crack and break. Nothing was thought of it until parties of their yards and houses were found to be sinking, and no bottom was found in their wells. The great amount of coal taken from the hill is the cause of the breaking and caving in, and there are those who fear that more serious damage may result. About 10 o'clock William Kerns, 21 years old, was crushed to death beneath coal, slake, and clime, which came in upon him while at work in a gallery at the Huxy mine, in the upper part of the town.

Nellie Grant Satisfies.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of Gen. Grant, and her two children have arrived from England. She will make a long visit at the home of her parents.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The House Passes a Labor Bureau Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.—The house committee on labor, on Saturday, unanimously recommended a bill, which was passed for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, to be placed in charge of a commissioner at a salary of \$4,000 and with an allowance of \$25,000 for all expenses of collecting statistics and information with respect to labor in relations to capital and the means of promoting the material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity of laboring men and women. He shall also inquire into the various industries of the United States, capital invested, machinery and its effect, number of persons employed as laborers, with a classification thereof, the cost of living comparing wages and price of necessities of life in different localities; the sanitary, educational, social and religious condition of laborers; the average duration of life; co-operation, its extent and results in various localities and branches of trade; the division of this joint production between labor and capital, where practiced, and the general effect; trades unions, and their objects; the effect of the eight-hour law; strikes, the causes, effects, and remedies. The commissioner shall have authority to interrogate any manufacturer and labor associations. He shall also obtain information upon these subjects from the different foreign nations. In support of this proposition it was said that there is a constant, pressing, and growing demand for authentic information on the subjects enumerated above. It was estimated that fully 10,000,000 people, or about a fifth of the population of the United States, earn their daily bread by manual labor. It was claimed by the advocates of the bill that the information designed to be obtained by the bureau of labor statistics is necessary to a fair and intelligent discussion of the question of the effect of a protective tariff upon the remuneration and welfare of laborers, and that the absence of such information, to a great extent, causes the existing divergence of opinion and promotes endless discussion. With an authentic tribunal, such as the labor bureau is intended to be, it is possible, they believe, to reach a correct conclusion upon the great economic problem which will disturb the industries of the country for years to come.

The bill as it passed creates a bureau independent of any of the executive departments, but a large vote was given in favor of attaching it to the department of agriculture. The vote on passage was 183 to 19.

THE WHISKY POOL.

Attempt at Cincinnati to Prevent a Break-Up.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—There were no sales of whisky and consequently no quotations were made. Had there been sales the price would have been \$1.05 or lower. Members of the pools were in the session at the Burnet house the greater part of the morning, with "Babe" Miller in the chair. At 1 o'clock the meeting broke up without any agreement having been reached. The members were in bad humor and would communicate but little. Mr. Miller said it looked very much as though the pool was broken up. At 3 o'clock another meeting was held, which was adjourned at 5 o'clock with things in better shape. It had been agreed that the price of whisky should be \$1.10, and some of the members were hopeful that the pool could be re-established. There has been \$150,000 advanced by the pool to Peoria firms for bonding their surplus goods. The prices allowed were \$1.12 for highwines, \$1.13 for alcohol, and \$1.14 for spirits. Should the pool go to pieces there will be heavy loss on these goods. Another source of loss would be the sums paid to distillers who have closed up their capacity. It is argued that the inducement to hold together in order to avoid these losses, and also that various debts may be first wiped out, will be sufficient strong to result in the pool being continued, at least temporarily. Should this be done the production of distilleries in the pool will be reduced from 30 to 35 per cent. of their capacity, and June 1 they will probably all shut down.

