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# NEWS OF THE STATE

## DIVERS MATTERS OF CURRENT INTEREST IN BRIEF FORM.

NAVIES have been built and disarmed and demise provided with a succession of new cannon and rifles, and all without a test in actual warfare. At least this has been the case in Europe. In this country there is a good chance to test armor and other war material on the express cars.

WHEN men so enlightened and studious of their own good as to act by the dictates of their reason and reflection, and not the opinion of others, conscience would be the steady ruler of human life and the words of truth, law, reason, equity and religion could be but synonymous terms for that only guide which seeks to pass our days in our own favor and appropriation.

EXERCISE, to be beneficial in the highest sense, should be for itself alone; it must not be work in any sense; it should pursue its own objects, and it should be pursued for pleasure, and not a labor; it should be utterly divorced from ulterior notions of economizing expended powers; and this should never more firmly be insisted on than in the case of those abnormal creatures who say they take no pleasure, except in useful work.

Not unfrequently it may happen that the pains taken to prolong life actually shorten it. The nerve-force which would have been sufficient to carry the organism over a critical period—for example the early years of adolescence—is consumed in "worry," and the strength to act, that is the power of living—expires. It is as though the driver of a locomotive engine should blow off all his steam in testing the whistle or some valve. The illustration may seem crude, but it expresses our mean ng.

ONE school of educationists maintain that the only thing to be aimed at is to enable the student to earn his living; another plead for the culture and training of every faculty—physical, mental and spiritual. Every country where a system of public education prevails has had to settle in some way the question of secular and religious education. Opinions of the results of educational advantages and the method by which these results are to be obtained are as various as are the conditions of the people interested.

In England it has been the custom for generations for farmers to employ women and children in the fields at a few cents a day, for all work except that which it was impossible for them to perform. So few men are employed in the winter that in many districts it is the custom for a large number of families to go to the workhouse during that season. The degrading and evil results of such a system are apparent and far-reaching as is any system which makes women and children the support of the family to the exclusion of the men.

SCIENTIFIC specialists and metaphysicians write for a small class—"Fit audience though few." Artists and literary men are supposed to appeal to the general public; but the criticism of their wishes is usually relegated to experts or at least to persons who claim to speak with the authority of exceptional knowledge. Now, though there can be no objection to the admission of the testimony of experts, it seems to us that the common people—that is to say, the lofty and lowly, the rich and the poor, who read without writing book criticism, who pay for hard earned bread, playing or composing any, who buy pictures and decorate their walls withal, but who never dabble in paint—ought to be heard before any final judgment is rendered.

OUR own opinion is that when a poem or any work of the imagination has genuine merit it will not fail to please the people if the people can be induced to read it. But a pretentiously learned and over-subtle criticism, couched in technical terms is not the sort of criticism to excite the curiosity and stimulate the interest of the masses. A certain literary terrorism, a fear of being thought fools may lead to a hypocritical profession of admiration, but it cannot make people read. A good woman once remarked, in complaint of her stepson, "He will not love his learning though I beat him black with a hickory." But though a plain man cannot be jack chained into sitting up nights with Robert Browning, he might be tempted into some deep water if only a neighbor, speaking his own language, would show him the beauties there. That is what we mean by popular criticism. And there is no telling what capable critics the people may prove if they were not afraid to speak out.

IS THERE any handsome people on the face of the globe? Now we may set aside the black and yellow and polychrome races in general, many of whom are well shaped, and like bronze statues to look upon, but who do not come up to the Aryan standard in features and color. Leaving these children of nature out of the question, it may be confessed that there is a man among whom beauty is common. If the ancient Greeks were like their statues, then there was once a beautiful race, but it is not certain that they did not idealize themselves a good deal. There is the more reason to guess that, as when they have to represent a barbarian, say a Gaul, or a German, or a Scythian, prince or chieftain, they make these people as handsome as themselves though in a rougher way. There is a famous bronze statue of a boxer, who might be taken for an orator or a poet were it not for his heavy metal-studded gloves. This fact would seem to imply that there is a great proportion of the people who these statues, vases, coins and figurines where everyone is so graceful and goodly. Every nation has a high opinion of its own charms.

**State Christian Endeavor Convention.**
**—Notes Defendant Drama Pulpit.**
**—County House Scandal.**

**Christian Endeavor Convention.**

At the annual convention of the State Society of Christian Endeavor held at Grand Rapids officers were elected as follows: President, Rev. H. H. Fryer, West Bay City; vice-president, Miss L. C. Dowling, Muskegon; secretary, G. L. Stevens, Ypsilanti; statistician, Miss E. B. Hodges, Bay City; treasurer, W. H. Barrett, Union City; member of the executive committee, Rev. Albert Smith, Grand Rapids. After a lively contest it was decided to hold the next convention at Benton Harbor. The sentiment of the Catholic church on resolutions as follows was adopted: Recommending that the state representatives be instructed to vote for H. 200, 000 appropriation for the World's Fair, provided that it be closed on the Sabbath; failing with pleasure the establishment of a Christian Endeavor Home at Bay City; indorsing the Look Out as the official organ, and that overtures to the Catholic church, Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Societies for a combination.

