the rush from the farm to the city.

now the largest city in Texas, its new directory giving it a population of 61,500.

beer instead of whisky as the common drink of the State has had a notable effect in diminishing the number of cides at 1740 /o action

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, recently told his congregation to quit giving away their money to indiscriminate charity, but to give it to most good with it.

John Burns, the Labor member of the House of Commons, has delighted London with a pun purely English. Correcting another member he referred to the House of Lords, "Not as the gilded chamber, sir, but at the

The use of carrier-pigeons has increased to such a degree that the French Government has decided to impose severe penalties upon all persons found keeping them without a license, and to prohibit the importawhen merely destined for pie pur-poses, the object being to prevent any possible carrying of news with regard to French military matters, should there be necessity.

It appears that the Pall Mall Ga zette, W. W. Astor's paper, get a big scoop on Mr. Gladstone's resignation, having announced it exclusively several weeks ago. Mr. Gladstone was keeping his intention secret, but some one in his confidence betrayed him, and went to the papers offering to sell the information. He went to several before the Pall Mall Gazette, but none of them were credulous enough, or mean enough, to pay him for his treschery but Astor.

The United States Government is seeking by precept and example to induce towns with names ending in the forms burgh, borough, boro, and burg, to adopt this last form. Burg is the usual pronunciation in the United States of the form burgh, and most Americans refuse to sound the final "h," even of Elinburgh. These several suffixes, and, as well, bury, brough, and barrow, are related to the Anglo-Saxon verb beorgan and the German bergen, to hide or to sheter. The several suffixes are also related to several Anglo-Saxon forms meaning an earthwork, and from this came the application of such suffixes to indicate a fostified town.

Everybody is interested in a love atnits the New York Sun, but that of Miss Martin Morris and Mr. Jack Simonson, of Oberlin, Kan., is a new step in the evolution of law. Morris vs. Simonson rises to the dignity of a precedent that will doubtless be bound in calf and go down generations as "108 Kansas," or under some kindred classification. Miss Morris of Mr. Simonson were engaged, when fr. Simonson moved to Oberlin. here he met Miss Florence Gilett, a school teacher, and sought to marry her. Meanwhile his letters to Miss Morris grew colder and finally ceased. Mr. Simonson then sought to have conveyed to Miss Morris through his sister that he no longer loved her. and was going to marry Miss Gilett. Miss Morris immediately packed her trunk and, going to Oberlia, proceeded to get out an injunction restraining Mr. Simonson from marrying Miss Gilett. This bold step on Miss Morris's part has half paralyzed the bar of the State. Nobody ever heard of such a thing before. Miss Morris's lawyers vainly tried to get her to bring a breach of promise suit. That they could handle, there being numberless edents. Miss Morris would not be persuaded. What she wanted was not damages, but her young man. Not having read Belzac, she says that if Mr. Simonson can be restrained from sarrying Miss Gilett for a reasonable time, she can win him back again. The lawyers of all sorts regard the case as a legal nut, and seem to faciline to the opinion that the action is grounded in the common law, and that Miss Morris will get and

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY

Couldn't Keep House Without One

-- The Physician's Hope, Etc., Etc. QUITE PROPER.

"He was fired".—[New York Press.

ner-You said this watch would keep time.

Bealer—Well, it dostn't go, and
Lean't ever tell what the it is.

Dealer—I'd like to know if that isn't keeping time, if it doesn't give

it away.

First Barnstormer—And, may ask me boy what is your favori-cole? Second Barnstormer—By my faith, I will freely tell you. The the pay roll.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

COULDN'T KEEP HOUSE WITHOUT ONE. Brigge Did you know Spicerly had roposed to his cook, and been reproposed to me conjected? Grigge Gracious, no! What did Grigge Gracious, no! What did

Briggs—She said she didn't know where they could get another one.— Brooklyn Life.

THE PHYSICIAN'S HOPE.

Grocer—Did Dr. Newpill pay that thirty-dollar bill he owes? Collector—No, sir; but he was very nice about it. He said that he hoped he would soon have a chance to work it off in attendance on your family.— [Detroit Tribune.

