la then offered an amendment to in-crease the tariff on barley from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on barley

malt from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Several amendments were offered to

Wilson's amenament, and the filtbus-

urday afternoon on the same question, was renewed. The opponents of a

nigher duty on barley were able to llibuster away the ten or fifteen min-ntes waich remained before the recess.

publicans and some of the Democrats rushed to get between the tellers, the

hour of 5.30 arrived before a quorum

had voted, and the House went into re-cess, and the barley schedule again

went over.

Mr. Talbert of South Carolina was one of the speakers at the evening session last night, but the reporters acct-

dentally omitted to state the fact. Tal-

bert made an earnest appeal to the committee to vote for the income tax

amendment, his remarks, though brief, were strong and forcible. He was for the masses, as against the classes.

A Strange Story.

15, 1874, Mr. Fair became involved in

dispute with Mr. Oliver Ellison, which resulted in the death of the latter, and

ment for murder hanging over him. Mi Ellison's relatives have been endeavor

heart of the city.

After Mr. Carlisle.

defendant, and especially why it is proposed to sell bonds to a greater

mount than is required to make up the deficit in the hundred million gold

reserve. They ask for a preliminary injunction to restrain the selling of the

Killed by Bandits.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 29 — Frank Howell, a ranchman, of Pecos county,

arrived here and brings news of the

killing of a prominent young Amari-can, namod Henry W. Carew, by a band

ed and killed. His pockets were rifled

of a considerable sum of money and his

horse stolen. The body of the murder

ed man was not found until Friday

The trial of the bandits has been fol-

lowed into the mountains below the

Big bend of the Rio Grande river in

Long Delayed Letters.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 30.—Three let-

ers have been found in the Augusta

go to their destination. The writer of

them was a man named Harry Hutton

and had penned the epistles on what purported to be the eve of his self-de-

struction. The letters were all direct-

ed to Baltimore—one to his father, an-

ther to a friend and another to a re-

he other he held himself up in the

light of a warning to his friend. The

ecords show the name of no such sui-

elde in this city and it is supposed that either he decided to linger in this vale

of tears a little longer or that his pur-pose was accomplished in some other

Gas Killed Them Both:

bell, shipping clerk of the Northwest

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29 .- Carlton B. Tar-

Electric company, and wife,

Mexico.

General

the injunction be made perpetual.

nds, and, after hearing the case, that

ering which was started late last Sat-

## PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

THE INCOME TAX GOES THROUGH AS AN AMENDMENT

To the Tariff B I!-Many Amendments to the Internal Revenue Bhl-General Debate Closed Vestorday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The House very promptly went into committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill this morning on motion of Richardson of Tennessee, having dispensed with the call of committees for reports.

The consideration of the income tax bill was resumed and Covert (Dem.) of New York, took up the thread of his argument against it. He declared that the bill was extremely sectional in its provisions and would bear with par-ticular severeity on the North and

Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee, spoke is defense of the income tax.

Bartlett (Dem.) of New York, in denouncing the bill, said it was proposed by a branch of the Democratic party which offlighted with the Democratic party. which affiliated with the Populist par

ty and demanded the free coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio.

Lafe Pence, the Populist member from Colorado, delivered a stirring and ringing speech in favor of the income

ringing speech in favor of the income tax. The preceding speaker had characterized the bill as a Populist measure. He admitted that in the Omaha convention the Populist party had declared for a graduated income tax, and in line with that platform he proposed to offer an amendment to that end when the bill was up for amendment. He favored a graded tax, beginning with 1 per cent. on incomes of \$2,500 and running up to 5 per cent. and running up to 5 per cent. on incomes of \$100,000 or more. Pendleton of West Virginia, deliv-

ered an earnest appeal in the interest of harmony in the Democratic party. It had been ciaimed on the other side of the House that there was defection in the ranks of the West Virginia del-egation, but he positively affirmed that while the Wilson bill bore somewhat heavily on the products of his State, all the representatives of West Virginia, as well as of Virginia, would stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Wilson bill. And as those States had swallowed the free lumber, free coal and free iron pills, the New York Democrats should swallow the income tax medicine and help the bill through its final passage. He predicted that when the time came for a final vote, not a single Southern Democrat would be found lurking in the camp of the

enemy. (Democratic applause.)
Johnson of Ohio, devoted himself to an elaboration of his free trade and single tax theories, the latter present-ing, he said, the only solution to the labor question. He would vote for the income tax, but he should do it under protest and as the lesser of the two

Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas, said that the income tax had been sneered at as a Populist measure, but while the memor later, the time would come when the doctrine of the Populists would be advocated, because they were right. key sections of the revenue bill was defined in conclusion he announced that he feated—yeas 42, nays 87. was in favor of an income tax first, last and all the time, whether it was a Populistic, Democratic or Republican measure. (Democratic applause.)

Cockran (Dem.) of New York, an op ponent of the income tax, was recognized. In anticipation of hearing Cockran, crowds of people flocked to the House and the galleries were filled. Cockran's objections to an income

tax were many and varied. It would be class taxation, and as such a blow at the fundamental principle on which the government was founded. It would be inquisitorial, and hence iniquitous. He believed rich men favit, because they would thereby ulti-mately gain a larger control of the government then they enjoyed today. He quoted Democratic authority against the proposed tax, and among others said Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, declared an internal revenue tax indefensible in this country. A member: Any kind of revenue

tax? Cockran: Any kind.

McMillin: Does the gentleman from New York advocate now and here the repeal of all internal revenue taxes? Cockran: If that proposition were before the House I would not hesitate to say yes—not a moment. (Demo-cratic applause.) I would be glad to see every gauger and internal revenue collector in the country turned out of collector in the country turned out of stitutes, and a bad parliamentary tan-office. I have always believed that gle resulted. When this was straightthe duty of this people is to support its government by a tariff levied for revenue only. On that position I have ing the operations of the law to the dissected on this floor, and I continue to tilled spirits in bond at the time the stood on this floor, and I continue to stand. I have yet to discover the man -a son of Georgia-who is going to declare that the teaching of Alexander H. Stephens is heresy. What gentle-rean is going to declare that we have outlived the leadership of Bayard, Thurman and Jefferson? Are we to have new leaders in the persons of the gentleman from Tennessee (McMillin) the gentleman from Illinois (Fithian and the gentleman from Georgia (Livingston)? Are these to be our new apostles? Are we to go before the pels ple and say: "Behold our progres-o See how the Democratic party has grown" (Laughter and applause.) Are we to have a new gospel preached and to say that we have imbibed other doctrines from the lights of the Demtreason. I ask no privileges for any class. I object to them all. I demand for every citizen of the country equality before the law. As I believe in equality of salvation and in the love of the Heavenly Father, so I stand here now for one policy, one country, one law, one God, one Democratic faith, one general prosperity for all the peo-ple, without distinction of class, of wealth, of race. (Loud and general applause, which was twice repeated.) When order was restored, Bryan

(Dem.) of Nebraska, rose to reply. He complimented the elequence of Cochran, but said that the David pebbles of truth would be more effective than the Goliath javelin of error. Continuing, he said: The objections urged against the income tax are more numerous the income tax are more numerous than weighty. Some have denied the constitutionality of the income tax, but the Supreme Court had settled the question beyond controversy in the Springer case. A very few have described the bers who voted for it: Johnson of

nied the justice of an income tax. The principle is endorsed by nearly all writers on political economy and commends itself to every unprejudiced mind. A New York are represented by the property of the prop

mends itself to every unprejudiced mind. A New York paper contained a few days ago, a sketch of the richest woman in the United States with property worth \$60,000,000 and an income of probably more than \$3,000,000. She lives in a cheap boarding house and brings her living expenses within \$500 or \$600. Who will say that it is just that she should pay the same amount it. Great cheering and applicance of same amount it. that she should pay the same amount it. Great cheering and applause greet-of tax to support the federal governed the result. Wilson of West Virgin of tax to support the federal govern-ment that is paid by a family with an income of \$500 or \$600. While this is an extreme case, it is nevertheless true that a tax upon consumption bears much more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich in proportion to their

