

MICHIGAN MY MICHIGAN.

NEWS GATHERED FROM THE TWO PENINSULAS.

Detroit's Wholesale District Suffers from a Severe Fire Entailing a Loss of \$250,000.—Judge Smith Retires.

The employees of T. H. Hinckman & Sons wholesale-drug house, 76 and 78 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, had just left the building when fire was discovered by the watchman of a store opposite. Several alarms were sent in but the flames had such combustible fuel to feed upon that the entire building was soon a mass of rolling fire and smoke. The building extends through back to Woodbridge street and it was at this end the fire demon seemed fiercest. From this end also the flames were communicated to the large wholesale hardware house of Standart Bros., 93 to 96 Woodbridge street. This building—a five-story structure—did not begin to burn until the Hinckman fire had begun to recede so nearly all of the fire-fighting apparatus was turned upon it. The principal loss to Standart Bros. was from water which flooded every floor.

There were eleven engines, two chemicals, three trucks, the water tower and the fireboat working, and the last two poured such streams of water upon the flames that the spreading which would otherwise have occurred was prevented. It is the opinion of those regarded as authority that a huge conflagration would have happened had it not been for the remarkable work of the fireboat and the water tower. Notwithstanding the highly combustible stock of goods in the Hinckman fire the flames were prevented from reaching the basement where the oil, paints, liquors, etc., were stored, otherwise dangerous explosions might have taken place.

T. H. Hinckman & Sons loss is estimated at \$120,000; insurance, \$80,000; Standart Bros. stock valued at \$115,000, carried an insurance of \$96,000; the building was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. W. H. Edgar & Son, wholesale sugar dealers, carried a stock of \$30,000, but the hard work of the firemen prevented the fire reaching them, and their only loss was upon a few barrels of sugar from water. The drug firm of T. H. Hinckman & Sons is one of the business firms prominent among the old landmarks of Detroit. The original establishment dates as far back in the early history of the city as the year 1819.

New Judge in the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Judge Vernon H. Smith, who for 12 years has occupied the bench of the eighth judicial circuit has retired, Honorable F. D. M. Davis taking his place. The Ionia county bar took occasion to testify their high appreciation of Judge Smith's character by presenting him with an elegant and valuable bronze clock. Resolutions were also unanimously adopted by the Bar association eulogizing Judge Smith as a jurist and welcoming him back to the ranks as a practitioner.

Judge Davis also went into office under very happy auspices, the members of the bar all assuring him of their full confidence in his ability and integrity of character.

No Spec at Session.

Gov. Rich says there appears to be little necessity of calling an extra session of the legislature, inasmuch as Ironwood already has 60 days supplies on hand and Iron Mountain is being provided for. Rep. Wagner, of Negaunee, has been one of the staunchest advocates of an extra session. He recently wrote to a Marquette paper a strong letter enlarging upon the distress, but ended with a significant hint that the legislature might find it advisable to overlook the selection of Newberry as the night of the new insane asylum. This is alleged to be the real reason of his campaign.

Sentenced the Fourth Time for Murder.

William Palmer, who shot and killed his brother Albert two years ago at Saginaw, and who has put the county to the expense of trying him four times, has been sentenced to state's prison for 25 years. He cried like a child on being taken back to his cell. The jury failed to agree in Palmer's first two trials and in the third he was convicted and sent up for 30 years, but he secured a new trial on error. His attorneys will appeal to the supreme court again.

Sanilac Farmer Suicides.

John Henderson, an aged and well-to-do farmer, living five miles from Sanilac Centre, committed suicide in a singular manner. When his family returned from a funeral they found all the buildings on the farm in ashes and the charred remains of the old man lying by his bed where it is supposed he killed himself in some way after firing the house. Temporary insanity is the only reason known for the deed.

Drank Whisky and Froze to Death.

Dolph Lavigne, a single man, 39 years of age, started afoot from Fredrick for the Hanson camp, five miles east. He was under the influence of liquor and was found frozen to death four miles from his starting place the next morning. Lavigne's home was at Fall River, Mass.

