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MICHIGAN NEWS.

The Champion mine strike is ended.

Fenton business men say the place needs a larger depot.

Work has been commenced on the oil well at Clifford.

Grindstone City is shipping scythe stones to Naples, Italy.

Ezra F. Blood, one of the oldest pioneers of Tecumseh, is dead.

The postoffice at Leon, Gratiot county, has been discontinued.

The spring term of the agricultural college commenced Feb. 22.

A hay famine is reported among the farmers in Wexford county.

Rork's school of practical education near Lansing has again suspended.

Ada, Kent county, has suffered great damage because of high water.

E. J. Hargrave of Bay City died in London, England, a few days ago.

J. W. Schemerhorn, general merchant of Nottawa, has failed for $30,000.

Wesley Wright, an old and highly respected citizen of Sturgis, is dead.

Hillsdale people were treated to a sight of a genuine meteor the other night.

D. N. Preston, for many years a prominent business man of Corunna, is dead.

The steamer Algomah broke her shaft when near Mackinaw City the other day.

"Uncle Harry" Dean, the oldest Mason in Michigan, died in Otsego, February 20.

Henry Duffany of Bay City is in jail for advertising bogus money through the mails.

Miss Sarah Willet of Fair Plains, Montcalm county, committed suicide the other day.

Considerable cherry timber is being banked along the streams in Wexford county.

The examination of Dr. W. W. Waite of Brighton has been postponed until March 8.

The shingle manufacturers and dealers in the state have formed an association for mutual protection.

Annie Cowen, charged with burning Cornelius Waldron's barn near Ionia, has been acquitted.

It is likely the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad will be extended to Presque Isle this summer.

A four-year old son of Benj. Tolby of Fort Gratiot fell into the cistern and was drowned the other day.

Vicksburg business men have formed an association for the improvement of the town in a business way.

H. D. Dodds of North Branch took 15 grains of morphine to allay pain, and in three hours he was dead.

Three little children of Edward Hoffner of Detroit, who were burned on the 15th inst., died the next morning.

The clothing stock of J. M. Lenhoff of East Saginaw was damaged by fire the other night to the extent of $20,000.

From the weekly crop review, issued Feb. 20, it is seen that the condition of winter wheat in Michigan is good.

The sulphite paper pulp factory at Alpena is running night and day and the output is nearly 20,000 pounds daily.

It is reported that there will be a large exodus of Pontiac citizens to the west this spring. Kansas is the objective point.

Dr. C. E. Rogers, a well known physician of Quincy, is dead. He is a brother of Randolph Rogers, the famous sculptor.

Here's another. Dr. Woodworth of Newaygo has fallen heir to a fortune of a million by the death of a relative in England.

George LaMunion of Newaygo, convicted of cattle stealing, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $300 or go to Ionia for 18 months.

A. W. Hamner of Ypsilanti has been held for trial in Flint on a charge of fraudulently obtaining signatures to Bohemian oats notes.

Jackson citizens have until March 2d to decide whether they will donate $1,500 toward placing the state fair buildings in proper shape.

The horsemen of Quincy, Hillsdale, Adrian, Jackson and Lansing are taking steps to organize a trotting circuit for the coming season.

An accident occurred on the G. R. & I. road near Holland's siding the other morning, and a number of passengers were considerably injured.

A new postoffice has just been established in Barry county, to be known as O'Donnell, in honor of the representative of the district in congress.

The third meeting of the Michigan school-masters' club was held in Ann Arbor Feb. 19. Matters of interest to the profession were discussed.

Geo. W. Brown of Iron Mountain, master workman of district assembly 106, K. of L., says there will be no labor troubles in the upper peninsula this spring.

Paul E. Perrault, book-keeper of the Bosch brewery in Houghton, has been held for trial at the next term of the circuit court on a charge of embezzlement.

A lively business is being operated in Gratiot county just now in maple, ash and birch burls for veneering purposes. Six to ten cents per pound is the price paid.

Louis Pankari, an Italian, was fatally stabbed by a man whose name is unknown in a saloon in Iron Mountain. Both were drunk, and Pankari was stabbed six times.

David Dyer of Lansing fell on the side walk the other day and broke his leg. David was drunk, and his wife has brought suit against the man who sold him the liquor.

O. McElroy of St. Clair, has secured a verdict for $9,000 damages against the Herreschoff company of Providence, R. I., for placing a defective boiler in the steamer Mary.

Contracts have been let for the erection of thirty new buildings at Holland as soon as spring opens. The aggregate value of these structures is in the neighborhood of $50,000.

The Union manufacturing company of Battle Creek has just received the second order by cablegram from Switzerland for immediate shipment of one of their new planes.

Ald. Lawrence of Adrian offers to make a present of a building which measures 75 by 100 feet to any manufacturing concern which will move into it and employ 200 men, or more.

Robert Nichol was accidentally shot in the shoulder by Miss Pink Curtis, in the dining room of the Pacific house at Luther the other day. The wound will not prove serious.

President and Mrs. Fiske of Albion have gone for a seven weeks' trip in California. Vice-President Welch will discharge the duties of president during Dr. Fiske's absence.

Justice Sherwood of the supreme bench, says the election of a fifth judge will not relieve the supreme court very much so far as the individual work of the members of it is concerned.

Frank Fraker, Luther Franklyn and Herbert Coleman of North Star, were arrested for maliciously injuring a school building, and were mulcted $20 each and costs for the outrage.

The third annual convention of the Michigan Diaryman's Association was held in Flint, Feb. 15, 16 and 17. Gov. Luce was present on the 16th and delivered a rousing address.

The Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad company has elected directors, with R. M. Cherrie of Ironton as president. Work on the new road will be pushed forward vigorously.

So many of the smaller iron mines in the upper peninsula, which have been idle for a year or two, will resume operations this spring and a tremendous output of ore is looked for this season.

The plans for the memorial bridge to span the Potomac at Washington were made by Capt. Thomas W. Symons, formerly of Flint, who is now connected with the United States engineer corps.

A lady named Ann King, aged 82 years, was married to an individual known as "Doc." Smith a few days ago by the justice of the peace in Wheatland township, Mecosta county. Smith is 75 years old.

Catharine Ott of East Saginaw, has been given a pension as the dependent mother of John Geis, a member of battery D, Michigan artillery. The old lady's case had been before the department for years.