The main objection which has been urged against this bill is that it is inexpedient. It is accused of being inexpedient. It is accused of being inquisitorial, but it is no more so than customs taxes, internal revenue taxes and State taxes. The personal property taxes collected in nearly all the States are far more inquisitorial than the income tax. It is said that it invites perjury, This government has too much important business on hand to lose time looking after the morely o lose time looking after the morals of men whose veracity is not worth two cents on the dollar. The fact that ome may escape the tax is no objection to the law. It is objected that this tax will endanger the tariff bill. am not afraid that any Democratic member will refuse to relieve the com-mon people of the heavy burdens placed upon them by the McKinley bill for fear he will impose a light bur-den by means of an income tax upon hose who are amply able to bear it.

The close of Bryan's speech was the signal for vociferous applause, cries of "yote, vote" and cheering. Immediately after, without waiting for the hour of 5:30 to come, the committee rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

THE LAST DAY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—This was the last day of general debate on the tariff bill. It opened in the House with a fair attendance in the galleries and rather a slim attendance on the floor. rather a slim attendance on the moor.
After the committees being called for reports, the House went into a committee of the whole to consider the mittee of the whole to consider the large that the citizens of this place, except the immediate family, ever to see him to the consider the large that the citizens of this place.

Tate, of Georgia, offered the first amendment to the internal revenue bill. It proposes to strike out the last three sections of the bill which includes a tax of \$1 a gallon on distilled spirits, and also the clauses referring to bonding of distilled spirits and their withdrawal from warehouses. withdrawal from warehouses. This would leave the existing law as to spirits in force.

Outhwaite offered the following amendment: That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected a tax on all distilled spirits produced in the United States on which a tax is not paid before that day, per proof gallon, or wine, when below proof, 90 cents if paid within five days after date of distillation or entry into bond; \$1 if paid after five days and within one year. \$1.10 if paid the spent seven years, but returned to bers of that party on the floor were few and were despised on the Demo-cratic side and despised on the Republican side, he predicted that sooner in three years, and \$1.30 if paid after when the time would come when four rearrants. four years.

Outhwaite's substitute for the whis-

Bland offered a substitute to permit distillers at the expiration of the bond-ed period to pay into the Treasury the cost of exportation and importation of liquor under the present regulations, the product to remain in this country This was defeated without opposition.

Dingley, (Rep.) of Maine, offered an amendment striking out of the original text of the bill the figure 6 where they occurred, as the time for regauging, and insert the figure 3 in each case. This would leave the law practically as it exists at present.

Dingley's amendment was carried-

81 yeas to 75 nays. Tellers were asked for and on this vote the amendment was again carried-105 in the affirma ive and 86 in the negative. This is the rst and only amendment, which the Republicans have succeeded in incor-porating in the bill. The amendment offered by Tate, striking out the last three sections of the bill, thus leaving the law as to spirits as at present, as amended by Dingley's amendment, was voted on, after the chairman had, with some difficulty, made the question clear to the House. It appeared that should the amendment be adopted it would leave the period of bond at three years while raising a tax from 90 cents to \$1. The amendment was lost.

A number of amendments were rapidly offered, some in the nature of subened out only one of the amendments had gone through to adoption-extendlaw should go into effect.

Tucker, of Virginia, offered, an amendment to the income tax section of the bill, excluding from its operation charitable institutions and corporations and organizations doing business in the States not for profit. The amendment was agreed to.

Whiting, Democrat, of Michigan, of fered one amendment to the wine schedule of the tariff bill proper, fixing the duty on stilled wines at 30 cents per gallon when below 14 per cent. al cohol and at 50 cents when above. Also exempting the bottles or jugs from

duty. Agreed to. Bynum, Democret, of Indiana, offer ed a committee amendment deducting from the calculated income of farmocratic party? I protest against that ers and atock raisers the amount expended in the purchase or production of such product or production, which was agreed to.

ed to the provisions of the income tax.
Bynum, Democrat, of Indiana, offered an amendment to this amendment including in the enumeration of incomes everything received by gift, de vised or inheritance. After some discussion both amendments were adopt

Among the flood of amendments that failed of adoption was one offered by Maguire of California, striking out all the provisions of the bill relating to taxes on incomes, and in lieu thereof providing for a direct tax of \$31,311,

DA GAMA'S GUNS

TURNED ON AMERICAN MERCHANT-MEN AT RIO.

