

STATE NEWS NOTES.

A CHAPTER OF THE DOINGS OF MICHIGANDERS.

Temper Shot Marshal McIntyre in a Hot Fight in Which 20 Shots Were Fired at Vassar—Detroit Young Lady Suicide by Throwing Herself Before a Train.

Hot Battle With Tramps. As the result of an attempt to arrest a gang of seven tramps at Vassar four men were wounded.

While a special freight train on the M. & A. was switching in the Vassar yards, the tramps discovered that they were of their overcoats had been driven from the way car, and notified Marshal McIntyre, who with Deputies Krisher and Burgess, went at once to the yards and found seven men barricaded in a box car.

When the board was through with their work the amount was reduced to \$444,922, as follows: Northern Michigan asylum, \$28,500; Michigan asylum, \$32,000; Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane, \$10,000; Upper Peninsula asylum, \$4,000; State public school, \$10,200; School for the Blind, \$10,000; School for the Deaf, \$20,000; Industrial School for Boys, \$10,000; Industrial Home for Girls, \$10,000; State prison, \$55,000; State house of Correction, \$10,000; House of Correction and branch prison in Upper Peninsula, \$5,000.

This represents a cut of \$201,347. The Home for Feeble-Minded at Lapeer, asked for \$150,000, but the board recommended \$95,000.

Among recommendations made by the board are the following: That state supervision be extended to all insane asylums which maintain patients at state expense; that the present limit for salaries for asylum officials—which was fixed 12 years ago—be increased owing to increase in inmates, etc.; that all homes for dependent children be under state supervision; the adoption of the parole system for convicts; and the plan of paying convicts a small per diem for their work to aid in the support of their families; greater discrimination in opening prisons to visitors and in reading matter distributed among convicts; an emergency fund for state institutions in case of fire or other disaster; two agents for each county instead of one; that in counties having 20,000 population a permanent jailer be appointed. The practice of using county jails as city lock-ups is condemned.

Free Silver Conference Slightly Attended. The free silver conference which was called to meet at Lansing was somewhat of a failure. The call was issued by Thomas K. Baricworth, of Jackson, and others, and one of the absent patriots was Mr. Baricworth. Those who comprised the convention were: Congressman Whiting, St. Clair; Willard Stearns, Adrian; John B. Shipman and John R. Champion, Coldwater; O'Brien J. Atkinson, Port Huron; George P. Hummer, Holland; C. S. Torrey, Diamond Lake; Kyrn Dykema, Grand Rapids; ex-Representative S. L. Bignall, Fowlerville; Chas. S. Hampton, Petoskey; John H. Dennis, Hastings; Sam Robinson, Charlotte; J. A. Boye, Detroit; Colonel J. H. Mitchell, Ionia; C. E. Black, William Hinman, Sr., W. W. Osborn, Ezra Dodge, ex-Senator Champion and Harry Havens, Lansing.

Geo. P. Hummer, called the meeting to order. Kyrn Dykema was placed in the chair. Willard Stearns was chosen secretary and then a committee on resolutions was appointed. During the committee's absence several free silver speeches were made.

The resolutions submitted by the committee and adopted demanded the freedom of a dollar of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; that the Democratic state central committee reorganize the party upon these lines within 30 days and if this is not done that the executive committee of this conference call a state convention or take some other action to effect the purposes of this conference.

As Bad as an Eviction in Ireland. A most high-handed proceeding, though strictly within the law, has been developed at Orange for county. George Hinman had purchased the Benedict farm and was to pay for it in installments. Getting behind on payments he notified Administrator Alvah Prosser that he would be obliged to lose all he had paid and get off the place in a few days. He didn't move fast enough to suit Mr. Prosser, who with a constable ejected Hinman from the house. Hinman's wife was sick, and a babe had to be taken from a cradle in order to get the household goods out of the house. Hinman's neighbors are very indignant.

