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VOL. XX---NO. 39. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Sale on Mens' Underwear.

For two days you can buy Underwear worth $1 for 50c. A glance at our south show window will verify this claim.

GYSMITH AND CO.

SWITCH LEFT OPEN

CAUSED THE WRECK OF ENGINE AND FOUR CARS.

Miraculous Escape of the Fireman, Who Staid in the Engine Until It Overturned.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Switch engine No. 67 of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and a train of seven cars at 4:35 o'clock ran into a half open switch, derailing and smashing up the engine and four freight cars. The engine was in charge of Engineer Harris and Fireman Diggins, who stayed in the cab until after the engine had turned over miraculously escaping death. The switch crew was pretty badly shaken up and some severely bruised, but none seriously injured. The switch was usually kept locked, but the lock was missing.

WANTS THE CONVENTION.

Dallas Committee Going to St. Louis After It.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Dallas Commercial club the following committee of representative citizens was appointed to go to St. Louis and act in conjunction with Mayor Holland and delegation of Dallas county Populists in trying to secure the national convention of the Populist party for Dallas. The national Populist executive committee meets in St. Louis January 17.

WYLIE WENT DRY.

The Pros Won in the Election Held There.

Wylie, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—There was a prohibition election held here yesterday with the following result: For prohibition, 147; against, 112.

Announcement Extraordinary!

"The building can not hold the crowds that struggle to hear him."—New York World.

REV. THOS. DIXON,

OF NEW YORK,

The thrilling Preacher-Lecturer, in his Great Lecture,

"The Gates of Heaven and Hell in Modern Babylon."

CITY HALL,

Tuesday Night, Jan. 14.

Dixon is both thunder and lightning, and a live wire—the livest man I ever saw. Before he is half through you don't know what you are sitting on, and will have to feel for your old pocketknife to identify yourself with. He is the best lecturer I have ever heard, and I have heard them all.—Rev. Sam Jones.

Opera house tickets honored. 10 cents for reserved seats. Single admission 75 cents, including reserved seats. Sale opens at 8 a. m. Monday at Y. M. C. A.

Greenwall's Opera House

January 13 and 14.

Tuesday, January 13 and 14.

ALEXANDER SALVINI.

Commencing Monday Night,

HAMLET.

Friday night,

The Three Guardsmen

Prices—Lower floor, $1.50; first five rows in parquette, $1; balcony, 75 and gallery, 25c.

SEATS NOW ON SALE—

Monday and Wednesday, January 21 and 22,

SOCIETY EVENT OF THE SEASON,

MME MADDERN FISKE

Presenting

"THE QUEEN OF LIARS."

That St. Louis Millinery Co.'s Stock!

We have already offered the people of Fort Worth many a good bargain, but this one is the best we have ever had. Just think of it, the St. Louis Millinery Co. was only in business since last spring, nearly all the goods are last fall's purchases, and we bought them for

LESS THAN 40c ON THE DOLLAR.

We never try to get rich on one transaction, and when we offer a thing cheap we sell it cheap.

You can use any Capes or Jackets, Millinery, Kid Gloves or Silk Mitts, Muffs, Feather Boas, Corsets, Fascinators, Children's Cloaks, or anything else we have in this stock we promise to sell it for about one-half the usual retail price, and we stake our reputation for honesty and reliability for this being an absolute fact.

On sale for a short time only at 301 Houston St., the St. Louis Millinery Co.'s old stand. Open to-day from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MONNIG'S.

Corn Inst. Stat. and History 4-12

PLOT

To Hand Havana Over to Insurgents.

MANY ARRESTS MADE BY SPANISH AUTHORITIES.

DISCOVER EVIDENCE

THE LULL IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CUBANS HAS BEEN BROKEN.

Troops Hurriedly Dispatched to Meet Insurgents in Pinar Del Rio. An Engagement Occurs.

Havana, Jan. 10.—The lull which seemed to have taken place in the activities of the insurgents in the past few days has given place once more to an unexpected dash of Maximo Gomez into the heart of the rich tobacco growing district of Pinar Del Rio.

The news was cabled last night that Gomez had passed Alquizzer and Guiara Melina in Havana province was received with relief by friends of the insurgents, though the direction he had taken beyond that was not known.