Mark Carrington, a wealthy lumber dealer of Port Austin, is dead.

Grand Traverse farmers have organized to encourage the cultivation of peas.

Two Berrien Springs bakers were arrested for keeping their shops on Sunday.

Carl Thomas, of St. Louis, fell through the ice and went down twice, but was saved by a plucky woman.

The Burton House and barns and the K. of P. hall and contents burned at Delton. Loss, \$3,000; partially insured.

The projectors of the St. Joseph & Lake Shore Railway company, who intend to construct an electric railway in St. Joe the coming spring, say that they will also build an electric line from St. Joseph to South Bend, Ind.

When George Lounds, agent for the American-Express company, at Akron, Tuscola county, was home, he heard a disturbance at the door. He went out and was knocked down and robbed of \$171 of express money. There is no clue to the robbers.

THROUGHOUT MICHIGAN.

An effort will be made to organize a fire company at Dundee.

P. Wildman's store at Quinseece was destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,500.

John Holliday, of Buchanan, fell 40 feet from a derrick and will probably die.

Bruce Runyan, of Utica, is in a critical condition from excessive cigarette smoking.

At Marquette all boys found on the streets after 9 p. m. will be arrested hereafter.

William Stanton, who broke out of the Ionia jail, has been captured at Cedar Springs.

Albion burglars stole \$200 worth of clothing and other goods from F. F. Hoaglin's store.

Grand Rapids society people danced \$1,000 into the poor fund at their annual charity ball.

Seven inmates have entered the woman's annex at the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids.

Evart people have sent a carload of provisions and clothing to the needy at Iron Mountain.

Hillsdale college students have flooded their athletic grounds and will make them into a skating rink.

The new Alpena & Northern railroad will be extended to Cheboygan within a few months, and the people are jubilant.

The Round Oak stove works at Dowagiac have started up after being closed for two months. About 300 men are employed.

John Phioffer attempted to commit suicide at Dearborn by cutting his throat with a razor. He is in a precarious condition.

The farm house of John Conroy, near Crosswell, was burned to the ground, together with the contents. Loss, \$1,500; insured.

The postoffice at Clawson has been robbed of \$100 in money and stamps. This is the second time in three weeks the office has been burglarized.

The Michigan Headlining & Hoop Co., of Coleman, announced a cut in wages from 10 to 25 per cent. The men all accepted the inevitable.

J. W. Blackford of the Grand Rapids Dispatch was held up and robbed by a man and a boy near Mecosta. The highwaymen got \$120 and a watch.

Adelbert Pangburn, of Vestaburg, while temporarily insane from the effects of typhoid fever, shot himself through the brain and died instantly.

Mrs. Fremont Neil, of Coleman, shot herself through the stomach during a fit of insanity. She is about 39 years of age. Her recovery is doubtful.

Justice William Hyland, of Marion township, Osceola county, has been fired from office by Gov. Rich. He had been convicted of being drunk and disorderly.

South Haven will organize a law-and-order league for the purpose of closing up the numerous "toxic joints" which now flourish in that local option village.

Dr. C. W. Colby, of Jackson, got off a train in motion near Horton and was found shortly afterwards in an unconscious condition and considerably bruised.

The Clawson postoffice was looted of \$100 in money and stamps. The officers have a clue. This is the second time in three months the office has been burglarized.

Isaac Snow and Wilber Loree were arrested at Otter Lake by U. S. Marshall Weeks, charged with counterfeiting nickels. The case is said to be strong against them.

The store of Feltus & Tradewell, who own and operate a saw mill at Raber, Chippewa county, was burned with all its contents. The loss is \$6,000, with no insurance.

State Food Commissioner Storrs is somewhat discouraged regarding convictions for selling impure food, as the law does not make the analyst's certificate of adulteration prima facie evidence.

Frank F. Hayner left Owosso Oct. 23 for his home at Red Jacket. He reached Mackinac all right, but has not been heard from since and his parents are very anxious. He was 18 years of age.

