

COLUMBUS SCORCHED.

A WHOLE BLOCK WIPED OUT BY FLAMES.

Managed for Murder, Yet Living—The Deadly Crossing—Nelle Horse-whipped the Man Who Insulted Her—Only a "Harmless" Insect—A Kentucky Killing.

Congressional.

The proceedings in the Senate the 26th were dominated by the report of the committee from the Finance Committee, reported back with a substitute, the joint resolution to provide for an international bimetallic agreement...

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

—Fire broke out in J. N. Godman's shoe factory in the Metropolitan Opera House block, Columbus, Ohio, and because of the delay in sending in the alarm the handsome and costly brick block was enveloped in flames...

—Rufe Moore (colored) was hanged at Trenton, Ga., in May last for murder. The shaking up he received in the ride in his coffin over rough roads revived him, and he probably reached half a million dollars...

—Miss Augusta Foster, a member of W. C. C. Co., the theatrical company, who broke her leg on a defective sidewalk at Minneapolis, Minn., recently, has sued the city for damages.

—At San Francisco the Western Sugar Refining Company advanced its rates one-eighth of a cent a pound on all grades in large lots.

—Case's will was filed for probate at Racine, Wis., last of his estate, valued at \$1,100,000. Most of his widow and children.

—De Wolfe, a farmer, and a companion named Fisher, while driving in a sleigh on the crossing at Newark, Wayne County, on the New York Central Railroad, were struck by a freight train...

—At Lawrence, Kan., Gil Monroe received a horse-riding at the hands of Miss Nellie Bourngresser, Monroe sent a very insulting note to Miss Bourngresser, resulting her to meet him at a certain place...

—The particulars of the killing of John Deazam by John Nensley, near Somerset, Ky., have just come to hand. Nensley and some friends were passing along Goose Creek when a shot was fired at them from the opposite side of the creek...

—Dr. J. L. Bauer, a member of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, was expelled for violating medical ethics.

—Judge Simonson of Harborside has filed an opinion declining to dissolve the Dauntless Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, but in requiring it hereafter to conduct its business on a purely mutual plan and on a cash basis.

—M. F. Puryear, the white man who was leader of the negro rioters in the troubles at Danvers, Ark., has been sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary, Charles Nichol, one of the desperadoes, received a sentence of ten years.

—A man named Moorehead from Kansas City, en route to Oklahoma with a carload of goods, was killed in a wreck at Clements, Kan., caused by the accident of the car through Santa Fe freight train running into the rear of the first train.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

At St. Louis, at the Coroner's inquest upon the body of Clark Glasgow, who killed himself, it was learned that Glasgow had been drinking absinthe for several days and smoking cigarettes. When the colored servant entered the room where Glasgow shot himself he found a pistol on his breast...

At Nevada, Mo., the trial of Thomas S. Hutton, charged with murder in the first degree, was concluded. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Hutton shot and killed C. Deffenbaugh in that city on Sept. 27 last. Deffenbaugh had pursued Hutton's wife with his attentions in such a way as to compromise her good name.

A Rock Island passenger train was wrecked at Blue Island, Ill., and four people seriously hurt. The Atlantic express on the New York Central ran into a freight train between Yonkers and Glenwood. Nobody was hurt.

Louis Lausser, who was stabbed at Lenoxdale, Mass., by Charles Edwards, colored, died. He lived fifty hours after the small blade of a knife had pierced his heart.

A boy was fatally injured in a school near Lima, Ohio, while assisting the teacher to punish four boys.

Michael Morlarity has been found guilty of the murder of Officer Schlinger at Chicago and sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

Four railroad men were killed in a collision on the Atlantic and Pacific at Blue Water, N. M.

In the United States Supreme Court the cases of Fielden and Schwab, the Chicago anarchists, came up for argument.

At New York the wall of the reformatory for colored men at Des Moines, Iowa, fell, severely injuring seven of the employees.

Phillip Litzberger, said to be a nephew of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, and who has been wanted for some time for burglary, is under arrest in Montreal, Canada.

At Danville, Va., Jim Lyles and Margaret Lashley, colored, were hanged for the murder of George Lashley, the woman's husband, in October, 1899. Lyles confessed his crime, and declared that he alone was responsible for the murder.

