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IN TWO PENINSULAS.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PENINSULAR STATE.

Condensed Items of Interest Gathered from all Portions of the Commonwealth Known as the Wolverine State—Michigan, My Michigan.

Michigan Circuit Judges Meet.

The third annual meeting of the Michigan Circuit Judges' association was held at Grand Rapids with about 30 judges in attendance. In his annual address, President W. E. Grove made several suggestions as to what the courts wanted in the way of new or different laws—court criers appointed by the bench instead of by the sheriff; amending ex-parte divorce laws to give better protection to minor children; to abolish the difference between law and equity and adopt the code system. Judge Fred H. Aldrich, of Cadillac, read a paper on "The Right of the People in Criminal Cases." He commended the Michigan supreme court for deciding cases on the substance rather than on technicalities and urged that when the trial is regular but the sentence void, instead of discharging the prisoner entirely, he should be remanded to the trial judge for re-sentence. Judge J. H. McMahon, in his paper on "The Personal Factor in the Court," held that the must be a philosopher, a man of tact, judgment, honesty, strong character and sincerity, as well as of law and learning. Judge J. W. Donovan, of Detroit, furnished a paper which urged more control of cross-examinations by the court. Judge R. L. Corbitt, of Traverse City, roasted the present jury system as being far behind the times and said that a change was demanded to require a jury that can render a verdict on judgement without bias on the evidence advanced, instead of absolute ignorance of the case before them. Judge Burlingame, of Grand Rapids, opposed the large number of peremptory challenges in criminal cases and favored chosing jurors for a year. Judge Person, of Lansing, thought an intelligent juror with an opinion or an impression was better than an ignorant man who does not read the papers. Judge Maxwell, of Bay City, held that the present tax system is full of defects and is productive of dishonesty, favoriteism and corruption. He said that the supervisors' system should be abolished and the assessment rolls be made under state direction. Judge S. B. Daboll, of St. Johns, urged a restriction of the number of appeals of minor civil cases. The paper of President Grove on the "Status of the Bench and Bar to Our American Civilization," was philosophical and discussed the prominent part of lawyers in the affairs of the nation from earliest colonial days to the present time. Splendid papers were those of Judge Rollin H. Person of Lansing, "How Far is the Trial Judge Responsible for Bad Verdicts," and of Dean H. H. Hutchins, of the U. of M. law department, "Preparation for the Bar Considered from a Professional Point of View."

The election of officers resulted: President, S. B. Daboll, of St. Johns; vice president, J. H. Palmer, of Big Rapids; secretary and treasurer, Fred H. Aldrich, of Cadillac. A banquet was the concluding feature of the convention.

Stockholders Liabilities for Debts.

Stockholders in corporations will be interested in a Michigan supreme court decision given in the case of Ralph Camp vs. Peter Wintermute. Camp got judgment against the Cheesman & Kelly Manufacturing Co. for work done but the judgment was returned unsatisfied. He then sued Wintermute, one of the stockholders, and got judgment in a justice's court. The circuit court reversed it. The supreme court sustained the opinion of the lower court. It was conceded that stockholders are liable for debt when it is contracted, but are not when they enter the firm after the debt is contracted. Wintermute was not a stockholder when Camp did the work.

Men of the Grip.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' association convened at Detroit. They now have 565 members. The year's receipts were $35,553.90; disbursements $11,365.17. Officers elected were: J. F. Cooper, of Detroit, president; M. Silberman, of Detroit, first vice president; George J. Heinzelman, of Grand Rapids, second vice; E. H. Bowen, of Jackson; third vice; J. A. Bassett, of Ypsilanti, fourth vice; R. W. Ballentine of Petoskey, fifth vice. The members of the association, with their wives and daughters, participated in a banquet as the finish of their convention.

Youths' Fatal Quarrel at Saginaw.

Fred Tredwell, aged 18, and Chas. Northrup, aged 19, employed on the farm of Wm. Thompson near Saginaw had a quarrel. Northrup fired at Tredwell with a shotgun, the shot taking effect in the abdomen, producing a fatal wound. Mr. Thompson had left the city for the winter, leaving a horse in charge of Northrup. Against the latter's orders Tredwell took the horse, but Northrup overhauled him and a quarrel followed, but Northrup said he did not shoot until Tredwell attacked him with an ax.

Heavy Loss by Fire at Charlotte.

A most disastrous fire occurred at Charlotte. It started in the Warren block, and quickly spread to the Johnson block, and the interior of both buildings was ruined. Following are the losses: Donovan & Packard, stock, $10,000; C. S. Johnson, building damaged about $3,000; L. G. Warren, building damaged about $3,000; Mrs. J. M. Beckwith, stock, $1,000; H. H. Gage, drugs, about $1,000; Mrs. Jennie Bromley, stock, $500. Donovan & Packard burned out two years ago to a day.

Wife Murderer Gets 25 Years.