It is now evident that he was merely making a pretext at the recall to mislead his enemy. Tonight he has nearly his whole effective force in the tobacco district in the southern part of Pinar Del Rio ready to visit destruction upon the tobacco crop.

His march westward from Guiara Melina was a swift one, and he has been reported today from Artemisa, Mangos, Jagate and Candelaria.

The northern portion of the province of Pinar Del Rio has also by no means been stripped of insurgents, and it is reported today that a band of 500 commanded by Perico Del Garda has passed westward along the coast in the northern part of Pinar Del Rio, going west through the sugar district, and by the plantation of Tinaja Quebra Pucha, to the port of Cabanas, and thence again through Amol and San Diego de Nunez to Bahia Honda and to Las Posas beyond. When the news of this movement was received troops were hurriedly dispatched from here to Bahia Honda by sea to reinforce the garrison at that important seaport town.

The authorities have discovered evidence of what they consider a conspiracy to cause an uprising in Havana and to hand the city over to the insurgents. The conspiracy is believed to be widely ramified, and its discovery has caused some grave uneasiness in Havana, and suspicions that disaffection is much more widely distributed than has been supposed. Thirty persons have been arrested for complicity in the plot, and eight have been imprisoned, while Aquilino Zolano, police inspector for the port of Havana, has been relieved from duty.

An engagement has occurred between the combined columns of General Navarro and Colonel Arosin and the bands led by Maceo and Zayas at a point between the plantation of Rebagado and Bonada in the district of Cabanas. The Spaniards, it is reported, took the insurgents' position, who fled, leaving twelve dead and carrying off many wounded.

At Celba and Aguacate, between Havana and Matanzas, in the province of Havana, a band of 150 insurgents is reported to be active, and they have fired upon a train. At Durant they have destroyed the telegraph. The insurgents have destroyed the railway station and have cut the telegraph at Aguada in the province of Matanzas.

HE WAS A PIONEER.

James C. Dillingham Dies at Sulphur Springs.

Sulphur Springs, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—James C. Dillingham, a citizen of this county since early in the thirties died yesterday at his home, nine miles north of this place, aged 74 years. Mr. Dillingham was a prosperous farmer and fought the Indians here when Texas was a Republic and helped build a fort in Fannin county early in the thirties.

THE RUMOR DENIED.

England Not Moving Troops to the Disputed Territory.

London, Jan. 10.—It is semi-officially stated today that no such movement of British forces towards the boundary or in the neighborhood of the disputed territory in Venezuela as indicated in the dispatches from Caracas, via New York, has been anticipated by Great Britain and that no addition has been made to the small force of police that has been stationed for some time past in the Uruan district.

In regard to the attitude of Venezuela it is added that there is no reason to suppose that any hostile action on her part is intended.

AN INHERITANCE TAX

Is Assessed Against the Heirs of Jay Gould.

New York, Jan. 10.—Surrogate Fitzgerald today signed an order fixing the amount of inheritance tax to be paid by the children of the late Jay Gould as follows:

George J. Gould, $90,771; Jay Gould, $50,000; Helen M. Gould, $98,437; Edwin Gould, $93,157; Howard Gould, $95,192; Frank J. Gould, $97,175, and Anna, now the Countess de Castellane, $97,172.

CLARK'S CASE CONTINUED.

It Was Called in the Criminal Court Yesterday.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The case of W. R. Clark who is one of a number of men under indictment for arson in burning some household goods for the insurance, was called in the criminal district court this morning, but was continued until February 20.

THREE COMMITTED.

RESULT OF TRIAL IN M'HENRY MURDER CASE.

McHenry, Hamilton and Slaughter Held Without Bail—Will Get Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The examining trial of C. R. V. Hamilton, Josh Slaughter, Sam McHenry, Jimmie James and Jim Bolin, charged with the killing of Lem Young and John McHenry in a fight on Blue river in the Choctaw nation on Dec. 26, which was begun on Jan. 2, was concluded tonight. A great mass of testimony has been introduced.

After hearing all the testimony Commissioner Kirkpatrick discharged Jimmie James and Jim Bolin and committed McHenry, Hamilton and Slaughter without bail. The cases will be taken before Judge Bryan on a writ of habeas corpus.

