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HOPE'S DREAMING.

I know it's coming, coming,
But the sails seem far away,
My ship—sweet ship of love for me;
I know it's speeding swiftly
To the light of dawning day,
My ship—sweet ship on life's dark sea.

Soon I'll feel the pressing
Of a soft, caressing kiss,
From lips—sweet lips of love for me;
Soon I will be resting
In the arms of endless bliss,
With love—sweet love that is to be.

The heart that's weeping, weeping,
Will smile through changing tears,
When day—sweet day of love shall break;
The soul that's sorrow burdened,
When the music sweet it hears,
Will sing—will sing for dear love's sake.
—Edward N. Woods, in Atlanta Constitution.

The Hitch in the System.



CHARLIE NELTHROPE was a prig of the first water. He looked at all things and discussed all things from a supremely priggish point of view, but no subject displayed his priggishness to such advantage—or shall I say disadvantage—as the subject of women. On that subject he "held himself an indisputable authority." There was no reason why he should, for he was young as yet, and had really had no special experience of the opposite sex, but your full-blown, typical prig generally rises superior to such a secondary consideration as reason. Charlie rose superior to it and would expound his views and theories at as great length and with as much assurance as if he had devoted a long life and highly cultured intellect to the study of that partic[illegible]r hieroglyphic which is called woman.

He wa[illegible] great believer in what he called "sy[illegible]ematic training." That is to say, h[illegible] considered women ought to be treat[illegible] according to a certain system that he had evolved from his inner consciousness. The beauty of the system in his eyes was the fact that it required no modifications, but might with safety be rigorously enforced in every case. It could not fail.

Charlie was the lucky possessor of an unencumbered estate with a very considerable rent roll, and he intended to find a woman who loved him for what he was, without a though for what he had, and who would have shared a mud hut or a garret with him just as gladly as she would share his fine old place in Yorkshire. When he had found her he meant to train her on his infallible system. That was his programme, and it never occurred to him to distrust his powers of carrying it out. His belief in himself was absolute, and the infallibility of his reasoning and judgment a thing that, to his mind, did not admit of the slightest shadow of a doubt.

Eva Carrington, the bride-elect, was a beauty.

A softly-tinted skin, satin-smooth and veined like the petal of a rose; fair, fluffy hair that shone golden bright in the sunlight; clear, smiling eyes of Heaven's own blue, and innocent rosy lips that looked just made for the first kiss of love, were all blended together in a dainty and most fascinating whole. Her manner was childishly fresh and simple, and men found her altogether delightful. Women had their doubts of her—doubts that were principally due to [t]he childlike manner aforesaid, and to [a] certain pretty trick of looking [q]uickly up and then down with those [g]reat innocent eyes of hers—but [w]omen, of course, are invariably spiteful and unfair towards their own sex. [M]en, as we all know, have the monopoly of just and generous judgment.

Well, Eva's soft blue eyes and bright little ways wrought dire destruction in the ranks of the stronger sex, but she appeared quite unconscious of her power, or indifferent to it. To all intents and purposes she was completely wrapped up in the [m]an she had promised to marry. His [illegible] law, and to please him the chief object of her life. In short, his programme seemed in a fair way to be carried out.

Her total submission delighted him, and he took every advantage of it. It was not in him to show generosity to a woman, or, indeed, to anything he thought weaker than himself. He was the sort of man who is brutal to his [d]ogs and horses, and overbearing to [h]is servants—who, in short, tyran[n]izes whenever he can do so without [f]ear of retaliation. His nature as[s]erted itself in his dealings with the [w]oman he loved, and he took the [k]eenest possible pleasure in trading [o]n her forbearance, taxing her en[du]rance to the utmost, and showing [he]r pliant will and obedient tem[pe]r to the world at large. It was all [p]art of the system that could not [fai]l.

Ninety-nine women out of a hun[d]red would have torn the system to [s]hreds and scattered it to the four [w]inds of heaven. Eva Carrington [w]as the hundredth woman. She sub[m]itted to everything with the most [r]emarkable patience, and no word of [com]plaint or reproach ever passed her [illegible]

[B]ut after a time she grew quieter, [an]d her bright spirits seemed to flag. [He]r merry girlish laughter was not [illegible]ly so ready as it had been six [mon]ths ago, and the corners of her [illegible] mouth began to droop with a [illegible] that was pathetic [illegible] hardest of mascu-[illegible]

[illegible] otice' the [illegible] on it [illegible] to him [illegible] obrious

epithets. Lord Dolly Dashwood displayed a surprising amount of fluency on the subject. "Beastly cad. No idea how to treat a woman. Ought to be horsewhipped, don't you know. Shall have to cut him, by Jove! Can't stand this sort of thing, you know. Beyond a joke."

Thus said his lordship, and a good deal more that would not look well on paper.

Charlie went on giving his petty arrogance full play, until, as was only to be expected, things came to a crisis. The wonder was they had not done so long before.

On the occasion of Lady Brown-Jones's ball he went the length of forbidding his fiancee to dance round dances with any one but himself, and, though she received his commands without a murmur, her soul rose in passionate revolt against his tyranny. This last test that he had devised seemed to her the worst of all. As a matter of fact, she had submitted patiently to far harder ones; but we all know the feminine capacity for swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat, and Eva was no less inconsequent than the rest of her sex. The gnat stuck in her throat and obstinately refused to be dislodged. There always must be a last straw, and this was it.