Terrible Storm in Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., April 19.—A terrible storm has visited Dallas and the surrounding country. It was very sultry up to 10 o'clock a. m., when suddenly it became exceedingly dark, and it was necessary to light lamps. Suddenly a terrific thunder crash rent the air, and rain poured down in torrents. A strong gale from the north accompanied the storm for a space of about fifteen minutes. The colored church at the corner of Bell and Juliet streets was wrecked. The building was being used as a public free school for colored children in the Sixth ward, and was taught by a young colored woman named Clarissa Williams. There were thirty-two children, ranging in age from 6 to 15 years, in the building when the catastrophe came. The dense darkness filled the teacher and her pupils with alarm. Suddenly there was a loud roar, and the frame building began to tremble, and the teacher called to the children: "We must get out of here." All rushed for the door, crying with fright, but before they could make their exit the wind caught the house and dashed it to the ground, making a total wreck of it and catching a number of children in the debris. Screams, cries, and groans filled the air, and in a few minutes a large number of people collected at the scene and began the work of rescuing the unfortunate. Ten of the children were more or less seriously injured, one fatally, and the teacher was also hurt.

The British Crop Prospect.

LONDON, April 21.—Reports from all parts of the United Kingdom indicate the prospect of a wheat crop this year above the average. The plant has been benefited by recent rains, though somewhat discolored by the east wind that has prevailed the last fortnight. The crops of France and Spain will be above the average. The requirements for consumption in Great Britain for the next three months are 6,000,000 quarters. The prospective receipts from India are quite uncertain; from Russia nearly for whole crop of 1893 is exported; from Australia 2,000,000 quarters; 1,000,000 quarters are now on passage from California. The receipts of wheat and flour at the water side are 4,000,000 quarters, and on passage 2,000,000, enough to last the country for the next three months. The stock of wheat on hand in Great Britain at the present time is 50 per cent more than in 1888 and double that of 1892.

Terrible Panic at a Circus.

VIENNA, April 22.—During a performance in the Sidiolo Circus at Bucharest the roof of the structure fell in. The lights were extinguished and a terrible panic ensued, which increased by an outbreak of fire. Five dead bodies and 100 wounded have been carried from the ruins. A large number of persons are missing.

Emancipation Celebration.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—The anniversary of emancipation of the slaves of the south was celebrated here by a general parade of the colored state volunteer troops and colored societies.

JOHN KELLY TALKS.

He Says Tammany Will Support the Democratic Nominee.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Tammany will send 450 representatives to the Democratic convention at Chicago. "We propose," said Mr. John Kelly, good-naturedly, "to do our part in keeping up the enthusiasm." "For any particular candidate?" was asked. "Well, now, to tell the truth, I have not paid much attention to candidates. I am sorry to say that some folks think Tammany is going to the convention to make trouble. Such is not the case. The convention will be harmonious, and whoever the candidate may be it is certain that he will receive the support of the united Democracy."

"And do you say that without reservation as to any prominent Democrat?" "I do most emphatically. Tammany will support any candidate who receives the nomination of the Democratic national convention." "How about Mr. Tilden?" "I do not care to discuss him at present. I know that there are many who want him to be nominated, but I understand that he positively declares that he does not wish the nomination. That is settled. So far as Mr. Tilden's intellect is concerned, I believe him to be strong, but I fear that he could not bear the physical strain of a protracted canvass or endure the fatigues of office."

"You think that the candidate should have robust physical health?" "Yes; as he is, in my opinion, certain to be elected, he ought to have the physical ability to attend to the duties of his office personally. It would not do to have a man who would be obliged to depend upon others. But, as I said, Tammany will support the nominee. We want the convention to decide that question after a full discussion, and have no doubt that the best man will be nominated. Our success will depend on nominating the man who will be most popular with the Democratic voters."

Pennsylvania Wool-Growers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 18.—The state convention of the Wool-Growers' association of Pennsylvania met in this city. Forty delegates were present, and eighty more are expected. The object of the convention is the adoption of measures of agitation and an increase of sentiment in favor of the protection of wool-growers. They want the tariff of 1867—3 per cent. higher than the present rate—re-established. John McDonald, of Washington county, presided. A resolution providing for the selection of a delegation to the National convention at Chicago, May 21, was adopted. The Chicago convention will decide upon the question of the wool industry, by both political parties, and the insertion of a pledge for their protection in the platforms of the presidential conventions. Seventy-two thousand wool-growers are represented in the convention.