PREPARING FOR ACTION. Featherstone-Will your sister b down soon, Willie?
Willie—I guess so. She is chang-

ing her dress.
Featherstone (impatiently)—What is she doing that for?
Willie—She said she wanted to put on something that didn't rumple-[Philadelphia Life.

AN UNTIMELY PURCHASE.

"I need a new umbrella, and I'm

going to buy one," declared Mrs.
McBride.
"Let me give you a piece of advice
about buying umbrellas," added her
husband. "Never buy on a rainy

"I'd like to know why not?"
"Because they are always
then."—[Detroit Free Press.

NOT SENSITIVE.

Fweddy (lighting a cigarette)— You—aw—don't mind my smoking, do you?

Stranger-Not at all, sir. I work in a glue factory.-- Chicago Tribune. NOTHING MEAN ABOUT GEORCE. .

The Daughter-Papa, George has got only seven dollars and a half a week, but he wishes to marry me. The Father-Only seven dollars and ion! I should think he would wish to marry you-[New York Press.

CALLED DOWN.

He had given her his seat the 'Thank you,' so he stooped down

"Did you speak to me, madam?"
"No, I didn't," she replied in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the car. "and I think a man of your age ought to be ashamed of him self to try to flirt in a crowded car." Then he crept slowly forward, strap by strap, kicking himself as he went. -[New York Press.

NO RICH OLD AUNTS THERE.

Mrs. Youngma — See the baby smile, Ooo, ze darling! Isn't she lovely? Just think, in China, when a girl baby is born, the parents go

into mourning!

Brother George—in china all property is held by males, and the people can't name a girl baby after a rich uncle, you 'now.—[Good News. ONE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW.

Detective-Yes, I've got the de scription of the missing jewelry writ-ten down all right. Now, how much money did the fellows take?

Mr. Billus-I don't know exactly Maria, my dear, how much money was there in my pockets last night? -[Chicago Tribune. WHAT HE SHOULD HAVE DONE.

"How did you come to sell out "My health was bad." "Why didn't you take your meals comewhere else?"—[The Club.

BOTH BROKE. Percy (a rejected suitor)-Oh, my

Jack (the accepted suitor)- So am

A BAD SIGN. "How do you like the dressmaker

"I afraid she's not first-class." "Why?" "Well, she allowed me to make suggestion without losing her tem-

per."-[Inter-Ocean. BAT TOO CLOSE TO HIM. "Chawley, I understand Jones spoke vewy diswespectfully of you lawst night when he saw you with me at the Opwy House."
"What did he say?"

"Said you were weally next to othing."
"Well," | mused Chawley, "I thought I sat too close to you, but

A Toronio (Canada) minister says | THE JOKER'S BUDGET. that's all right, old fellow."-[New York Advertiser.

"Scribble has to keep his verses traveling from one magazine publish-er to another, and yet he will have it that they are real poetry."
"Maybe they're the poetry of motion,"—(Chicago Record.

"Yes," said the young man. "I nust confess that I am deficient in pusical taste."
"Perhaps the modern music bores ou," said the pleasant young coman. "It does many people, you

music. There is one thing about the old songs that I like very much."

'What is that?'
'The fact that nobody sings them.
[Washington Star. NICETIES OF LANGUAGE

"What is verse as distinguished from poetry?" asked the inquisitive

"Verse," replied the magazine editor, after he had pondered, "is the term applied by any poet to the working his contemporaries,"—{Washington Star.

Stranger in town (to hotel clerk)— Where can I go and hear some music? haven't heard any in two years.

Haven't heard any in two years.

Hotel Clerk—Great Scott! Where have you been? In darkest Africa?

Stranger—No; director of a traveling Comic Opera Company.—[Raymond's Monthly.

TOO SUGGESTIVE.

Dedude-Well, a fool and his money are soon parted!

Lister—How much have you lost lately?—[Hallo.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION. Charles—My father died when I was young and left me nothing but brains! Jack-What have you done with them?—Hallo.