At St. Louis, the woman who killed her husband, professing innocence, and died declaring that she had no hand in the murder of her husband, Lucius Dotson was hanged in the Jefferson County (Ga.) Jail for the murder of Jeff Coates in Savannah, Ga., in September, 1898. The murderer and his victim were both colored.

A mob of 250 men from Barton County, Missouri, went to the Nevada Jail, and took Hepler, the murderer of Mrs. Goodly and her little son. The mob started out with the avowed purpose of burning Hepler at the stake, but afterward hanged him in the county house.

M. B. Puryear, the white man who led the negro rioters in the late troubles at Linwood, Ark., has been sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Charles Nichol, one of the desperadoes, also received a sentence of ten years.

Will Nensley, a member of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Barrett, an aged couple who were murdered several weeks ago at Creswell, Ga., has been arrested as an accomplice in the crime. Two negroes have also been arrested on suspicion.

Caroline Ship was hanged at Dallas, N. C., in 1898.

P. F. McPhy, of Omaha, shot a burglar who entered her house.

August W. Meyer was murdered and robbed in his office at Savannah, Ga. Monday the murderers, five negroes, were arrested.

Herman Thiele, a clerk in the United States Excelsior Manufacturing Marine Association came to a close at Cleveland after three days' hard work.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

In hunting his runaway wife, who eloped with a worthless gambler. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Washington, of general debility, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Justice Bradley had been ill for several months from general break down.

Conductor James Van Nostrand, on the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad, went suddenly insane from the effects of the grip. The symptoms were noticed in his general abuse of passengers. He was with difficulty restrained from jumping from the train, which was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Deaths: Ex-Congressman W. E. Robinson, at Brooklyn; ex-Governor John Hall, at Frederika, Del.; Joseph T. Benton, at Memphis; Evan Evans, at Burlington, Iowa; William Foss, of Springfield, Ohio, died, aged 78 years. He was prominently identified with the development of 4,000 acres of wild land in Champaign County, Illinois.

GOVERNOR BOLES OF IOWA, was inaugurated for second term at Des Moines. Congressman Miller of Texas, has resigned his chairmanship appointments in a letter to Speaker Crisp.

Charles H. Gibson was elected United States Senator in joint convention of the General Assembly of Maryland, to fill the unexpired term of about five years in place of the late W. K. Calver.

Gov. Glover has appointed Dr. W. T. Jenkins health officer for New York.

Chicago has been chosen as the city in which the Democratic National Convention will be held, and June 21 is the date.

POLITICAL.

A dispatch to London from Rome says it is again reported that a friendly arrangement of the matters at issue between Italy and the United States is near at hand.

The London Chronicle's correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs Li Hung has received news that the imperial troops witnessed the recent massacre at the Belgian missions without making an effort to check the mob. Li Hung doubts the truth of this report, as it lacks official confirmation, but elsewhere it is stated that the story is true.

Revolution is spreading in the north. The Mongolian rebels are advancing southward. A conflict with the imperial forces is imminent. Excitement is increasing in the neighborhood of Pekin.

At Paris, M. Leclerc, a Republican, who boxed the ears of M. Castelin, a Boulangist, during the scuffle in the Chamber of Deputies, was instantly challenged. The fight came off with swords. M. Leclerc was wounded in the arm. M. Castelin was not hurt.

A dramatic tragedy occurred at Nottingham, England. Mrs. M. J. Castings became demented. She took her two children, one after the other, in her arms and kissed them tenderly, and then with a hammer beat in their skulls, killing them both. She then threw their bodies out her window and expired.

French troops in the Sudan had an engagement with the tribe of Samory, in which the natives were defeated with a loss of several hundred killed. The French loss was six killed and thirty wounded.

Thirty persons were killed or injured by the fall of a roof during services at Sobotski, Russia.

At Diep-palle, in the Department of Seine-Inferieure, France, a section of rock 150 yards long fell from the top of a precipice upon some houses below. Two women were crushed to death and eighteen other persons were injured.

A weak tone prevailed in the grain market at London, England, English wheat recording a further decline of sixpence. Foreign wheat is also lower. A slightly improved demand for flour is noted.