Newton McCauley, received at the Jackson prison from Ionia county Nov. 27, 1855, for four years, for uttering forged paper, received an absolute discharge by order of the supreme court a few days since.

According to the Detroit Tribune out of twenty-eight Detroit ministers interviewed on the subject of prohibition, fifteen will work for the amendment, eight will only vote for it, two will oppose it, and one is undecided.

Mrs. Sackett of Ann Arbor has deeded a piece of property valued at $12,000 to the Presbyterians of that city as the nucleus for a fund which shall result in the erection and maintainance of a Presbyterian theological seminary there.

The state reading circle which has been in operation about a year numbers 1,000 members. The object of the circle is to give teachers an opportunity to pursue a systematic course of professional and literary reading at their homes.

W. C. Ransburg, principal of Quincy schools, was too familiar with the young lady pupils, and the citizens called a meeting and voted to give him 24 hours in which to leave town. He stayed not upon the order of his going, but left at once.

Inspector LaDu's report for the past year shows that 213,000 barrels of oil were inspected and that the receipts of his office exceeded expenditures by $6,000. The inspector says that no loss of life or injury resulted from oil explosions during the year.

Dibbie Harris and Lowrie Hartwell have been arrested at Coldwater for the $600 robbery of cash and jewelry from the residence of T. M. Alexander in that place last November. A portion of the booty has been recovered. Neither of the boys is out of his teens.

John English, who has lived as a hermit near Romeo for 40 years, died a few days ago. English came from England in 1837, settled on the patch of ground where he died, and though not unsocial refused to tell anything of his antecedents or his motives for going out of the world.

The senate committee on commerce has made the following changes in the river and harbor bills: Grand Marias, increase of $18,000; for the purchase of the Portage Lake canal, $650,000; St. Joseph harbor, including improvement on ship canal from Benton Harbor to canal, increase, $6,000.

Mrs. R. P. Price, a respectable old lady, was brutally murdered at Pound, Wis., not far from the Michigan line, the other night, by a brute who chopped and mutilated her body. The object was robbery. Her husband was away. The murder was wtinessed by a little girl. The man is now in jail.

Hon. W. D. Fuller, supreme court reporter, announces to the bar of the state that volume 57 of the Michigan reports is in press, and also that he will at once hustle out the reports for 1886, which will be in four volumes. At the present time the work for '87 will be kept well in hand, so there will be little delay in getting it published.

Ed. Bell and Jno. Doulan the West Branch burglars, who were convicted in the Ogemaw circuit have been sent to the state prison for ten years each. Paddy, who was convicted in the same court of grand larceny, was sent up for five years. The burglars were desperate characters and the people are well satisfied to be rid of them.

Dynamiters blew up the store of Albert Foster at Otsego the other night. He occupied the same building for a residence. A portion of the building was badly wrecked and the contents of the store demolished. Foster has made himself very obnoxious to the community by his persistence in selling liquor, and this probably explains the outrage.

A prison warden's conference will be held in Detroit on the 8th of March. The object is to obtain photographs and authentic records of every criminal in America so that when a man is committed to prison the warden will know just what he is and how to treat him. At present the wardens are often unable to tell whether a man is an old offender or whether it is his first offense.

Mrs. Frank Schoten has brought suit against Lyman Blakeslee, a prominent farmer residing in the suburbs of Kalamazoo, for $10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received last June from an assault committed on her by Blakeslee. Blakeslee's cattle were impounded on Mrs. Schoten's premises, and she alleges that Blakeslee struck her with a board while rescuing them and that she has been confined to her bed since.

Last week one of the Bohemian oat swindlers called on Mr. Courtright, living about three miles out on the Dewitt road, and presented a note for $160. Mr. Courtright was sick in bed, but his wife was feeling unusually well, and taking the note she deliberately tore it into fragments and scattered the pieces on the floor. That agent is anxious now for a settlement at a considerable discount. If there were more such plucky women that swindle would not pay as large profits as it now does.—Lansing Chronicle.

John Girdler and Carrie Gill of Grand Rapids were convicted some time ago of committing adultery. The case had been to the supreme court and affirmed. Both stoutly denied their guilt and Girdler asked the court to let him suffer the full penalty alone. But the judge, by his remarks, thought they both deserved punishment, and sentenced Girdler to the Jackson state prison one year and Carrie Gill to the Detroit house of correction one year. Since their conviction Girdler has obtained a divorce from his former wife, and he and the Gill woman were married a few days before they were sentenced.

Senator-elect F. B. Stockbridge has bought the old St. Luke's church and lots at Kalamazoo and will donate them to the Y. M. C. A. as a site for the association building. The lots are on Church square, on Main street, and the site is one of the most desirable in the city. The square was donated by Titus Bronson, after whom the village was first named, for religious purposes, and cannot be used for any other. Mr. Bronson also gave to the town the double square on which the beautiful Bronson park is situated, the court house square and the old West street cemetery specifying the purpose for which each was to be used.

The quarterly report of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Lochhead of the Department of Michigan G. A. R., just completed, gives the following interesting statistics concerning the organization: Total number of posts in the department to December 31, 1886, was 368; total membership, 22,032, showing a net gain of 2,212 members for the preceding nine months; total number of posts organized to date, 373; number of applications for posts still pending, 16; expended for relief in the department during the past year, $6,862.16; number of members and their families relieved, 858; number of persons not members relieved, 607. During the last quarter the sum of $2,407.44 was expended for relief.

Menominee has a genuine case of faith cure. In August last Mrs. James Ivey fell and sustained a very painful injury in the hip, from which she never recovered, all medical skill proving unavailable. About three weeks since the sufferer was reading in a paper a case of faith cure, and a similar cure in her own case was suggested by the narrative. She at once retired to her room and appealed to God for relief from her pain which immediately left her, and she at once stood upon her injured limb which she had been unable to use for many months. For six months Mrs. Ivey was obliged to use a crutch in walking. She is now as well as she ever was.

HOME NEWS.

Haverhill, Mass., had a $100,000 fire Feb. 22.

A new treaty with the Piegan Indians opens up a large tract of timber land in Montana territory.

Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, N. J., has been sued for $25,000 damages by the Pinkertons for alleged libel.