When the ball was half over Lord Dolly put in an appearance, and at that moment Eva happened to be sitting quite alone, Charlie had left her for a minute or two to speak to a friend, and she was looking wistfully at the maze of couples that revolved before her. Lord Dolly made straight for her.

"Not dancing, Miss Carrington! Luck for me, by Jove! Ripping waltz, this. Have a turn?"

He stuck out his elbow invitingly, but Eva turned away, biting her lip.

"No, thank you!" she answered, in a low tone, "I can't dance with you, Lord Dolly."

"Can't?" echoed [illegible]ship. "How's that? W[illegible]up? Not ill, are you? N[illegible]oss with me—eh?"

Eva [illegible] her head.

"[illegible] I am not ill or cross, but—but [illegible] promised Charlie only to waltz with him. He doesn't like to see me waltzing with other men."

Lord Dolly choked down a forcible but inelegant remark, cleared his throat violently, and ran his fingers through his hair. The two latter proceedings were signs of severe mental disturbance.

There was a slight pause.

"And he dances so awfully badly," Eva went on, with a queer little catch in her breath. "He can't waltz a bit—not a little wee bit. He—holds you all wrong."

Her voice quivered and broke on the last word, and she looked up at the man by her side with great tearful eyes, like forget-me-nots drowned in dew.

That look finished it. Lord Dolly was only a man.

"Beastly shame!" he said, hurriedly. "Come with me. Nice and quiet out on the veranda. A fellow can talk there, don't you know. Come along!"

And Eva went.

* * * * * * *

Charlie Nelthorpe was bristling with outraged pride and wounded self-esteem when he went to pay his customary visit to Eva on the day following Lady Brown-Jones's ball. The fact that Eva could forget herself and the respect that was due to him so far as to sit on the veranda with Lord Dolly for half an hour had been a severe blow to him, and he had not yet recovered from the shock. He had refrained from commenting upon her conduct at the time, but now he meant to take it out of her and reduce her to the state of abject penitence that he considered befitting the occasion.

She was reading when he went into the room, but she laid her book aside at once.

"Oh, Charlie, is that you?"

Charlie frowned.

"How often have I told you, my dear Eva, that a self-evident fact requires no asserting?" he asked in his most dogmatic tone.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"How often? Oh, I don't know. A hundred times, I dare say. You look cross, Charlie."

Charlie frowned again. There was an intangible something in Eva's tone and manner that was not wont to be there. Something that he could neither define nor understand, though he felt it instinctively.

"I am not cross, Eva, but I am grieved—grieved beyond measure. Your conduct last night caused me acute pain, the more so as you expressed no regret for it. But I hope you are in a better frame of mind today, and ready to say you are sorry for what you did. Until you have done so I really don't feel that I can kiss you."

Charlie fully expected that this stupendous threat would reduce Eva to the lowest depths of despair and bring her, figuratively speaking to her knees; but for once he was out in his calculations. She drew up her slender figure and pursed up her rosy lips with an air that made him feel vaguely uneasy. Was it possible, he wondered, that she intended to defy him? Yes. Her next words proved that it was so.

"I am not sorry," she said, "not a bit. I am glad. I would do it again."

Charlie gasped. The situation was so unlooked for that he could not rise to it all at once.

"As for kissing me," Eva went on, with a little disdainful moue, "well, you will never have the chance of doing that again, so you need not excite yourself."

Charlie found his voice then.

"You are talking at random now, Eva," he said severely, "a bad habit against which I have always warned you. Will you be kind enough to explain yourself?"

Eva tilted her small nose in the air, and a horrible doubt suddenly assailed him. Was there—could there be a hitch in the infallible system after all? The thought appalled him.

"Oh, certainly," Eva answered, "I can do it in a very few words. Lord Dolly proposed to me last night, and I accepted him."

Charlie gasped again,

"But you are engaged to me," he ejaculated. "You must be mad. You can't seriously contemplate throwing me over for Dolly Dashwood? The thing's impossible!"

She looked at him and smiled.

"Incredible as it may seem to you, I do contemplate it."

"But—but—but," stammered Charlie, "this is very—er—extraordinary behavior on your part, Eva. Are you aware that you propose to treat me in a most dishonorable way, and—and—er—in short, very badly?"

Her face grew grave.

"I should be sorry to do that," she said, more gently. "I—I don't want to be dishonorable, or to treat you badly, Charlie. But I am only human, and no one but myself knows what I have gone through in the last few months. You have tried me too hard. I was very fond of you at one time, and if you had treated me fairly I should have been fond of you still. But you would wear out a saint—and I am only a woman. I don't think Lord Dolly will be hard on me. He may not be very brilliant, but at all events he is a man—the sort of man we call a gentleman—and knows how to be generous even to such an altogether inferior creature as a mere woman."

She paused and looked critically at her rejected lover, who now presented a truly pitiable appearance, with all the st[illegible] taken out of him a[illegible] limp depression [illegible] being.