**Defends the Drama.**

The drama and the stage have found one pulpit champion in the person of Rabbi Leonard Lewisohn, who lectures at Temple Beth El, in Detroit, on the "Drama and Religion." He has no sympathy with the misguided intolerance of the pulpit which go to the theater, he said, with an eagerness which these ministers have not the ability to attract to their own church. He cannot afford to denounce what common sense and popular taste have created and demand. He regarded the drama as a means, often better than is preached in intolerable cant. He continued as follows: "The drama was born in the service and ritual of the Catholic church. Even in its origin, the drama is religious. We owe a debt to the Catholic church for this landmark, legitimate, and, as it has proved, some what efficient method."

**A Loss to the Mining School.**

Dr. Harry F. Keller has resigned his position as professor of chemistry at the Michigan mining school at Houghton, to take effect at the end of the present school year. Family affairs, including the care of a widowed mother, are the sole cause of his great misfortune in the matter. Dr. Keller assures his friends that nothing else, not even the offer of a large increase of salary somewhere else, could induce him to leave this institution, where his work and his personal relations are so pleasant. He is a man of remarkable scientific attainments, not only in chemistry but in mineralogy, physics and allied branches, and his loss will be a severe one to the school, as it will be almost impossible to find another man so well qualified for the work.

**Economy in State Institutions.**

From reports to the auditor-general there is a marked reduction in the per capita cost as compared to last year in the management of some of our state institutions which, under the present system of classifying accounts each month or each year, can be compared with prior months or years and the expensive items determined. Wardens and superintendents, knowing this check is kept upon them by the auditor-general, and published quarterly, become economical and careful in their expenditures. It is drafted by State Accountant Caldwell and passed by the last legislature, and promises to become a reform measure of some magnitude.—Detroit Free Press.

**The Calhoun County Scandal.**

The state board of corrections and charities has made its report to the governor in the matter of the investigation of charges against Keeper Gates of the Calhoun county poorhouse. By its report the board holds the charges are not sustained, and that the keepers and matrons is recommended. There was good evidence to show that a system of punishment prevailed that was unnecessarily severe and much less humane than should exist in such an institution. The board takes exceptions to the rule that prevented inmates from communicating with the county superintendents or with outsiders. Its repeal is recommended.

**Jesus Christ an Anarchist.**

Rev. James Kay Applebee, the famous lecturer, in an address at Jackson, Michigan, startled his hearers by announcing that he was an anarchist and a socialist. He said he was an anarchist because he believed in individual rights, in every man doing as he pleased, so long as he did not interfere with his neighbor. He was a socialist because he believed that every man who does his best in the world should share equally in the wealth with all other men who do their best, as no one can do more than his best. He said that he believed that Jesus was a socialist and an anarchist in his time. The statement has caused much talk.

**Raised the Quarantine.**

The faculty of the Agricultural college have ordered the quarantine which has hung over the college on account of the prevalence of three mild cases of diphtheria, to be raised, upon the recommendation of the local health officer. The faculty is anxious that all students shall return as soon as possible. Regular college duties have been resumed.

Lieut. John J. Crittenden, professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural college, has been released from this position at his own request and will resign his regiment, the Twenty-second United States Infantry.

**Made Insane by Religion.**

The name of Walter McLeod, living near Postoria, wandered from her home and reached the home of James Sutherland, near Pleasant Plain Methodist parsonage, Lapeer county, about 5 o'clock the next morning. From there she went to Jas. Walker's, where she lives with a husband. But though a plain man cannot be jack chained into sitting up nights with Robert Browning, he might be tempted into some deep water if only a neighbor, speaking his own language, would show him the beauties there. That is what we mean by popular criticism. And there is no telling what capable critics the people may prove if they were not afraid to speak out.

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The Union plaster mills at Grand Rapids have been purchased by Andrew J. Hubbell, of Chicago; consideration, $150,000.

Rev. E. B. Ryan has resigned the pastorate of the Methodist church at Ionia, accepted a position in the Gaylord exchange bank.

Thirteen saw mills and four cedar mills are now in operation at Gladstone, on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad west from Nestoria.

Landlord Sage, of the Sage house in Gaston, has discovered gas in his well in the village, and will investigate the possibilities of his find.

Two Marshall balloonists have made contracts for two ascensions at Battle Creek, on Oct. 12, during the G. A. R. encampment next September.