Mrs. Albert Groeters, of Holland, had her leg amputated close to the body. She had suffered from gangrene for several weeks, and this was a last resort to save her life. She is in a critical condition.

Atty.-Gen. Ellis has decided, in response to a question from Clerk Eddy, of Kent county, that it is not necessary for one to write his full name to legalize a document. W. H. Smith is just as good as William H. Smith.

Engine No. 44 on the southbound freight train No. 24 on the T. A. & N. M. jumped the track in the yards at Owosso crashing into the train dispatcher's office. Engineer Carey was slightly injured, and the engine tank and one car was demolished.

Judge Wisner, of Flint, sentenced Robert Nixon to the state house of correction and reformatory at Ionia for eight years. Nixon pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, being implicated with John Elder in the saloon row which caused the death of Charles London.

Jacob Burdige, an old resident of Benton Harbor, was recently convicted of arson and sentenced to nine months at Jackson. He burned his home about two months ago to smother an objectionable tenant. He is an old man and the sentence will probably outlast his days.

In Parsons hall, at Olivet college, unfurnished rooms can be secured at from 26 to 36 cents per week, or at half those prices where two students occupy the rooms. Board and a furnished room, including lights and heat, ranges from \$3.70 to \$3.95 per week. Table board can be obtained for \$2.20 per week.

The fires have been drawn from the boilers of the Davis mine, in Negaunee, and now the property is entirely idle. Work has also been suspended at that portion of the Lake Superior hematite mine in Ishpeming which produces iron-bessmen ore, and as a consequence about 50 more men are thrown out of employment.

THERE'LL BE A MERRY WAR.

Berrien's County Seat to be Moved and Niles and St. Joseph are After it.

The county supervisors of Berrien county have decided to submit to the people next April the question of moving the county seat from Berrien Springs. The fight will be between the twin cities—St. Joseph and Benton Harbor—on one hand and the city of Niles on the other. The following dispatches of the claims of each show the feeling already working:

St. Joseph: This city has a clear claim for the county seat of Berrien county. The site offered is valued at \$40,000. This is a most desirable location, being directly accessible from every township in the county, except two, by four railroads now, and before 1890 the spur of the trans-continental railway from Napanee will be built, making a fifth railroad, and bringing the immense steel plant, with 2,000 workmen and their families. This will make a combined city of the twin cities of not less than 18,000 inhabitants. The site offered by St. Joseph is on the bluff overlooking the St. Joseph and Paw Paw rivers, Lake Michigan, and many miles of beautiful country. There is little doubt about St. Joseph winning the prize next April.

Niles: The fight over the question of the removal of the county seat will be a hot one. St. Joseph offers a site only. Niles offers \$50,000 and a site. There is great indignation here at the action of the board, who are considered a lot of chumps for attempting to give away what they could have got \$50,000 or \$75,000 for in just as good a location. The population interested is about equally divided for and against, but it is believed the former generally will not favor the proposition, as to erect by county taxation the necessary buildings will cost \$100,000 and add 30 per cent to the county taxation for 20 years to come. The fight will be a hot one and the vote close.

SPLIT HIS HEAD WITH AN AXE.

A Most Heinous Murder of an Inoffensive Old Man Near Hastings.

Leroy Rogers, an old bachelor about 60 years of age, living alone on his 40-acre farm in Rutland township, Barry county, was found brutally murdered in his house, everything giving evidence of a terrible struggle. The deed which was a horrible one, was committed with an axe, the blade of which was buried deep into the neck of the victim while the skull just above the eye was crushed in with the butt of the axe.

The murder had only been committed two or three hours when discovered by a neighbor. The body was yet warm and there was a fire in the kitchen stove. A tall man had been seen near the house two hours before, but not the slightest clue has been found as to who was the perpetrator of the deed. The motive for the crime was evidently robbery, though it is not supposed that the old gentleman was possessed of very much money. His watch and a revolver that he was known to have are missing.

A Boon to Humanity.