A Florida fruit schooner capsized in the St. John's river below Jacksonville, Fla., and four persons were drowned.

Henry Hawthorn of Saratoga, ex-proprietor of the Union hotel and former member of congress, is dead, aged 74.

An accident occurred in Levant, Ont., the other day by the falling of the roof of the mines, by which five men were killed.

The recent snow storm in the northwest covered the prairies with from three to six feet of snow, and was the worst in 20 years.

Warden Howard of the Jeffersonville, Ind., prison, not only swindled the prison, but robbed the prisoners of little sums of money they had.

One woman and three Negro men at Union City, Tenn., have been severely whipped by the "law and order committee," no one knows why.

J. C. Pendegrass' residence near Roseville., Ark., was destroyed by fire the other morning, burning to death his five sons who slept up stairs and could not be rescued.

Gen. Quinby, city surveyor of Rochester, N. Y., sues the Erie road for $1,000 damages in not getting him to New York in time to witness the unveiling of Bartholdi's statue.

The house of John Baughman, a wealthy farmer living in Dalton, Ohio, was burned to the ground the other night, and Baughman and his wife, aged 87 and 85 respectively, were suffocated.

The receipts of the government during the present month are averaging about $1,000,000 per day, but the expenditures are unusually great, the pension payments alone being about $21,000,000 for the month.

Thomas Blackstone, who robbed the national bank of Portland, Me., of $80,000, has been released at Winnipeg. Extradition was refused on the ground that the offense is not forgery under common law, but only embezzlement.

A Butte City, M. T., dispatch says: Five large stamp mills have closed down for want of salt, and others will close, stopping all the silver and copper mines and throwing 3,500 men out of work on account of snow blockade.

Two young men while clearing a piece of new land near Sharpe, Ky., discovered a large cave in which were two human skeletons and $600 in gold and silver coin. The cave is believed to have been the hidden place of guerrillas during the war.

It is said that there are eighteen victims of leprosy who are under treatment of the physicians of the charity hospital of New Orleans. The nature of their disease is concealed so as to spare them the isolation that would be forced upon them should it became known.

Paul C. Russell, editor of the Post-office Bulletin of St. Louis, was instantly killed by a train on the Illinois Central tracks at Twenty-second street, Chicago. He was stepping out of the way of one engine and encountered another going in the opposite direction.

A band of Mormons, under command of the notorious Lot Smith, have taken possession of the store and ranch of Edward Stone, near Tulu City, Arizona, and driven out the owner and his family. The aid of the governor has been invoked to disposess the invaders.

A Washington special the New York Evening Post says: "There is no probability of an extra session. The only cause for one would be the failure of some of the appropriation bills, but notwithstanding the backward state of these bills members of the appropriation committees say that they will all become laws."

Land Commissioner Sparks recommends to the secretary of the interior the restoration to settlement entry, under the public land laws, of the 26,000 acres of land formerly patented to the state of Iowa for the Sioux City and St. Paul railroad company, and recently reconveyed by the state to the United States.

Sister Genevieve, the superior of the convent attached to the St. Francis de Sales order of Newark, Ohio, has left the institution and gone to her friends. The cause is said to be disagreement and dissatisfaction. She had been a nun for 20 years. Her real name is Mary Hewitt, and she is stopping in Chillicothe.

A lamp in the hands of Mrs. Mary Maxey of Litchfield, Ill., exploded the other evening. The contents were scattered over her clothing, which became ignited, enveloping her in a sheet of flame. The woman was burned to death, and her husband who rushed to her assistance was so badly burned that he cannot recover.

Joseph Chamberlain has a new scheme for the government of Ireland. He would establish a parliament at Belfast and another at Dublin, both to be subordinate to the imperial parliament, the Irish bodies holding executive authority within their own limits, but the crown retaining appointment of judges, and control of customs and excise matters.

A circular has been issued by the treasury department to constructors of passenger cars and steam boats and other persons inviting suggestions as to the best methods of building railroad cars and steam vessels, and heating the same as to prevent loss of life and property by fire. Correspondents are requested to send sketches or drawing of their designs when practiable.

James W. Forshay, late president of the Broadway and Seventh avenue railroad company, died at his home in New York on the 18th inst. Indictments are on file against Mr. Forshay for being a party to the giving of bribes to the boodle aldermen. The portions of the money paid the alderman and the securing of their votes was all the direct work of Forshay, who acted under Richmond's and Sharp's directions.

The Jicarilla Apaches have been dissatisfied and and are leaving their reservation in southern New Mexico in large numbers for their old reservation in southwestern Colorado. Their agent seems to have little or no influence in the matter, and two companies of cavalry have been ordered from Fort Lewis to Amryi to intercept them. Trouble between Indians and settlers is anticipated.

The London Times advises that no time be lost in effecting a settlement of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Canada before the fishing season opens, because after its commencement the dispute may be complicated by fresh seizures of fishing vessels. "The Canadians," says the Times, "as well as their neighbors, must be prepared to waive some of the rights for which they have been stickling."

The anti-polygamy bill now awaiting the President's signature makes the husband or wife a competent witness in prosecutions for violation of the law, repeals the woman suffrage law, annuls the acts incorporating secret societies among the Mormons, and generally restricts the power of the local authorities and places the control of the territorial affairs more directly in the hands of the President and congress.

Austin Corbin of New York, has just issued a map of his new and short route to London, by which he proposes to save 450 miles of ocean travel and nearly two days' time. He will carry passengers by rail at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour out to the end of Long Island and thence by steamer to Milford Haven, England, which is only eight hours from London, whereas Queenstown to that city is twenty-two hours ride.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, has returned from a visit from the drought stricken counties of Texas. She says the reports are for the most part true, but thinks it is a matter for private charity, and hopes to see the generous and charitable do what they can to relieve the distress and suffering which is being borne with such fortitude by the people of the stricken counties.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company has equipped two passenger trains between Chicago and Milwaukee with apparatus for heating by steam from locomotives. The experiment has so far proved successful, but it has not yet the test of severe weather. The company is also building an iron heating car to carry a boiler for generating steam for heating the train and to run next to the engine.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The interest of the state officers of Ohio in the passage of the Direct Tax bill is one of the most amazing concern. The gentleman sent to Washington to urge the passage of the bill, it is said urged it with specific reference to the relief Ohio's treasury would get if it became a law. Some of them exceeded the proprieties and admitted that if the $1,500,000 Ohio was allowed in the bill was not forthcoming that Ohio could not meet its outstanding financial obligations.