"When Lot's wife looked back," said the Sunday school teacher, "what happened to her?"

"She was transmuted into chloride of sodium," answered the class, with one voice.—[Chicago Tribune.

He had given her the engagement ring and was telling her fairy stories about the trouble he had experienced in securing a pure white, flawless stone, when he saw a sad look creep into the eyes but now fired with

joyous mirth and gladness.
"What is it, my own?" he whis pered in her left auricular append-

age. "Oh, Harold, suppose-"Suppose we should get married!"
"We will, dearest," he exclaimed with a ten-dollar-a-week nerve.
"And I should lose this ring in the

fluff of our velvet carpets?' For a moment he was dazed. Ther a decorative possibility rushed athwart his prophetic soul and he said "We will have hardwood floors."-[Detroit Free Press. A DESPERATE RESORT.

"Slopay is having his memory

trained. "It's a good scheme; but I don't believe there is any use of his trying to improve."

'He says he is getting along firstrate. It's the chain of ideas system." "Well, if he'd only strike some chain of ideas that'll lead his mind up to \$20 that he borrowed last summer, I'd be willing to pay half his tuition."—[Washington Star.

Chicago Girl (to stranger, who has aken her in to dinner)-I am going abroad soon and want to get points. Do you know anything about English law? Stranger-I am an English barris-

er myself. Chicago Girl-Oh! how nice! Now suppose a Lord's wife gets a divorce, does she still have the title?—[Brook-

ACCEPTABLE ATTENTIONS. Maude-How could you allow him to pay such marked attention to you when he was a perfect stranger?

Elsie—Don't you think it nicer to

receive attentions from a perfect stranger than from an imperfect acquaintance?-[Boston Transcript. THE FAVOR SHE ASKED. She-No, it can never be. I do

not love you enough to be your wife. But before you go I want to ask one He (dejectedly)—Well, what? She—Please do not marry anyone else.-[New York Weekly.

GRAMATICALLY CORRECT. Teacher-Give me an example of common noun. Scholar—Man.

Teacher-Now, give me an example of a collective noun. Scholar - Tax man. - [Brooklyn Life. FRANK. Wifey-Do you love me better than

woman I could ever get .- Detroit Free Press. EXPECTATION SURPASSED. Parker-I have received very grati fying news of my son, who recently

any woman you have ever met? Hubby—I love you better than an

went to college.

Barker—Yes? What news? Parker-He's alive .- [Puck, HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

The best way of removing the white spots caused by water drops on crepe is an exceedingly simple one. Lay the crepe on a table with a piece of black silk beneath it. Dip a camel's hair brush in ordinary ink and go over the stain. Wipe the ink off with a soft piece of silk. The stain will disappear as soon as the link dries.—New York Journal.

an appliance that will account to the kitchen is a table grouved and inclined so that all the water upon it drains to an outlet at the front into the basin in which the articles have been washed, and which is placed inder the outlet. A great many plates, cape, adders, jugs, decanters and main who can be drained at the same time. By a bar, which is fitted across the same held quite securely, without possibility of slipping. It is made entifely of wood, so that no part will rust, out the ware placed upon it is not little to be chipped. The rack, his wife to be chipped. The rack, his wife is parts can be folded up into a way shall space, and quite flat, without the least trouble, so it takes up little room when not in use, and can be hung upon the wall if desired.—New York Advertisers

KEEPING HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS. To one who has never kept an ac To one who has never kept an account of the expenses and income of the house it may seem like quite an undertaking, but when it is once begun, one gets so interested in it that it becomes easy. There is such satisfaction in knowing just what the family expenses are and what proportion of them we have paid by our own efforts.