Prominent Citizens as Incendiarists. Holland is in a state of excitement over the arrest of Tim Stagh, Tim Smith and Cornel Steffens, all cousins, who were caught in the act of setting fire to one of John W. Bosman's unoccupied dwellings, and had used gasoline as a means of successfully kindling the fire. Many buildings have been set on fire within a year, and as this is the third attempt on the Bosman house, Deputy Sheriffs Keppie and Farney have been watching it for a week. As Stagh and Smith are for a new conducting a large planing mill and have heretofore been considered exemplary and valued citizens, the surprise is great.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS. Mrs. Geo. Wilkins died at Rochester, aged 100.

Earl Raleigh, a Paw Paw newsboy, fatally shot himself in the abdomen with a Robert rifle.

A coal of fine quality was found at a depth of 50 feet at Niles, and real estate has gone up.

The latest fad among the students of the U. of M. is fencing, and many classes are being organized.

Michigan Association of Breeders' fourth annual meeting in Representative hall, Lansing, Dec. 19.

Big Rapids' board of education has ordered schools closed on account of the prevalence of scarletina.

It is now believed that the cold snap a month ago destroyed half the celery crop then out at Kalamazoo.

Centerville voted on the question of issuing bonds for waterworks, and the proposition was lost by one vote.

The body of Nels Nelson was found hanging by a clothesline in his woodshed at Ludington. He lived alone.

Charles Miller, aged 69 years, and a former employe of Gov. Rich, hanged himself on his farm six miles from Lapeer. No cause is known.

CUT DOWN THE ESTIMATES.

State Board of Corrections Cut the Penal and Charity Institutions One-Half.

The state board of corrections and charities, to whom was submitted for approval the estimates of appropriations for the several reformatory, penal and charitable institutions of the state for the coming two years, has submitted a report. The amount of special appropriations asked for by each institution, except the Home for Feeble Minded at Lapeer, makes a total of \$836,280, as follows:

Northern Michigan asylum, \$28,500; Michigan asylum, \$32,000; Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane, \$10,000; Upper Peninsula asylum, \$4,000; State public school, \$10,200; School for the Blind, \$10,000; School for the Deaf, \$20,000; Industrial School for Boys, \$10,000; Industrial Home for Girls, \$10,000; State prison, \$55,000; State house of Correction, \$10,000; House of Correction and branch prison in Upper Peninsula, \$5,000.

When the board was through with their work the amount was reduced to \$444,922, as follows:

Northern Michigan asylum, \$18,500; Michigan asylum, \$22,000; Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane, \$6,000; Upper Peninsula asylum, \$2,000; State public school, \$10,200; School for the Blind, \$5,000; School for the Deaf, \$10,000; Industrial School for Boys, \$10,000; Industrial Home for Girls, \$10,000; State prison, \$52,000; State House of Correction, \$5,000; House of Correction and branch prison in Upper Peninsula, \$5,000.

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Charles Miller, aged 69 years, and a former employe of Gov. Rich, hanged himself on his farm six miles from Lapeer. No cause is known.

Battle Annsley, aged 40, an inmate of the Kalamazoo asylum, hanged herself with a stocking.

The house, barns and contents and 10 head of horses and cattle belonging to Mrs. J. H. Lounsbury, near Orleans, were destroyed by fire.

The local option law and order league of Hillsdale is after the violators of the law. Several offenders have been arrested already.

The dry goods house of W. M. Bennett & Co., the oldest mercantile establishment in Jackson, has discontinued business and closed its doors for all time.

Near midnight James Beatty, of Saginaw, walked off the Woodward avenue dock into the river at Detroit, but was saved by Capt. Ed Horn of the ferry company.

A Pay City lumber dealer had a pile of 1,300 slabs which almost entirely disappeared in one week. He has caused warrants to be issued for the heads of 25 families.

Mrs. Jane Allen, of Lansing, was fearfully burned by the flaming oil from an overturned lamp, and her recovery is decidedly improbable, as she is over 80 years of age.

The ladies of Port Huron will on December 21 have entire control of the edition of the Port Huron Times of that afternoon. The profits of the venture go to charity.

Hira Ruggles, an aged farmer near Edwardsburg, was held up by three highwaymen, who got about 30 cents. Disappointed, they cut the man's hair and beat the old man frightfully.