The suit of J. H. Lester against Benj. F. Butler resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Butler was sued for $100,000 damages for having had Lester court-martialed and imprisoned for a year during the war, when he (Lester) had what purported to be a passport from Secretary Stanton, but which was given at the same time a letter was sent Gen. Butler by Stanton to look out for Lester. Lester was trading in arms for the confederacy, and hence Butler had him arrested.

A frightful accident occurred on the Sante Fe road, near Chicago, in which one man was killed and another seriously injured. A freight train was passing over a bridge of a small tributary of the Desplaines river when the bridge gave away, letting the engine and four cars into the stream. The fireman, W. C. Goudy of Chicago, was so badly injured that he died in a few hours, and M. F. Boyle, the engineer, was also seriously injured. The cause of the disaster is due to the late rains and floods carrying away one of the bends of the bridge.

Ten years ago Annie, the seven-year old daughter of Daniel Chisman, a wealthy farmer living near Carmi, Ill., was stolen from home. Detectives were employed and thousands of dollars spent in her search, but in vain. Recently it was learned that the abductors had sent the child to an orphan asylum, from which Peter Rosner and his wife of Evansville, Ind., had adopted her. The father and daughter came together at Mr. Rosner's house a few days ago for the first time in 10 years, and the meeting was affecting in the extreme.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway company placed its first order for rolling stock for its new lines, and the order includes 20 mogul engines from Brooks' locomotive works; also three mammoth steam shovels. The line, when completed, gives another direct trans-continental route connecting with the Northern Pacific near Ashland and the Michigan Central across the straits. The work is being pushed rapidly on the Sault division, by 500 men, while O'Rielly & Co., and Henry & Balch have commenced on the contracts west of Marquette.

Edward Stone and his wife went to Tula City, Arizona, some time ago, and opened a general store. Ever since their arrival they have been subjected to indignities of every kind from the Mormon residents. Matters reached a crisis and Stone was compelled to go to a neighboring town for aid. While he was absent his wife was made a captive by the leaders of the Mormon church and their property seized. When Stone returned he, too, was made a captive, but after a short parley both were released and the Mormons left in possession. Stone has laid the matter before the authorities.

James C. Barrett, a leading lawyer of Rutland, Vt., was instantly killed the other night while tobogganing, and a lady of the party was severely injured. A board which formed a part of the side of the chute near the bottom had become splintered and displaced so it projected into the slide, pointing upward. It struck Mr. Barrett on the under and inner side of the thigh, extending up through it and his abdomen and coming out at his back. Mr. Barrett was completely transfixed by the board, but he did not for a moment lose consciousness, and bore the excrutiating pain with remarkable fortitude. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but he died the next evening.

President Cleveland received a letter a few days since written by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who calls herself the President of the Woman's League, making application for the position of secretary of the treasury. In this letter the writer says: "This application allows you an opportunity to make something of yourself," and goes on to expatiate on her peculiar fitness for the position, and the great advantage which would accrue to the country under her administration. In closing she says: "I shall expect to hear from you right away. Don't dilly-dally. The treasury wants a secretary. The surplus is there, Daniel is gone, and Charlotte is ready to respond to the wishes of the President of her country."

He Had the Nightmare.

C. F. King of Washington, was returning to his home from an extended tour in the west. Just after leaving Pittsburg the porter of the sleeper in which King had taken a berth was suddenly startled by a crash of glass. He hurried forth to the section from whence the noise seemed to have come, which proved to be the section in which King's berth was located, and hastily pulled aside the curtains, when he was horrified by the sight which met his gaze. The glass of a large double window had been broken. A man's head, arms and shoulders had disappeared through the broken window, while the legs and feet still remained within the car. Instantly the reporter realized the danger of the young man, and grabbing him by the feet finally succeeded in getting him back into the berth. King seemed dazed at first, as though he were but partially awake, but gradually he realized what a narrow escape from death he had. When he had sufficiently recovered he said he had eaten unusually heartily while traveling in the buffet car. After he had retired to his berth for the night he fell into a restless sleep and finally had an attack of the nightmare. He had dreamed that the sleeping car was on fire. The rumbling noise of the moving train gave him the impression that the passengers were hurrying to and fro trying to escape from the car. While still asleep it is supposed that he made a dash toward the widow and tried to plunge through head first.

Starving Newfoundlanders.

Many business houses in St. Johns, N. F., are in financial difficulty and a commercial crisis is inevitable. News from the northern part of the island represents things in a deplorable condition. The government has already sent 1,000 barrels of flour to keep the people from starving, but the supply is altogether inadequate. The most northerly parts are now frozen in and it is impossible to send supplies there in time to save the people. It was a most pitiful sight to witness the scenes at many places at which the coasting steamer Curlew stopped on her last trip north. Scores of people who had nothing but codfish and hardtack, and but very little of that, to subsist on for months, dragged themselves across twenty to fifty miles of barren rocks and wild wastes to where the steamer called. They came in hopes of getting small supplies of flour, molasses and pork to keep body and soul together during the next three months. But the steamer had no supplies for them, and they started to return to their miserable hovels to suffer all the pangs of hunger and exhaustion, added to the rigors of a Newfoundland winter and then to die, as they must inevitably before relief can reach them. Meanwhile, the government has spent such large sums in purchasing supplies and constructing the Placentian railway to furnish labor and save the people of that district from starving that the treasury is depleted. Added to this the fact that Newfoundland fish is a glut on every market, owing to inability to compete with that of their bounty-fed French rivals, and it is truly said that the island presents to the world the most mournful spectacle, and its people are the most miserable of all English colonists, compared with whom the people of Ireland are prosperous.

LANSING LETTER.

Notes Gathered in and About the State Capitol,

Of Interest to the Public.

LANSING, Feb'y 23, 1887.

Almost every other phase of the liquor question is represented by some measure. The committee on the liquor traffic have seen to it that measures are in hand to reach the main questions that may arise, either with or without the adoption of the prohibition amendment, and individual members have introduced many bills. Prohibition, high license and local option are all provided for in measures presented and will be a fruitful subject of discussion after the fate of the amendment is decided.