South Haven citizens not only want street signs at all corners in the village, but also at the intersections of all highways in Van Buren county.

U. S. Marshal Clark was in Hart selling the land of the Middlewood Brick & Tile company on a judgement in favor of Chas. Mears, in the United States court.

David Sprankle, aged 23 and unmarried, was drowned in Lake Michigan, Muskegon City, while duck shooting. He lived at Schooner's mill, one mile from Fair Haven.

The railroad corporations own 747,850 acres of timber land in Michigan, estimated to bear 6,936,240,000 feet of merchantable timber, worth $25,859,309.

William LaCross, of Mackinaw, was thrown off a load of logs. The logs fell upon him and covered him. He was unconscious when extricated, but will recover.

Schester Trimtter, the 9-year-old son of President Dr. Hoffman, of the Michigan Education of Hessmer, was drowned in a sewer at that place. He fell into an open manhole.

The Western plaster works will build one of the largest hotels upon the Lake Huron shore, for the accommodation of the army of men that will be employed at Alabaster.

Ben Sears, of Hamilton, Allegan county, used a postal card for dunning purposes and is now under $100 bonds to appear at the October term of the United States court in Grand Rapids.

D. H. Hurrell & Co.'s heading and stave mills in Wyandotte burned, together with a large amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $9,000. Forty men are thrown out of employment.

Thomas Carew, a Michigan Central brakeman, was seriously injured near Bay City. He was below his engine, making some repairs, when a number of cars, breaking loose, struck it and pushed it ahead.

A few of the head officers of the C. & W. M. railroad have been at Hart the past few days looking over the ground with an idea of extending the road from that place to somewhere, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Dr. Charles Blodgood, late of Kalamazoo, who chloroformed and then assaulted a young lady in his office recently, although acquitted of the charge of a crime, has been expelled from the position as one of the Burgess hospital staff.

Rev. I. H. Durfee, after a three years pastorate of the Congregationalists at Bloomington, has resigned and will immediately re-enter Hiram college, where he will further pursue his collegiate course. He and his estimable wife leave hosts of friends here.

Samuel D. Groff, farmer near Freeport, was drawing rails upon a wagon; a rail caught in the fence at the side of the road whirled around so as to strike Groff directly on the head. He did not regain consciousness and died two days after the accident.

It is stated on authority of C. E. Briggs that there is a project on foot to build a railroad from Port Huron to Wickford via Bay City, Midland, Mt. Pleasant and Newaygo. A section of road is now built from Bay City to Midland, and is operated by the Michigan Central.

James Rice, aged 50, an old and respected citizen and honored employe of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee road, died at Corunna. He accidentally took a dose of paris green while mentally deranged, and while recovered from the grip. He leaves a widow and two children.

Veterans in the Michigan soldiers' home will apply to the supreme court for an injunction, to restrain the board of managers from enforcing the new rules against the admission of veterans who draw a pension of $12 a month and over, and the withholding of pension, money over $4 per month.

The spiritualists' association of Southwestern Michigan celebrated at the town of Texas the 50th anniversary anniversary of modern spiritualism. James W. Riley, the wonderful mind-calling farmer medium, of Marshall, and L. V. Moulton, of Grand Rapids, were announced as speakers. A collection was taken for Margaret Fox-Kane.

Ed Finley, member of a Hartford grain firm, disappeared several days ago. It was thought that he carried considerable money on his person. He had not been immediately suspected. Just as the officials were breaking open his door and getting ready to serve out warrants, Ed turned up, having visited friends in an adjacent town.

All during the past winter the officials of Mackinaw county have been trying to get their orders for salaries cashed, the county is so heavily in debt and so short of money. A special term of the circuit court none of the jurors could be paid and they were obliged to pay their own expenses out of their reserve funds and keep their orders.

**Female Stage Robbers Arrested.**

An important arrest of one woman and several girls has been made at Saginaw City, Ind., on the charge of stage robbery. Numerous holdups of the stage have been made near Harvey's station, Indiana. Information was directed to Harvey and his family, and the sheriff set about to trap him. The station agent was waited in his house near the place where the robberies took place; when the stage arrived there a short time afterward the station agent stepped out in the road and stopped it, leveling their guns at the driver. The sheriff here came forward and took up the whole gang, which proved to be composed of Harvey and his daughters, who had assumed male attire. When the arrest was made one of the girls weakened and told the whole story. She said she never liked the work and was glad they were caught. They were trained to it by their father from childhood up. The proceeds were shipped east for sale, so as not to excite suspicion in the country.

**Chinese Government Will Retaliate.**

The New York Telegram states that Chinese residents of this country have for some time been circulating a petition among their countrymen, of which the substance of the "fowery kingdom" to retaliate on America, and that the petition has already received 400,000 signatures. The petition states that the colonials resident in this country fear even greater hardships in the United States if we have war with China. The Telegram prints a number of interviews with the leading Chinese merchants in New York, and the information given by these merchants indicates that they consider the situation very serious.