Said To Be Real Foot-and-Mouth.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 19.—It is stated now that the disease among cattle near Neosho Falls, this state, is veritable foot-and-mouth disease, but it can be truthfully stated that it is not only spreading, but it is thoroughly quarantined and practically stamped out. Dr. L. A. Cornell, of Cornell university, one of the most learned veterinarians in this country, together with Dr. Holcomb, state veterinarian, and members of the state sanitary commission are now making a thorough investigation of the matter, but whatever their report may be no fear is apprehended that the disease will spread, as it has been clearly shown not to be contagious, and all cattle affected are completely quarantined. Examinations by competent authorities in the vicinity of Clay Center above that the disease there is only the common black rot.

A Vessel Voyages 250 Miles with Fire in Her Hold.

BERMUDA, April 22.—The French steamer Marselles, from New Orleans bound to Bordeaux, was discovered to be on fire three days after leaving New Orleans. A terrific fire broke out in the hold. A hatch was opened and fifty barrels of cotton jetted out, but the fire was so intense that the crew and passengers, working with the energy of men anxious to save their lives, had to abandon operations—not, however, before several cases of asphyxia occurred. The hatches were then battened down, and it was decided to sail for Bermuda, 250 miles distant. On arriving there, with the assistance of the naval authorities, the fire was finally extinguished. Had the deck of the vessel been covered with wood nothing could have saved the ship.

Famine Rumors Denied.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22.—The wild reports of an impending famine in South Carolina are entirely without foundation. A careful canvass of the condition of seven counties where great destitution was said to exist shows that there is not a single case of suffering that cannot be relieved by local agencies. In Marion county the situation was said to be alarming. In a special W. J. Montgomery, editor of The Poe Dee Index, says that there will be no destitution in that county that need cause alarm and that cannot be relieved within the county. "The cause of the present scarcity of provisions is the short crop of last year, which has seriously affected the lien farmers and reduced many of them to laborers for wages, thus producing more labor than the farmers in their present impoverished condition are able to employ and furnish with supplies."

The Outflow of Gold.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.—For the last ten days of April the decrease of the gold reserve in the treasury was \$2,500,000, and from the highest point in March a decrease of nearly \$6,000,000 is shown. On Saturday \$3,000,000 in gold went from New York to Europe. It is said that this decrease of the gold reserve in the treasury will prevent a bond call being made this month to meet the May 1, and that no further call can be made until the flow of gold takes a turn in this direction.

Postal Telegraphy.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—The house committee on postoffice and post-roads continued consideration of postal telegraphy, and, upon motion of Representative Ward, of Indiana, by a vote of 10 to 1 (Reese, of Georgia), adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is the sense of this committee that it is expedient to adopt the contract system of postal telegraphy."

Death of the News Copyright Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 19.—The unanimous action of the joint committee on library in reporting against Watterson's news copyright bill is considered by members of that committee to be conclusive. Senator Voorhees, a member of the committee, says the matter is buried. It was on his motion that the adverse report was made.

Fastest Ocean Time on Record.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The steamship Oregon, of the Union line, which has arrived here from Liverpool, has succeeded in beating the best time on record from Queenstown to Sandy Hook by eleven hours and eighteen minutes. The Oregon made the passage from land to land in one hour and thirty-eight seconds less than six days and a half.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

Another Frightful Massacre of Men, Women and Children.

The Banks of the Historic Nile Suck Up the Blood of 2,000 People—Shendy Captured—Horrors at a Circus.

PARIS, April 22.—The Figaro's correspondent at Cairo sends the following details of the recent Shendy massacre: "Three hundred Egyptian troops and 600 non-combatants preferring to make the hazardous attempt to march to Berber to starving at Shendy, set out from the latter place the 15th inst. Part of the number went slowly by steamer down the river, while the others marched along the river bank. When two hours' march from Shendy they were attacked by the Arabs, and after a short fight all the troops excepting a few were massacred. The Arabs afterwards captured Shendy."