Representative Dawson is of the opinion that whatever law for the regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic may be passed, it should be enforced, and he has introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the governor of a state marshall whose duty it shall be to enforce the law. The marshall is given power to appoint a deputy in every county, and whenever a complaint is made of a violation of the law, the marshall or his deputies shall proceed against such person and shall shall have the same powers in executing the laws as the sheriffs may have.

Another bill is before the house which has a direct bearing on the liquor traffic. It provides that where a business which has been legalized is subsequently made unlawful, compensation shall be made to those engaged in such business for damages that may be caused by its destruction. This bill, though general in its terms, and in some contingencies applicable to other classes of business, will be seen to have its most prominent application to the brewers in case prohibition is adopted in the constitution or by legislation.

A number of important state boards are to be thoroughly investigated. Senator Babcock introduced a bill a few days since abolishing the state board of health. He has procured figures and statistics showing that the institution costs something like $15,000 per year, and he has information that the expense reaches $40,000 annually. A secretary receives $2,500 per year, and ten clerks are employed at salaries ranging from $600 to $1,000 annually. The purpose of the bill is to investigate whether the state is getting full value for this large outlay. Senator Babcock is not radical for abolishing the board if it can show that it serves a valuable purpose, which is in some doubt. He says it was originally intended that the board should not cost over $5,000 per year.

The state board of auditors among others will come in for a share of attention, a bill having been introduced for the reorganization of that body. The author of the bill says that at present they have sweeping powers, and his design is to add the governor as a member of the board. It is now composed of the treasurer, secretary of state and commissioner of the state land office. Other bills have been introduced for a reorganization of the state board of agriculture and for the reorganization of the management of the state prison board.

A bill is before the house prohibiting railroads from issuing passes to officials, government, state, county or judicial. All the members of the legislature, state officials, sergeant at arms, and janitors are supplied with passes, and it would be a god-send to the railroads if such a law could be enacted. It is not very probable however, that the members will vote these passes out of their own pockets. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than $200, or more than $500, and the forfeiture of the office by the person accepting the pass.

If the members have been enjoying a vacation, their constituents have not been idle if the flood of petitions which came pouring in is any criterion. Among the petitions there were a number each for raising the age of consent to 18; for the passage of the bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers, an act for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the soldiers' home. Those for the equalization of bounties were the most numerous, several of them coming from grand army posts. Petitions or resolutions were also received for an additional judge of the Wayne circuit court, for legislation relating to the crossing of railroads by each other, for amendments to the drain law and for the reorganization of the judicial circuits. Vigorous remonstrances were received against the restoration of the death penalty and against the passage of the Gorman bill.

The petitions were followed by a shower of bills, covering almost every subject that can safely come within the range of legislative action. Many of them were noticed before the vacation and possess the merit of being original, while others are the chestnuts which have been sprung upon every legislature since early in the 50's.

The house has passed two bills in the interest of the farmers. The first to regulate the use of steam traction engines on the highways, and to provide for giving warning of the approach of such engines, and a second bill, which is intended to break up the Bohemian oat fraud. The provisions of this last measure will be found in another column.

Almost the first business of the house after reconvening, was to take up and pass the senate joint resolution fixing the salaries of state offices as follows: Circuit judges $2,500, governor $5,000, attorney general $3,000, and $2,500 each for the state treasurer, secretary of state, commissioner of the state land office, and the superintendent of public instruction. The proposition is to be submitted to popular vote at the election in April next

The joint select committee on the Lyons disaster have made their report, stating that on their visit to Lyons they found twenty four families, containing eighty-nine persons, who were penniless, and whom they think the state should aid. This does not include business men or others who can repair their losses. The committee introduced a joint resolution appropriating $4,000, of which $1,000 is to be used in breaking up the ice gorge by the use of dynamite, and $3,000 for the temporary relief of those in distress. The resolution passed the house by a vote of 81 to 1. In the senate the matter was referred to the committee on appropriations and finance, and at the evening session was again called up and passed by more than the necessary two thirds.

Gov. Luce has signed the bills incorporating Romeo and abolishing the superior court of Detroit.

The rush of bills since the legislature reconvened on the 15th, has been beyond the capacity of the clerks to index them. In both houses the committee clerks have been pressed into service and still the work is far behind.

A bill has been introduced in the house appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a hospital and barn at and the purchase of a carriage for the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids. A bill for the general support of the institution was also introduced at the same time. The amount was left blank. Representative Dixon says the managers of the Soldiers' Home ask for $200,000.

In the senate two more constitutional amendments have been started on their way to the popular vote. The first amends section 6 of article 6 of the constitution so as to give the legislature power to provide for more than one circuit judge in the circuit in which the county of Saginaw is situated. The amendment will be submitted to the people at the election in April next. The second proposes to amend section 2, article 4, so as to provide for a senatorial term of four years instead of two. This also is to be submitted at the April election.

It is proposed to remedy a defect in the present criminal laws by which many offenders escape with light sentences. In many cases of serious assault the accused is tried on an information for murder. An acquittal on this charge frequently results, but the jury convicts of the lesser crime of simple assault. The punishment for this is but a short period in jail, and is quite inadequate in cases of grievous personal assault. A bill introduced a few days ago proposes severe punishment on convicts for assault, when the offender has been originally charged with murder.

If one city is favored in legislative circles that city is Detroit. From the number of bills and resolutions now before both houses relating to matters in Detroit, one might safely conclude that Detroit was Michigan, and the legislature was convened solely in the interests of that city. Other matters are attended to, certainly, but the Detroit delegation are certainly to be commended for the interest they display in all that pertains to the City of the Straits.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the soldiers' home, which was introduced by Mr. H. Watson and has been especially championed by him, passed the house by a good vote. It was again the subject of a brief discussion, and numerous amendments were offered.

The bill to admit the wives of veterans to the state soldiers' home is doomed to defeat. The bill is now on the house calendar, but Mr. Manly, who introduced the bill and championed its passage with vigor and earnestness, has undergone a marked change of heart. This was early in the session. Since the bill was introduced Mr. Manly attended the investigation at the home, and is now convinced that if the wives were admitted the building would have to be entirely remodeled or rebuilt, and that the proposed admission is not at all feasible.

