THE OREGON SCOUT.

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FIGURING ON THE U. S. SENATE.

Will There be a Tie in the Upper House of Congress?

Washington special: The Star this evening figures out a probable tie in the senate after the 3d of next March. It says that on March 3 the terms of sixteen republican and nine democratic senators will expire. Of the sixteen republicans who will retire twelve will certainly be succeeded by men of the same party. Messrs. Sherman, Aldrich and Edmunds have been re-elected and the legislatures of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are republicans. The democrats lose one of the nine whose terms expire—Fair of Nevada—and are secure of the remainder, so that if the legislatures of California, Indiana and New Jersey prove to be democratic the result of the change in the senate after March 3 will be a net loss of three to the republicans, a democrat having been chosen to succeed Mahone from Virginia. The present senate stands forty-four republicans, thirty-four democrats and "Readjuster" Riddleberger, but Senator Van Wyck comes back from Nebraska as a people's representative. He made his fight before the whole people and won on the issue of opposition to corporations. During his present term he has not hesitated on occasions to antagonize his party, and under the conditions of his re-election he may be more independent still. Leaving Van Wyck and Riddleberger out of the count the next senate will stand, provided the democrats secure the three doubtful states mentioned, thirty-seven republicans, thirty-seven democrats. Thus Messrs. Van Wyck and Riddleberger would hold the balance of power. In connection with this probable situation it is a fact worth mentioning that both Van Wyck and Riddleberger have given evidence of a kindly feeling for the administration. In the event of any conflict between the executive and the senate the two votes from Nebraska and Virginia would determine the issue. Van Wyck and Riddleberger would have it in their power, by co-operation with the democrats, to organize the senate; or should Van Wyck vote with the republicans and Riddleberger with the democrats on the question of organization, there would be a tie, and there is no vice-president to throw the deciding vote.

A PRISON SENSATION.

The Physician in Charge Mixed Up With Crooked Transactions.

Jackson (Mich.) dispatch: The board of state prison inspectors this evening suspended Dr. W. H. Palmer, the prison physician, until an investigation of the charges preferred against him in connection with his office. The action of the board created the liveliest sensation, and although the inspectors refused to divulge the nature of the charges made against Palmer, they were easily obtained from a reliable source and added to the excitement. Among the things the doctor is accused of is using his position to secure the release of convicts. During the last six months a number of convicts have been pardoned out on the statement that they had incurable disease and would soon die. The number was so large that it created comment, yet all may be straight cases. There have been also several singular escapes from prison. Convicts have been found armed and provided with money, and one case has been unearthed where a convict has succeeded in flooding the community with counterfeit coins made by himself, the bogus coin having been conveyed out of the prison by some means. A set of dies and a lot of metal were found secreted in his cell. These scandals have attracted state attention, and Dr. Palmer's suspension to-day naturally causes his name to be connected with them in current report. Last Saturday Samuel Payton, a convict and grandson of Commodore Perry, was discharged on the expiration of his sentence. Payton had served as Palmer's clerk. He went before the board and charged Palmer with receiving compensation for getting convicts into the hospital on the score of sickness, where they did not have to work, and were provided with luxuries as invalids. Warden Hatch is censured by popular opinion for the laxity said to exist in the prison management. He is the same warden who last spring had a professional opera company perform light operas in the prison for the amusement of the convicts. Palmer has been refused admission to the prison, but denies all.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Advices from Braila, Roumania, says that feverish preparations for war are being made in southern Russia. A number of ironclads are expected at Sebastopol, several transports are riding at anchor in the harbor of Odessa and torpedo boats are leaving Sebastopol for Varna

The Ruler of China.

The present emperor of China, whose reign over the flowery land is only now about to begin, was called to the government of that country under highly unusual circumstances. The Emperor Tung-Che having died without issue the succession to the Chinese throne passed out of the direct line, and a cousin of the deceased monarch, scarcely 4 years old, was chosen in his place under the title of Kwang-seu, or "Succession of Glory."