To begin, provide yourself with a firmly bound blank book, not too small; twelve inches long by eight wide is a convenient size. It will cost less than fifty cents. Select one ruled for single entry bookkeeping, as this will give more room on a page of the

Begin a new page each month for both dry goods and groceries, and if you have a large credit account use a separate page for that. I usually make one page do for dry goods and credit by marking a divided line across the page near the middle and using the lower half for credit. Write at the head of each page the name of the month of the year, and the words "Groceries, etc.," and "Dry Goods, etc.," across the pages intended for those entries. Let the "etc." stand for things that are neither one nor the other, but which for convenience may et down with them, such as thing bought for the kitchen in the way of cooking utensils, dishes, and such articles. The dry goods page may also hold entries of furniture, of all kinds of books and papers and such things. Date each entry at the left hand and place the amount paid in the

space provided for it at the right.

At the end of each month add the amounts up and set down under their respective columns, and at the end of the year it will be only necessary to look at these figures to see what the expenses for the year have been. Keep the credit account as carefully and foot up each month's credit separately. This account will consist of all income from the cows and the poultry, and from any other source

which is under the management of the women of the household. To avoid the necessity of going to the book each time an entry is ne sary, ske a "day book" of a common school tablet. Tack it to the kitcher wall, keep a calendar just above it and penci' hanging beside it. Only a moment is required to set down an item, and the leaf may be torn of and "posted up" on the book each even-ing, or as often as necessary.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Veal Kidney Saute-Melt a lump of butter in the chafing dish, have a quarter of an onion chopped fine, and brown it in the butter. Have the kidmay ready, cut in thin slices, and put with the onion. Season with salt and red pepper. Cover the dish tightly and let the kidneys cook until tender. Serve with bits of lemon.

Lobster a la Newburg - Have ready two medium-sized lobsters cut into dice. Cook slowly for five minutes.
Season with one half tespeonful sait,
one saltspoonful pepper and a slight
coating of nutmeg. Remove the lobcoating of nutmeg. Remove the lob-ster to a platter. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup of cream, turn into the saucepan and stir until it begins to thicken. Remove before it curdles. Pour it over the lobster and serve at once.

English Monkey-Have ready one cupful of stale bread crumbs which have been soaked in one cupful of milk for fifteen minutes. Put a heaping tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish and when melted add half a cup ful of mild cheese, cut fine. Stir until the cheese is melted. Turn slowly into the melted cheese the crumbs, to which have been added one beaten egg salt and cayenne. Cook three minutes and serve on toast.

Tongue Soup-Put a small tongue into a stew pan with trimmings and bones of fowl or veal and stew gently for four hours; skim carefully. Take out the tongue, skim and clean it and leave it to cool. Put back the trimmings and the root, with a carrot, s turnip, a head of celery, an onion and half a teaspoonful of red pepper, aud let it cook one hour longer. Therestrain the soup, and when cold remove the fat and set it on to heat with a turnip and carrot cut in dice and two it simmer slowly for an hour and sarre tion to the liver enlargement already with boiled rice.

WANTS TO PROVIDE MILLIONS OF MONEY. Sale Has a Financial Proposition Which Would Put Him on "Easy Street."

(Washington Post.) James M. Gale, of Yorkville, Ill. as sent to the members of Congres 'a text for new monetary system and anking for the United States of

A note heading the bill says that it hoped that the President and memthat will do justice to all parts of the

put Mr. Gale on "Easy street" for

opper money metals, and provides for some paper interchangable for coin. The expired of the proposed bank is to be, natil otherwise priered, \$900,000; 100, \$600,000,000 of paper and \$400, 00,000 of coin, half gold and half silver. The expirate of the banks may be any ann from \$15,000 to \$1,000. 100, until all places needing a bank service shall have one National banks are given the privilege of surrendering are given the privilege of surrendering their charters and beginning business under the new system. Two commissions are established to assist in the location of the banks. The first is to consist of the Senators and members of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Conress. The second is to consist of the Vice-president, the Comptroller of the Currency, the cabinet officers, the Supreme Court judges and Mrs. Cleveland. Their business is to look after the judicial interests of the country.