A man has died at Omaha from the effects of the Keely tobacco cure.

The late Dr. Agnew left all his right and title in his work on the "Diseases of Prostate and Prostate Gland," "The Principles and Practice of Surgery," to the University of Pennsylvania and about $65,000 to medical societies. The medical department of the university also gets all his anatomical specimens.

Magnie Donovan, of Shelbyville, Ind., who lived some months ago, died of loss in the hope that it would cure her of consumption; has died. For a time the direct cause of her death was laid before in the remedy claims she did not begin it soon enough. She leaves a husband.

# BOSTON HOTEL FIRE.

## THRILLING ESCAPES AND MANY PERSONS INJURED.

**A Hardened Wretch Lynched by a Findlay, O., Mob.—Fourteen Lives Lost by Drowning.**

**Hotel Fire in Boston.**

Clark's hotel, on Washington street, Boston, was discovered on fire at 4 o'clock in the morning. There were from 60 to 70 in the hotel. Exit by the stairways being cut off by the dense smoke, the terrified guests made for the fire escapes. In the some few minutes before the excited throng could get the escapes in working order, and the flames came's well nigh to reach the ground. In descending, E. W. Hoyey, of Leamington, was either pushed or fell off at the third floor. He died at the hospital. In looking for an exit, T. M. Southworth, of Cambridge, mistook the elevator shaft and fell down three stories, striking on his head. He was badly injured. Mr. Stockwell, of Lancaster, N. H., had a leg broken. The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible for the guests to save anything. The firemen rescued six chambermaids from the attics with comparative ease. Three others were precipitated into the front basement by the giving away of the grating protecting the basement window. In the cellar was a mass of flames, and for a moment it seemed as if the men must be cremated. Ropes were thrown down, however, and enough in an exhausted condition.

**One of the World's Finest.**

The new system of waterworks completed at a cost of $5,250,000 at Bombay, India, and opened by the viceroy of India, has been pronounced one of the finest. The water is drawn from Tansa lake, an artificial body of water formed by a dam in the Tansa river, having a superficial area of eight or nine square miles. The reservoir is seven miles broad and has a tributary area of 79 square miles. The pipe is 40 miles long, 117 feet high, 190 feet thick at the base and 15 feet at the top. In some places the pipe is 45 feet below the level of the soil. The dam contains 11,000,000 feet of masonry which it has been calculated will stand a pressure of 500 miles long, 10 feet high and 2 feet thick. The water is conveyed by a duct eight feet high and 7 feet wide, which is built in the form of a horse-shoe, and is 7 feet in diameter. There are 62 miles of tunneling. Thirty-one million gallons of water are supplied daily.

**Lynched a Hard Character.**

Joseph Lytle, of Findlay, O., attempted to murder his wife and two grown daughters with a hatchet. He had a hard reputation and public indignation ran high. The authorities heard that he was to be mobbed and were preparing to take him to Lima for safe keeping when a mob of 1,000 stormed the jail. The mob broke in the windows of the jail, but were not able to reach Lytle's cell by that route and finally the doors were broken down with sledges and Lytle was hurried down the bridge about two squares distant and and strung up to an iron cross-piece of the bridge. Just as he was being pulled up a shot from a revolver ran out on the night air and the rope was shot in two, dropping the victim to the ground. He was then hurriedly taken to the nearest telegraph pole, where the lynching was completed. Lytle dying without a struggle.

**Fourteen Men Drowned.**

London special: A collision resulting in the loss of 14 lives occurred off the Isle of Wight. The British bark Falls, of Garry, from San Francisco for Havre, via Queenstown, came into collision with the British steamer Pembroke Castle, and was soon hopelessly in two and sank almost immediately. The crew of the Thetis hastened to assist the unfortunate people who were struggling in the water, and succeeded in saving 16 of them. Fourteen were drowned. The Thetis then proceeded to Havre, and made signals for assistance. The tug boat Helos, which had been engaged in the work of rescuing the Atlantic fleet, went to the assistance of the Thetis, and towed that vessel into the Solent.

**Young Girls Have Hydrophobia.**

Two daughters of Charles B. Hawley, a farmer of Peterboro county, Ont., were bitten by a mad dog last fall. One, aged 16, has just been attacked with hydrophobia and is dying and the other is also exhibiting signs of the same disease.

## BRIEFLY TOLD.

Four more French anarchists have been expelled from Spain.

Charles Emory Smith, minister to Russia, is about to resign.

The Reading combine has caused coal to rise to $6.50 a ton in Chicago.

The Republican delegation from Kentucky is pronounced for Harrison.