Frank Forbes, the actor who killed his wife was sentenced at Charlotte, to hard labor at Jackson for 25 years. Forbes asked the judge if he couldn't make it 25 years more. The murderer was evidently surprised at the sentence, but remained cool and smiling. He chatted pleasantly with the deputy sheriffs and expressed his hatred again for the sheriff and the prosecutors, whom he has repeatedly threatened to kill when he regains his freedom. Forbes killed his wife while in a drunken frenzy.

Two Port Huron policemen, Ross and Collins, were found guilty of misdemeanors and Ross was fired.

The board of supervisors of Shiawassee county, by a unanimous vote, decided to submit the question of local option to the electors on Feb. 10.

Peter H. Peterson, ex-assessor of school district No. 4, Manistee township, Manistee county, was charged with embezzling $500 school funds.

A cutting box bell from a wagon upon J. L. Hitchcock, aged 70, at Cass City, crushing his head and causing internal injuries. He cannot recover.

The Wielders of the Birch.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' association was held at Lansing with the largest attendance in years. President Edwin C. Thompson, of Saginaw, in his address predicted a revolution in method and matter of school life, teaching and equipment. The addresses and various papers presented during the three days' session were able and instructive. The election of officers was as follows: President, Charles O. Hoyt, of Lansing; first vice president, E. L. Briggs, of Coldwater; second vice president, John R. Stewart, of Bay City; corresponding secretary, J. D. Schiller, of Niles; railroad secretary, J. W. Kennedy; treasurer, H. G. Blodgett, of Ludington.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Berrien county Democrats want a paper.

St. Louis has organized a company to help whip England.

Theodore A. Johnson was killed by an angry bull near Alma.

Jesse Ludwig, aged 16, was drowned at Life Lake while skating.

Three mild lunatics have escaped from the Newberry asylum.

Fred Miller, of Sunfield, has been arrested for violating the local option law.

W. H. Allen, a farmer living east of Petoskey, was fatally injured in a runaway.

There is a project on foot to connect Hillman with Lewiston and Alpena by railroad.

Mrs. Rachael Munday, aged 75, fell down stairs at Saginaw and died from her injuries.

The old high school at Allegan was destroyed by fire. Loss, $6,000; insured for $3,000.

Charlevoix has granted a franchise for an electric street railway to be built next spring.

Grand Rapids has decided to buy 20 acres of land costing $45,000, for a site for a public market.

South Haven fruit growers will organize to secure better markets and prices for their fruits.

Burglars made a clean sweep at the Jasper postoffice, stealing letters, stamps and all the supplies.

Frank Zant, a laborer at Grand Rapids became despondent over family troubles and took a fatal dose of morphine.

Coroner Green, of Jackson, put $138 in greenbacks near a chimney in a tobacco box. They caught fire and burned up.

Port Huron citizens investigated the troubles in the late Co. F, and have recommended that a new company be organized.

The Ann Arbor Railroad Co. has a a large force of men working night and day rebuilding the burned shop at Owosso.

Frank Rice and Frank Thompson are charged with forging a check for $70 in the name of Thompson's father at Durand.

A splinter in her thumb caused Miss Florence Mack, aged 17, of Detroit, to become ill with lockjaw and death soon followed.

Thos. T. Giest, a brakeman on the Michigan Central, fell from the pilot of an engine at Albion and was crushed to death by the cars.

Ex-Atty.-Gen. Ellis has paid to the state $5,218.08—the amount of salary illegally paid him under the fraudulent salaries amendment.

Adam Arnold was found guilty at Marshall of the murder of his son George at Battle Creek. The verdict was "guilty of manslaughter."

Menominee has recruited the first volunteer regiment in Michigan and has advised Gov. Rich that they are ready to go to the front in case of need.

Editor E. C. Reid, of Allegan, who was arrested for sending obscene literature through the mails, was held to the grand jury and gave $500 bail.

Alexander St. Marc was sentenced from West Branch to 15 years in the state prison for killing Samuel Le Valley at Thompson station in August.

George McDonald, of Oshtemo, wants William Haines arrested because he entered his house and stole $50 and then took his horse and buggy and skipped.

Mrs. Metta J. Ferguson, of Grand Rapids, is in a serious condition from the results of coal gas. She was under its influence nearly 48 hours before being discovered.

A 303-foot sidewheel passenger steamer, the City of Buffalo, was launched at Wyandotte. She will cost $350,000 and will run between Cleveland and Buffalo.

The Calumet store, situated on the Calumet mine location, burned. The building was 30 years old and valued at about $4,000. The stock was worth $10,000. Cause unknown.

The Kalamazoo river went higher than at any time during the past 10 years. The accumulation of driftwood and the force of the current seriously threatened the bridges near Galesburg.

Mabel Fishpool, a Grand Rapids domestic, is missing. Her satchel containing jewelry and other belongings, was found on the Fulton street bridge, and it is believed she jumped into the river.

There are 97 life convicts in Jackson state prison, one of whom, named Johnson, is serving his third life sentence. Once he was pardoned and once the supreme court reversed the verdict.

The common council of Menominee condemned the second bridge between that city and Marinette. Both places desire to have one constructed, but cannot agree on the cost to be shared by each.