"That is all," she went on present[illegible] "But before you go there is one thing that I should like to impress upon you for future guidance: It is always worth a man's while to be just and fair—even to a women."

She paused again and contemplated him her big blue eyes, but he said nothing. He was too bewildered to speak. It seemed to him that all the laws of creation were reversed and the whole scheme of the universe turned upside down.

There was a hitch in the system somewhere.

It had failed!—London Truth.

Sierra Snow Plant.

There is a fortune awaiting the person who will discover the secret of propagating snow plants. The seed does not seem to grow and the roots or bulbs do not appear to stand transplanting. Thousands of snow plants could be sold in America if a method could be found of assuring their growth.

There is a mystery about the method in which these plants are propagated. People generally dismiss the subject by thinking that snow and ice and climate and peculiarities of soil comprise the principal factors of the problem. This is not wholly true, however, for snow plants cannot be raised artificially even in Truckee. They spring up in different places each year, but will not stand transplanting, nor can they be raised from seed. If they could be grown here they could be raised in other localities.

The Lady Washington lily, whose home is in the Sierra mountain tops, is now sold by all the principal flower dealers of America and is extremely popular. Why may not the wonderful snow plant become equally popular and as widely disseminated?—Truckee (Cal.) Republican.

A One-Man Parish.

At a meeting of the Wirral (Cheshire) Board of Guardians, the clerk (Mr. Olive) stated that the township of Netherpool, England, was in a very peculiar position. According to the Local Government act recently passed, any place with a population of 300 at the last census must form a parish council.

When the last census was taken Netherpool was filled with navvies employed in the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, and had, therefore, the required population. The navvies had gone, and now there was only one householder living there, Mr. Pickering, and he would have to meet himself in public meeting and appoint his wife and daughters and servants a parish council.

If he had to provide a free library, public baths, allotment gardens and burial ground, it would be rather hard on him. The communication of the clerk caused much amusement, and a suggestion was made that if possible Netherpool should be added to the next parish, Overpool, for election purposes.—Blackburn Times.

A Spud in His Pocket.

"I wonder if that potato would grow?"

The speaker stood on the postoffice steps, and was addressing a friend. He held in his hand a round, spongy substance, not much larger than a marble, which seemed to be withered by age.

"If it did grow it would raise very small potatoes. Is that your contribution to our beautiful city charity of raising food for the unemployed?"

"No; that is my cure for rheumatism. I used to be a sufferer from that complaint, and I tried all the usual remedies, but nothing ever helped me like this potato. When it loses its virtue I shall get another one. I have never had a twinge of rheumatism since I tried the potato cure."

"The faith cure, you mean," said his friend as they walked off together.—Detroit Free Press.

THE NEWS.

A supplemental bill was filed in the contempt case against Debs to include the directors of the A. R. U. in the charge of violating the order of the court.——By an explosion of gas in the Buttonswood colliery of the Parrish Coal Company, near Plymouth, Pa., two miners—R. H. Roberts and T. R. Lewis—were horribly burned. Fire at Chicago swept through several large lumber yards.——John C. Johnson, for twenty-three years secretary of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died at his home in that city.——Several hundred more butchers in the Omaha packing-houses went on strike.——David M. Orr, a well-known architect, committed suicide in Denver; despondency the cause.——The executors of Adolph Korse, deceased, of Virginia, found in Springfield, Ill., $26,000 mostly in gold and partly in government bonds, in a nail keg in Korse's house, where the latter had kept it hidden.—Korse's estate is valued at $80,000.——The Pittsburg, Akron and Western Railroad will be sold about August 1.——Major Elijah Halford was injured by horses at Omaha.——At Chicago Julius Greenburg and Minnie McCann were drowned while bathing.——Governor Waite has withdrawn the troops from Cripple Creek, Col.——The new mint will be at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets in Philadelphia.

The steamer Saginaw arrived at New York with advices of an unsuccessful plot to assassinate President Hereux at San Domingo.——Louis Wright, the young Boston incendiary, who started the Lincoln street conflagration in 1892, and several other fires, which cost Boston about $5,500,000, was recaptured in Brockton, Mass.——The Supreme Court in Brooklyn denied the motion for a new trial for John T. McKane.——A lynching in Las Vegas, New Mexico, led to a deadly affray between Mexicans and the officers who killed the outlaw.——Joe Robesky tried to kill his wife in Scranton, Pa., and then shot himself.——Gustavus A. Colton, a well-[illegible]eer, one of the framers of [illegible] note[illegible] pro[illegible]—[illegible]ncan was hanged in Clayton, Mo., for the murder of Police Officer James Brady, whom Harrison murdered in a crap-shooters' den, run by Charles Starke, in St. Louis.——An attempt by the prisoners in the jail in Belvidere, N. J., to escape was frustrated.——Mahanoy City, Pa., was visited by a disastrous fire, which originated in the hardware establishment of P. J. Joyce. This building was destroyed, as were the drug store of Biswell Brothers and the grocery store of D. N. Graham. The Masonic Building, a handsome structure, and the residence of John McGowan were badly damaged. The loss will reach $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Mrs. Marietta Kress, widow of Thomas Kress, who was murdered by Charles Cooperider June 12, 1896, has filed suit in the Supreme Court in Brazil, Ind., for ten thousand dollars damages against her husband's slayer. The defendant is now serving a two-years' sentence in Jeffersonville prison for the crime.——Thomas Crew, a successful business man of Carlinville, Ill., retired to the city cemetery, and, at the grave of his mother, blew out his brains. Mr. Crew owned and operated the cooperage plant of the St. Louis Milling Company.——B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, handed in his resignation and it was accepted.——During a heavy storm lightning struck and set fire to the barn of Patrick Riley, at Dorrance, Pa., entirely consuming the structure. Twelve head of horses, seven cows and all the farm products of the barn were burned.——Harry La Coy, who claims to live in New York city, was held under $2,000 bail by Magistrate Pole in Philadelphia on the charge of robbing the guests of the Arlington Hotel.——An attempt was made after midnight to wreck a Burlington engine by exploding a dynamite bomb under the wheels of the locomotive. Two men were seriously injured. They are: John M. Best, special officer of the round house, wounded in breast and legs by fragments of the bomb; Frank Motuck, a switchman, cut in thigh.