Paris police look for dynamite demonstrations from the anarchists on May 1.

Kansas Republicans will send a delegate to Minneapolis instructed for Harrison.

Justice Lamar's condition is alarming to his friends. He has had a number of hemorrhages.

Minnesota Democrats instructed their delegates to the Chicago convention to vote for Cleveland.

The Corwin and the Albatross have gone to Behring sea to investigate the habits of the seals in the open sea.

Mrs. Osborne, serving a nine months' sentence for forgery in the "great pearl" case, will not be pardoned.

By the collapse of the floor of the barracks at Frankfort, 13 soldiers were seriously and 42 slightly injured.

The new disappearing gun carriage was tested at Sandy Hook by government officials and proved a success in every way.

Gower Robinson, who was killed by Lieut. Hetherington in Japan for seducing his wife, left his estate to Mrs. Hetherington.

Some one threw a dynamite bomb at the house of President Palacio, of Venezuela. No one hurt, but the country is greatly excited.

Senator Morgan has offered a silver inquiry resolution in the Senate in order to secure a debate on the subjects and put Senators on record.

The appointment of Dr. Vaughan as archbishop to Westminister to succeed the late Cardinal Manning has been approved by the consistory of cardinals.

Don M. Dickinson was one of the speakers at the big Iroquois club banquet in Chicago, and he eulogized Cleveland and scored Hill's methods in politics.

President Carnot will serve as arbitrator in the Behring sea matter, and if the board sits in that country France will do its expenses as a matter of international courtesy.

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, has decided to act as a delegate to the Minneapolis convention. He was a strong but declined the position. He has now reconsidered his declination.

A quack doctor appeared in the village of Chesterfield, Spain, recently and pretended to be able to prevent the spread of small-pox. He inoculated 16 children and then said anything every one of them was liable to dread.

Something of a stir was made in political circles at Washington by the fact that Grover of Brooklyn, who is holding an adjourned session, has failed to be nominated at the Senate. He had a long interview with Blackburn and he gave out the statement that Blaine will be nominated and will accept.

While a number of school children at St. Joseph, Mo., were coming from school they noticed a man and woman walking briskly towards the river, a short distance away. The man carried a bag, from which the cries of a child were heard to issue. The children ran to their parents and threw the bag in the river, after which they hastily decamped.

## SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

**Many Lives Lost and Large Amount of Property Destroyed.**

Dispatch from Chicago: At about half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st the sky, which had been threatening all the afternoon, became black as night and another minute a terrible cyclone was encurled. The wind blew at a hurricane rate and drove the rain in sheets along the streets, sweeping every article before it force it. The wind was of cyclonic force and at the corner of Halstead and Peorce streets tore down a house and killed two people. The building was a seven-story brick structure. It was surrounded by one and two-story frame and brick buildings, the homes of humble laborers, and crashing upon them instantly crushed out lives of several unfortunates.

Thomas Hulett lived immediately in the rear of the ruined seven-story brick building. He and his family, together with two guests, were at supper. When the immense mass of brick, iron, wood and plaster crushing the large building fell, forces seemed to be directed to the rear, immediately upon the Hulett residence. The crash was so sudden that no warning occurred, turned in a fire alarm and a police and ambulance call. Citizens who heard the crash and the cries and moans of the injured came rushed to the scene and the work of the rescue was at once begun. Three children were found dead and all the others received if not fatally bruised. In the two story residence adjoining the demolished structure lived the families of Thomas Wigant, James Mott and James McGowan. All were in the building except the 9-year-old Jennie Mott and none escaped injury. Mrs. Mott was killed, her female wife and Mary Walsh, Mrs. McGowan's nurse, and Samuel Evisdale are buried in the ruins, and are feared to be dead.

Kansas City: The town of Towanda was swept off the face of the earth and two, Augusta, a few miles distant, was almost destroyed by a most terrible and destructive cyclone. Not a house or building was left standing in Towanda. The town was asleep when the storm swept down, raised everything in its path and left the place utterly in the wake. Four dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins already searched. Twenty persons are fatally hurt, 40 more seriously injured and quite a large number more or less maimed. At Augusta three were killed outright—Hattie Jones, James Barnes and the infant child of Will Rhodes, who was blown out of his mother's arms and dashed against a tree. Mrs. Rhodes is herself in a critical condition. Four others are fatally injured, as is also the wife of Harmon Hoskins. Fifteen others were hurt more or less seriously. At Gloyes a number of buildings were destroyed and several seriously injured. At Wellington the house of Mr. Little was blown down and he and his four children killed; Joe Walters' and Sam Butterworth's residences were carried away and five were killed besides 15 injured severely.