The Egyptian troops there had discarded their arms and uniforms in the hope of being spared. Few, however, escaped the general massacre. Two thousand men, women, and children were slaughtered, many of them refugees from Khartoum.

LONDON, April 22.—The Standard says that Gen. Gordon has telegraphed Sir Evelyn Baring, expressing his indignation at being deserted by the English government in his hour of necessity. He declares his intention to cut himself loose from the government entirely, and act as shall seem best for himself and his companies. He wishes it to be understood that he disclaims all responsibility for any bloodshed that may hereafter occur in the Sudan, and all "blood guiltiness" must rest upon the government.

CAIRO, April 22.—Mudir Pasha has telegraphed to Berber asking if troops are to be sent to his assistance. If not, he says he wants instructions prior to making the best possible terms with El Mahdi, as he will be unable to hold out much longer.

LONDON, April 22.—The Standard is credibly informed that all the available Egyptian troops, comprising all branches of the military service, will start from Cairo for Khartoum at once.

Affairs in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A letter from the managing editor of the most important paper published in the West Indies, The Diarista de Marina, of Havana, says: "In regard to the situation in this island, it has been exaggerated by statements in the Havana papers. The crisis we are passing through is of no consequence, rather on account of the effects which it momentarily produces than on account of any far-reaching result which may possibly come about. It is really a very special and important here, nor does the filibustering movement influence the regular transaction of business. It is hoped that, in view of the measures taken by the government, affairs will promptly return to their normal state of prosperity and peace."

Summary of Preferences.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—Following are the preferences, so far as ascertained, of the delegates chosen to the national Republican convention Thursday: New York—First district—Edmunds, 2; Twenty-first district—Arthur, 2; Twenty-third district—Blaine, 1; Edmunds, 1. Michigan—Seventh district—Blaine, 1; unknown, 1. Tennessee—State delegation—Arthur, 17; Blaine, 3; Logan, 1; Edmunds, 1; doubtful, 2. Indiana—Delegates-at-large—Blaine, 4. Delaware—The delegation for Blaine, save one Arthur man. Ohio—Seventh district—Blaine, 1; unknown, 1. Sixteenth district—Sherman, 1; Blaine, 1. Nineteenth district—Blaine, 2. New Jersey—At large—Blaine, 4; by districts—divided between Blaine and Edmunds, 14.

The Deadly Diphtheria.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18.—Up to Tuesday last 50 per cent. of all the diphtheria cases in the city reported to the health office for the month have terminated fatally. Out of a total of eighteen cases reported nine deaths have occurred. Last year there were but eleven deaths from diphtheria during the entire month of April out of a total of forty-three cases.

Arrests in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—Rachmanoff, Dobrotvovskii and Posenkoff, naval officers, were arrested last Friday at Cronstadt, charged with belonging to the revolutionary party, and have been imprisoned in the Fortress Peter and Paul. Several government officials of superior rank have been arrested at Saratoff, on the same charge, and sent to St. Petersburg.

A Prince to Reside in Ireland.

LONDON, April 22.—It is reported that Prince Victor, of Wales, on attaining his majority, which occurs at the beginning of next year, will be raised to the peerage, with the title of duke of Dublin, and will thenceforth reside in Ireland. It is also stated that he will enter the Royal Irish volunteers.

France and the Anarchists.

PARIS, April 21.—The police authorities have decided to expel from France two Austrian Socialists recently arrested. The police believe that they will presently have secured sufficient evidence to justify the expulsion of several prominent Irish-Americans.

Rumors About the Pope.

PARIS, April 21.—Monsieur Rendu, the Papal Nuncio, has returned from Rome charged with a special mission to Prime Minister Ferry, which is expected will influence the future relations of France and the Vatican. Rumors are again afloat to the effect that the pope will presently seek an asylum in France.