Mrs. Cleveland is to be president, vice-president and secretary of this commission, and for this extra service manuscript the avent.

commission, and for this extra service the board of bank managers is to set apart 5 cents on the dollar out of the first authorized issue of the new paper money, which is to be divided into 500 equal parts; the pay of the persons comprising the commission is to be one part, except Mrs. Cleveland who is to receive two shares. Two shares are also to be paid to the children of Mrs. Cleveland, to be loaned by her for their benefit until they are of age.

In this section of the bill the author provides for hinself in payment for his nggestion, as follows:

"And it is further provided that James M. Gale, the originator and proposer of this system, shall receive as his reward and shall have paid to him quarterly, one mill on the dollar for all money issued by the government from the passage of this act. He shall Democratic nominee for the United charter issued under this act for a bank in his town (Yorkville, Ill.) and shall have deeded to him the Small Islands, that is the remnant of an island in the Fox river that separates the cities of Yorkville and Bristol, one of which is the most central and only appropriate location for the bank and postoffice for

the two cities." He is to receive \$200,000 for improving the island and building a bank and stoffice. If any of the appropriation remains after the completion of the office it is to be donated to Mr.

Mr. Gale has not appeared in Washington to look after the interests of

A BRAVE CONFEDERATE DEAU.

Brigadier General Kershaw Dies at His Home in Camden. S. G

COLUMBIA. - General J. B. Kershaw died at Camden after a lingering illness. He was one of the best beloved citizens of South Carolina. He was a veteran of the Mexican and the Secession wars. In the latter he rose to the rank of brigadier general. For years since the war he was judge of the Circuit Court. At the time of his death he was postmaster at Camden. The Governor and other State officers will attend his funeral.

Monazite in North Carolina.

The mining, or rather washing, of monazite is beconing quite an industry in western North Carolins. So far it is confined to the counties of Burke, McDowell, Rutherford and Cleveland. The mineral is found in the form of sand in the gold-bearing gravel beds throughout that entire section, the output being limited only to the demand. one party having offered to contract to supply 100 tons on short notice. Here-tofore a majority of the monazite used in this country has been imported, but the discovery of the North Carolina deposits will not only prove a great source of revenue to the above section. but must at least supply the United States. The methods employed in saving it are simply by the use of "Long Toms," or by ground sluicing, as in washing gold. The specific gravity of the sand being greater than silica, it accumulates in the boxes or sluices and is shoveled out, dried and sacked

Long Lived Masons.

for shipment.

While there are only three men now iving who were elected Governors of North Carolina (Vance, Jarvis and Carr) yet of all the grand masters of the Grand Lode of Masons elected since 1863 only one has died, that one being H. F. Grainger. It is really extremely curious.

Senator Vance's Legs Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Gradually the eally serious condition of Senator Vance's health is becoming known tablespoonfuls of grated tongue. Let He is paralyzed in his legs, in addimentioned.

HE IS DEAD.

SENATOR ZEB VANCE GONE. He Has Passed Over the River and is at Rest Under the Shade of the Trees.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Senator Zeby lon B. Vance, of North Carolina, died at his residence, 1627 Massachusetts avenue at 10:45 o'clock Saturday night. The Senator had not been in good

The Senator had not been in good health for the past year and in the early part of the session of Congress was compelled to abandon his senatorial duties and take a trip to Florids in the hope of recuperating. His trip proved beneficial and on his return to Washington he was able for a while to partially resume his official duties.

His improvement, however, did not continue long, and for the last few weeks he has been confined to his house. He was practically an invalid, but has lately been able to receive a few littlimate friends and superintend the looking after of the interests of his constituents.

constituents.

During the past week he has been reported as doing well as could be expected and the serious change for the worse was wholly unexpected.

Shortly before 11 o'clock he had an attack of apoplexy and became unconscious, regaining consciousness only a few minutes before his death. His wife, Thomas J. Allison, Harry Martin, Martin, Martin, Charles Vance, Judge

The great Senator's last end was eaceful as an infant's. The terrible pain seemed to have ceased. When

momentarily the event.