THEY WERE LEAVING

DEPUTY MARSHAL HOCKER ARRESTS TWO ALLEGED ROBBERS.

They Are Charged With Robbing a Store at Elmo, I. T., a Few Days Ago.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Deputy Marshal Jake Hocker arrived here tonight with Jake and Henry Fisher, who are charged with robbing the store of J. W. Shumate at Elmo, I. T., a few days ago. They succeeded in getting about $50 in money and a lot of goods. After the robbery the Fishers were leaving the country when arrested.

RETURNS

Judge Kilgore Goes to Washington.

HE WILL LOOK UP THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

BUT LITTLE CHANCE OF THE BOND BILL EVER PASSING THE SENATE.

Texas Contestants for Congressional Honors Busy in Washington Pushing Their Claims.

Washington, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Judge Kilgore of the Indian Territory is expected here tonight to look after the accusation recently made against him here by Attorney W. O. Davis for the purpose of bringing about a congressional investigation of the judge's record, if not an impeachment trial. Davis is said to have secured promises from some Republican member that a resolution of investigation would be introduced. Nothing has been heard from it yet, and the short notice given the Davis accusations up to this time by the administration, the supreme court and the senate causes the judge's friends to be very confident of the outcome in the house.

Small Hope for Bond Bill.

"There is no more prospect of the passing the bond bill than there is of the capitol taking wings and flying away." This remark of a Republican member of the finance committee who usually knows what is going on, and it is confirmed by every one with whom I have spoken—Democrats, Republicans and Populists. Opinions as to the success of the new loan are not so unanimous. Many think that subscriptions from country banks to the amount of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 may come in, but they do not know where these banks are to get their gold except they drew it from the treasury because it is pretty well determined now that Mr. Pierpont Morgan's syndicate is stable and will hang together until the time comes for bids to be offered, when he will propose to take the whole lot.

The Congressional Contests.

The two Republican contestants for congressional seats held by Texas Democrats, Jerome Kearby and A. I. Rosenthal, are very busy working about the house in the prosecution of their respective claims. Rosenthal has no other occupation and has spent his entire time here since the meeting of congress, and talks very confidently. He declares that he will no doubt bring about the unseating of Miles Crowley. Jerome Kearby on the other hand, who is contesting the seat of Mr. Abbott, only reached here yesterday, possibly for the reason that he has more remunerative work on hand elsewhere.

New Bills by Crain.

Representative Crain has introduced a bill authorizing the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway company to construct a bridge with a draw span over the Corpus Christi channel in Aransas bay; also a bill extending for two years the time allowed to the Aransas Pass Harbor company for the completion of the deep water improvements there.

A postoffice was established at Oudee, Hamilton county, Louis Williams, postmaster.

AN ARGUMENT FOR SILVER.

Senator Jones Speaks on the Substitute Bond Bill.

Washington, Jan. 10.—During the morning hours in the senate on motion of Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) a resolution was adopted appropriating $250 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman.

Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.) called up the amendment he offered to the revenue bill to increase duties on certain kinds of clays, marble, iron ore, timber, livestock, cereals, fruits, wool and coal for the purpose of addressing the senate thereon.

He favored the re-enactment of the McKinley law and the free coinage of silver. He denounced the Southern Democrats for their recreancy to their own section. Their tariff law had brought unexampled prosperity to the New England manufacturers and bankruptcy and ruin to the farmers and producers of the South.

When Mr. Pritchard had finished Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) chided the former for the inconsistency of his state. A few days ago one of her senators (Mr. Butler) had denounced the Democratic party for being false to its pledge of tariff reform. Today the other end of the combination told the senate that he favored the re-enactment of the McKinley law.

The senate, on Mr. Hale's motion then agreed to adjourn until Monday, when the adjournment was taken today.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) consumed the remainder of the time before the expiration of the morning hour with a speech in favor of some practical modifications of the senate rules.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) then took the floor and spoke on the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill. It is claimed that this bill, said Mr. Jones, was framed and passed through the house in response to the wishes of the president of the United States. It is also said that the bill is entirely unsatisfactory to the president and secretary of the treasury from the fact that the bonds provided for are not specifically payable in gold.