Admiral Banham's Vigorous Measures-The Rabels Quall-Musket Shots Exchanged-Insurgents Contemplate Sur-

rondering to Benham.

States fleet in this harbor:

"The maurgent forces on Cobras Island last Friday fired upon a ship flying the United States flag. I protested to Admiral Saldanna De Gama against Admiral Saldanna De Gama against this action and his response was he of the action and his response was he of the salion. Admiral Saldanna De Gama against this action, and his response was he had warned the commander of the ship when it was at the bar of Rio de Janeiro as to the whereabouts of the danger line. I ordered Admiral De Gama to cease the firing. Both the guns on the Island of Corbras and the guns of the insurgent war ship Trajana opened fire Saturday on the bark of Agate, a vessel hailing from New York. I warned Admiral De Gama at once that if Wilson finally moved that debate be closed, and a vote was finally taken on this last motion, but although the Re-

> Admiral Benham says that he notified Admiral De Gama, unofficially, that firing by the insurgents upon the wharves, for the purpose merely of creating terror and to prolong a blockade, would not be permitted, so far as Americans and American vessels were

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. Jan. 30.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas Fair was quite a surprise and everyone was asking the question, "Where did he come from?" On Aug. oncerned. The captains of three American ves-sels, Admiral Benham continues, intimated that they wanted to go to the wharves, and the American admiral notified Admiral De Gama that it was his intention to convey them of the century of the 29th, Admiral De Gama warning him against firing upon American ships and refusing to allow the intention to convey them. since that day there has been an indictwharves, and the American admiral notified Admiral De Gama that it was his intention to convey them at sunrise on Monday. Fearing trouble, Admiral Rapham ordered that the vegetle of his land ordered that the vegetle of his ing to locate his hiding place. Futile would be the effort to picture their surprise when it was learned that he

his immediate family, ever to see him.
Mr. Fair served in the civil war in the
Ninth regiment, and bore to the grave
scars received in defense of the South.
He was buried in the cemetery here.
Ellison was killed 20 years ago in the that ventured in, and she was escorted by the United States cruiser Detroit. As a precaution against any possible ggressive action on the part of the insouthwestern portion of the city. Fair was jealous of Ellison and stabbed him about a woman. Ellison started to resurgents, the crusiers New York, Char-leston and Newark were assigned to watch the actions of De Gama's ships, the Aquidaban and Tamandare, while the Detroit and the San Francisco were turn to the business portion of the city but fell in the street, where he was found and carried to his house. He signalled to take positions near the Trajano and the Guanabara. These precautions certainly proved effective and the insurgents, in the face of the formidable array of American vessels, made but the feeblest attempt to hinder the Amy's progress to her wharf. No guns were opened upon her by De Gama's vessels, and, as a matter of course, the American vessels did not he spent seven years, but returned to this city about 13 years ago. Since which time he has been hiding in the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—General Master Sovereign and General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor will bara and the Trajano from the Amy's escort, the Detroit in return. This was all the firing done during the Amy's Monday morning file their bill in equity against Secretary Carlisle. It is a bill for injunction, sued out by Sovereign for himself and the Knights of trip and it was enough. All opposition ceased at once, and the use of heavy guns was not considered necessary a

any time.

The reason that the other two ships which had notified Admiral Benham Labor, praying that the secretary and his confederates may be required to nake answer under oath upon what that they wished to go to their wharves basis of the status of necessity they claim the right to issue failed to do so, was that their commanders were persuaded from entering bonds specified in the recent treasury the harbor by a man of the name of Rollins, who is believed to be the agent of an English firm, who has been furnishing the rebels with money. circular and to specifically answer whether such bonds are to be made payable in United States gold coin or otherwise and why the necessities, if any existing, should not be met by the coinage of silver now in possession of

At a later hour Admiral De Gama conferred with his officers upon the advisability of surrendering to the Detroit, in consequence of the musket shots fired. He was dissuaded from doing so, but it is thought possble that he may yet decide to surrender to the American complander.