The Greeley Reward.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—Secretary Chandler has offered a reward of \$25,000 to "such ship or ships, not in the military or naval service of the United States, as shall discover and recoup, or satisfactorily ascertain the fate of the expedition of Lieut. A. W. Greeley."

What the Head Cent Think.

LONDON, April 21.—An interview with James Stephens, the ex-Fenian head centre, is published, in which he predicts that the dynamite policy will result in the Irish residents in England being ostracized or driven from the country.

Reducing Wages.

LONDON, April 22.—The arbitrator to whom the question of wages in the manufacturing iron trade in northern England was referred decided upon a reduction of 3 1/4 per cent. The employers demanded a reduction of 10 per cent.

Queen Victoria's Health.

LONDON, April 21.—Darmstadt dispatches state that Queen Victoria has so far recovered from her attack of lumbago as to go out driving.

The Pope's Anti-Masonic Letter.

PARIS, April 22.—La Republique Francaise says editorially that the pope's anti-Masonic encyclical letter only excites compassion.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wednesday, April 16.

The statue of Gambetta was unveiled at Cahors. Prime Minister Ferry delivered the principal address.

Business has fully resumed in the capital and other Mexican cities, and the stamp tax affair is ended.

Senator Logan daily receives from 150 to 200 letters, and every one receives an answer, with the aid of the stenographers, who labor until midnight.

The nineteenth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated at the tomb in Springfield by about 1,000, who were addressed by Gen. Palmer and Col. J. H. Mathew.

The campaign in Tonquin terminated with the capture of Huongho. The French fleet has occupied Amoy, in order to force the payment of a heavy indemnity. The victory of Canton has been publicly degraded for disobedience of orders; the officers who lost Bac-Ninh will be beheaded, and the governor of Yunnan has been summoned to Peking for punishment.

Thursday, April 17.

Specie engagements for shipment to Europe at New York Tuesday aggregated \$2,300,000.

The steamship Faraday, with 1,100 miles of the Mack y cable, has cleared from London for Nova Scotia.

The Republicans of Alabama have elected twenty delegates to Chicago, who are for Arthur as first choice, and Logan for second.

Emperor William has at last been persuaded by his physicians to prepare for a sojourn of three weeks at Wiesbaden, and will leave Berlin next Monday.

The wife of a German nobleman has been playing for high stakes at the Monaco gambling-tables. Meeting with losses, she struggled for her child, and killed herself with a razor.

The house committee on coinage has voted to report favorably the Lacey bill to prohibit the issue of treasury notes for less than \$5, and to provide for the issue of silver certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5.

Friday, April 18.

Gen. Gordon has received from the English government a message urging him to withdraw from Khartoum, but ignores the advice.

The last gold bank in existence on the Pacific coast has removed from San Francisco to Panama and reorganized on a currency basis.

Patrick Joyce, secretary of the Fenian brotherhood, has issued a circular addressed to all Irishmen, calling upon them to continue the dynamite policy.

Mrs. Ole Bull, will leave Boston in the summer for Norway. She thinks that her daughter Olea, now 12 years old, may become as great a violinist as the father.

The Mexican government is negotiating for a loan of \$3,000,000 from the Franco-Egyptian bank, one-half the amount to be advanced to the present administration.

The secretary of the California Agricultural society estimates the growing crop of wheat at 60 per cent. more than last year, the only thing to be feared being the north winds in the valleys.

Saturday, April 19.

The New York Maritime exchange petitions congress to suspend the coinage of silver for two years.

There are said to have been 257 deaths from cholera at Calcutta, last week, and the disease is spreading.

Over 2,800 licenses have thus far been issued to Chicago saloon-keepers for the new municipal year, insuring an annual income of more than \$1,000,000.

An artisan well bored for the city of Lincoln, Neb., has a flow of 100,000 gallons per hour, and a complete system of waterworks will be commenced this summer.

An event of interest to show people generally and Chicago in particular, is the reopening of Col. Wood's museum, at the same place from which it was driven by the great fire of 1871.