The president considers the treasury in an unsatisfactory if not critical condition. If a condition of reasonable prosperity can be restored among the masses of the people there will be no difficulty whatever about the condition of the treasury.

The present deficiency results in his opinion, from the much greater evil of the unsatisfactory condition of the people. An issue of bonds is doubtlessly a boon to that small class of persons who have large incomes which they have not the knowledge, industry or courage to use profitably, who long for investments upon which they may draw interest without any greater labor than clipping coupons, but to no other class is an issue of bonds desirable. It is true that the government is not collecting as much revenue just at this time as is needed and some steps should be taken to provide for the deficiency. The secretary of the treasury, however, in his official report shows that this deficiency will be temporary and not continue beyond a few months. The amendment proposed by the committee, if enacted into law, will amply provide for this, for the issue of about $50,000,000 of silver certificates against the seigniorage now held in bars in the treasury is one of its features, while the deficiency estimated by Mr. Carlisle is far below that sum.

There must be something radically wrong if the richest and the freest nation on the globe is in such a condition of absolute helplessness and dependence as the president seems to consider. The conditions of distress, not only in this country, but in England, Germany and France, great nations of the world, will not be denied by any one. How does it happen that in a time of profound peace all over the world, with abundant harvests, with no pestilence or other such calamity, such a condition of things can exist? No local cause can account for it, for it embraces all the greatest nations in the world. There must be some cause operating in all these countries to cause such widespread distress, when uniform in character. That cause seems clearly to be the falling in prices which has cursed and blasted this country for twenty years.

Of course every fall of prices is not an evil. A fall which results from improved methods of production or from improved and cheapened transportation is a blessing, and brings prosperity to producers, while it showers its blessings upon consumers. There is, however, one commodity which, while affected in its value, necessarily affects all other things in the world, in all countries, to wit, money. Suppose money to be doubled in value suddenly—it would take just one-half less of it to buy any given article as it would have taken before the rise in its value. This rise in the value of money would then find its expression, its visible manifestation, in a fall of general prices to 50 per cent. of their former scale, while money would remain nominally just as it was before, and the superficial observer might think and a modern goldbug would be sure to think, that this change in prices had resulted from overproduction and improvements in methods of production and transportation and not in the change in the value of money. The volume of money lessening, not absolutely, but in proportion to the volume of trade, has of necessity continually increased the value of money, and by this hidden, unseen and covert means, confiscation of the property of the masses for the benefit of the individuals has and is being a complished and this condition of things must and will continue so long as the laws remain as they are now. Causes which have operated to produce the present results will continue their operation on the same line. Prices which have been in the last twenty years reduced, say, 50 per cent., will be in the next twenty years reduced 50 per cent. more. The great body of those who declare themselves sound money men say that they are in favor of international bimetallism.

Almost everybody in this country admits that if the United States, England, Germany and France should agree to open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver at 15 1-2 to 1 or at 16 to 1 that silver would at once resume its old value and that conditions of general prosperity existing prior to 1873 would be immediately and permanently restored. Nobody would suffer wrong—even the bondholders would get their own with interest. This, I believe, is almost the universal convictions. But we are assured that Great Britain will not consent to this because of selfish reasons of a small class of bankers who disregard other interests even in England. When it is is clear that England will not consent to an international agreement and that France and Germany will not move except in company with England, then the question comes home to us what will the people of the United States do? A tremendous responsibility, in this emergency, in my opinion, rests on us as a nation. If other nations will not join us in the great movement in the interest of humanity, it is our duty to undertake it alone. I believe that the unlimited coinage of silver would, by reviving commerce, increase our revenues and do away absolutely with any pretense of a necessity to issue bonds, and that under that bill a revival of business would take place. There is nothing for us to do but present the system we believe in, to discuss it and appeal to the last great tribunal, which must decide it. The friends of bi-metallism are ready and anxious to have the people settle this question. They hope and believe it will speedily be done, and done well.

Mr. Jones spoke for about two hours. When he finished Mr. Teller asked him what speed it was proposed to make with the consideration of the bill, and when a vote would be asked.

Mr. Jones replied that as there were quite a number of senators who desired to be heard, no move would be made toward bringing the bill to a vote for some days at least.

The senate then at 3:50 adjourned until Monday.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

WILLIAM COLGIN SUES FOR THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Suits are Instituted Against Those Who Ran Attachments on His Assigned Stock.