There is no doubt that Admiral De Gama is in a bad way. A proposed compromise has been refused by Piexoto's government and it seems to be only a matter of time when he will have to give up the struggle.

The complications of the insurgent situation are increased by the absence of Admiral De Mello. The failure of the latter admiral to arrive here to the assistance of the insurgent fleet has of Mexican outlaws, supposed to be remants of Santa Perez's so-called revolutionary forces. Mr Carew came to given rise to the report that he is dead. The commanders of sixteen warships southwest Texas a few months ago here, including five American and four from Chattanooga, Tenn, and was prospecting in Pecos county with a English and French, have sent messages to Admiral Benham, congratulatview of going into the sheep rasing ing him upon his prompt action. The Austrian commander cleared his ship business there on an extensive scale. He left the ranch of Mr. Howell last Tuesday for a trip into Mexico. He was traveling alone and had hardly crossed the border when he was attacted and tilled. and made ready to help the American

admiral in case help was necessary. THE STORY FROM WASHINGTOM. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- An important dispatch from Admiral Benham to Secretary Herbert was received today and is to the following effect: It seems that Admiral Benham lost patience with the insurgent forces for their care-less firing in the harbor of Rio. When Admiral Da Gama persisted in this reckless course, Admiral Benham yesterday cleared his decks for action. Admiral Da Gama did not choose to take the hint, whereupon Admiral Benham fired several shots across the bows of Da Gama's flagship. It is under-stood that this action was salutary, and

Hotel which should have been posted several years ago. They were dated April 6, 1887, and were sealed and stamped, but for some re son did not that the matter ended at that point. This, 11. brief, is the dispatch, so it s said. The complications that may follow are regarded as likely to be serious. Our fleet at Rio is, of course, much stronger than that of the rebei admiral, and it is not likely that the atter would add to the number of his assailants by engaging in a conflict with Admiral Benham. lative. They all expressed the deepest contrition and in the first and last named he asked forgiveness, while in

INCIDENT OF THE EPISODE. RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30 .- A conflict between the American and insurgent fleets is still possible. Admiral Da Gama is angry because the younger insurgent officers are eager to fight. The admiral said today: "It would be better to be conquered by a foreign power than to yield later to Peixoto." The insurgent steamer Parahyba anchored in a threatening position near the bark Good News this morning, and

the Good News. The Guanabara and Trajona has their guns loaded and aimed on all the american vessels, while two heavy insurgent tugs were ready to ran the Detrort. The Guanabara and Trajona together have eight splen-did rifles; but when the Detroit fired a six pound shell into the Guanabara (The first account stated that caunon shots were exchanged)and Capt.Brown son warned them that if a gun was fired, eyen by accident, he would sink

them and advised that they take the RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—The following statement has been made to the Associated Press correspondent by Admiral Benham had the Newark ready to aid the Detroit, while the New York, Charleston and San Francisco

sel hailing from New York. I warned Admiral De Gama at once that if the fire was repeated, I would fire back. I also warned him that if he touched an American ship or American goods, I would consider him a pirate. I told him that I would protect American property absolutely from the fire of his guns, and that I would retaliate upon him for any damage done, unless it was entirely apparent that the damage was due to chance shots.

Admiral Benham says that he notiendangered. A consultation of the senior officers of the foreign naval vessels will be held tomorrow on the United States steamship San Francisco.

HOW THE CONFLICT OCCURRED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At a late hour tonight, the following details are learned concerning the incidents on the 29th at Rio Janerio: Previous to on Monday. Fearing trouble, Admiral Benham ordered that the vessels of his fleet be cleared for action. The three ships referred to were the Amy, the Good News and the Julia Rollins.

The captains of two of the ships word that he would convoy them. He word to add to lead to some into the captains. Good News and the Julia Rollins.