The speaker of the Newfoundland legislature was unseated by the court because he had expended public money without authority and had treated voters.——The Chicago grand jury reported that gambling prevailed in the city, and that the keepers are being protected by the police.——The claims of the property owners on Grand Boulevard, in Chicago, have been sent to Washington by General Miles. Fifty thousand dollars is the aggregate amount asked by the owners of the properties damaged by the explosion of the artillery caison July 16.——The board officers appointed by General Miles, it is said has recommended the payment of nearly all the claims in full.——Wm. H. Bright was shot by Barney Murray in Buffalo, N. Y. He will probably die.——Application was made for the appointment of a receiver for the Rockaway Valley Railroad company. A petition was presented from stockholders of the company, complaining that the road was mismanaged; that the company had no assets and that its liabilities amount to more than $200,000. The chancellor of New Jersey appointed ex-Governor G. C. Ludlow.——Express Messenger Stewart and a colored porter were badly hurt in a wreck on the Alabama Great Southern road, near Trenton, Ga.; no passengers hurt.

SMOKELESS COAL.

Chicago Finds It After a Severe Test and Will Use It.

City Engineer Artingstall has submitted his official report of the test made at the North Side pumping station of the West Virginia coal, which is said to be smokeless. The test was made for twelve hours, and during that time 13,000 pounds of the coal was consumed, leaving 4.47 per cent. of ashes. The evaporating qualities of the coal are reported to be great. The report says that the coal is practically smokeless.

Commissioner Jones says that the coal will probably be bought for use by the city, as the bid for it is $3.85, as against $5.18, the lowest bid for anthracite. The difference, if the new coal is accepted, will result in a saving of $1000 to $5000 a year, not to mention the saving due from perfect combustion and a[illegible]ce of smoke losses.

FOREST FIRES.

At Least 16 Persons Perish in the Phillips Fire.

STORY OF THE FATAL RAFT.

Men, Women and Children Fleeing From the Flames, Rushed Upon the Raft, Which Speedily took Fire and Left Them to Perish.

All that is known of a certainty forty-eight hours after the destruction of the town of Phillips, Wis., regarding the loss of human life in the flaming sea is that sixteen persons perished by fire and water in the burning of the raft on which they sought an escape from the flames on the Bayou. The most conservative estimate of the loss made by the principal sufferers is $1,500,000, one-third of which falls on the Davis Lumber Company. The charred body of many victims are expected to be found in the debris of the big lumber yard near the bridge which was burned over the Bayou. Women and children fled there when the bridge fell under the fiery wave. It is certain that several women and children who were crossing the bridge when it burned perished in the flaming mass. A semblance of order was created out of the smoking chaos on the arrival of Governor Peck and his staff and relief parties with provisions from Marshfield and Stevens' Point. The carloads of food were welcomed more than the visitors. All except thirty-seven of the buildings are in ashes.

At daybreak a dense smoke covered an area of forest a hundred miles square, and the center was this desolate fire-swept city. More than 2,500 p[illegible]ons have [illegible] the forests or to th[illegible] The second [illegible] Point, in charge of [illegible] Ramoreaux and Crosby Grant, and the third from Marshfield, in charge of Major H. W. Upham.

As soon as he arrived, Governor Peck called his staff together and directed the work of unloading the provisions. There were several carloads of food and a warehouse was opened in one of the few buildings that are left standing in the town. Through the dense smoke Governor Peck started out on tour of inspection. He soon found two heavy walls of masonry which marked the place where the two banks had stood. On inquiry it was learned that the vaults of the banks contained $52,000, and Governor Peck immediately swore in a dozen men to guard the money in the vaults. They were armed with Winchester rifles and ordered to remain on duty in two shifts day and night.

The loss by the great conflagration in its entirety is difficult to estimate. Out of 800 buildings in the town only 37 remain. There is no way of estimating the number of lives lost in the fire, and even after forty-eight hours have passed no one can be found who ventures an opinion of the loss of life.

When the people fled before the wave of fire they became separated and can give no account of each other.

It is known that sixteen persons perished on the raft that burned in the bayou. A bridge or trestle crossed the bayou, and when the supports of this bridge burned away it fell. Women and children were crossing at the time and some must have perished.