Edward Pfister, farmer near Harbor Springs, stole two of a neighbors sheep, was arrested, mortgaged his farm to pay the fine and ended his fun by marrying an Indian woman.

The club house of the old Hillsdale Rowing club burned at Raw Beese lake. The four-rudder shell with which the club won the senior and junior championships of the U. S. was burned.

Home Anton was arrested at Mendon for stealing a horse from the Washburn farm three miles east of Kalamazoo. This is the third horse he has stolen since harvest time.

Mrs. Angell, mother of President Angell, of the Michigan University, died at Geneva, N. Y. Her remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment. Mr. and Mrs. Angell attended the funeral.

The overseer of the city poor of Jackson reports that there is very little suffering in his city and not a single case of contagious disease. Only \$108.10 expended in relief during the month of November.

Rev. Joseph St. John, the Saginaw rector charged with gross immorality with young girls, has written to his wife pleading guilty and begging her to forgive him and join him somewhere to begin life over again.

Kalamazoo dealers sell monthly 125,000 cigarettes or 1,500,000 every year. A local paper says half of them are bought by boys of an age which the law says no dealer can sell to. Still there are no arrests.

Mrs. F. Frankenstein died at the residence of her son, Peter Frankenstein, Detroit, having attained the ripe old age of 105 years. She was born in Russia, Poland, and had resided in Detroit for the past 47 years.

Louis Berglund, an Escanaba Scandinavian woodsman, was found dead on the line of the Soo road near Rapid river. A day or two ago he drew \$300 in cash, and there is a strong probability that he was murdered.

The salt inspection in Michigan for November is as follows: Manistee county, 119,975 barrels; Bay, 70,477; St. Clair, 68,177; Saginaw, 43,770; Mason, 30,355; Ionia, 1,807; Midland, 3,611; Huron, 2,773. Total, 364,889.

The Michigan Federation of Labor in the convention at Detroit elected officers as follows: President, John D. Flanagan, re-elected; first vice-president, Harry C. Carter, Detroit; second vice-president, Wm. E. Gardner, Saginaw; third vice-president, J. D. Ferguson, Muskegon; Secretary-Treasurer, Cewe was re-elected.

President Angell, of the University of Michigan, in giving his opinion of football, he heard the approval of the game, both because it is a training to the development of courage and discipline, and because it is conducive to the formation of regular habits, through its example exercising a salutary influence on the morals of the students.

A strong effort is now being made in West Bay City toward annexation to Bay City. The Tribune published the opinions of leading taxpayers on the subject, and they were almost all for consolidation. It is believed that a bill will be introduced at the January meeting of the legislature uniting the two cities, and steps in that direction will be taken within a few weeks.

Grand Rapids has a practical shortage of \$80,000 in her city funds, although the new levy of taxes has just been collected. The city recently enlarged her limits greatly, and the increased cost was not made anywhere near even by the increased taxes collected. The legislature will be asked to raise the limit of taxation, and for an enabling act under which the city may borrow enough money on bonds.

The jury in the Barpee case at Coramna disagreed, and has been discharged after being out over thirty hours. The cost to the county will reach \$1,500. Mrs. Ursula Barpee was arrested on the charge of pouring hot water into the boots of her adopted son Ira last March. The boy according to his sworn statement, says that he ran away to escape punishment, and upon returning she stuck his feet into the boots and scalded them so badly that amputation was necessary.

Fifty years ago 13 people met in the city hall of Detroit and organized the First Congregational church of Detroit. Three of these same people sat on the platform of their new and beautiful church edifice at the corner of Woodward and Forest avenues at the golden anniversary and joined in the songs and prayers which helped to commemorate the day. The others of the 13 have gone to their reward, but the little society which they helped to form half a century ago has grown to be one of the strongest church organizations in the city.

There are 24 divorce suits on the Kalamazoo circuit court docket.

NEWS OF ALL KINDS.

EVENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE.

The United States and Japanese Treaty Ready for Ratification—Chicago Janitor Brutally Murdered—Two Tramps Killed in a Fight—Items.