Alan Reed, aged 14, who skipped from his home at Battle Creek in August, has returned to his almost distracted parents after a trial of north Michigan lumber camp.

Wm. Doston, colored, deputy sheriff and saloonist at Detroit, was shot and killed by his bartender because Doston accused him of stealing a customer's diamond pin, valued at $250.

Incendiaries attempted to burn the planing mill of W. & A. McArthur & Co., at Cheboygan, but the watchman saved $50,000 worth of property by extinguishing the blaze with great danger to himself.

The supreme court has decided that the state auditors cannot compromise with those officers who drew an increased salary under the illegal salaries amendment. They must sue for the full amount.

The Michigan Law Stenographers' association held their annual meeting at Grand Rapids with a good representation. The new officers are: President, Chas. H. Bender, secretary-treasurer, Chas. H. Strawbecker, both of Grand Rapids.

At Corunna Judge Daboll issued a peremptory mandamus compelling the the country treasurer to pay sparrow orders. The supervisors had attempted a game of bluff by directing him, to refuse payment. The order will cost the county from $3,000 to $5,000 a year.

Jan Smith, Fin Berry and Frank Baker stole a lot of flour and pork from the store of Thompson Bros. & Co., at Newaygo, but quarreled while dividing it. One squealed to the sheriff and all were arrested. They let a hint drop that Abner Roebuck had stolen beans a few nights before and Roebuck was locked up and the beans found in his barn.

Fr. Nacy, of Hudson, has declared war against the local saloons. He urges his parishioners to become total abstainers, and proposes to make the saloonkeeper either obey the laws or quit the business.

Harry Van Couvers, a horse doctor, has been eking out a precarious living at his profession for years at Blendon. He last week received notice that an aunt in the Netherlands had died and left him a fortune.

The dam of the Tobacco River Milling Co., and the Hubbell bridge, at Clare, were carried away by the freshet. The loss is about $6,000. Considerable damage has been done to the Ann Arbor railway road bed.

The state railroad crossing board has approved the map of the new and more direct route of the Ann Arbor road into Alma. It was opposed by the D., L. & N. railroad and the village of St. Louis, but to no purpose.

The notorious Arnold block at Battle Creek, in which Geo. Arnold was murdered, seems to be cursed. Fred Herr, a bartender, was found dying in a little room on the fourth floor. Suicide is the theory universally accepted.

The coroner's jury at Flint, which investigated the death of Cynthia Latimer in Thetford, returned a verdict that she came to her death by inflammation of the stomach caused by poison administered by her son, John Latimer, and his wife.

The Maccabees refused to pay a $2,000 policy on the life of W. P. Ogden, of Henrietta, who was reported to have been drowned in Wisconsin and developments show that they did right, as Ogden has been discovered alive at Eagle, Wis.

Alex London, confined in the county jail at Port Huron on account of insanity, committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel. He was considered harmless and was kept in jail owing to the crowded condition of the Pontiac asylum.

George Jones, a professional aeronaut, was arrested at Grand Rapids for basely deceiving Mary A. Webster, a 17-year-old girl from Alma. She consented to marry him, and he brought forward a bogus license and a friend performed a mock ceremony and gave her a license. The girl suspected nothing wrong until she talked to some of the neighbors.

While digging a hole to bury a large stone near Concord, Henry Mann and Chas. Kane had a narrow escape from death. The stone was split in two, but they did not know it and as they were digging under one side one half fell and buried them. Mann was helpless, but Kane dug himself out after two hours hard work and it then took another hour to release Mann. The latter is seriously injured, but Kane was scarcely scratched.

The late Senator Francis B. Stockbridge deeded to the Y. M. C. A., of Kalamazoo, for a building site, a valuable lot in what is known as Church square. The site is now occupied by a $65,000 building. Now five of the heirs of Johnson Patrick, the original owner of the land, filed suit against the association for $20,000, claiming that they never signed the deed to Senator Stockbridge. Four large churches also occupy the square.

The second winter meeting of the Michigan Academy of Sciences was held in Pioneer hall, in the state capitol at Lansing. Officers were elected as follows: President, William H. Sherzer, of Ypsilanti; vice president of sanitary science section, Henry B. Baker, of Lansing; botany section, Frederick A. Newcombs, of Ann Arbor; zoology section, Jacob E. Reighard, of Ann Arbor; secretary, Walter B. Barrows, of the Agricultural college; treasurer, Charles E. Barr, of Albion.

MOB HORROR IN KENTUCKY.

A guilty Couple Burned to Death in the Woman's Home.

At Lebanon, Ky., W. A. Devers, a widower with two daughters, having had his life threatened by T. J. West on the charge of intimacy with his wife, killed West three weeks ago and exonerated by the court. Devers then went with his daughter Carrie, 10 years old, to the house of Mrs. West and moved all his effects there. This caused excitement, which resulted in a mob of 25 masked men calling at the house at midnight and demanded to see Devers. Mrs. West came to the door and said she was soon to give birth to a child and begged them in the name of humanity to go away. The mob fired shots in the air and the woman went into the house. Devers came to the window and expostulated, but was answered with a volley. Then Carrie Devers, came outside, and plead piteously to save her father. A pistol was thrust in her face, and, half frightened to death, she ran to a Negro cabin half a mile away. The house was then fired and the mob saw through the windows the man and the woman battling the flames and fired at them. At last Devers ran out, his hair and clothing on fire and with his single revolver attacked the mob. He was soon riddled with bullets and left there a corpse. The woman was found in the fireplace, her legs and head almost burned off.