Gatesville, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—William Colgin has instituted suits for $30,000 damages against the two banks and all parties who were sureties on his papers and who run attachments on his property after he had given deed of trust on same. The suits grew out of Colgin's failure about one year ago.

Druggists Make Assignment.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10.—Singer & Wheeler, incorporated wholesale dealers in drugs, assigned this evening. Liabilities, $418,000; assets, $397,000.

CORNE[illegible]

Syndicate May Y[illegible] the Bonds.

CARLISLE'S CIRCULAR WAS EXCESSIVELY TOO VAGUE.

A POSSIBLE SCHEME

TO BLIND THE PUBLIC AND PREVENT THEM FROM TAKING THE BONDS.

It Is Believed That the Syndicate Will Yet Gobble Up the Entire Issue.

Washington, Jan. 10.—It is evident the administration has little hope of the success of the popular loan. It may be and probably is the fact that it would prefer failure rather than success. It has put out its invitation in such a way that only the skilled will know how to make response. The fear is that after all the syndicate of New York bankers may bid and claim the entire lot or refuse to take any installment. The New York Sun of to-day rather clearly points out the obscurations of the treasury circular. It says:

"When Secretary Sherman, in 1879, offered to the people of the United States $500,000,000 and more of bonds for refunding purposes he fixed a price for them and announced that he would pay a commission of one-half of 1 per cent to agents who brought him purchasers. The result was that the bonds were sold all over the country and when all were gone but about $100,000,000 of them they were taken up in blocks of $10,000,000, $20,000,000 and $40,000,000 at a time.

"If the secretary were in earnest in the effort to sell the present issue, he would adopt measures similar to those adopted by Secretary Sherman in 1879. He would name a price for the bonds a little under the market, say 114, and offer to allow every national bank, every banker and every broker a commission for selling them. If this commission were as much as 1 per cent it would only be only one-tenth of that which last week he was credited with being willing to pay a syndicate. Probably one-quarter of 1 per cent would suffice.

"It may be said that the requirement of gold coin in payment for the bonds will limit their sale to the few persons and institutions that have the gold in their possession or can procure it from abroad. It is declared that it will be unpatriotic to draw it out of the treasury for that purpose. This is an error. Whatever be the source of the gold, it is to be paid into the treasury for the redemption of legal tender notes, and it is no less patriotic to draw it out to-day and pay it back to-morrow, than to pay it in to-day and draw it out to-morrow. The gold that was brought from Europe last year for the $65,000,000 issue went back again in a few months, and, as far as our present situation goes, it might as well have been left there all the time.

"It looks as if the administration had delayed, and not changed, a bargain with the syndicate, which some of the papers have criticised. It will wait till February 5, and then, if the popular subscriptions fall, as they probably will fail, to cover the entire $100,000,000 offered, it will accept a bid from the syndicate, 'all or none.'"

In opposition to this class, however, who court failure, the New York World is doing yeoman work. Yesterday it telegraphed broadcast to places remote from financial centers and embracing in area every state in the American Union. The responses it received is the evidence that its one day's work has secured a subscription of nearly $15,000,000. It announces editorially that it will bend every energy to make the loan a success.

To show how manifestly unfair is the Carlisle circular inviting bids at no fixed price, and thus putting the public in a quandary, is the comparison with how he dealt with the syndicate which absorbed the last batch. The issue of bonds to the Morgan syndicate was made on February 8, 1895. No bids were asked for. Bonds in the amount of $62,315,400, to bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, and to run thirty years, were given to the syndicate, at the head of which was J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, in exchange for 3,550,000 ounces of gold coin. The amount of gold received under this private agreement was $65,116,244.62, or at the rate of $17.8044 per ounce. By the terms of the contract not less than one-half of the gold was to be procured from abroad, and the parties with whom it was made agreed that they would "as far as lies in their power exert all financial influence and will make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of this contract." This undertaking, so Secretary Carlisle states in his annual report, was "faithfully and efficiently carried out."

The strongest pressure is now being made upon the president and Secretary Carlisle to have issued some form of regulation for the guidance of bidders and for the fixing of some definite price at which the bonds will be sold. If such regulations are not forthcoming it will be the common judgment that the administration is making it hard rather than easy for the people to take this loan.