Our Treaty With Japan. Washington: The full text of the treaty of the United States with Japan, recognizing the latter as a modern, enlightened nation, has been made public. Running throughout the new treaty are the concessions recognizing Japan's courts and laws as ample for Americans as well as natives. This is the chief feature of the treaty. The old consular courts in which the U. S. consuls tried cases at Japanese expense are to be abolished. Instead of them all cases, civil and criminal, in which an American is concerned, will be tried by the native courts. The right of Japan to make her own tariff laws is also recognized.

The United States secures many substantial advantages. The missionaries, who make up such a very large class in Japan, are guaranteed freedom of worship and protection in that worship. The main concession, however, is that of Article 2, by which Japan is opened up to American commerce. Heretofore Americans have been restricted to a few treaty ports of Japan. They could not reside or carry on business or even travel in the interior. However, every corner of the country is opened to Americans. They can establish business and manufactures, lease lands, etc. It is the opening of the heart of Japan, hitherto inaccessible, to American enterprise and commerce. In giving the Japanese similar right to settle throughout the United States, care has been taken to provide that their coming must be subject to our alien laws and immigration laws. Without doubt the treaty will be ratified by the senate as soon as reached.

A Most Atrocious Murder. The dead body of A. D. Barnes, janitor of the Biavatha building at 253 Thirty-seventh street, Chicago, was found jammed into a packing case which had been thrust into a hole beneath the sidewalk on South Park avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. The body bore over a score of ugly wounds, half of them sufficient to cause death. The wounds had evidently been inflicted with both the cutting edge and the blunt side of an ax, and covered the body from the right temple down to the knees. In order to force the body in the legs had been bent under the trunk and the right leg had been broken above the knee in order to facilitate the packing operation. Within a few hours after the discovery of the body two men named Jordan and Jersey and a woman named Ahoney, who with whom Barnes had been intimate, were under arrest, and the woman promptly confessed that Jordan had killed the man; that she had helped remove the traces of the crime in the basement of the flats, and that Jordan and Jersey had disposed of the body. Jordan corroborated the story, both seeming very indifferent as to their position.

Two Billed in a Fight Between Tramps. In a fight between tramps in a box car on a E. & O. train near Fostoria, O., two were killed and another fatally injured. The murder was not discovered until the train reached the city. The injured man made the following statement: "My name is Henry Harris, and my two companions are named Henry Reesh and Arthur E. Brown. We all live at Auburn, Ind., and boarded the freight to strike out and look for work. When we got to Deshler, about 25 miles west of Fostoria, four men boarded our car and made a demand for our money. We had a fight and they commenced shooting. I think the men left the car at Deshler and they got \$12 in money from me."

Guatemala Provokes Mexico. The latest reports from the Guatemala frontier are to the effect that Guatemalans have assassinated a Mexican colonel. It is reported that a company of Mexican soldiers has had two skirmishes with 400 Guatemalan guerrillas. Two Mexican soldiers were killed. Should official information confirm these reports the Mexican government will at once demand reparation.

De Lesseps Is Dead. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the world-famed engineer, designer of the Suez and Panama canals and formerly known as "Le Grand Francois," died at Paris. De Lesseps' great name as the engineer of the Suez, was tarnished by the Panama scandals.

NEWS IN BRIEF. Frank Peck, the Grand Rapids crook shot at Plainville by Deputy Sheriff Williams while resisting arrest, is dead.

John Volmer, a hotel keeper and merchant of Lilly, was instantly killed by his team running away from him. Mrs. Volmer was seriously injured.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, the famous female Populist politician, will move to California, where she has purchased a small farm in the San Joaquin valley.

A London daily states that at their own request detectives are shadowing Herbert Asquith, the home secretary; Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. Fears are entertained of a revival of the Fenian movement.