An attack of the grip prevented Prince Henry of Prussia from being present at the reception of the new King and Queen of Wurtemberg. The absence of Prince Henry caused some comment and brought out the fact of his illness, which had not been made public. It was also a cause of some disappointment among the King and Queen, in view of the strained feeling in Bavaria to show that Prussian royalty had the best feeling toward Wurtemberg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No apology has as yet been received at Washington from Chili. It is intimated that Chili demands Mr. Egan's recall. The situation has assumed an acute phase.

GAVE IT TO CHICAGO.

In Spite of Protests from the Garden City, the National Democratic Committee, After Balloting for Other Places, Selects the Western Metropolis.

June 21st Dates. The next Democratic National Convention will be held at Chicago on June 21. The date was fixed at an executive session of the Democratic National Committee in Washington, and after fourteen ballots the same committee selected the place. Eight cities had put in their claims as candidates for the honor, and two cities not candidates were voted for, one of the latter carrying off the prize.

When the committee went into executive session and began balloting, much to the surprise of everybody Kansas City was the first balloted with 13 votes. Milwaukee and San Francisco had 10 apiece; St. Paul got 7; New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3; Indianapolis and Detroit, 2 each; and Chicago, although not a candidate, received 1 Kansas City lost one on the second ballot and Milwaukee gained two, their votes standing respectively 12 and 10. St. Paul's vote remained unchanged, and so did San Francisco's. Cincinnati dropped to only one, and Chicago gained one. Indianapolis got three instead of two, New York was reduced to four and Detroit held her own with two. On the third ballot several complimentary votes went to San Francisco, running that city's support up to fifteen. Chicago gained another one, and Kansas City lost seven, being reduced to six. Milwaukee dropped to five, Milwaukee dropped to eight. St. Paul took three place with Chicago, St. Paul got three, Indianapolis two and New York and Detroit only one apiece. The fourth ballot was about as badly scattered. St. Paul shot up to first place with thirteen votes and Milwaukee to third, Indianapolis dropped back to her original two, Detroit received just one and San Francisco went out of the race. On the sixth ballot Detroit was favored with one complimentary vote, or rather the committee continued its experiment on trying the strength of various cities. The Michigan candidate got nineteen votes in place of the modest one it had received on the previous ballot. Milwaukee went back to eight, but held another place, and Chicago went on, taking third place with only six votes. Kansas City got five, New York and Indianapolis three apiece, and Chicago and Cincinnati two each, the latter city losing nine.

The seventh experiment was tried on the seventh ballot, and Des Moines, which had not been announced as a candidate, was given seventeen votes, leading all the others. Milwaukee got back one of the votes she had lost and polled nine, and Kansas City gained two, getting fourteen. Four votes were announced which Chicago and New York, two to Cincinnati, and one apiece to Indianapolis and Detroit. More experiments were tried on the eighth ballot, and the ballot votes that had complicated Des Moines' success were dropped. Only Iowa city for Indianapolis. The latter's vote was suddenly increased from one to twenty-two. The Indiana shouters in the lobby outside nearly went wild over the sudden prospects of success. Milwaukee's vote was unchanged, still holding City and St. Paul got five apiece, New York and Chicago had three each, as before, and Cincinnati and Detroit brought up the rear with one apiece.

On the ninth ballot Milwaukee got a boost. Its vote was increased to twenty, its highest previous vote. It had been twenty. New York took a sport to ten, Kansas City and St. Paul receiving six apiece; Chicago got four and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Detroit one apiece. On the tenth ballot Milwaukee tied again with eight votes, and Chicago pushed up to second place, receiving thirteen votes. St. Paul got eight and Kansas City seven. Cincinnati dropped out of the fight and Indianapolis, New York and Detroit received one apiece. Indianapolis dropped out of the race. Indianapolis dropped out of the race. Indianapolis dropped out of the race.

On the eleventh ballot, St. Paul got only six and Kansas City three; New York and Detroit held their one apiece and the fight was between Milwaukee and Chicago. The Cream City folk pretty sure of the prize when its vote was announced as twenty-two, lacking only four of enough. But Chicago gained one more, scoring fourteen.

The twelfth showed an increase of three for Chicago, her vote reaching twenty-five. Milwaukee still led with twenty. St. Paul still clung to her six, and Indianapolis, New York, and Detroit to their one apiece. Kansas City received three. The thirteenth ballot was about the same, Milwaukee gaining one vote, her support deserting still. Chicago crowded her close with seventeen. Kansas City gained one from St. Paul, and New York dropped out of the race.