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS

Brought Out in the House While Disposing of Rules.

Washington, Jan. 10.—In the house today Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) offered a resolution relating to pension claims. It recites that it was frequently charged by pensioners and applicants that the medical division of the pension bureau fails to properly record ramorts and findings in claims

A BARGAIN —IN— LADIES' Underwear

SATURDAY AND MONDAY we will sell lot one heavy Derby ribbed, fleece lined Underwear (vests and pants), worth 50c per garment, at the unheard of low price of

29c each.

Crawford's

made by various boards of the United States examining surgeons, and declared that it was due to the officials of the department, to pensioners and public that the truth or falsity of the charges be made known. An objection to its consideration was made by Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.)

Mr. Odell (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution to direct the committee on banking and currency to report an amendment to the general banking laws which give power to banking associations to invest not to exceed 50 per cent. of their lawful resources in bonds of the United States. Objection was made to Mr. Odell's resolution, and it [illegible] referred to the committee.

[illegible] the changes in the house rules [illegible] mended by the committee on [illegible] were presented by Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Ia.) and were debated [illegible] section.

[illegible] Dearmond (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment providing for the forfeit of [illegible] pay for absence not due to [illegible] or sickness in the family.

[illegible] A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) assured [illegible] the only effect of the enforcement of the rule in the last house [illegible] to increase the sick list.

[illegible] Mr. Dearmond endeavored [illegible] the ayes and nays, his request defeated, 18 to 132, and the [illegible] was lost by about the same vote, several Democrats voting [illegible]

[illegible] the rule giving certain committees [illegible] have to report to the house [illegible] was reached it created a [illegible] Mr. Walker, chairman of the committee on banking and currency [illegible] why that committee had been [illegible] from the list, and offered an amendment to include his committee.

Mr. Bailey (Tex.) offered an amendment to Mr. Walker's amendment including the committee on coinage.

After a somewhat animated debate, in which Mr. Walker accused Mr. Dalzell of having taken his committee to the door and "kicked it out," Mr. Bailey's amendment was defeated by a vote of 111 to 18. Mr. Walker's amendment was defeated—11 to 114.

Another surprise was brought into the debate by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) who made a vigorous speech against the usual rule putting in the hands of the speaker discretion in the matter of recognizing members to speak.

Mr. Hepburn would make it the speaker's duty to recognize the first member who addressed him.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Cal.) seconded Mr. Hepburn's motion, saying the Populists were practically without rights on the floor; had no places on important committees, and not one of them had been permitted to open his mouth for five weeks. He complained that the state of Maine monopolized the house with four important committees, while the state of Colorado was not recognized, although it had single counties with more wealth than Maine.

When Mr. Bell concluded Mr. Hepburn rose and said: "I desire to withdraw my amendment," and there was great applause and shouts of laughter on the Republican side.

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

FEARFUL SUFFERING.

SURVIVORS OF THE EALING TELL A PITIFUL STORY.

In an Open Boat Four Days Without Food and Exposed to Terrible Cold.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 10.—The sufferings of the nine survivors of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Ealing during the four days they were in an open boat, exposed to the bitter cold, are almost indescribable.

When their boat landed at Canso this afternoon they were nearly all in a helpless condition. All have arms and legs badly frozen and several may die. They are all foreigners. The men state that the Ealing struck a rock on Monday in a dense fog. It was necessary to take to the boats as the ship was settling fast. They were driven fifty miles to sea. Soon after daylight on Tuesday two of the men succumbed to the exposure.

During Tuesday night Captain Meek and a fireman named Wilson died. Yesterday morning the first engineer died. Today as they caught sight of land one of the crew named Gilroy died.

WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Was Hunting Revenge and Found Death Awaiting Him.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10.—A special from Tennessee City states that Isaac Reed, placed in jail charged with the ravishment of his own daughter, escaped a few nights ago, went home, attacked his eighteen-year-old son with a knife and was shot and mortally wounded by the son.

Dwelling Burned.

Malakoff, Tex., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon the dwelling house of Mr. J. T. Womack, living a mile and a half from town, was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Womack was working in the yard, but did not discover the fire until too late to save his household effects. There was no insurance.