2,500 Armenians Killed at Zeitoun.

Advices have been received and confirmed of the capture of the town of Zeitoun, 15 miles from Marash, which had been held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, by the Turkish troops. It is added that the inhabitants of Zeitoun fled to the mountains.

Constantinople: The most obstinate fighting preceded the capture of Zeitoun by the Turks. Semi-official advices say that the Armenians lost 2,500 killed, and that only 250 Turks were killed. The narrow pass between the hills, leading out of Zeitoun, is said to be crowded with Armenians, men, women and children, and it is feared they will be massacred. The ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy and Austria sent their dragomans to the Sultan's palace in order to make representations with the view of preventing the Armenians from being massacred. Little hope is felt that these representations will avail as it is the general belief that the survivors have already been killed.

Hawaiians Want Annexation.

The Chicago Times-Herald publishes an interview Miss Kate Field had with President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, in which Mr. Dole said that the present administration of Hawaii was working for annexation with the United States: "As to the form of annexation that would best meet our requirements, it is difficult to say. A territorial form of government, unmodified from the form obtaining in the United States territories, would surely not be suitable. Probably the best course would be to gradually develop from our present system, the federal authorities, of course, having from the beginning jurisdiction over custom houses, postoffices and federal courts. Our own government should not be limited by the United States laws concerning territories. A new system would have to be invented to suit our conditions."

Turks Slaughter 12,200 More People.

Constantinople: Advices from Beirut report that a severe fight has taken place between Turkish troops and the Druses near Suedich. According to the official report, the Druses lost 12,200 killed, while only 70 Turks were killed and 50 wounded.

Berlin: A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfort Zeitung says: The porte has ordered Mustapha Remzi Pasha to attack with 10,000 troops and two batteries the city of Zeitoun, and to bombard and destroy it and to massacre 17,000 Armenians in the city.

GENERAL MENTION.

BRIEFS GATHERED FROM THE WIRES.

Startling Reports Have Been Received from Cuba Telling of the Insurgents' Approach to Havana and How They Have Outgeneralled the Spaniards.

Recent dispatches from Havana and Tampa told of the rapid progress of the Cuban insurgents into the province of Matanzas in spite of all efforts of the Spanish troops. Later advices give the startling news that Gen. Maximo Gomez, at the head of the insurgent army—about 12,000 men of all arms, fairly supplied with artillery—turned the flank of Capt.-Gen. Martinez de Campos, in command of the Spanish forces at Colon, attempting to stop the advance of the enemy upon Havana, and were well to the westward of Colon, and threatening to pass Matanzas to the southward and strike directly at Havana. The receipt of this startling news has caused the greatest excitement in Havana. After the Cubans defeated the Spaniards at, Iguara some three weeks ago they made a wonderful movement through Santa Clara, passing through the flower of the Spanish army, said to number about 5,000 men there. Campos made strenuous efforts to check them, but in spite of slight repulses the insurgents pressed onward and passing Placetas, Santa Clara, San Juan de Lasyeras, Rachuelo and other towns, pushed for the frontier of Matanzas. Then came the news that the insurgents had entered the province of Matanzas at Palma Sala. Gen. Campos had changed his headquarters to Colon and commenced hurriedly concentrating his forces there, intending to compel Gen. Gomez to fight a pitched battle before passing that place. In a day or so the insurgents caused a scurry in Colon. Firing was heard at Ajulca, about 15 miles from the place, and reinforcements were sent to the front from Colon, but, this turned out to be little more than an outpost affair, and while the Spanish troops were pushing for that point, the main body of the enemy passed southward of Colon, near the line of the railroad and headed steadily for the frontier of the province of Havana, thus turning the flank of the captain-general who, with the bulk of the Spanish forces, was now well to the rear of the insurgent columns, but in a badly demoralized condition.

Gomez next appeared at Jovellanos, well to the rear of Colon and commanding the railroads to Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana. The movement of the insurgents was an example of splendid generalship accomplished under the most trying circumstances and in the face of overwhelming numbers of Spanish troops commanded by the best officers of Spain. The Cubans were divided into three columns, one under Lacerete and Suarez, numbering over 2,000 men, another northward under Antonio Maceo, numbering over 3,000 men, and the center, the main body of the insurgents, numbering over 6,000 men, under Gen. Gomez. Ahead of these three columns was the vanguard of the insurgents, composed of 1,000 men and commanded by Gen. Perez. The insurgents burned the railroad stations, cut off telegraph communication and destroyed the railroads behind them, to prevent the advance of the Spaniards upon their rear. Gen. Campos moved his troops to Cardenas, between Matanzas and Havana, and engaged the insurgents in battle on the Coliseo plantation. After some hours of fighting the Cubans retreated and the Spaniards thought they had won a victory, but it soon became apparent that only a wing of the Cuban army had been fighting in order to check Campos until the main army pushed on southward. The loss on each side was about 100 men killed and many more wounded.