Mr. White of Eaton Rapids has been in the city exhibiting to the railroad commissioner a plan which he has patented for heating passenger trains without stoves. By a number of ingenious devices he carries either hot air or steam from the smoke arch of the locomotive through pipes along one side of the cars, returning it to the locomotive on the other. Mr. White thinks that the cars can be made comfortable with very little extra expenditure, the surplus heat in the smoke arch doing the work. He has been invited to exhibit his device to the officers of the Michigan Central.

James W. Robinson from Vestaburg, Montcalm county, has given notice of a bill worthy of passage. It will provide for the covering of machinery in mills and factories where workmen are liable to be injured, such as saw mills. This bill will cover one of the planks in the platform of the independent labor party of the city of Detroit.

The non-partisan state central committee, appointed at Detroit on the 11th inst., by the friends of the proposed prohibitory amendment, held a meeting in the city on the 19th. About twenty persons were present. Among them were Prof. Dickie of Albion, David Preston and the Rev F. A. Blades of Detroit, D. P. Sagendorph of Charlotte, W. H. Brockway of Albion, Oil Inspector LaDu of Coral, Guernsey P. Waring of Lansing, W. D. Fuller of Newaygo. The object of the meeting was to arrange for the thorough organization, and this work will be commenced at once. Some counties have already organized, and into the others organizers will be immediately sent. About 100 speakers will be put upon the stump, and part of the work of the committee was to arrange how best to use them.

The senate passed the bill to organize the county of Luce, but refused to give it immediate effect because the bill gave to the governor the appointment of the county officers. The next day the bill was brought out again for discussion by a senator who objects to naming the county after a living man, and proposed to change the name of the county from Luce to Lincoln. This proposition raised something of a commotion, and a rather lively debate ensued. The motion to change the name was lost by a vote of 9 to 13, and the bill was recommitted.

The two houses of the legislature commenced the work of the week by devoting a large share of their attention to the notice and introduction of bills and the passage of such local measures as ought to become operative in time for the April elections. An unusually large number of this class have been passed. Many new villages have been incorporated, others have had their charters amended, and this branch of legislative work may be considered pretty well out of the way.

The committee to investigate the management of the soldier's home are unable to agree upon a report. Some of the members favor censuring Colonel Long as well as his subordinates, while others dissent from this plan. One thing is certain: if there be but one grain of truth in the testimony of the inmates as published the report ought to not to be a white washed affair. Let the people know how the manager and his subordinates have betrayed their trusts, and then mete out to them the punishment they so richly deserve. Only conjectures can be made as to the nature of the report, that document being wholly inaccessible. The sub committee's inclination is to leave to the legislature the censure of the management, if upon perusal of the testimony of thirty-two witnesses, covering 789 folios of paper, the members find themselves inclined to censure. They further say that they used every means to procure the whole truth about the institution, held private sessions so that the witnesses should not be overawed or brow beaten and adjured all the witnesses to speak freely of everything about the institution, with the knowledge that they should fully be protected by the committee.

The senate has adopted a resolution requesting the secretary of the state board of health to furnish a detailed statement of all money expended and for what purpose, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

The governor has approved the joint resolutions asking Congress to pass the bill for a settlement of the accounts due the states, and appropriating $4,000 for the relief of certain residents of Lyons who have suffered losses by the floods in Grand River.

Gov. Luce has approved the bill for the election of an additional judge of the supreme court. As it now stands the law requires one judge to be chosen at the spring election for a full term of ten years, another judge for the term of eight years. After the present election ten years are to constitute the full term of a judgeship.

In response to a resolution of inquiry the Adjutant-General sent to the house a communication the other day, saying that a careful examination of the books in his office and the acts of the legislature has failed to show that any promises of bounty were made to soldiers enlisting in 1861 and 1862 that has not been kept. He then gave in detail the legislation relating to bounties and the amounts paid at different periods. The report has a bearing on the bill for the equalization of bounties.

A slender figure, dressed in the quiet garb of the Quakers, with gray hair and a face whose brightness Father Time can never dim, was seen in the legislative halls the other day. It was "Aunt Laura" Hariland, who for many years has been present at some portion of every session, usually in the advocacy of some legislation looking toward the care and education of the dependent or the reformation of the fallen, But this time she says she has no particular mission. "I just came," said she, "to shake the hands of the republican members of the legislature for passing the prohibition amendment, and I do wish we women were people. I always tell them when I go to pay my taxes that there are the taxes but they've no right to them. I have been a widow for forty-two years and have paid a good many hundred dollars in taxes, but never could vote."

The clerks have been busy during the vacation, so that the clerical work is now in good shape, and this will, of course, greatly expedite the work in both houses, and of the various committees.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of both houses to get matters pertaining to local business out of the way as soon as possible, that more weighty matters may be taken up, and given the consideration that their importance demands.

During the recent recess the governor has affixed his signature to nearly all of the measures passed before the adjournment. Many of them aro of a strictly local nature, relating to incorporation of towns and villages, etc.

Benefit the Farmer.

Following are the provisions of a bill passed by the house the other day, intended to break up the Bohemian oats and similar swindles:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any any person either for his own benefit, or as the agent of any corporation, association or person, to procure the signature of any person as maker, indorser, guarantor, or surety thereon, to any bond bill, receipt or promissory note, draft, check, or any evidence of indebtedness as the whole or part consideration for any bond, contract, agreement or promise given to the vendee of any grain, seed or other cereals, binding the vender or any other person, corporation, company, association, or the agent thereof, to sell for such vendee any grain, seed or cereals at a fictitious price, or at a price equal to or more than twice the market price of such grain, seed or cereals.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell, barter or dispose of, either for his own benefit or as the agent of any corporation, company, association or person, any bond, bill, receipt, promissory note, draft, check, or other evidence of indebtedness, knowing the same to have been obtained as the whole or part consideration for any bond, contract, agreement, or promises given to the vendee of any grain, seed or cereals, binding the vendee or any other person, corporation, company, association or agent thereof, to sell for such vendee any grain, seed or cereals, at a fictitious price, or at a price equal to or more than twice the market price of such grain, seed or cereals: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to evidences of indebtedness given prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not exceeding three years, or by a fine not more than $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

CAPITAL NOTES.