A Washington dispatch says: The pension bureau will hereafter refuse pensions to widows whose income from other sources, added to the proceeds of reasonable effort on their part, affords them comfortable support. This policy is provided for in a ruling of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, based on the act of June 27, 1896.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE—Second day.—The session was quite brief, but a large number of resolutions were presented, among them those: H. R. 10,000, to amend the act relating to the sugar bounty, was introduced by Mr. Blair (Dem., Ill.) and directed the committee on appropriations to include in the urgency deficiency bill a sum of \$1,000,000 for the present year. Laid over. By Mr. Blair (Dem., Ill.) an amendment to the rule with a view of curtailing protracted debates in the senate, and providing that after a measure has been debated 30 days it will be in order for any senator to move to adjourn for the final vote. This motion is to be put without debate, and if carried the original question is to be voted on at the time fixed. By Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) calling on the secretary of the navy for the official letters of Admiral Walker while in command of United States naval vessels at Manila. Mr. Lodge raised another international question by a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence concerning the attitude of Nicaragua, with a view of a mark of respect to the memory of the late Congressman Byron B. Wright. (House—Call session; small attendance. A bill providing for the dedication of the Chicago and Chattanooga rivers was passed on December 19, 1896. A bill for the establishment of a national military park on the site of the battle of Shiloh was passed during the remainder of the day was devoted to a fruitless discussion of the pending bills.

SENATE—Third day.—The vice-president laid before the senate the resolution of Mr. Lodge calling for information as to the execution of the provisions of the act of July 1, 1896, which authorized the delivery of the title of the United States to the Japanese students, who were selected while the provisions of this country, and upon the fact, which had been submitted to someone was very much to blame. If they were not, this government should be vindicated from the charges. The resolution was referred to Mr. Peffer (Rep., Mo.) and a long and carefully prepared speech, which referred to his bill, and the fact that the bill was not intended to inquire into the action of the secretary of the treasury in issuing bonds and arranging matters for private and public sale, and authority. The resolution was adopted without division. Another resolution by Mr. Peffer (Rep., Mo.) providing for the use of the United States troops at Chicago during the Pullman strike brought out considerable debate and was finally referred. Mr. Vest (Rep., Mo.) addressed the senate on the need of a change of the Senate rules. He said he had formerly opposed reform, but he was now in favor of it. He said that it should be effected as soon as possible. When the senate numbered 40 members the rules were such that it was impossible for a senate increasing so that its membership would soon reach 60 that it was imperative necessary to have a re-organizing debate to a body to modify the present rules which were obsolete. These rules encourage parliamentary blackmail. Amendments to bills are offered and debated three days, but if they are not accepted an indefinite opposition will be maintained. The senate had been brought to a standstill by the rule. It is his duty to interest himself here until they were amended and the people were weary and disgusted with the spectacle of a powerless senate. Even when bills passed after such a contest they were so discredited as to have no moral support from the public. Resolutions were offered to amend the rules. Mr. Vest (Rep., Mo.) called for the action of the president to furnish the information if not incompatible with the public interest. Two bills referring to western railroads and military bounty lands were passed. The conference report on the pending bill was agreed to. Mr. DeLamar (Rep., Cal.) moved for the consideration of the railway pooling bill each day until disposed of. The object of the bill is to authorize competing carriers to submit to the provisions of the interstate commerce law, to enter into contracts for the division of traffic, and to exempt such contracts from the provisions of the interstate commerce law. One section of the bill requires annual reports to the commission. It is his duty to call attention to the fact that the bill is not a pooling bill, but a bill to regulate the interstate commerce law. The bill is not a pooling bill, but a bill to regulate the interstate commerce law. The bill is not a pooling bill, but a bill to regulate the interstate commerce law.

SENATE—Fourth day.—Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) read a speech upon the resolution for the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people. Mr. Duff (Rep., Ga.) called upon the committee on the railroad pooling bill at the Portland, Ore., exposition and the bill was passed. A bill was also passed for the reorganization of the Charman and Chattanooga National park on Sept. 20 and 1896, under the direction of the secretary of the interior. The entire day of the 20th was occupied in the discussion of the railroad pooling bill, to which there appears to be a great deal of opposition. No action, however, was taken.

Fifth day.—No session of the Senate. HOUSE.—The House spent an hour in the consideration of the bill to protect forest reservations. The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of the railroad pooling bill. The bulk of the opposition seems to be directed at the section of the bill which gives the railroad pooling bill to extend to the courts for the decisions of the interstate commission re-voicing pooling orders.