The storm came from the Indian territory, apparently, and swept through the south central counties destroying towns and farm houses. Nearly all communication was destroyed and it will be days before the casualties are all known. Fatalities occurred at Salina, Strong City, Lawrence, Fort Scott, Atchison and Topeka, and also St. Joseph, Mo., and in fact throughout Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Dispatch from Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa, say that that state was also visited and a great amount of damage reaches from the telegraph offices, there being so badly crippled full reports are not to be had.

Latest—Fifty killed. Those two words, when the story of the cyclone in Kansas is told, will represent the loss of life, as near as can be computed now. Telegraphic communication with a majority of towns in the stricken district is as yet very imperfect and there is still no connection at all over vast tracts of country in the path of the storm. The first news over the restored lines tells of destruction, suffering and death. It is believed that most of the worst disasters have been reported, but there are still to be heard from New Mexico, Texas and the Indian Territories, districts where the storm created the greatest havoc. Many isolated fatalities will doubtless come to light soon, swelling the death list to a considerable extent.

## SENATE AND HOUSE.

SENATE.—Small attendance on the 31st. Mr. Morgan offered a series of resolutions instructing the committee on finance to inquire and report as to an effect of the silver act of 1890 on the price of silver bullion, on the issue of local money, bank notes, etc., and instructing the committee to report promptly on the matter, inasmuch as great interests are suffering and the industrial classes as to the causes of the depression of prices and the paralysis of the market. Mr. Morgan being one of the members of the Senate to show their standing on the silver question. The resolutions were laid over. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed, but no action acting upon it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After routine business the free wool bill was taken up and debated for the whole after which the committee arose and adjournment was taken.

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill was the subject under discussion in the Senate, but no action was taken. After executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—Chairman Springer, of the committee of ways and means, received quite an ovation on his return to the House from the very jaws of death. The reception accorded him was non-partisan and must certainly have pleased him for the long and painful illness. Each of his Democratic colleagues and nearly all of the members of the Republican side made a caration in their coat lapel—this flower being his favorite and an ever-present adornment. His desk was covered with carnations, roses and huge calla lilies. When Mr. Springer enter the hall to debate his amendment to the tariff bill on the whole on his free wool bill a great round of applause greeted him. He was very pale and very weak to speak at length. Although cotton receipts have been somewhat smaller than a year ago the prospect of increased cotton acreage and the fewer failures of further decline of 1-16c. Coffee is also in a speculative tendency and prices of prices is toward a lower level. But in the long run the supply and demand has been reached. Money markets throughout the country are abundantly supplied, and there is no sense of financial embarrassment in any quarter. The failure during the first quarter of 1892 were 3,334 in the United States, against 3,545 last year, and the liabilities $20,284,349, against $42,167,621 last year, and there in the eastern states, but a great decrease at the west and southern states in every other section. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 204, as against 200 last week and last year the figures were 242.

**Rail and Water Fight.**

The interstate commerce commission may be called on to look into the matter of freight rates being charged grain from Ohio, Illinois and other grain states. Baltimore grain dealers complain of being discriminated against in rates on grain, and as a result a large share of their former business is going to Philadelphia. The fact that large accumulations of grain at Duluth are awaiting the opening of navigation is said to be the occasion of the unusual activity of the railroads, which have, for reasons, said to be obvious, been favoring Philadelphia in rates as against other seaboard points.

## THE SECRETARY TAKES CHARGE OF THE BEHRING SEA MATTER.

**Sad Results of a Terrible Fire in the Capital of Burmah—Over 25,000 Families Without Shelter.**

**Blaine at the Helm.**

Secretary Blaine has resumed the direction of the Behring sea matter, and will conduct all further negotiations with the Behring sea matter. Gen. J. W. Foster will remain, however, to assist in the conduct of these negotiations as well as others affecting the commercial interests of the United States. The two gentlemen had a conference with the President in regard to the details of the reply to be made to Lord Salisbury's note of the 26th ultimo, which reached here last year's mails vivendi under certain conditions respecting indemnity. A letter prepared by Secretary Foster was submitted at the conference as defining the position of this government on the subject. These views will be communicated to Sir Julian Pauncefote at once, and as they call for no material change in the proposition of Lord Salisbury it is expected that an agreement on that point will be reached in a short time. It is said that no further action will be taken in regard to the arbitration treaty until the arrangements for the modus have been completed.

**A Most Cruel Conflagration.**

Dispatches from Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, says that fire has destroyed the city. At the time of the writing three-fourths of the city was in ashes, and the fire had not been checked. Among the buildings gone are the old palace, the new palace and the principal of the government. The whole business portion of the city was swept away. The loss of life has been great, and it will be heavy, for, as known, and scores of persons have not been accounted for. No search has been made for the dead in the ruins, as people fleeing to the open country all day trying to save their house hold goods and escape the fire, and consequently are now in tents, are camping at a distance from the city without food or shelter and calls for help from them have been sent out by far authorities. There is no provision against a fire in the city and the people did not want to fight it, but fled panic-stricken before it. The fire of Mandalay is crowded with fugitives who seek help within the city. The suffering will be intense. The fire of Mandalay is the destroyed and about 25,000 families are homeless.