John Sherman Resigns as President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Other News and Congressional Resume.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1887.

Senator John Sherman has resigned as president pro tem of the senate, in order that some one whose time runs beyond March 4 may be chosen to swear in the new senators and assist in the organization of the 50th congress. Several candidates are in the field, but the impression seems to prevail that either Senator Hoar or Senator Ingalls will succeed Sherman.

It is reported on most reliable authority that President Cleveland has receded from his determination not to consider members of the present congress in making up his appointments for the inter-state commerce commission, and has come to the conclusion that it would not be a violation of the spirit of the constitution to appoint present members after the 4th of March.

A bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell, at cost price, surplus copies of public documents, not more than one copy to any one person, and the bill making appropriations for the military academy have passed the senate.

It is rumored that Martin V. Montgomery, commissioner of patents, has grown weary of the strain upon his nerves which the position causes, and that he will shortly resign. The report lacks confirmation.

Washington's birthday was generally observed in this city as a holiday. All the executive departments and many business houses were closed. Both houses of congress, however, were in session. Several street parades took place during the day. The first was composed of veterans of the old volunteer fire departments of this city and Baltimore, who subsequently participated in the celebration in Alexandria. The washington continentals made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, where appropriate exercises were held.

Any nation that provokes us to war now, must do so with the understanding that we are to be pretty well equipped, the military committee of the house having agreed upon a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for a gun factory, heavy ordnance, mortars and torpedoes.

The senate has passed the river and harbor bill as amended and reported by the committee. The senate has also passed the bill to incorporate the ship and canal company of Nicaragua. The bill incorporates the maritime canal company of Nicaragua, with the principal office in New York city. The United States is to exercise such control over the canal as provided for by the treaty with Nicaragua and not inconsistent with treaty obligations of the United States with any power, and is to enjoy its unobstructed use (at half rates) for troops, munitions of war and mails.

The conference committee on the Detroit federal building bill have agreed on the amendment to the bill and it goes back to the house and senate, placing the limit of the cost of the building and site at $1,100,000. This is $75,000 more than the amount fixed by the house bill, and $200,000 less than the senate bill. Under the circumstances it is an exceedingly good compromise, and credit is due to Mr. Maybury as well as to Senator Palmer for bringing it about. It is not expected that there will be any opposition in the house to the conference report, which was unanimous.

The bill to forfeit the land grant of the Ontonagon and Brule river railroad has been reported back to the senate. The opponents of the bill are trying hard to kill the measure, but if they do not succeed in this they will attempt to amend it by exempting the land which it is claimed the road has earned from the forfeiture.

In regard to the resolution adopted by the house inquiring as to the action taken by the department of state to protect the interests of American citizens whose property was destroyed by fire caused by insurgents at Aspinwall in 1885, the secretary says that negotiations were commenced in October last and are now pending between the United States and Colombia for the purpose of establishing an international commission to whom may be referred for adjustment the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Columbia growing out of these insurrections. But it is not deemed compatible with the public interest to communicate with congress in the present state of negotiations the correspondence between the department and the government of Columbia respecting the pending convention.

Another conference has been ordered on the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws, as the house refused to recede from its disagreement to the senate amendments.

The acting secretary of the treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 three per cent. bonds, the call to mature April 1st.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the secretaryship of the treasury has not been offered to any one, and Col. Lamont says the president has not yet settled the matter in his own mind. Of course Dan knows.

A letter was received at the interior department a few days since addressed to Hon. Robert McClelland, who was secretary of the department in 1853, during the administration of President Pierce, thirty-four years ago.

Gen. Grosvenor, president of the national union league, has called a meeting of the national council to be held at the Ebbett house, Washington, on Tuesday, March 1. It is stated that this will be an important meeting of prominent republicans from all parts of the country, and that action will be taken on matters of interest.

The president sent two more veto messages to the senate the other day. They were private bills, and in one case it was shown that there was fraud of a most flagrant order, and in the other that the applicant had neither moral nor legal right to the aid which he expected the government to give him.

The bill known as the "dependent" pension bill has been reported back to the house and its passage recommended, notwithstanding the executive veto. The report was signed by every member of the committee. The subject will come up for consideration again in a few days, when it is, expected that one of the most interesting and hotly-contested debates of the session will occur. Mr. Burrows is preparing an address on the subject, and Gen. Cutcheon also announces that he has something to say on the matter. The opinion seems to prevail that the bill will pass the house notwithstanding the veto, but it is expected to strike a snag in the senate.

Both houses have agreed to the conference report on the trade dollar bill, and some action will probably be taken on this matter in the near future.

The opinion seems to be that there will be no action by the present congress authorizing the president to retaliate upon Canada for the insults to American fishing vessels.

The Senate committee on printing has agreed 2 to 1 to report adversely upon the the nomination of Public Printer Benedict.

President Cleveland has vetoed the bill for the special distribution of seeds in the drouth stricken counties of Texas. Briefly stated, he assigns as a reason that he does not believe in governmental charity. He suggests another way to relieve the distress among Texas farmers. The commissioner of agriculture is empowered by congress to distribute $100,000 worth of seeds annually, two-thirds of which are upon the request of senators and representatives. The apportionments of these senators and representatives might be waived and a goodly portion of the distribution be sent to the Texas farmers. The constituents for whom this grain in theory is intended could well bear this temporary deprivation, and the donors would experience the satisfaction attending deeds of charity.

The senate has passed the bill to provide for the increase of the naval establishment. The bill provides for the construction of heavily armed vessels for coast defence, and also for gunboats and torpedo boats, and appropriates $15,400,000 to be available during five years from March 4, 1887.

The following substitute for the Eads Tehauntepec ship railway bill was offered in the senate, and agreed to without division: It incorporates James B. Eads and some eighty other persons named as a body politic under the name and title of the Atlantic & Pacific ship railway company. The stock is not to exceed $100,000,000. If $10,000,000 of stock is not subscribed for, and 10 per cent. in cash paid thereon within two years, the charter is to expire by limitation.