The content was ended on the fourteenth ballot, when Chicago led with twenty-seven, one more than was necessary, and Milwaukee lost three, scoring only eighteen. Kansas City got two and St. Paul two. The fight was over, and the city of Chicago had been awarded the convention.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The special report on the New York Life Insurance Company was made public, showing that the institution is solvent, beyond all question. The surplus of available assets exceeding liabilities is \$1,000,000, declared to be \$98,136.35 accrued upon its general account and \$5,670,538.59 upon its contingent accumulation. The findings of the department are severely against the executive officers. The management of the agency department is condemned as being inefficient and unprofitable. The various bad investments made by the company are discussed at length, with results unfavorable to the managers.

Reports from Utica, N. Y., state that judgments aggregating \$72,750 have been obtained against the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of which Theodore W. Dwight, of New York, was president for several years.

Creditors of Richardson's Bank, Lake Geneva, ascertained that the liabilities of the defunct concern are \$105,000, and assets only \$45,000, of which \$20,000 is worthless paper.

Business failures number 328, compared with 330 the previous week and 411 in the corresponding week of 1897.

The Bank Examiner of Minnesota recommended that the affairs of the American Building and Loan Association be wound up.

An execution was issued on a judgment note for \$24,088 by Arlo Pardee against Larkins Allison, an iron manufacturer, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Cabinet Company filed chattel mortgages aggregating \$14,000.

The second meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Excelsior Manufacturing Marine Association came to a close at Cleveland after three days' hard work.

Thousands of cattle are slowly starving to death in the hills of Southern Idaho.

The details of a new process for making fuel gas from coal at a cost of not exceeding \$100 per ton, have been made public. In view of the strained feeling in Bavaria to show that Prussian royalty had the best feeling toward Wurtemberg.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like CHICAGO, WHEAT, RICE, etc.

GAVE IT TO CHICAGO.

In Spite of Protests from the Garden City, the National Democratic Committee, After Balloting for Other Places, Selects the Western Metropolis.

June 21st Dates. The next Democratic National Convention will be held at Chicago on June 21. The date was fixed at an executive session of the Democratic National Committee in Washington, and after fourteen ballots the same committee selected the place. Eight cities had put in their claims as candidates for the honor, and two cities not candidates were voted for, one of the latter carrying off the prize.

When the committee went into executive session and began balloting, much to the surprise of everybody Kansas City was the first balloted with 13 votes. Milwaukee and San Francisco had 10 apiece; St. Paul got 7; New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3; Indianapolis and Detroit, 2 each; and Chicago, although not a candidate, received 1 Kansas City lost one on the second ballot and Milwaukee gained two, their votes standing respectively 12 and 10. St. Paul's vote remained unchanged, and so did San Francisco's. Cincinnati dropped to only one, and Chicago gained one. Indianapolis got three instead of two, New York was reduced to four and Detroit held her own with two. On the third ballot several complimentary votes went to San Francisco, running that city's support up to fifteen. Chicago gained another one, and Kansas City lost seven, being reduced to six. Milwaukee dropped to five, Milwaukee dropped to eight. St. Paul took three place with Chicago, St. Paul got three, Indianapolis two and New York and Detroit only one apiece. The fourth ballot was about as badly scattered. St. Paul shot up to first place with thirteen votes and Milwaukee to third, Indianapolis dropped back to her original two, Detroit received just one and San Francisco went out of the race. On the sixth ballot Detroit was favored with one complimentary vote, or rather the committee continued its experiment on trying the strength of various cities. The Michigan candidate got nineteen votes in place of the modest one it had received on the previous ballot. Milwaukee went back to eight, but held another place, and Chicago went on, taking third place with only six votes. Kansas City got five, New York and Indianapolis three apiece, and Chicago and Cincinnati two each, the latter city losing nine.

The seventh experiment was tried on the seventh ballot, and Des Moines, which had not been announced as a candidate, was given seventeen votes, leading all the others. Milwaukee got back one of the votes she had lost and polled nine, and Kansas City gained two, getting fourteen. Four votes were announced which Chicago and New York, two to Cincinnati, and one apiece to Indianapolis and Detroit. More experiments were tried on the eighth ballot, and the ballot votes that had complicated Des Moines' success were dropped. Only Iowa city for Indianapolis. The latter's vote was suddenly increased from one to twenty-two. The Indiana shouters in the lobby outside nearly went wild over the sudden prospects of success. Milwaukee's vote was unchanged, still holding City and St. Paul got five apiece, New York and Chicago had three each, as before, and Cincinnati and Detroit brought up the rear with one apiece.