Mrs. Catherine Baker, of Taylorsville, Va., who has just entered her 100th year, attributes her longevity to her life-long abstinence to the use of strong coffee, of which she drank a dozen cups daily, and she publishes the statement as an encouragement to timid coffee-drinkers.

Capt. Wynham, of the Jamaica, which has arrived at New Orleans, denies that yellow fever prevails at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and states that on the 9th of April he smoked a cigar with the American consul (reported a victim of the disease), who was then in excellent health and spirits.

Winter wheat in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana is in excellent condition, injury by frost having been confined exclusively to scattered points in the two former states. The plant in Missouri has evidently been badly damaged by cold weather. Wisconsin reports a falling off in the acreage of spring wheat, as the farmers are giving greater attention to the dairy. Dakota and Minnesota have a larger acreage than last year, and there is a prospect of the largest yield for years, no damage from insects being reported at any point.

Monday, April 21.

Work has begun on the national convention hall at Chicago.

It is feared in Berlin the return of the emperor's illness may prove fatal, owing to his great age.

The peach and quince trees in Northwestern Pennsylvania have been destroyed by the severe weather.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has been appointed to command the St. Louis militia. Gen. Lawrence having resigned.

The cotton mill owners of Canada held a conference at Montreal and agreed to curtail production 50 per cent. for the next six months.

Dr. Law, of Cornell university, who has been investigating the cattle disease at Neosho Falls, Kan., says it is positively not contagious.

Tammany hall has secured 222 rooms in the Palmer house and 188 rooms in the Matteson house, Chicago, for the Democratic convention.

The federal grand jury at Yankton has returned two indictments against Governor Ordway for corrupt acts in the organization of counties.

The boot and shoemakers of London have commenced a demonstration against piece work which is likely to involve the entire trade in England.

Queen Victoria gave the lie to the sensational cablegrams in regard to her condition by attending church at Darmstadt, and taking a drive afterward.

All cases in the federal docket at Charleston, S. C., for violation of the national election laws have been discontinued.

upon the motion of the district attorney, the latter claiming that in the present state of public sentiment convictions were impossible.

Special advices to Boston say recent reports of disturbances in northern Mexico are wholly false, and were gotten up for the purpose of depressing Mexican securities.

Colorado mining towns are greatly excited over the alleged discovery of gold near Pike's Peak. Hundreds are flocking to the scene, and freight and passenger lines have been established.

At a military station in the Sudan, the correspondent of a Paris journal asked permission to go dove-shooting, but the commander explained that if his Egyptian soldiers heard a shot fired they would take to their heels.

Ben Butler, in a letter to an Illinois Greenbacker, favors the Reagan interstate commerce bill, denounces grain-gamblers as public enemies, and holds that the tax on mortgaged property should lie against the mortgagee. He would have the largest possible free list of raw materials, a heavy duty upon business, and the abolition of internal revenue taxes, except to provide for pensions.

Tuesday, April 22.

The Welland canal will be opened for navigation, Monday, April 28.

Gen. Israel Putnam's wedding ring is owned and prized by a woman in Omaha, Neb.

Two vessels have been chartered in Chicago to take corn to Buffalo at 2 1/2 cents per bushel.

Parnell, in an interview, emphatically denies that he is to receive the leadership of the Irish national party.

A special train over the Erlanger road from Cincinnati made the fast time of 45 miles per hour for 25 hours.

The governor general of Cuba telegraphed the Spanish government that Aguero has been surrounded, and that there will be no more trouble.

Immigrants to the number of 3,460 arrived at Castle Garden on Sunday. Among them were seventeen Mormon missionaries and 338 proselytes.

M. De Brazza has signed a treaty with the most powerful sovereign in western Africa, by which all the right bank of the Congo passes under the protection of France.

A child recently born in Bangor, Me., is of the fifth living generation of its family. Its great-grandmother is 85, its great-grandmother 70, its grandmother 41, and its mother 21 years of age.