A number of our great and most inveterate tobacco smokers and chewers have quit the use of the filthy weed. The talismanic article that does the work is No-to-bac. The reform was started by Aaron Gorber, who was a confirmed slave for many years to the use of tobacco. He tried the use of No-to-bac, and to his great surprise and delight it cured him. Hon. C. W. Ashcom, who had been smoking for sixty years, tried No-to-bac, and it cured him. Col. Samuel Stoutener, who would eat up tobacco like a cow eats hay, tried this wonderful remedy, and even Samuel, after all his years of slavery, lost the desire. J. C. Cobler, Lessing Evans, Frank Dell, George B. May, C. O. Skillington, Hanson Robinson, Frank Hershberger, John Shinn and others have since tried No-to-bac, and in every case they report not only a cure of the tobacco habit, but a wonderful improvement in their general physical and mental condition, all of which goes to show that the use of tobacco had been injurious to them in more ways than one.

All of the above gentlemen are so well pleased with the results that we do not hesitate to join them in recommending it to suffering humanity, as we have thoroughly investigated and are satisfied that No-to-bac does the work well and is a boon to mankind. The cost is trifling—a dollar a box—and the makers, The Sterling Remedy company, have so much faith in No-to-bac that they absolutely guarantee three boxes to cure any case, or refund money. One box in every instance in the above effected a cure, with one or two exceptions. No-to-bac has a wonderful sale upon its merits alone throughout the United States, and can be secured at almost any drug store in this country or Canada, and it is made by The Sterling Remedy company, Chicago office, 45 Randolph street; New York office, 10 Spruce street.—From The Press, Everett, Pa., Dec. 15, 1893.

Seafield Farmer Missing.

George W. Pruden, a farmer living four miles from Seafield, rose in the middle of the night, harnessed a horse, bade good-bye to his family and drove away. He hasn't been seen since. Pruden has recently become involved in several petty law suits, and it is believed that this unhinged his mind. One of the cases was to have come to trial the day following that of his unexplained departure.

Prominent Citizen Probably Drowned.

Allan Rains, supervisor of Sugar Island township, Chippewa county, is missing and is supposed to be drowned. He left Sault Ste. Marie for home. On his way he had to cross the river. The ice is unsafe. He was an old settler and pioneer. A searching party has gone out.

The Happy Home club, of Charlotte, has treated 40 men, and only a quarter of these have returned to the bowl.

Jackson county will vote on a proposition to bond itself for \$75,000 for the purpose of building a new court house.

The Patrons' store at Memphis is in trouble. A Port Huron creditor, H. O. Welsh, has brought suit to secure a claim of \$1,500.

The Schoolcraft grange has disbanded with \$150 in the treasury and chairs, organs and other property valued at \$300. The property will be equally divided among the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

WORLD'S FAIR BURNED.

TRAMPS FIRE THE BUILDINGS FOR REVENGE.

The Casino, Peristyle, Music Hall and Liberal Arts Building Burn.—Many Exhibits Destroyed.—Big Loss.

A guard of the music hall in the World's Fair grounds at Chicago kicked two tramps from the building. They growled and muttered vengeance and started toward the Casino. Only a few minutes later fire was discovered in the Casino and soon all was confusion upon the almost deserted grounds. As the flames mounted higher and higher the cry "the World's Fair is on fire" was carried through the southern suburbs of Chicago in the vicinity of the grounds. The people returning from work turned to gaze upon the spectacle and hundreds poured into the grounds from all sides.

From the Casino the fire demon caught the grand peristyle, and the structure burned like tinder. The firemen worked like madmen at every available point, but their efforts were vain. One ladder with several firemen on it fell with a column of the peristyle, and Wm. Mackey, pipeman, was so seriously injured that he died soon after. A strong wind carried huge embers from the peristyle to the municipal and liberal arts building, the largest structure on earth. Here also the flames spread with startling rapidity and devoured the crowning glory of the great exposition. All of the American exhibits had long ago been removed, but the formalities of the custom house had detained the goods of the foreigners. There was the exquisite French exhibit, the Russian, British, Japanese and other sections filled with the finest of choice exhibits in the path of the demon which came on so quickly that nothing could be saved.