On the ninth ballot Milwaukee got a boost. Its vote was increased to twenty, its highest previous vote. It had been twenty. New York took a sport to ten, Kansas City and St. Paul receiving six apiece; Chicago got four and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Detroit one apiece. On the tenth ballot Milwaukee tied again with eight votes, and Chicago pushed up to second place, receiving thirteen votes. St. Paul got eight and Kansas City seven. Cincinnati dropped out of the fight and Indianapolis, New York and Detroit received one apiece. Indianapolis dropped out of the race. Indianapolis dropped out of the race.

On the eleventh ballot, St. Paul got only six and Kansas City three; New York and Detroit held their one apiece and the fight was between Milwaukee and Chicago. The Cream City folk pretty sure of the prize when its vote was announced as twenty-two, lacking only four of enough. But Chicago gained one more, scoring fourteen.

The twelfth showed an increase of three for Chicago, her vote reaching twenty-five. Milwaukee still led with twenty. St. Paul still clung to her six, and Indianapolis, New York, and Detroit to their one apiece. Kansas City received three. The thirteenth ballot was about the same, Milwaukee gaining one vote, her support deserting still. Chicago crowded her close with seventeen. Kansas City gained one from St. Paul, and New York dropped out of the race.

The content was ended on the fourteenth ballot, when Chicago led with twenty-seven, one more than was necessary, and Milwaukee lost three, scoring only eighteen. Kansas City got two and St. Paul two. The fight was over, and the city of Chicago had been awarded the convention.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The special report on the New York Life Insurance Company was made public, showing that the institution is solvent, beyond all question. The surplus of available assets exceeding liabilities is \$1,000,000, declared to be \$98,136.35 accrued upon its general account and \$5,670,538.59 upon its contingent accumulation. The findings of the department are severely against the executive officers. The management of the agency department is condemned as being inefficient and unprofitable. The various bad investments made by the company are discussed at length, with results unfavorable to the managers.

Reports from Utica, N. Y., state that judgments aggregating \$72,750 have been obtained against the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of which Theodore W. Dwight, of New York, was president for several years.

Creditors of Richardson's Bank, Lake Geneva, ascertained that the liabilities of the defunct concern are \$105,000, and assets only \$45,000, of which \$20,000 is worthless paper.

Business failures number 328, compared with 330 the previous week and 411 in the corresponding week of 1897.

The Bank Examiner of Minnesota recommended that the affairs of the American Building and Loan Association be wound up.

An execution was issued on a judgment note for \$24,088 by Arlo Pardee against Larkins Allison, an iron manufacturer, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Cabinet Company filed chattel mortgages aggregating \$14,000.

The second meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Excelsior Manufacturing Marine Association came to a close at Cleveland after three days' hard work.

Thousands of cattle are slowly starving to death in the hills of Southern Idaho.

The details of a new process for making fuel gas from coal at a cost of not exceeding \$100 per ton, have been made public. In view of the strained feeling in Bavaria to show that Prussian royalty had the best feeling toward Wurtemberg.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like CHICAGO, WHEAT, RICE, etc.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

At the National Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House. When the Senate met on the 26th, only one of the two rejected Mississippi matters. Mr. Wallbank, in his seat, and he received congratulations from his fellow Senators from both parties. Mr. George entered the chamber and took his seat while the business of the morning hour was in progress, and was warmly congratulated. The following bills were passed: For public buildings at Grand Haven, Mich., \$50,000; Deadwood, S. D., \$200,000; Stillwater, Minn., \$100,000; Salem, Oregon, \$100,000; and for the relief of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, a resolution of the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all goods imported into the United States from the Dominican Republic and from Porto Rico, dutiable or free. Also a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for the past ten years prior to the passage of the McKinley act. The following bills were introduced: For a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the 21st, Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Stanford, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the duties levied on the various articles of merchandise sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The discussion was not concluded, and the bill was postponed until the 23rd, to be called up in the future. Mr. Cockrell reported the bill for the relief of the failure of the estate of the late John A. McInnes, and drawing no interest for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.