The insurgents marched rapidly, destroying plantations, railroads and bridges and in every way obstructing their rear. Campos hurried to Havana, and that city was thrown into great excitement. An effort was made to keep the news from the populace, but without success. All the troops which could be spared were sent to the front and all the marines and sailors who could be spared from the Spanish fleet have been landed at Havana and the former are now doing duty as artillery men wherever their services are needed. All the volunteers available are under arms and every male inhabitant, capable of active service, has been called upon to bear arms. Whether it is the intention of Gomez to attempt to capture Havana or merely a raid upon the plantations is not known positively, but sure it is that the insurgents are continually overcoming all obstacles and are gaining in numbers daily. It is said that the Spanish troops are suffering from climatic illness and poor food and are almost disheartened.

24 People Trampled to Death.

In a senseless panic, caused by a defective gas burner and a foolish cry of fire, at the old Front street theater at Baltimore, 24 people were killed, two fatally injured and 10 more seriously hurt. The theater, which is the oldest in the city, was filled from pit to dome with people who had assembled to listen to Hebrew opera. The panic was caused by someone in the gallery crying fire as a theater employe lighted a tipless gas jet and the flame flared up. The vast crowds rushed for two exits, which opened upon seperate stairways, but the stairways came together at a landing just above a single broad stairway. As the two streams met on the landing, being pushed by the frantic throngs behind, a collision occurred. Someone fell, others tripped over this prostrate form and in a moment nearly two score of people were being trampled under the feet of hundreds of insanely frightened men and women, with the result given above. There was no real danger of fire and only the foolish alarm caused the horror.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The President has signed the Venezuela commission bill.

The second floor of the Palace clothing store at Minneapolis collapsed and two men were killed.

A portion of the barracks at Buenos Ayres, collapsed with disastrous results. Twelve soldiers, who were in the building at the time, were killed, and 60 were injured.

Five laborers were injured, one fatally, at the Malleable iron works at Dayton, O. The men were at work on a track between buildings and a car loaded with pig iron was pushed towards them, crushing them against the walls.

By an explosion of gas at Schoenberger's rolling mill at Pittsburg eight men were burned, one fatally. The men were working at the bottom of a blast furnace. When the gas exploded it forced the hot slag over the sides upon the men.

The soft weather had a very disastrous effect on logging operations throughout the upper peninsula. The snow has nearly all disappeared, and many lumbermen are idle. Men are coming out of the woods to await snow and colder weather.

Fritz Smallenberg, aged 65, while crossing a trestle on the Big Four near Kessler's Station fell through between the ties and was caught by the chin and back of the head and strangled to death. The ties being only eight inches apart, it seems incredible that a man's body could pass between them. The entire top of his head was torn off by a passing train.

DOINGS OF THE STATESMEN.

Sixteenth day.—No session of the Senate. HOUSE.—Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the ways and means committee announced that within two days the committee would be able to report a bill, or bills, in response to the President's special financial message. He would ask that all members of the House who had gone home for the holidays should be recalled. Several bills were introduced, among them these: To levy and collect duties on wool and cotton—reenacting these sections of the McKinley law; for the protection of agricultural staples and American ships in the foreign trade by authorizing the payment of bounties on reports of agricultural products; to relieve the United States treasury and familiarize the people of this country with the advantages of a silver coinage, by providing that no gold nor paper currency of less denomination than $10 shall be issued; authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for projectiles to cost not exceeding $1,500,000 for the reserve supply of the navy for auxiliary cruisers which may be fitted out in time of war.

SENATE.—Seventeenth day.—Mr. Hawley, Rep. Conn., presented a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to issue Springfield rifles to state military organizations in exchange for old guns. Mr. Squire, Rep. Wash., offered a bill to prohibit the employing of foreign engineers on American ships and giving them subsidies. Mr. Allen, Rep. Neb., offered, a resolution for the forming of a pan-American political union of the North, Central and South American republics. The most important action of the day was the passage, without dissent, of the bill presented by Mr. Hill, Dem., N. Y., repealing the old proscriptive laws, which prohibited the enlistment in the United States army or navy of ex-confederate soldiers or sailors. HOUSE.—Not much business. A communication from the chamber of representatives of Brazil felicitating the House of Representatives of the United States on the Monroe doctrine. It was applauded.