The fire boats and engines on the lake side had subdued the flames in the ashes of the peristyle and in the lower colonnade on the southeast side of the liberal arts building, and hopes were raised that the fire had been subdued, but the flames got beyond control away up on the top promenade of the liberal arts building, and a mass of flames, arising from the blazing brands which came from above. Remorselessly the fire was hurling itself through the interstices of the big iron arches at the dizzy heights above. The flames wound, hot constrictor fashion, and around the mammoth electric light coronas suspended from the roof. Below these fearful circles of iron, likely to drop at any moment, no man dared to go, even the hardest not venturing within a hundred feet. Frantic horses, with heavily loaded trucks, were plunging through the aisles not encumbered with wreckage or drenched with the falling cataracts of water, most of which fell far short of the topmost flames.

A great iron arch gave way directly above the French wares, and falling heavily buried them beneath the burning pile and they were abandoned. Back of the French was the Japanese exhibit. This, like many exhibits, had not been released from bond and the goods could not be taken from the building. All through the great structure frantic exhibitors rushed seeking the safety of their goods. "Our hands are tied," said one; "we cannot remove our wares from the building. We must stand idly by and see them burn. We can do nothing."

With clanging gongs and clatter of hoofts, steamer after steamer rattled through the smoke down the fire-lit aisles until the center of the building was reached. They were ranged about the burning heaps of merchandise and the last struggle of the fireman was taken up. Streams of water were hurled upon the blaze, but with little effect. From above a fiery hail of embers poured down upon the firemen, the heaps of blazing merchandise grew more and more numerous, and foot by foot the engines were forced back toward either end of the building.

The fire department fought with energy and skill, but the conditions were all against success. A fierce wind came over the lake, fanning the flames into fierce life. Huge billows of flame rolled over the great glass roof, being manfully combated by the men upon the roof, who were handicapped, however, by the lack of water. Shortly after 11 o'clock four firemen were caught beneath a crush of falling embers just outside the manufacturing building. Streams of water were instantly poured upon the mass, and soon the injured men were removed. Their names could not be ascertained by the chief, but it was said that all of the men were unconscious when rescued, and that two of them were fatally injured. As he was being lifted into a patrol wagon one of the wounded men revived and raising one burned arm above his head while the other hung helpless by his side, cried faintly: "Fight her, boys; fight her; we must save it!"

At midnight President Higginbotham said he had been in the burning building over two hours; that the roof had burned and fallen, but that fortunately few of the exhibits were in the range of the falling embers. "I should say," said he, "that the loss by water would be much greater than by fire. All told the contents of the liberal arts building at this time did not exceed a million dollars in value. As to the casino, peristyle and music hall, there is no loss. We should not regret their burning, as it is the cheapest way to remove them."

Various officials and others in positions to know estimate the total loss at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Three Killed by Carelessness.

On the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad the first section of train 33 was to take on some cars at Rock Glen, near Warsaw, N. Y. Ten empty coal cars and the caboose were left on the main track in charge of a flagman, who must have gone to sleep and failed to set the brakes. The cars and caboose, in which three men were sleeping, ran down hill at a fearful speed and struck the engine on the second section, just as it was pulling out of the west end of the yard. The caboose and six coal cars were utterly wrecked and the three men killed.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Sixteenth day.—The most significant thing in the session was the resolution introduced by Senator Frye, of Maine, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the Hawaiian people should be given the right of self-government in Hawaii, pending the investigation of the imbroglio by the Senate committee on foreign affairs. The evident object of the resolution is to declare the sense of the Senate adverse to any American interference, either direct or indirect, should any coup d'etat be resorted to for the purpose of restoring the queen to the throne. The Senator asked that the resolution lie upon the table for the present. Senator Hill presented a bill limiting the effort of the regulations of commerce between the several states and with foreign countries. A bill calling for Senator French, of Alabama, for the relief of certain aliens who had acquired property in the district of Columbia was also introduced. The bill was referred to the committee on the Hawaiian Islands. The bill was introduced by Senator French, of Maine, who insisted upon some action upon his Hawaiian resolution presented before the Hawaiian recess. An attempt was made to give two days to this resolution, but Mr. Boutelle refused to consider the idea. Both sides were ugly, but after a lively row the speaker held the floor and the resolution was not taken up. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee were not willing to go along with the Hawaiian discussion. The tariff debate had been gotten well under way, however, and the question of consideration was nearly settled. The House resolution was not taken up. The Democrats found themselves in the position of not being able to muster a quorum. They were in check, and after revoking all leaves of absence Mr. Wilson reluctantly moved an adjournment.