The captains of two of the ships weakened and failed to come into the harbor. The Amy was the only one harbor, and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the what escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and she was escorted to the wharves by the Detroit, the interpretation and the world to the what escorted to the what surgents' war ships following them. When nearly at the wharf, and while a tug was taking a cable ashere, the insurgent war ship opened fire, sending a site direction to which the Detroit lay. This being answered by another shot from the Detroit, the insurgents sig-nalled that unless the Detroit ceased firing they (the insurgents) would sink fire upon the insurgent ships. the American ship. The language The insurgent protest consisted of which was used by the American admi-

> BENHAM APPLAUDED RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—The action of Admiral Benham in protecting American ships in their effort to land

f the insurgent vessels.

s generally applauded. The exchange shots between the insurgent and government forces have practically ceased during the past twenty-four hours. This is the first time for months are for sale at the war depositment. that a day has passed when there was (with a possible 500 more, owing to the not more or less firing. The unofficial warning which Admiral Bennam gave to Admiral De Gama that firing upon ing, the proceeds to be covered into the the wharves for the mere purpose of creating a blockade by terror must department by purchase at from 50 to cease, has been heeded. All the forthe American admiral's conduct.

The commanders of the foreign fleets held a conference today to discuss the action of Admiral Benham, and resoutions were adopted fully endorsing the course that he pursued. Admiral De Gama feels aggrieved at

Admiral Benham. He sent a letter to the American admiral today, protesting against the ostentatious manner in which the American commander had humillated him. He says that he will yield for a time to a superior force but that as he was compelled to allow American ships to come to their wharves, he has officially notified the representatives of all other nations that they may do the same. He de that they may do the same. He de acy," at Convention Hall, before an clares that the insurgents have held the audience of 9,000 persons. General Schobarbor for the most higher than the same and the sa harbor for five months and says that field commander-in-chief of the United now if the shore batteries fire on him States Army presided and half a hunhe will be unable to reply for fear of hurting neutral ships and also be unable to protect his men. Admiral De Gama also sent a letter to the officers who had gathered in conference to discuss Admiral Benham's action, asking were placed on the stage and heartly that he might be permitted to bombard the city without notice. No answer was sent to him, but Admiral Benham seens at Appamattox were listened to said later that he would grant the in-with the closest attention. The proceed surgent admiral permission to bombard of the lecture which will not a hand-the city, but he would require that somesum are to be turned over to Enforty-eight hours notice to be given so that non-combatants would be able to Legion and the Confederate Veteran seek shelter.

Terrors of the Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Additional advices by the steamer Belgic from China announces the complete annihilation by earthquake of the town of Kuchan, Persia. Twelve thousand persons were killed in the awful disaster. Ten thousand corpses have been recovered to date. The once important and stroyed at the same time.

A Sad Tale.

the bark Good News this morning, and may fire when she starts in tomorrow, In that case a serious conflict is inevitable. She was found across the this law, upon the ground that it was table. It is the collection of taxes assessed under the collection In that case a serious conflict is inevilin an old deserted church, a desolate were overcome by the funes from a gas stove. Mr. Tarbell was found dead, his wife dying two hours later. Set a serious connect is inevitable.

In an old deserted church, a desolate spot, by some boys who were going in the situation was extremely delicate there out of the rain. Disappointment tection of the laws of every State to the inhabitants of that State.

Which all bids will be closed. In our teenth amendment to the Constition, which guarantees the equal protection of the laws of every State to the inhabitants of that State.

A BIG WAR HISTORY:

The Story of the Late War to be Fluished

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.5-The olggest literary work ever undertaken n America is the military history now being produced by Uncle Sam, under the litle of "War of the Rebellion, a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." It is the largest history ever published in the world. It was begun just twenthe world. It was begun just twelly years ago and will be practically finished at the end of the next fiscal year.