All business was laid aside in the house the other day, and the members paid tribute and honor to the patriotic life and character of Gen. John A. Logan.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois said that in battle Logan was a born warrior, full to overflowing with military spirit and dash. Few men had held so many hearts in the hollow of his hand as had John A. Logan, and in Illinois the vacancy caused by his death could never be filled.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois had enjoyed Logha's friendship for a quarter of a century, and gladly bore testimony to the uprightness of his character, the gallantry of his military career, and his ability as a legislator.

Mr. McKinney of Ohio thought that Logan justly represented one of the best types of American manhood, and illustrated in his life the outcome and the possibilities of the American youth under the generous influence of our free institutions. Logan's creed was his country. Patriotism was the sole plank in his platform. He was every inch a soldier—the very incarnation of soldierly valor and vigor. He commanded on the battle line, and never ordered his men to go where he would not lead. The qualities which made him a leader in war made him a leader also in civil life.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia did not envy the feeling of the men who did not to-day mourn with those who mourned a strong man stricken down in his prime. With those who knew him best and loved him most, he bowed his head besides the bier of Logan. Great in war and great in peace, Logan was respected by his opponents, even though they thought that sometimes he was severe of judgment and bitter of expression. They respected him sincerely because they recognized that in him was that upright, downright spirit that said its say, did its deed, and left to God the consequences. They respected him because he was outspoken and did not wreathe his sword in myrtle boughs. They respected him because he did not practice to deceive, and did not carry political hostility into private relations. They respected him because he was kind to his political opponents and because, as a statesman he never prostituted his public place to a private end. So high was honesty among the virtues that it condoned all errors of judgment. So splendid was courage that when it stood by honor's side it might raise man up to the God like. This man was honest and he was brave, and monkind would honor and cherish his memory. If faults were his, or errors he committed, might the good God forgive them. His virtues, they were many and they were great. Might they live forever, the well spring of pride and inspiration to all his countrymen. For his memory, honor; for his ashes, peace.

Messrs. Randall, Cannon, Springer, Butterworth, Holman, Henderson of Iowa, Rogers, McComas, Weaver of Nebraska, Wilson of West Virginia, Cutcheon, Rice, O'Hara, Osborne and Anderson of Ohio, paid glowing panegyrics to the dead statesman.

An important event in the social life of Washington was the annual dinner of the Washington society of Michigan University alumni. Forty one alumni sat down to the dinner, which was given at Willard's famous hotel. Senator Thos. W. Palmer, president of the association, presided. Congressmen, lawyers, doctors, and men whose lives are devoted to pathological research, were gathered around the board. The dinner was an exceedingly quiet and orderly affair, and not a meeting for uproarious hilarity. These grave, dignified men of the world's busy life met together to keep alive the memory of their college days, and during the dinner the "boys" of '54, chatted pleasantly with those of '80, recalling scenes and incidents in connection with the days spent at their common *alma mater*.

The senate has passed bills to abolish the superior court of Detroit; to provide for a deficiency in the amount appropriated for alphabetically indexing the names of all the soldiers from the state in the late war found upon the record of the adjutant general; and one requesting Michigan's representatives in congress to procure the passage of a law to adjust certain accounts between the United states and the states growing out of the direct tax of 1862.

It is stated on good authority that Secretary Bayard will succeed Secretary Manning, and that Minister George H. Pendleton will succeed Bayard in the state department.

The director of the mint sent a communication to the house a few days since, protesting against reductions made in the estimates for the mint service by the appropriations committee. The director states that the efficiency of the work will be badly crippled.

Some Michigan friends of George L. Yaple, candidate for governor in the last election, have, it is reported here, started a movement in favor of his appointment as a member of the interstate commerce commission. The entire Michigan delegation have endorsed Conger, but neither he nor any other member of the present congress will be appointed.

A resolution was introduced in the house a few days since, requesting the secretary of state to inform the house whether the terms of the treaty of Ghent are construed to prohibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the northern lakes bordering on Canada; and whether the construction of the Welland canal by Great Britain is not a violation of that treaty; and, in case of war with that country, a menace to the safety of the lake-board cities.

The examination into the alleged political irregularities in Washington county, Texas, is now being held before a senate committee. From the testimony thus far taken, it would seem that ignorance and crime are the main features of an election in that district.

The members of the house committee on foreign affairs had an interview with the president the other day in connection with the retaliatory fisheries legislation now pending in congress. The interview was strictly confidential. The president sought to impress upon the members of the committee the necessity of making very clear and free from ambiguity any measures relating to the subject of the fisheries which congress might see fit to pass. If there was to be any legislation on the subject, he said, it should state definitely whether railroads and all other carriers were to be included in the prohibition.

The house refuses to concur in the senate amendments to the invalid pension bill, and a conference has been ordered.

The conference report on the Utah polygamy bill in the shape of a substitute for both senate and house bills, has been agreed to by the senate, and the bill is in the hands of the president.

The McAdo bill which appropriates $20,000,000 for coast defences, came up in the house the other day. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was present by invitation. He said that he had heretofore refrained from expressing any expert opinion on the subject of coast defense, but in his view what the country needs at present is guns, and when these have been procured it will be proper to take up the question of fortifications.

The contest between Bay City and East Saginaw, over the location of the United States court, which has been before congress since 1869, has been won by Bay City. When the question was up earlier in the session, East Saginaw was winner, but when the matter was referred to the conference committee, it was found that through a clerical error the word "East Saginaw" had been omitted from one of the sections of the bill. The report of the conference committee was in favor of the restoration of the words "Bay City" to the original bill, and this report was sustained when the matter came to a vote in the house. After a fight lasting almost 20 years, the "Tale of the Two Cities" is ended.

The house has passed the senate bill for the retirement and recoinage of the silver dollar, first amending it so that the recoinage of this coin shall not be considered as part of the monthly purchase of silver bullion now required. One of the principal addresses in support of this bill was made by Mr. Tarsney.

The following is the status of the appropriation bills: The army bill is a law. The Indian, sundry civil, pensions and post-office bills have passed both houses and now await concurrence by the house in the senate amendments or adjustment of differences by conference. The river and harbor, military academy, District of Columbia and agricultural bills have passed the house and are in the hands of the senate committees. The legislative, diplomatic and consular and naval bills await the action of the house. The deficiency and fortifications (this year's) bills are yet to be reported by the house. Last year's fortifications bill is still in conference with little prospect of agreement. Appropriation bills will undoubtedly engross the attention of the house during the greater part of this week.