Zebulon B. Vance was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830; was educated in Washington College, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina; studied law, was admitted to the bar in January, 1853, and was elected attorney for Buticombe county the same year; was a nember of the State House of Comnons in 1854; was a Representative from North Carolina in the Thirtyfifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses; entered the Confederate army as captain in May, 1861; was made colonel in August, 1861; was elected Governor of North Carolina in August, 1852, and re-elected in August, 1864; was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1870, but was refused admission, and resigned in January, 1872; was the by a combination of bolting Democrats and Republicans; was elected Governor of North Carolina for the third time in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in place of A. S. Merrimon, Democrat took his seat March 18, 1879; and was re-elected in 1884 and 1890. His term

of service would have expired March

THE FUNERAL. Monday at noon the Senate met, and enator Ransom announced the death of his colleague Senator Zebulon Vance, after which it adjourned until p. m., when the funeral services were

held, the body lying in state in the marble room of the Senate. The House also adjourned and atended the funeral servces in a body. Gov. Carr telegraphed to Mrs. Vance requesting her to have the remains lie in state in Raleigh. Accordingly the train, with a special car for the family, placed at her service by the Seaboard Air Line, left the Sixth street depot Monday night at 10:43 and reached Raleigh Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The body laid in state at the capitol until 4 or 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Vast concourses of reople viewed the remains. Colored people were as anxious to see the remains of Senator Vance as any one else.

Forced to Live on Barnacles. Not many people are ever com selled to subsist solely on a diet of barnacles, and when they are it is generally after they have been ship wrecked on some desert island, instead of in the midst of a wealthy Christian community. And yet that is what a man has been doing for several weeks. He has often been seen climbing over the half-rotten piles in the vicinity of the Mail dock at low tide and scraping off the mollusks, but nobody pai any attention to him until the other day he sat on a stringer and began to make a meal out of his gift from the

"Do you like those things?" asked a bystander, "and don't you know they are poison?" "They haven't poisoned me," answered the man, 'and I don't eat them because I like them, but because I have nothing else and don't know when I will have.' His story was only another chapter of the terrible experiences of the unemployed during the winter. He was an unmarried man, and had wandered around the streets of San Francisco without food until he nearly dropped from exhaustion before he thought of eating the barnacles.

That was over three weeks ago, and in the meantime he has eaten nothing else. He was perfectly willing to talk about himself as he greedily devoured the tiny, raw bivalves. "Pretty tough food, ain't they?" asked the man who was watching him. "You bet they are." he replied, throwing a handfu of shells into the bay, "but I would rather eat them all the rest of my life than beg."-San Francisco Call.

London has about one hundred and seventy-eight rainy days in a year.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROAD SOLO.

Wheeler H. Peckham, for a Syndicate, Bid it in for \$1,000,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C .- In pursuance of the decree of the United States Court made last December, the South Carolina Railroad was sold at public anction at 11 o'clock Friday. A large number of prominent financiers attended the sale. But little excitement attended the bidding. The road was sold to Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, who represented a syndicate of first who represented a syndicate of first mortgage bondholders, for \$1,000,000. This amounts to the first mortgage bondholders taking the road for their bonds and paying \$1,000,000 with which to discharge prior liens and outstanding indebtedness. The price paid virtually amounts to something less than \$7,000,000.

The Louisville & Nashville system, which owns about \$900,000 worth of second mortgage bonds, was represented at the sale by J. B. Probst, but he took no part in the bidding. There are rumors to the effect that there is an understanding besween the first mortgage bondholders and the Louis-ville & Nashville people by which the latter may ultimately control the

Mr. Peckham deposited a check for \$100,000 with Receiver Chamberlain and the remainder of the purchase money will be paid within 20 days.

Hosiery Mill at Valdese, With John Meier in (Morganton, N. C., Herald.)