SENATE.—Seventeenth day.—Senator Hoar, of the republican side, introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for his authority for the payment of Special Commissioner Blount for his Hawaiian services. Senator Gray, of the Democratic side, served notice that the Democrats would insist upon taking up the federal elections bill first, and that the Hawaiian question should be finally disposed of. The object of Senator Hoar's resolution is to call into question the right of the present to send a personal commissioner to Hawaii, or, indeed, any commissioner, without the concurrence of the Senate first. The Democrats are determined to dispose of the Hawaiian question as soon as possible, and before it can be hampered by the tariff bill or any other party measure which might come over from the House. The Democrats again refused to vote on the question of the consideration of the tariff bill, and the Democrats were unable to secure a quorum. Thus another day was utterly wasted.

SENATE.—Eighteenth day.—No session. **HOUSE.**—Mr. Boutelle promptly asked recognition to call up his Hawaiian resolution. The speaker said the rules of the House would not permit a special order fixing January 15 as the date for a vote on the tariff bill, but that it was a matter of the highest importance. Mr. Burrows reserved all points of order on the ground that such a special order should be originated with the House committee in the rules committee. The speaker overruled the point of order. The question then came upon the adoption of the special order. The House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. The vote resulted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. Three more votes were ordered on the previous question of the adoption of the special order, but the number of yeas fell below a quorum each time and the speaker seeing a vote was impossible consented to an adjournment.

SENATE.—Nineteenth day.—No session. **HOUSE.**—Four hours were spent in the same old demands for a vote on the question of considering the Wilson tariff bill. No quorum could be secured. All the Republicans and Democrats about 30 Democrats refused to vote.

SENATE.—Twentieth day.—The chaplain referred feelingly to the bereavement of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, in the loss of his only son. A senator presented a resolution from Ohio veterans asking for an investigation of the pension bureau. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to "inquire and report to the senate their opinion as to cases in which the president may constitutionally suspend without the advice or consent of the senate and whether or not there was constitutional authority for the president to do so in March last, without the advice and consent of the senate of the Hon. James I. Blount as commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands with the power conferred on him by the letter of appointment and such other authorities as were given to him." Senator Gorman objected and the resolution went to the chair laid before the senate. The resolution of Senator Hoar called upon the secretary of the treasury to report the amount of the Hawaiian loan which had been paid to James I. Blount and from what fund and by what authority. The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee. Senator Frye, of Maine, previously introduced, declaring for non-intervention by this government in Hawaiian affairs, was called up, but without discussion. Mr. Catchings promptly called up the report from the committee on rules for the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, demanded recognition to call up his Hawaiian resolution. He said as the speaker was disposed to ignore him, he would make a point of order that the speaker should be obliged to give precedence to a report from the committee on rules over a question of privilege. He invaded the privileges, dignity and honor of the House, and that the point having been made the question must be submitted to the House itself to determine whether its privileges had been absolutely and flagrantly violated. The House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. The House voted on the previous question, and the House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. Then 30 minutes were allowed for debate. Mr. Catchings, for Democrats, and Mr. Reed, for Republicans, published, filling the time. Mr. Wilson offered amendments to the rule for consideration, providing for general debate and closed sessions. The debate under the five-minute rule to begin on the 19th inst., and the final vote to be taken on the 19th. Mr. Reed moved to amend the rule by allowing four additional days for debate and to permit amendments by paragraphs. The motion was lost. The special order was then adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill with Mr. Richardson, of Tenn., in the chair. Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half when the committee arose. Set speeches occupied the tenth session.