**The French Anarchists.**

France's senate has approved the bill limiting the penalty of death upon persons convicted of attempts for blowing up buildings and other unlawful purposes. The anarchist prisoners who were cognizant of the explosion in the Boulevard St. Germain and in the Lilsau Barracks have made a detailed confession. They say that Ravachol was concerned in a conspiracy with Chauntin, Montbrun, in which he realized 3,000 francs. He sent the bulk of the money to associates in St. Etienne. The same man acquired the dynamite purposes. Ravachol assisted in stealing and burying the dynamite taken from the house of Chauntin's parents, informers. Chauntin asks to be sentenced to imprisonment, as he fears assassination if released.

## THE MARKETS.

| Detroit. | | |
|---|---|---|
| CATTLE—Good to choice | $4 25 | @ $4 75 |
| Hogs | 4 25 | @ 4 65 |
| Sheep—Native | 4 00 | @ 5 00 |
| Lambs | 5 50 | @ 6 50 |
| Wheat—Red Spot, No. 2 | 78½c | @ 78½c |
| White Spot, No. 1 | 78½ | @ 78½ |
| Corn—No. 2 spot | 40 | @ 40 |
| Oats—No. 2 white | 31 | @ 31 |
| Oats—No. 2 white, spot | 31½ | @ 31½ |
| Wheat | 1,00 | @ 1 25 |
| Flour | 4 25 | @ 4 50 |
| Hay—No. 1 per ton | 14 50 | @ 14 00 |
| Potatoes—Per bbl | 2 25 | @ 2 50 |
| Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl | 3 25 | @ 3 50 |
| Apples—Per bbl | 2 00 | @ 2 25 |
| Butter—Per lb | 20 | @ 23 |
| Creamery | 27 | @ 28 |
| Eggs—Per doz | 12 | @ 13 |
| Live Poultry—Chickens | 11 | @ 12 |
| Turkeys | 11 | @ 14 |
| Dressed | 12 | @ 14 |
| **Chicago.** | | |
| CATTLE—Steers | $4 25 | @ $4 60 |
| Common | 3 50 | @ 4 00 |
| Sheep—Native | 5 50 | @ 5 75 |
| Lambs—Common | 5 00 | @ 5 25 |
| Hogs—Common | 4 00 | @ 4 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red | 78½c | @ 78½c |
| No. 2 spring | 78½ | @ 79 |
| Corn—No. 2 | 39½ | @ 39½ |
| Oats—No. 2 | 28 | @ 28 |
| Rye | 55 | @ 55 |
| Barley | 55 | @ 55 |
| Mess Pork—Per bbl | 16 37½ | @ 16 50 |
| Lard—Per 100 lbs | 6 25 | @ 6 27½ |
| **New York.** | | |
| CATTLE—Natives | $5 00 | @ $4 85 |
| Texans | 4 00 | @ 4 50 |
| Sheep—Good to choice | 6 00 | @ 7 00 |
| Lambs | 5 50 | @ 7 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red | 86½c | @ 86½c |
| Corn—No. 2 | 47½ | @ 49 |
| Oats | 37½ | @ 37½ |
| **Buffalo.** | | |
| CATTLE—Steers | $3 40 | @ $4 25 |
| Common | 3 00 | @ 3 25 |
| Sheep—Common | 3 00 | @ 3 50 |
| Lambs | 5 00 | @ 5 50 |
| **Boston.** | | |
| CATTLE | $4 20 | @ $4 50 |
| Sheep | 4 00 | @ 5 00 |
| Sheep—Good to choice | 6 40 | @ 6 50 |
| Lambs | 5 50 | @ 7 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red | 86½c | @ 86½c |
| Corn—No. 2 | 47½ | @ 49 |
| Oats | 37½ | @ 37½ |

NEW YORK, April 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The business outlook is decidedly better than it has been for some a distinct increase in the marketing of manufactured products and greater activity in the demand for domestic trade. This is in part due to more favorable weather but also to a decidedly improved condition of country roads and to the prospect of an early spring. The manufactures are active. Wheat has declined 2½c, corn 1c, and cotton 1-16c since last week. The decline in wheat is mainly due to the small foreign demand. Western receipts continue large. As the new crop draws nearer and the prospect is that it will be very large the speculative demand weakens. Although cotton receipts have been somewhat smaller than a year ago the prospect of increased acreage and the fewer failures of further decline of 1-16c. Coffee is also in a speculative tendency and prices of prices is toward a lower level. But in the long run the supply and demand has been reached. Money markets throughout the country are abundantly supplied, and there is no sense of financial embarrassment in any quarter. The failure during the first quarter of 1892 were 3,334 in the United States, against 3,545 last year, and the liabilities $20,284,349, against $42,167,621 last year, and there in the eastern states, but a great decrease at the west and southern states in every other section. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 204, as against 200 last week and last year the figures were 242.