John Meier, a Swiss gentleman, who both Meier, a Swiss gentleman, who has been for the past two years superintendent of the Oats Hosiery Mills in Charlotte, has given up his position and is coming to Valdese to eltablish a hosiery mill of his own. The colony has turned over to Mr. Meier the large two-story frame building designed for a barn, and this will be at once remodeled and re-arranged for the hosiery mill. Mr. Meier has already contracted for his machinery, and Dr. Prochet, on behalf of the colonists, has losed a contract with him by the terms of which in consideration of the cession of certain lands, Mr. Meier agrees to employ only Waldenses in his mill for at least five years, The work of remodeling the building has begun. Mr. Meier will come to Valdese in about two weeks to make his home. He will become a member of the colony, his faith and language being identical with the Waldenses, whose valleys

join those of his native land.

Caerpailty Without Care. Apropos of the prevailing inability of trainmen on our elevated and other railroads to call out the names of stations with distinctness, a gentleman who has lived for several years in Wales says that there is at least one station in that country which the rail way guards are bound to pronounce carefully. It is Caerphilly. - New York Tribune.

Great Burning in Buffalo. BUFFALO, N. Y .- An electric light wire caused the loss of \$1,200,000 in flames. The American Glucose Works, the largest of the kind in the country, public fish market and Holmes' lumber yard were all consumed. Six men

were burned to death.

The Kaiser in Vienna VIENNA .- Emperor William, of Germany, arrived here and was met at the station by Emperior Francis Joseph

and his brilliant staff.

of pneumonia.

Death of David Dudley Field. New York .- David Dudley Field died suddenly at 3:30 Friday morning

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate. 73D DAY.—The Senate discussed the Bering 73D DAY.—The Senate discussed the Bering Sea award and England's attitute thereon. 74TM DAY.—Mr. Hill made an attack on the income feature of the Tariff bill.—Mr. Walsh was sworn in as Senator from Georgia. 75TM DAY.—Mr. Lodge spoke on the Tariff bill.—Walcott's resolution to coin Mexican silver dollars was passed.—Mr. Cockrell reported the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill. The principal amendments provide appropriations for United States courty, \$6000 is appropriated for Mrs. Sarah B. Coiquitt, widow of Senator Colquitt, being one-year's salary.
76TM DAY.—Mr. Hale delivered a long, speech in opposition to the Wilson-Voorhees

speech in opposition to the Wilson-Voor

77rm Day.—The day was consumed by Mr.
Peffer, who continued his speech on the
Wilson bill. 78TH DAY. -After some routine morning business the Senate resumed the considera-tion of the Further Urgent Deficiency bill. Mr. Hill proposed to count pairs to make a quorum. The matter went over.—When the Tariff bill was taken up Mr. Peffer continued his speech on the subject, the fourth installment. He was followed by Mr. Mit-

The House. 95TH DAY.,—Absenteeism on the part of Democrats and Republican fillbustering re-sulted in the waste of another day. Mr. | Springer moved to discharge the warrant sulted in the waste of another day. Mr. Springer moved to discharge the warrant issued two weeks ago for the arrest of absentees. The Republicans, led by Mr. Reed, declined to vote, and, as the Democrats failed to muster a quorum, after a few roll-calls the House adjourned.

96TH DAY.—It was District of Columbia day and a business of general interest was

lay and no business of general interest was ransacted.

97TH DAL.—The House devoted the entire day to the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The attempt to insert in the bill an amendment designed to prevent the Bureau of En-

ment designed to prevent the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from manufasturing postage stamps under the contract recently awarded to it by the Postoffice Department was defeated.

98Th DAY.—Mr. Sperry introduced a bill to stability Present of Presents Parks. establish a Bureau of Interstate Banks.— The House got into a deadlock over a technical Parliamentary question and no business

was transacted. was transacted.

99TE DAY.—A resolution introduced by the Committee on Rules, at the beginning of the session, to fine members \$10 for failing to yote on the call of the year and nays, and for absence without leave, precipitated a season of filibustering, which continued until 6.30 p. m., when adjournment was taken. Before adjourning a resolution was adopted revokng leaves of absence and directing the Ser-ceant-at-Arms to telegraph absent members

ing leaves agent at the required, that their presence is required, 100 m Day. The House was in session only an hour, adjourning on account of the caucus, no quorum and no business.