SENATE.—Twenty-first day.—Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, presented a resolution for the relief of the pension bureau. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to "inquire and report to the senate their opinion as to cases in which the president may constitutionally suspend without the advice or consent of the senate and whether or not there was constitutional authority for the president to do so in March last, without the advice and consent of the senate of the Hon. James I. Blount as commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands with the power conferred on him by the letter of appointment and such other authorities as were given to him." Senator Gorman objected and the resolution went to the chair laid before the senate. The resolution of Senator Hoar called upon the secretary of the treasury to report the amount of the Hawaiian loan which had been paid to James I. Blount and from what fund and by what authority. The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee. Senator Frye, of Maine, previously introduced, declaring for non-intervention by this government in Hawaiian affairs, was called up, but without discussion. Mr. Catchings promptly called up the report from the committee on rules for the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, demanded recognition to call up his Hawaiian resolution. He said as the speaker was disposed to ignore him, he would make a point of order that the speaker should be obliged to give precedence to a report from the committee on rules over a question of privilege. He invaded the privileges, dignity and honor of the House, and that the point having been made the question must be submitted to the House itself to determine whether its privileges had been absolutely and flagrantly violated. The House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. The House voted on the previous question, and the House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. Then 30 minutes were allowed for debate. Mr. Catchings, for Democrats, and Mr. Reed, for Republicans, published, filling the time. Mr. Wilson offered amendments to the rule for consideration, providing for general debate and closed sessions. The debate under the five-minute rule to begin on the 19th inst., and the final vote to be taken on the 19th. Mr. Reed moved to amend the rule by allowing four additional days for debate and to permit amendments by paragraphs. The motion was lost. The special order was then adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill with Mr. Richardson, of Tenn., in the chair. Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half when the committee arose. Set speeches occupied the tenth session.

SENATE.—Twenty-second day.—Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, presented a resolution for the relief of the pension bureau. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to "inquire and report to the senate their opinion as to cases in which the president may constitutionally suspend without the advice or consent of the senate and whether or not there was constitutional authority for the president to do so in March last, without the advice and consent of the senate of the Hon. James I. Blount as commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands with the power conferred on him by the letter of appointment and such other authorities as were given to him." Senator Gorman objected and the resolution went to the chair laid before the senate. The resolution of Senator Hoar called upon the secretary of the treasury to report the amount of the Hawaiian loan which had been paid to James I. Blount and from what fund and by what authority. The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee. Senator Frye, of Maine, previously introduced, declaring for non-intervention by this government in Hawaiian affairs, was called up, but without discussion. Mr. Catchings promptly called up the report from the committee on rules for the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, demanded recognition to call up his Hawaiian resolution. He said as the speaker was disposed to ignore him, he would make a point of order that the speaker should be obliged to give precedence to a report from the committee on rules over a question of privilege. He invaded the privileges, dignity and honor of the House, and that the point having been made the question must be submitted to the House itself to determine whether its privileges had been absolutely and flagrantly violated. The House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. The House voted on the previous question, and the House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. Then 30 minutes were allowed for debate. Mr. Catchings, for Democrats, and Mr. Reed, for Republicans, published, filling the time. Mr. Wilson offered amendments to the rule for consideration, providing for general debate and closed sessions. The debate under the five-minute rule to begin on the 19th inst., and the final vote to be taken on the 19th. Mr. Reed moved to amend the rule by allowing four additional days for debate and to permit amendments by paragraphs. The motion was lost. The special order was then adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill with Mr. Richardson, of Tenn., in the chair. Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half when the committee arose. Set speeches occupied the tenth session.