As the fire swept toward the bridge a number of children were seen to take refuge in the big lumber yard. Their cries were heard by others who fled toward the water, but the children have never been found. Of the sixteen persons who lost their lives on the raft that burned in the bayou, eight are yet in the water.

The true story of this ill-fated raft has never been told. The only man who tells a comprehensive narrative of the horror is Joseph Bolien, a lumberman. He was standing near a boathouse when a number of women and children came toward him. There were three or four men following. They went to the raft and attempted to push it from the shore when it caught fire. Some jumped into small boats and others remained on the raft. All these perished. As the boats were overloaded they sank. The raft burned to the water's edge.

Governor Peck discovered that a saloon outside the city limits was open and several men had become intoxicated. The Governor ordered the sheriff to close the saloon. A temporary jail was made by appropriating an empty box car. The local relief committee has issued a statement to the public thanking the generous citizens of the State for their liberal contributions.

STRIKE COMMISSION NAMED.

The President Announces the Names of the Investigating Committee.

The President has announced the commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employes connected with the recent strike as follows: Carroll D. Wright, who is designated by statute as one of the commissioners; John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., selected by the President. Under the law he was obliged to appoint a citizen of Illinois as one of the commissioners.

Mr. Wright is not acquainted with either of the two gentlemen who will join him in making the investigation and report.

Mr. Wright was not aware as to just how the committee would proceed or when it would begin its work. He said it would probably be some time before actual investigation could be begun, as the labor laws will have to be exhaustively read and construed.

Chicago.—Gen. Lyman Trumbull stated that he had telegraphed to President Cleveland his declination of the appointment as a member of the strike investigation commission. He gave as his reason that as the commission would have to confine its investigation to the American Railway Union strike, which was ended, he did not care to serve.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army and his captains of either sex have been officially declared to be ministers of religion within the meaning of the law.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

186TH DAY.—The Senate, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the Tariff bill asked by the House of Representatives. The test of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the Senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differental of one-eighth of a cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard. President pro tem., Mr. Harris, sustained Gray's points of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from, and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists voting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote of the Senate on Mr. Washburn's motion. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the Senate to direct vote on the Washburn motion. This also resulted in a tie, and consequently was lost. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division.

187TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

188TH DAY.—In the Senate the Vice President presided. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to provide for the issue of $50,000,000 in treasury notes, to be distributed pro rata among the states "for the relief of the needy poor." The report of the conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, announcing agreement on all the amendments but the one appropriating $1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle, was agreed to. The Senate insisted on this amount, and sent the bill back to conference. The House joint resolution further extending the appropriations until August 14th was passed.

189TH DAY.—In the Senate the last of the appropriations bills, the general deficiency, was reported and ordered to be printed. The House bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported by Mr. George, who gave notice he would call it up for consideration Monday next. The House bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes was called up, but its immediate consideration being objected to by Mr. Sherman, the bill went over until tomorrow.

190TH DAY.—The main question before the Senate was the Sundry Civil bill, which was discussed at odd moments throughout the [illegible] with the result that a great many im[illegible] [illegible] were adopted. Final [illegible] the bill was not reached, however, [illegible] to the large number of amendments proposed.

HOUSE.

186TH DAY.—There was not a quorum of members in the House of Representatives at any time, and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. Only once was there a hitch in the smooth running congressional machinery, and in this case advantage was taken of the absence of a quorum to prevent action on a bill. The message announcing that the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Tariff bill, and agreed to the request of the House for a further conference was received.

187TH DAY. The House of Representatives held a very short session, but managed in the two and a quarter hours it was in session to transact a good deal of business of a private character. Half a dozen private bills, heretofore favorably acted upon at the Friday night sessions, were passed, as were also a number of other Senate and House bills. The only thing of importance in the day's proceedings was the discussion, without action, of a bill to mend the Revised Statutes so as to give federal courts additional powers in dealing with violations of the copyright as it applies to plays and operas. A joint resolution was adopted still further extending the appropriations for 1894 until August 14.

188TH DAY.—In the House Mr Boutelle offered a resolution congratulating and recognizing the Hawaiian republic, but, on a point of order, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A number of minor bills were passed.

189TH DAY. In the House of Representatives an attempt to force the consideration of the bill to protect public forestry reservations provided for in a special order of Monday, was abandoned. The conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill were instructed to further disagree to the Senate appropriation of $1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle in Northwestern States. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan to States, under such regulations as he may prescribe, vessels of the navy not suitable or required for general use was passed.

190TH DAY.—The House spent the whole day debating the Moore-Funston contested election case from the Second Kansas district. Mr. Funston, the Republican contestee, made a speech in his own behalf. The minority resolution declaring Moore, the contestant, not entitled, and Funston, the contestee, entitled to the seat was defeated.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

ALL the grandsons of Charles Dickens bear the name of Charles.

Robert E. Stone, of Lexington, Ky., has just erected a $650 monument over the grave of a pet dog

General Francis A. Walker has declined the presidency of the League for the Restriction of Immigration.

A French manager has brought Auber's great opera up to date by announcing "Fra Diavolo; or, Brigandage in Sicily."