Sixth day.—No session of the Senate. HOUSE.—Less than 25 members were present when the bill was read for the second time. (Dem., Mo.) occupied the morning hour with a speech full of personalities bearing upon the bill to retire the postpaid officers of this country. The speaker said that he had no objection to the bill, but that it was a waste of time to discuss it. The railroad pooling bill occupied the remainder of the day.

SENATE—Seventh day.—The Nicaragua canal bill was taken up for consideration. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Mo.) made a general statement of the national and international aspect of the subject, upon which the Senate and House bills agreed. The bill is to be passed. It is his duty to call attention to the fact that the bill is not a pooling bill, but a bill to regulate the interstate commerce law. The bill is not a pooling bill, but a bill to regulate the interstate commerce law. The bill is not a pooling bill, but a bill to regulate the interstate commerce law.

Those Are Willows Were Beige. Washington: In regard to the alleged massacre of Armenians by Kurds in Armenia the Turkish legation has received a communication which gives some light on the subject. It says: "Toward the end of July last, and under the instigation of an Armenian named Hanyan, the men of 10 villages near Mouch formed separate bands, and armed with guns, daggers, hatchets and other instruments, attacked the tribe of Bekkan, killed a few men of that tribe and afterwards fell on the tribes of Bekkan and Hadikan. These bands burned alive one of the chiefs of the Bekkan tribe, and not only outraged Mussulman women of the village of Kulligaz, but also put them to death in an atrocious manner. Men were also tortured in a cruel way. Not satisfied with all these lawless and criminal proceedings, the same bands burned also a few villages inhabited by Mussulmans. Then followed the fighting in which the bands were overcome, the most of them being killed. The statement often published in some European newspapers that some of the regular troops fired on defenseless men and women is utterly untrue. No individual carrying arms was killed. Twenty insurgents, having surrendered, were treated with all possible consideration, and after their depositions before the legal authorities of Mouch were taken they were given their freedom."

William Addressed the Reichstag. The new session of the German Reichstag was formally opened by Emperor William at Rittersdorf castle. His majesty demanded that the agrarian troubles which promote continued discontent and disturb the executive power in the fulfillment of its duty. The penal provisions of the common law are to be extended in the protection of the weak. The emperor expressed great satisfaction at the continuation of peace throughout Europe and expressed regret at the death of the czar of Russia. His majesty afterwards went to the new Reichstag building, just completed, and formally dedicated the building.

The C. & M. in Receiver's Hands. Upon the petition of Nelson Robinson of New York, the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw road, was placed in the hands of a receiver at Toledo, General Manager Frank B. Drake was appointed to the position by U. S. Judge Riels. Walter B. Ritchie, of Lima, and Charles N. Haskell, of Ottawa, were the attorneys for Robinson, and as those gentlemen are very close to Senator Brice, the present president of the road, the suit has little appearance of being an adverse one.

THE MARKETS. Toledo—Grain. Wheat, No. 2 red, 53 1/2; No. 2 white, 52 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 51 1/2; No. 2 white, 50 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 49 1/2. Corn, No. 2, 47 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 46 1/2; No. 2 white, 45 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 44 1/2. Oats, No. 2, 43 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 42 1/2; No. 2 white, 41 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 40 1/2. Hay, No. 1, 12 1/2; No. 2, 11 1/2; No. 3, 10 1/2; No. 4, 9 1/2; No. 5, 8 1/2; No. 6, 7 1/2; No. 7, 6 1/2; No. 8, 5 1/2; No. 9, 4 1/2; No. 10, 3 1/2; No. 11, 2 1/2; No. 12, 1 1/2. Pork, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Lard, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Sugar, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Coffee, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Tea, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Spices, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Cotton, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Wool, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Hides, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No. 12, 1/4. Leather, No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 8 1/2; No. 4, 7 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 5 1/2; No. 7, 4 1/2; No. 8, 3 1/2; No. 9, 2 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/2; No. 11, 1/2; No