The whole work when completed will

embrace 120 huge royal octavo volumes of 1,000 pages each, and a gigantic at-las, and the ultimate cost will be something like \$2,500,000. Each separate book in a set is three inches thick and weighs from 50 to 60 ounces, and the combined weight of an entire set will be 520 pounds, while the volumes, if one's library, would extend a distance of 30 feet. Eleven thousand copies will be printed, so that the edition will comprise 1,320,000 books of 1,000 ernor has instructed the Attorney General to follow this library attending the state of action?

pages of matter, exclusive of the atlas.
Up to this date 89 serial volumes have been published and about \$1,800,-The printing and binding alone cost preparation of each volume for the on the part of the State.

printer's hands cost an equal sum of "The league is determined that such printer's hands cost an equal sum of \$10,000,
The completed work will embrace

The completed work will embrace four series. The first deals in regular chronological order with all the military operations in the field; the second with official correspondence and reports on both sides relating to price of a blow conscious from the terrile force of a blow both sides relating to prisoners of war; the third will cover matters not specially related to the subjects treated in was fully foreseen as I understand that the first and second, while the fourth a finish fight means a fight until one will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports and returns of the Contine is called." federate authorities in the same line as those of the Union officials set forth in the third series.

The method of treatment pursued Club. throughout is altogether impartial and non-partisan. Nothing is printed in the volumes except duly authenticated has disbanded. It hasn't disbanded. contemporaneous records of the war, I haven't left and I haven't heard and newspaper accounts and private any complaint from the other

reports are rigidly exclude 1.

The story of this story of the war—
the most extraordinary history of the the most extraordinary mistory of the most extraordinary war on record—is against the laws and after an this troughout the most extraordinary war on record—is ble and expense it would be foolish full of interest. The manner of its ble and expense it would be foolish for me to pull out. This club owns that which are valuable. One of publication is in many respects unique, and some of the methods employed are rights, which are valuable. One of peculiar to itself. The first definite them is a lease on a part of the fair of the tug. The Detroit answered with a warning shot, and the insurgent ship then sent a shot over the Detroit. The Detroit then sent a shell which reached a portion of the stern of the insurgent ship, doing little damage. The insurgent commander then fired, in answer a broadside to the leeward, to the opposite direction of the stern of the opposite direction. esting stages; but it has all been so carefully done as to be perfectly harmonious and complete.

Every available source of first-hand information has been ransacked, and contributions of official papers that do not happen to be on file in the depart-The insurgent protest consisted of this: As the Amy got abreast of the Guanabara, a marine on the last named vessel aimed a musket at her and fired.

Two muskets were fired at the Guanabara and the ships were allowed to the country. Two muskets were fired at the Guanabara and the ships were allowed to the country and the departs of the country. Many of these papers are autograph messages and reports written by the officers in command of the better to retire from public life and permits a constitution of the country. The language of the life in the depart to be officers in the depart to be in the struggle, and altogether they form a priceless collection.

The distribution of the printed volumes as they come out is conducted on American ships in their effort to land at the wharves in this harbor has had a salutary effect. English and merchant ships of other nationalities, are now coming up to their wharves without any algo of molecular terms with the salutary effect. ous executive departments; 1,000 are out any sign of molestation on the part reserved for distribution by the Secretary of War among army officers and Admiral Benham's bold stand against contributors to the work; 8,300 copies nterference with vessels of his country are being sent to such libraries, posts, organizations and individuals as were resignated to receive them by Senators, are for sale at the war department, death of original beneficiaries,) at 10 per cent above the bare cost of printeigners are delighted with the result of cloth, and \$1 extra per volume if bound in half Turkey. None can be had free on application. The 89 serial parts already published can be got for \$56.10 in cloth. The atlas, when complete, will cost \$12, or 40 cents a part, there being 30 parts.

Supplemental to this vast mass of war records, now nearing completion, will be "Naval Records of the Rebellion," which is about to be begun on a plan similar to that of the army records, though on a much smaller scale.

WASHINGTON Jan. 27.-General John P. Gordon delivered his famous lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederdred men of prominece, consisting of Union Generals, Confederate Generals Senators and Representatives Republican and Democratic acted as vice presapplauded. The lecturer was in good voice and his description of the closing campment No. 69, Union Veterans Association of the District, evenly and be distributed among the needy members.