Cardinal Galimberti has been named Keeper of the Archives of the Pope; Cardinal Ruggiero, Secretary of the Breves, and Cardinal Vincenz Naumitrelo, Prefect for the Administration of the Propaganda Fide.

York's baby cannot hold little casino in the matter of names along with the string imposed on the little daughter of Archduke Stephen of Austria, who has just been christened Maria Immaculate Caroline Margarethe Blanca Leopoldine Beatrix Ann Josefine Rafaela Michaela Stanislausa Ignaz Hieronymous Camiro Katharina Petra Cecilia.

Hendrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, loves to keep his hair in disorder. This is said to be his one vanity. He always carries a little toilet case, says a Danish writer, containing a looking glass and comb, attached to the lining of his gray hat. He often removes his hat to look into the mirror to see how his hair is lying. If it is not rough enough to suit his fancy he uses the comb to give it the requisite tangle.

On the question whether the late Sir James Mackenzie, of Glenmuick, was a domiciled Scotsman depends the disposal of about $1,500,000. If he was Scotch, the money is to accumulate until an heir of his entailed estate attains the age of 24, the property being settled upon his grandson, a boy of 14. If the domicile was English, the amount will be divided among his next of kin, in the same manner as if he had died intestate.

KILLED BY STRIKERS.

One of a Number of Attempts to Kill Engineers is Successful.

Several attempts have been made to shoot the new engineers on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois who took the places of strikers. Cabs have been fired into the past week. Albert Burns, an engineer, whose home is at Galesburg, was shot in his cab at the junction, near Danville, Ill., dying shortly afterward.

1,700 DROWNED.

Japanese Gunners Send Deadly Bullets into the Enemy.

THE VICTORS ARE ELATED.

Only Forty Chinese Soldiers Survived the Sinking of their Ship—Many Killed Before She Went Down—Army and Navy Reserves Called Out.

A despatch from London, Eng., says: The difficulty of obtaining news, owing to the reticence of Oriental officials, has led to the many varying reports from the seat of war in the East, but now it is confirmed from every reliable source that the victory by the Japanese over the Chinese fleet was in itself a decisive one. Nearly 1,700 Chinese troops went down on the Kow-Sung after its decks were swept by Japanese guns.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese warship Tsao-Khan, which was captured by a Japanese warship off the coast of Round Island, is a vessel of an absolete model and was equipped poorly for fighting. Although completely outmatched by the Japanese cruiser, the troopship offered some resistance and lost fully 100 men, killed and wounded, before she yielded. She was entirely disabled when the Japanese boarded her.

The troopship Kow-Sung tried to get away as soon as the Japanese warships began their attack, and made only a weak running fight. The Japanese guns swept her decks and carried off the Chinese soldiers by the score. They say that all her officers were killed before she went down and nearly 1,700 men were drowned.

The announcement that the rest of the Chinese transports arrived safely at Corea and landed their men is confirmed.

The work of preparing harbor defenses advances rapidly. Torpedoes are being laid in the north channel at the entrance of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Great quantities of ammunition have been purchased by the government, and are being collected at the ports for shipment. The exportation of rice and grain has been prohibited. Trade is paralyzed. The coasting steamers and small craft are afraid to leave the harbors. While everything looks and sounds like war, the Chinese officials continue to maintain that war has not been declared.

In official circles there is a strong feeling in favor of mediation on the part of the United States, although few believe that Japan and China would accept arbitration unless under considerable pressure.

The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between Chinese and Japanese warships says that the Chinese ironclad Chen Yuen, which is one of the largest vessels of her class belonging to the Northern fleet, retreated to Koize, and escaped capture by the Japanese. The latter, the report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sunk a transport. Six other transports escaped.

Another dispatch received here from Shanghai gives further details of the naval engagement. The fighting, though of short duration, was very severe.

One of the Japanese warships got within a comparatively short distance of the transport Kow Shung and discharged a torpedo at her. The missile was well directed and struck the transport fairly. A terrific explosion followed and the Kow Shung began at once to fill.

Prior to the discharge of the torpedo the crew of the transport, which was armed, and the military force on board her made a hard fight against the attacking force. Many of those on board of her were shot dead on her decks.

When the vessel began to sink there was great excitement on board. In the confusion that prevailed no attempt was made to lower the small boats. But even had such an attempt been made, the boats could have carried only a small percentage of those on board. Every foreigner on board the transport, which had been chartered by the Chinese Government from an English company, was either killed in the fighting or went down with the vessel when she foundered.

Only a short time elapsed between the explosion of the torpedo and the foundering of the transport. The vessel went down suddenly near Shopiont Island, at which place her commander made an attempt to beach her.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

An Ex-Policeman Kills Three People and Fatally Wounds a Fourth.

Three people instantly killed and fatally wounded was the wholesale murderous record made by Joe Craig, an ex-police officer at Los Angeles, Cal.

About 5 o'clock Craig hired a horse and buggy and drove to the house of his divorced wife, situated in Corrillitos Canyon, near Tropico, where she lived with her uncle, brother and three young children. Before Craig started he announced that he was going there with the intention of seeing his children, but murder was evidently his intention, and he had armed himself with two revolvers and had been drinking heavily during the afternoon. When he arrived at the home of his wife he deliberately drew a revolver and shot her dead.