Eighteenth day.—No session of the Senate. HOUSE.—The House responded to the appeal of the President by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two and half years, and which is designed to raise $40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The vote was on party lines with two exceptions. The Republicans all voted for the bill except Hartman, of Montana who did not vote, and the Democrats and Populists against it, save Newlands, Pop., Nev., who voted in favor of the measure. A special order under which the bill was brought to a vote after three and a half hours of debate was ironclad in its character and compelled the members to adopt or reject it without opportunity of offering amendments of any kind. The debate itself was participated in by leaders on both sides. The Republicans contended that the first necessity of the treasury was revenue to supply the continued deficiency. Every speaker denied that the proposed measure was a Republican protection bill. It was, they claimed, an emergency revenue bill on protective lines. The Democrats took the position that there was no lack of revenue in the treasury and that the passage of a bill to increase taxation would in no wise help the situation nor furnish the relief desired by the President and the secretary of the treasury. The bill as passed, repeals the the present tariff law until Aug. 1, 1898. It restores 60 per cent of the McKinley rates on wool and woolens lumber and carpets, and makes a horizontal increase of the present rates in all other schedules except sugar, of 15 per cent. When the bill was put upon its passage it was passed 205 to 81, the vote being taken by ayes and nays. There was no demonstration of any kind at the announcement of the vote. Mr. Cannon, the delegate from Utah asked for immediate consideration of a joint resolution directing the secretary of the territory of Utah to turn over to the governor of Utah, upon the issuance of the executive proclamation admitting the territory as a state, all United States property in the hands of the secretary. The resolution was adopted and then the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Nineteenth day. The bond question made its appearance when Mr. Hill of New York, introduced the following: Resolved; that any bonds hereafter issued under the laws now in force may, in the discretion of the secretary, be made payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, or in standard silver dollars, at the option of the holders of such bonds, but no bond containing such option shall bear a rate of interest exceeding 3 per cent per annum payable quarterly." This resolution caused a lively debate between Mr. Hill and Mr. Teller, of Colorado. In support of it Mr. Hill read a speech setting forth the difficulties of negotiating bonds under the uncertainties of the present law. Mr. Teller's reply to Mr. Hill was cutting, sarcastic and personal. He repudiated and protested against the efforts of the President and all his "tide-waiters" to defame the credit of the United States. He spoke of the recent visit to Washington of a great New York banker as one of those who had participated in the "dishonorable or imbecile" bond transaction of last year. No final action on the Hill resolution was taken. A resolution was agreed to accepting the ram Katahdin which recently failed to meet the speed requirements. Also a resolution for the formal transfer of the Utah administration from the territorial to the new state authorities. HOUSE.—The bond bill was the absorbing feature of the day. The bill reported by the committee on ways and means aroused the united opposition of the Democrats and Populists. The silver men contended that the raids on the treasury could be stopped if the secretary would use his discretion to redeem notes in silver when the reserve was threatened. In the Republican ranks also there developed such bitter opposition to the bill as originally drawn and to the proposition to force the bill to a vote at once that the Republican members of the committee on ways and means incorporated in it an amendment specifically declaring that nothing in the act should be construed as a modification or repeal of the act of 1878 for the reissue of the greenbacks when redeemed, and the committee on rules extended the limit of debate one day, but declined to give opportunity to offer amendments. The feature of the day was a strong speech from Mr. Johnson, Rep. Cal., appealing to his Republican colleagues to vote against the bill. The debate ran far into the night. The principal speeches were made by Messrs. Dingley, of Maine, and Grosvenor, of Ohio, Republicans, and Messrs. Turner, of Ohio, and Patterson, of Tennessee, Democrats.

SENATE.—Twentieth day.—No session. HOUSE.—By a vote of 170 to 136 the bond bill reported by the ways and means committee was passed. The closing hours of the debate were lacking in spirit and there was practically no excitement until the vote was taken. The margin of 33 by which the first section of the bill against which the Republican opponents of the measure massed their opposition, was passed, showed that the friends of the measure had marshaled every available vote in its favor. As it was, 47 Republicans refused to act with the majority of their party. The Populists and Democrats, with the exception of Hutchinson, of Texas, who voted for the bill, presented an unbroken front against the bill. The bill, as passed, amends the resumption act so as to permit the issue of 3 per cent coin bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the government and payable in 15 years with the specific proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878 for the reissue of the greenbacks and that the funds shall be offered for subscription at the sub-treasuries and depositories of the United States. The second section of the bill provides for the issue of 3-year 3 per cent debt certificates of denominations of $20 and multiples thereof in amounts not exceeding $50,000,000 to meet temporary deficiencies.

Outrages Continue About Hadjin.

Boston: A letter just received says that the situation in Mardin, Central Turkey, is daily becoming more serious. Hadjin is encompassed by a large band of Kurds and Turks who have raided and sacked every village in the neighborhood. The government does nothing to put a stop to this work of murder and pillage. The Christians of this region, notwithstanding the treatment to which they have been subjected, offer no resistance, and in their conduct throughout have been most praiseworthy. The Vali gives assurance that the missionaries shall be protected, and the consuls have warned him that they hold him responsible for their safety.