## HIS PROFESSIONAL PRIDE.

**The Kind Stranger Who Gave the Beggar a Ten-Dollar Bill.**

He wore an old hat and coat of '61 and held out his hat to every passer-by in the Beverly lately, says the New York Recorder. Or, rather, he had his hat stuck on a peg near by, for, as he had no arms, he couldn't have held out his hat if he wanted to.

No arms, no legs.

Some of us dropped a cent or a dime now and then, but that was about the limit. By and by along came a gentleman who looked the beggar over carefully and then had his hat a new $10 bill.

"By the great guns of Gettysburg," exclaimed the aged veteran, tears streaming down his face, "this is the greatest kindness I have ever received in my life. Kind sir, excuse me while I weep."

"Not at all," said the stranger, kindly. "I give it to you freely. Take it, and welcome."

"It is so unusual," sobbed the man. "I—I—really, I hardly know what to say."

"Oh, say nothing at all," suggested the gentleman, smiling and starting to move off.

"But," ejaculated the cripple between sobs, "would you mind giving your name, kind sir, that I may remember you in my prayers?"

"Not at all," said the man, rubbing his hands. "I am the surgeon who did the carving, sir, and although I was young then, I see now that it was a good job. The ten is merely a mark of professional pride; that's all."

**Almost Three Times as Large.**

The landed surface of the northern hemisphere is about 4,000,000 square miles, the southern 16,000,000 square miles embraced by the southern hemisphere.

HE DID NOT ASK HIM.

They Don't Volunteer Information on the "L" Road.

He came rushing up the stairs to the elevated station, says the New York Tribune, bought a ticket dropped it in the slot, ran and jerked himself up with a jerk at the car platform.

"This train goes to Franklin Square?" he asked, panting.

"Nop," answered the trainman, slamming the gate.

Then the man in a hurry walked up and down the platform nervously and impatiently until the next train came along. He got on the first car, but at the door he turned to make sure that he was right.

"Franklin Square train?" he asked.

"Nop," said the trainman. "Fourteenth next," and he threw the gate after the hesitating passenger who had hastily left the car.

There was another promenade, another train pulled in, and again the traveler asked:

"Does this train go to Franklin square?"

"Nop," said the trainman looking sweetly at a young woman in a red jacket.

There was desperation in the manner of the stranger after the third train had gone. He looked around, him anxiously, stamped his foot and forth, turning shortly and taking short, savage steps. Before the fourth train reached the station he went up to the ticket chopper and said very respectfully:

"Does the next train stop at Franklin square?"

"Nop," said the chopper, prying in the glass box with a wire and then chopping vicously.

"Does the next train after the one coming stop at Franklin Square?"

"Nop," said the official, putting on his gloves, which he had taken off to handle the wire, and carefully examining a little rip in one of the fingers.

"The next one after that?"

"Nop."

"Will you kindly tell me," said the passenger meekly, "when a Franklin Square train will come?"

"There ain't no Franklin Square trains on this side."

"Nobody at all?"

"Nop."

"But I thought—"

"Nop. This is the Sixth-avenue line. You want to walk over to Third avenue."

"Couldn't you have told me that before?" asked the stranger, with a faint smile of wonder.

"Nop."

"Why not?" mildly.

"Cause you didn't ask me," and the stranger went down the stairs very softly, as if he were afraid of awaking a sleeping lion.

DEAD FOR THREE DAYS

**One Man's Bitter Experience With Lightning.**

A News reporter met a man who was struck by lightning five years ago and has never quite recovered.

"When I was struck," he said, "I was dead for two or three days. Then consciousness returned, and with it a sense of most acute pain. My nerves were all shattered and whenever I was at rest for ten minutes at a time the torture was positively unbearable. For days and nights I walked the floor. I wanted to sleep I got two of my friends to walk with me and walked in my sleep. Seven doctors worked on me constantly for weeks and they did not alleviate the pain in the least.

"So I let them all go and started traveling and built up a perpetual motion. I walked and walked, for two days before a rain or electrical storm there would be a rigid contraction of the nerves and my sufferings were intensified. Hitherto I had been a practical electrician and, when I was at rest for ten minutes at a time the torture was positively unbearable. For days and nights I walked the floor. I wanted to sleep I got two of my friends to walk with me and walked in my sleep. Seven doctors worked on me constantly for weeks and they did not alle