Her brother, George Hunter, who was some distance from the house when the shooting occurred, rushed to his sister's assistance, Craig shot him, inflicting a wound which proved fatal. He then jumped into his buggy and drove rapidly back to Los Angeles.

Arriving at the house of his father-in-law, William Hunter, he tied up his horse and without any ceremony ran into the house, shot and instantly killed his father and mother-in-law. He then applied the pistol to his own head with the intention of ending his existence, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight flesh wound.

THE Sultan of Morocco has caused the arrest of another of her brothers, Muley Omar, and the members of his suite. The prisoners are charged with conspiring to depose the Sultan and seize the throne.

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

The residence of John S. Jones, in Mt. Vernon district, near the Maryland Steamboat Company's wharf, was struck by lightning. The lightning entered the house through the roof and made its way to the room in which Mr. Jones's family were assembled. All the family were rendered unconscious by the shock they received, but soon recovered. A table which was in the room in which the family were was thrown into the lap of Mr. Jones. The house was badly wrecked. A vessel anchored in the Wicomico river, near White Haven, belonging to Mr. W. E. Jones, was also struck by lightning and injured to such an extent that it had to be put upon the marine railway, which was near by.

A little daughter of Captain Benjamin Stafford, of Bowensville, was accidentally shot by her grandfather, Capt. Richard Cusick. Captain Cusick was examining a new self-acting revolver when the weapon exploded just as the little girl was passing in front of him. The ball entered the left armpit and could not be located by probing. The wound, it is thought, will not prove fatal.

Farmers of the third district who failed on account of the drought to plant their full crops of tobacco are setting cabbage plants in the unused land, and the result will be, if seasonable, big shipments of the vegetable to the Baltimore markets in the fall.

The Prince Frederick Development Company has nearing completion a large town hall in Prince Frederick.

The prompt interference of the authorities prevented a serious riot at Camp Lost Liberty, the home of the Coxeyites, near Hylands, Md. The Chicago contingent, numbering about 115 men, sold a double-horse team to Moses Shirheimer, of Washington, and all hands celebrated the occasion. A fight also took place. Levi Simms, the bailiff of Bladensburg, with five colored aids, appeared suddenly on the scene. This had the effect of angering the men, and the situation was becoming serious for the negroes when Bailiff Simms drew a pistol, and quiet was restored. Two of the men were carried to the lockup in Bladensburg. The men who sold the team were arrested at the instance of Randall, who claimed the team as his personal property. The accused men were taken before Judge Miller, of the Washington City Police Court. They sustained their right to sell the property.

James H. Morgan, of Elkton, who for over forty years had been in the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company at Elkton, died suddenly of heart failure, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Morgan had been in poor health for months past and his death was not unexpected.

The directors of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society have decided to build a two-story addition to the exhibition hall, the lower story to be utilized for dining-room purposes. Mr. E. M. West received the contract for $775. President Bagley and Directors Dorsey and Mumcaster have charge of the building.

The Carroll Record is strongly urging the introduction of water works for Taneytown. Every town in the State should have abundant water and sufficient apparatus to extinguish fires.

At a meeting of the commissioners of Howard and Carroll counties, held at Sykesville, it was found necessary to postpone the building of a new joint bridge over the Patapsco at that place until the commissioners could confer with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials about changing the location of the bridge and placing it at or near the railroad station. Sykesville has been without a bridge since the freshet of May 6.

The Washington county school commissioners awarded to Trovinger & McDowell, of Hagerstown, the contract to build the new schoolhouse at Cavetown. Their bid was $1,970. The schoolhouse will be of brick, one and a half stories high, containing three rooms capable of being converted into one by sliding partitions. The contract for the new schoolhouse to be built near Buena Vista will be awarded August 1. The terms of school Commissioners H. A. McComas and John W. Stonebaker expired August 1. They were reappointed by Governor Brown, each for six years, their new terms to begin with the expiration of the old terms.

The equity case instituted by Mrs. Annie M. Anderson, of Hagerstown, widow of George W. Anderson, against ex-County and State Tax Collector Emory A. Pry and his brother, Mr. Aaron C. Pry, has been compromised, Mrs. Anderson paying the defendents $175 and cost, which was $33.60. Mr. Anderson sued to recover the deed to a $4,000 dwelling house in Hagerstown which Mr. Emory A. Pry sold to his brother, Mr. Aaron C. Pry, for $75 for back taxes. The property now stands in Mrs. Anderson's name once more.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

Three Men Killed by a New Explosive—The Inventor Injured.

Charles H. Rudd, who was in charge of a party of men blasting rock at Doelse & Shepherd's Hawthorne stone works, brought a new invention of his own, which he called "Ruddite," for blasting purposes, to the yards and announced that he would make an experiment at noon. His men were standing about him when a charge of giant powder was placed in a hole which had been drilled into the rock. In some manner unknown the powder became ignited and a terrific explosion followed, killing three and injuring two others.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.

Five or Ten Thousand Acres Stripped of All Growing Crops.