Cincinnati is after the Democratic national convention and a $50,000 guarantee fund has been raised.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York—				
Best grades	$4 00 @4 40	$3 25	$4 90	$4 00
Lower grades	2 25 @3 75	2 00	4 00	3 70
Chicago—				
Best grades	4 10 @4 35	3 35	4 50	3 60
Lower grades	2 25 @3 90	2 00	3 25	3 45
Detroit—				
Best grades	3 50 @4 00	3 00	4 00	3 55
Lower grades	2 00 @3 25	1 65	3 00	3 50
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	3 75 @4 00	3 25	3 85	3 45
Lower grades	2 00 @3 45	1 75	2 75	3 25
Cleveland—				
Best grades	3 65 @4 00	3 00	4 00	3 50
Lower grades	2 00 @3 50	1 50	3 00	3 25
Buffalo—				
Best grades	4 00 @4 25	3 25	4 75	3 80
Lower grades	2 25 @3 75	1 50	3 50	3 50
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	4 00 @4 30	3 25	4 25	3 50
Lower grades	2 25 @3 80	1 40	3 00	3 25

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 white
New York	67¼@68	34 @34	23 @23¼
Chicago	59½@59½	25¼@25¾	19 @19¼
*Detroit	64½@65	25½@26¾	20¼@20¼
Toledo	64 @64½	28 @28	19½@19½
Cincinnati	64½@65	26½@26½	20 @20¼
Cleveland	64 @64¼	26 @26¼	19½@19½
Pittsburg	64¼@64½	26 @26½	19½@19½

*Detroit.—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $15 00 per ton. Potatoes, 19@22c per bu. Live Poultry, chickens, 7 @ 8c per lb; turkeys, 11c; ducks, 9c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 18 @20c per doz. Butter, fresh dairy, 15@16c per lb; creamery, 24@25.

It was thought that the big street car strike at Philadelphia had been settled when the Union Traction Co. gave consent to a committee of the Christian league to announce that they would hear the men's grievances and submit to arbitration. Later they qualified this by saying that they would retain the present 1,000 employes in preference to taking old men back, and this spoiled the whole matter. The strike was continued, and serious trouble is apprehended. LATER—Hon. John Wanamaker took a hand with the Christian league in the controversy and secured concessions from both sides, which resulted in the men returning to work.

SHE HAD SEEN HER.

An Incident Which Shows That One Should Not Talk Too Much.

Here is an incident which, to be appreciated, needs a glance at the sweet womanly face of the young Mrs. Stanton: Mrs. Stanton was summering at Saratoga, eagerly enjoying the delights of that fascinating young watering place half a century ago — a merry young mother, in great demand for her agreeable manners and sparkling conversation, as well as for her talented performances upon the guitar. Chatting with a friend one day, the woman question—that bugbear of the moment—was brought up. "Isn't it dreadful," he remarked, "to think of a woman so unsexing herself as actually to appear before the legislature at Albany?" Naturally enough, the heroine of this very shocking procedure protested against this interpretation of woman's sphere; yet, amused by her friend's faux pas, mischievously she led him on.

"What kind of a woman is this Mrs. Stanton?" she inquired.

"Oh, a dreadful kind of a woman!" was the reply. "Just the kind of woman one would expect would do such a thing."

"Do describe her," pleaded his tormentor. "Tell me more about her."

And he, nothing loath, went on: "Well, she's a large, masculine-looking woman, with high cheek-bones and a loud, harsh voice—don't you know—just one of those regular woman's rights women."

"Have you really seen her, or is this taken from the papers?" she asked, quietly.

"Of course I have seen her; did I not tell you that I heard her before the legislature?"

"How did she speak?"

"Frightfully; it was simply awful. Her strident voice and her masculine appearance should have been the death-knell to her cause."

"What is her name, did you say?"

"Mrs. Stanton—Mrs. Henry Stanton, in fact."

"Why, that's my name!" she said.

"Of course—she's your namesake, so I thought you would be interested! But I knew it could be no relation of yours. Ha, ha, ha!"

Mrs. Stanton rose. "I am afraid I am she," she said.

Of course there was nothing for him to do but to confess and grovel.

A BLOOD-RED LAKE.

Peculiarity Manifested by a Sheet of Water in Switzerland.

Lake Morat in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every ten years. It is a very pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its peculiar freak is attributed to a disposition to celebrate the slaughter of Burgundians under Charles the Bold on June 21, 1476. But the French say that it blushes for the conduct of the Swiss, who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter. This year it was redder than ever, and had a sinister appearance when the setting sun illuminated its waves. This phenomenon of course has its legend. The old fishermen of the lake, who catch enormous fish called silures that weigh between 25 and 40 kilograms, say when they see the waters of the lake reddening that it is the blood of the Burgundians. As a matter of fact, some of the bodies of the Burgundians killed in the battle were thrown into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection angered the Burgundian soldiers of the victorious armies of the republic in 1798 so much that they destroyed the monument raised in honor of their compatriots who fell heroically in that battle, and Henri Martin very justly reproached them for that piece of vandalism. It would hardly do to attribute the reddening of the waters of the lake to the blood of the soldiers of Charles the Bold. The coloring is due simply to the presence in large quantities of little aquatic plants called by naturalists oscillatoria rubescens. The curious thing about it is that lake Morat is the only lake in which this curious growth is developed, and this peculiarity is beginning to interest scientific men.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient remedy for Bronchial Affections and Coughs. Carry them in your pocket.