SENATE.—Twenty-third day.—Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, presented a resolution for the relief of the pension bureau. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to "inquire and report to the senate their opinion as to cases in which the president may constitutionally suspend without the advice or consent of the senate and whether or not there was constitutional authority for the president to do so in March last, without the advice and consent of the senate of the Hon. James I. Blount as commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands with the power conferred on him by the letter of appointment and such other authorities as were given to him." Senator Gorman objected and the resolution went to the chair laid before the senate. The resolution of Senator Hoar called upon the secretary of the treasury to report the amount of the Hawaiian loan which had been paid to James I. Blount and from what fund and by what authority. The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee. Senator Frye, of Maine, previously introduced, declaring for non-intervention by this government in Hawaiian affairs, was called up, but without discussion. Mr. Catchings promptly called up the report from the committee on rules for the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, demanded recognition to call up his Hawaiian resolution. He said as the speaker was disposed to ignore him, he would make a point of order that the speaker should be obliged to give precedence to a report from the committee on rules over a question of privilege. He invaded the privileges, dignity and honor of the House, and that the point having been made the question must be submitted to the House itself to determine whether its privileges had been absolutely and flagrantly violated. The House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. The House voted on the previous question, and the House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. Then 30 minutes were allowed for debate. Mr. Catchings, for Democrats, and Mr. Reed, for Republicans, published, filling the time. Mr. Wilson offered amendments to the rule for consideration, providing for general debate and closed sessions. The debate under the five-minute rule to begin on the 19th inst., and the final vote to be taken on the 19th. Mr. Reed moved to amend the rule by allowing four additional days for debate and to permit amendments by paragraphs. The motion was lost. The special order was then adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill with Mr. Richardson, of Tenn., in the chair. Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half when the committee arose. Set speeches occupied the tenth session.

SENATE.—Twenty-fourth day.—Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, presented a resolution for the relief of the pension bureau. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to "inquire and report to the senate their opinion as to cases in which the president may constitutionally suspend without the advice or consent of the senate and whether or not there was constitutional authority for the president to do so in March last, without the advice and consent of the senate of the Hon. James I. Blount as commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands with the power conferred on him by the letter of appointment and such other authorities as were given to him." Senator Gorman objected and the resolution went to the chair laid before the senate. The resolution of Senator Hoar called upon the secretary of the treasury to report the amount of the Hawaiian loan which had been paid to James I. Blount and from what fund and by what authority. The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee. Senator Frye, of Maine, previously introduced, declaring for non-intervention by this government in Hawaiian affairs, was called up, but without discussion. Mr. Catchings promptly called up the report from the committee on rules for the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, demanded recognition to call up his Hawaiian resolution. He said as the speaker was disposed to ignore him, he would make a point of order that the speaker should be obliged to give precedence to a report from the committee on rules over a question of privilege. He invaded the privileges, dignity and honor of the House, and that the point having been made the question must be submitted to the House itself to determine whether its privileges had been absolutely and flagrantly violated. The House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. The House voted on the previous question, and the House voted 169 to 139 in favor of a quorum. Then 30 minutes were allowed for debate. Mr. Catchings, for Democrats, and Mr. Reed, for Republicans, published, filling the time. Mr. Wilson offered amendments to the rule for consideration, providing for general debate and closed sessions. The debate under the five-minute rule to begin on the 19th inst., and the final vote to be taken on the 19th. Mr. Reed moved to amend the rule by allowing four additional days for debate and to permit amendments by paragraphs. The motion was lost. The special order was then adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill with Mr. Richardson, of Tenn., in the chair. Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half when the committee arose. Set speeches occupied the tenth session.

SENATE.—Twenty-fifth day.—Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, presented a resolution for the relief of the pension bureau. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to "inquire and report to the senate their opinion as to cases in which the president may constitutionally suspend without the advice or consent of the senate and whether or not there was constitutional authority for the president to do so in March last, without the advice and consent of the senate of the Hon. James I. Blount as commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands with the power conferred on him by the letter of appointment and such other authorities as were given to him." Senator Gorman objected and the resolution went to the chair laid before the senate. The resolution of Senator Hoar called upon the secretary of the treasury to report the amount of the Hawaiian loan which had been paid to James I. Blount and from what