Georgia Wins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the validity and constitutionality of the law passed by the Georgia Legislature October 16, 1889, providing for the tax ation of the unlocated, transitory propbeautiful city of 20,000 people is now erty of the railroads of that State. By only a scene of death, desolation and the terms of this law, the property of a terror. Fifty thousand cattle were derailroad was to be divided for taxation among the counties through which it runs, in the proposition that the num-Augusta, Ga., Jan. 28.—Miss Lizzie full mileage of the road in the State. The Columbus Southern Railroad Company sued for an injunction to restrain ber of miles in each county bore to the pany sued for an injunction to restrain committed suicide by taking laudnum the collection of taxes assessed under

FULL OF FIGHT.

THE LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE MEANS BUSINESS.

is Jacksonville Agent Instructed to Spare No Expense in Endeavoring to Bring the Corbett-Mitchell Crowd to Punish

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 29.—The law and order league has resolved to make it lively for the princpals and the aiders and abettors in the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight. To-night Rev. W. N. Connoly, local agent of the league, called on the Southern Associated press correspondent and asked that the following statement be made: "In the matter of the prize light, we hold the injunction granted by Judge Call was an evasion of prescibed statset up in a row on a single shelf of u es, and if the State | authorites do

"What provisions have been made to

000 has been spent in all branches of ample funds at the disposal of its local the work, or about \$20,000 per volume. agents for this purpose and has given instructions for the suit to be pushed \$10,000 per volume, while the previous forward at the first sign of weakening

an exhibition as took place in this city and that it would end in this manner,

Mr. Bowden, manager of the Duval Athletic Club, denies emphatically that he has left the Duyal Athletie

members with the possible exception of one of my management. We have found that prize fights are not them is a lease on a part of the fair grounds. I'm not going to throw that

will the club offered a purse for Fitz-

simmons and Creendon?
"As it now stands it will not."
"Will it offer purses for any other

vents? "None that I know of yet. We don't know exactly what we are going to do. But we haven't disbanded."

An Honest Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Several days ago Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania resigned his seat in the House. sor who would more properly represent their wishes. The resignation met with a storm of protests from many of the leading members of his party. Sib-ley went over to Harrisburg Saturday and had a conference with Governor Pattison. The Governor urged him to reconsider his resignation, his argument being that his withdrawal from Congress at this time would work more injury to the party organization than my action which Sibley might take regarding the tariff bill. Sibley received a number of telegrams today from his onstituents urging him to withdraw his resignation and serve out his term. In compliance with these requests Sibey has decided to remain, but this deision will not affect his action upon he tariff bill. He is still unalteredly opposed to that measure, and will vote

May Got the Boy. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 30.—The colice on Saturday discovered a clue which led them to suspect an Italian organ grinder named Rocel of kidnapping little Eddie Brotherton, of Ash ey, who disappeared from his home last Friday. They found three school children who claim they saw the organ grinder's little girl, a child of 13, pulling the boy along the street. Detectives were put on the track of Rocel and they located him in Scranton. He and his daughter are now locked up in this city. The quarters where the arrest was made were thoroughly search. ed, but there was no trace of the missing boy. Rocel was questioned and denied seeing the child. His daughter admitted she took the child from a group of children. Later, when talking with Mayor Nichols, she said she had never seen the little fellow, but she contradicted herself several times when explaining the movements of nerself and her father father was searched he had \$15 in bills besides some small change. The detectives hope to compel the Italian to

confess the whereabouts of the boy. Pension Thiof Caught

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn:, Jan. 30.—Rev J. W. Lewis, colored, with many aliases was jailed today by Special Pension Examiner Fitzpatrick, and the most gigantic pension frauds ever known in the South have been unearthed, which will lead to the arrest of probably a hundred negroes implicated with Lewis in swindling the Government. Lewis himself drew a fat pension, and on evidence of his own manufacture secured pensions for others. He appeared as a witness in numberless cases, and stole a notary's seals and forged the names of notaries to false affidavits. He has operated here, in Kansas City, New Orleans and other points. There are twenty-seven charges against him up to this time, and more are coming

"A Scramble for the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At the close of business today, the offers for bonds aggregated \$55,000,000, five million nore than the amount secretary Carisle will sell. Telegrams were received