Doing good will be found more profitable in the end than digging gold.

It is so easy to remove corns with Hindercorns that we wonder so many will endure them. Get Hindercorns and see how nicely it takes them off.

Whoever gives as God prospers him will never have to stop giving for lack of funds.

FOR SALE.
California and Nevada olive, almond and English walnut lands at $25 per acre; five acres will make you independent for life. Payments $2.50 per month. CALIFORNIA COLONIZATION CO., Suite 502, 215 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The great question after 1900 is this: Will the new woman be responsible for the old man's debts?

"The soothing, lung-healing virtues of the newly cut pine are all embodied in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the sovereign remedy for coughs and colds, and lung troubles of all sorts.

Metal was first stamped and used as a medium of barter and exchange among the Greeks and Lydians about 800 or 900 years B. C.

It matters little of how long standing the pain has been; chronic cases yield readily to
ST. JACOBS OIL
and RHEUMATISM of many years' standing has been cured by it.

Great Prize Contest.

1st Prize, KNABE PIANO, style "P"	$800
2d Prize, Cash,	100
3d Prize, Cash,	50
10 Cash Prizes, each $20,	200
15 Cash Prizes, each $10,	150
28 Prizes,	$1300

The first prize will be given to the person who constructs the shortest sentence in English, containing all the letters in the alphabet. The other prizes will go in regular order to those competitors whose sentences stand next in point of brevity.

CONDITIONS.

The length of a sentence is to be measured by the number of letters it contains, and each contestant must indicate by figures at the close of his sentence just how long it is. The sentence must be sense. Geographical names and names of persons cannot be used. The contest closes February 15th, 1896, and the results will be published one week later. In case two or more prize-winning sentences are equally short the one first received will be given preference. Every competitor whose sentence is less than 116 letters in length will receive Wilkie Collins' works in paper cover, including twelve complete novels, whether he wins a prize or not. No contestant can enter more than one sentence, nor assist other competitors. Residents of Omaha are not permitted to take any part, directly or indirectly, in this contest.

This remarkably liberal offer is made by the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, of which the distinguished ex-congressman,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, is Editor,

and it is required that each competing sentence be enclosed with one dollar for a year's subscription. The WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD is issued in semi-weekly sections, and hence is nearly as good as a daily. It's the western champion of free silver coinage and the leading family newspaper of Nebraska. Address,

Weekly World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

A NOVEL TRAVELING EXHIBIT.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always on the alert for something good, have struck a novel idea to introduce, exhibit and advertise their famous northern grown seeds. This is done by means of an advertising car, an illustration thereof appears herewith. This car is in charge of three experts who are thoroughly familiar and versed with seed growing. The car inside and out is a marvel of beauty and elegance and is fit out regardless of cost and is being run and exhibited in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and other states. Upon entering it, one is transported at once into a very fairyland where flowers and vines and forage and fruits and vegetables luxuriate and abound in great abundance. Of course the great specialties which have made the John A. Salzer Seed Co. leaders among seedmen, such as fine vegetables and vegetable seeds, are exhibited to perfection, and then there is an endless array of farm seeds, corns, wheats, oats, rye, barley, sand vetch, lupine, lathyrus, sacaline, amber cane, kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn and hundreds of other varieties of seeds and crops on exhibition. Particular notice is due to their marvelous collection of heavy cropping potatoes, their $1,000 oat, just imported from Russia, and Silver King barley, cropping in 500 different places in America in 1895, over 100 bushels per acre.

THE SALZER SEED EXHIBIT CAR.

The car is visited daily by hundreds, yea we may say thousands of people, and nothing so catches the eye and rivets the attention of the farmer than the great bed of different varieties of grasses, clovers and fodder plants that are exhibited in one end of the car, or as one great dairyman of Elgin, Ill., said upon seeing this magnificent display of grasses, "I have seen the World's Fair and Barnum's Circus, but this exhibit beats them all!"

It is only possible in a newspaper article to give but a faint idea of the beauty and attractiveness of this car. It must be seen to be appreciated but it only strengthens the idea amongst farmers and others that a firm that can exhibit such excellent products grown from their own seeds, on their own farms, is the firm to tie to when you want choice northern grown seeds. Seeds that never disappoint! They issue a large catalogue of farm and vegetable seeds which is mailed to any address upon receipt of 5 cents, for postage.

Aerometers were first described by Baume in 1768.

Every day is a little life.

There is pleasure and profit and no small satisfaction in abating troubles and pains by using Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.

Hundreds of little ones owe their lives to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, the sovereign cure for croup and all other throat or lung diseases.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

It is the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention this Paper.

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The largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.

GRIND YOUR OWN BONE, Meal, Oyster Shells, Graham Flour, and Corn, in the $5 HAND MILL. WILSON BROS., EASTON, PA.

MAKERS of DOUBLE WARP BUNTING FLAGS. AMERICAN FLAG MFG CO. EASTON, PA. Largest Flag Manufactory in America.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was.