A severe hailstorm did much damage in Stevens county, Minn. The townships of Framnas, Swan Lake and Darnan, and south toward Hancock suffered most. From five to ten thousand acres were completely stripped of all growing crops, while a greater amount of territory was partially destroyed.

All windows on the north side of buildings in Morris were broken, and the surrounding country much damaged. This is the third successive season that a hailstorm has visited the same locality, and the loss is for that reason more severely felt.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE French anti-anarchist bill was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 208 to 163.

M. DEGEHANEL, a French Deputy, has challenged M. Clemenceau for an attack upon him in M. Clemenceau's newspaper, La Justice.

CHOLERA is rapidly spreading in Galicia and especially in the western district of Cracow, and in the eastern districts near the Russian frontier.

SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY, late at the head of the Newfoundland government, was disqualified for corrupt practices at the election. He cannot hold office for three years.

NORWEGIAN sealers believe that the ship of Captain Nansen's Arctic expedition has been crushed in the ice. The Jackson expedition has passed Tromsoe on its way north.

BARON NOLTON, formerly Russian consul at Koenigsberg, has been expelled from Germany for secretly inspecting the fort works at Pillau, accompanied by a Russian admiral.

GOZO TATENO, Japanese minister at Washington, has been recalled by the home government. Mr. Kukino, who was educated in this country, has been appointed his successor.

HURRICANES and floods are reported from the Guadalejara districts of Spain. A number of towns have suffered severely, the crops have been badly damaged and several lives have been lost.

ADVICES from Yokohama state that the Japanese troops in Corea have begun a forward movement against the Chinese positions. A Shanghai dispatch, however, says that 12,000 Chinese troops have landed in Corea without opposition, and this fact is regarded as indicative of pacific intentions by Japan. The United States gunboats Concord and Petrel have been ordered to reinforce the American fleet in Asiatic waters.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

SMALL-POX is epidemic at Mountain Grove, Missouri.

SMALL-POX is epidemic in the town of Rutherford, N. J.

SOUTHERN IOWA is suffering from a prolonged drought and excessive heat wave.

THREE bricklayers and a boy were killed at Winona, Minnesota, by the caving in of the walls of a cistern.

THREE workmen were instantly killed and two more fatally injured by the fall of elevator in the Clausen and Price Building in New York city.

JOHN COLLINS, a gardener, and Maggie Collins, his daughter, aged 16, was mortally wounded, at Cunningham, Alabama, by a young son of Collins, who mistook them for burglars.

A Grand Rapids and Indiana passenger train, southbound, was wrecked at La Otto, Indiana, by someone who had driven a stake into a frog. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

A CHICAGO express on the Big Four road collided with a freight engine at Griffiths Ohio, killing Frank Taylor, the fireman on freight engine, and three tramps on the head end of the mail car. Several of the trainmen and passengers were injured.

THE south and north bound freight trains on the Texas and Pacific Railroad were in collision at Towe, City, Texas. Michael Voltz, Charles Holland, Ed. Bee, postal clerks; Edw. Grimm, engineer; Frederick Marshall, express messenger; James Jones, porter, and the fireman, name unknown, and a tramp were killed.

ADVICES have reached Saltillo, Mexico, of a cloud burst in the mountains of the Pietra District, southwest of that city. A number of houses of ranchmen and several herds of sheep were washed away by the torrent of water that rushed down the mountain ravines. Fifteen men are known to have been drowned.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE local American Railway Union, at Butte, has declared the strike off on the Montana division.

THE American Labor Union, a new organization affiliated with the Debs Order, which it is intended shall "take the place of the Knights of Labor," was formed in Chicago.

The New England delegates to the National Convention of Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., next month, have unanimously voted not to use Pullman cars during the trip.

A BOYCOTT has been declared on a Muncie Indiana, dairyman, by the Muncie Fencibles, of the State militia, because the dairyman discharged a driver of one of his wagons for obeying orders and accompanying the company to Hammond.

WORK has been resumed at the West Milwaukee shops of the St. Paul Railroad Company, giving employment to 800 men. The Illinois Steel plant at Milwaukee, has resumed with 1,000 men, and the Fully-Warren Stove works with 400 men.

IN the contempt proceedings against Debs and his associates, in Chicago, Judges Woods and Grosscup decided that the answer of the defendants was not conclusive, and that testimony in support of the information would be received.

SIDNEY S. NEWTON, Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for the district between and including Boston and Troy, has received orders from S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master, to report for expulsion any member of the Order who struck in sympathy with the A. R. U.

THE Receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have decided to employ no more men who are members of labor Unions, and discharge employees who retain membership in "any organization that could be in any way prejudicial to the welfare of the road."

OVER 1,200 Italians, employed by Contractors Woolfolk and Sillery, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad improvements, at Mount Vernon and Pelhamville, N. Y., struck against a reduction of wages from $1.10 a day to 95 cents. Rioting was begun, but the strikers were driven off by a strong force of police, and the leaders of the strike were arrested.

E. M. Hammond, a lawyer, who attained some kind of fame while a member of the Florida Legislature by leaving a party of members opposed to the election of Senator Call in crossing over into Georgia to break a quorum and evade the Sergeant-at-Arms, has just renounced the law and entered the Methodist ministry.