Kwang-seu will take over the reigns of government at the beginning of the Chinese new year, near at hand. The act of formal assumption will be preceded by the sacrifice of the winter solstice, which is performed before sunrise on the morning of the 21st of December at the altar of heaven. The emperor kneels in front of the taidet of the shang-tis (heaven), in which position he is regarded as being in the center of the universe. In his prayer he acknowledges that he is inferior to heaven and to heaven alone. A bullock is then offered as a sacrifice.

The ascent of the throne and the marriage of the emperor take place in the following year. It is with these ceremonies that the official life of Kwang-seu really begins. To say that it is a life made up of a continual round of ceremonial observances is to describe its confinement but inadequately. The emperor's hours, even his minutes, have all special duties appointed to them, from his earliest childhood down to the moment of his death. Kwang-seu proposes and his board of rites disposes, and so a monarch who claims to be lord of the universe and only inferior to heaven may very well be the most miserable monarch alive.—*New York Herald*

What Europe's Standing Armies Cost.

The standing armies of Europe consist of 12,500,000 men. Their cost is over £165,000,000. The national debts of Europe have mostly been caused by war; the interest on these is consequently a war expense, and it amounts to £203,000,000 per annum. These soldiers would, if they were employed at any useful work, earn at least £108,000,000. So that we, in Christian Europe, are spending every year the monstrous sum of £271,000,000 of money in keeping—in time of peace—12,500,000 soldiers in idleness.—*Regions Beyond.*

A storm in Edinburgh overthrew the gable of a new building, by which three workmen were killed and five injured.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

The news reaches us of an outrage perpetrated on the person of T. D. Cobbey, at Wymore, last night, which threw the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of Wymore into a state of commotion and indignation against Mr. Cobbey's assailant. Sometime between the hours of two and three o'clock this morning, Mr. Cobbey was aroused from his sleep by a knock at his door. He arose and reaching the door, a voice from without informed him that he had been sent from Beatrice with a bundle which he was requested to deliver to Mr. Cobbey.

Suspecting nothing, Mr. Cobbey answered the summons by opening the door, but instead of receiving a bundle, he heard a "wish," as of rushing water, and the next moment was aware that he was the victim of a foul conspiracy, and trickling down the the right side of his head back of his ear, coursed the vile stuff with which the assailant had hoped he would be disfigured for life. It so happened that the position in which Mr. Cobbey was standing at the moment allowed the top of his head instead of his face to receive the contents of the syringe or whatever was used to throw it at him.

As soon as possible after the onslaught the door was closed and Mrs. Cobby answered her husband's call. Prompt action in the way of supplying oils to counteract the acid rendered Mr. Cobbey comparatively free from pain and saved him from a fearful disfiguration.

The liquid used was a powerful acid of some kind—perhaps a vitrol. There was a great amount of it and was sent with such force that the wall on the opposite side of the room was spattered, while the carpet the full length of the room was dotted over. So powerful was the acid that the paint and varnish on the door where the stuff struck it, has all come off.

Mr. Cobbey was not able to pursue his assailant and as he had no chance to get a view of him, there is very little prospect of being able to apprehend the villain.

No explanation can be given for the assault. Mr. Cobbey had not been warned and knew of no enemies that would resort to such low-down work to wreak vengeance upon him.

The person that will do such a thing is the meanest of the mean. To assault a man in the dark is the basest kind of treachery and there is scarcely a known punishment fit for the crime, and it is to be hoped a speedy bringing of the culprit to justice will be accomplished.—[Beatrice Express.

THE OUTPUT OF THE MINT.

Report of the Director of Uncle Sam's Money-Making Establishment.

Washington special: The report of Dr. Kimball, director of the mint for the year ended June 30, was made public to-day. While the mints do more work than during the previous year, the expenses were less by $197,000. The gold deposits during the year aggregated $49,606,534, of which $32,456,493 was of domestic production. The silver deposited and purchased was $37,917,026, of which $32,454,644 was of domestic production. The coinage of gold aggregated $33,077,380; silver, 30,022,347. The seignorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1886, amounted to $31,102,303. At the date of the passage of the coinage act of 1878, the London price of silver was 55 pence, and the intrinsic value of the silver dollar 93½ cents. At no time since has the price been so high, and last year the decline was rapid, falling to the lowest price ever known. At the lowest price the silver dollar was worth 71½ cents. The director estimates the coin circulation in the United States July 1, 1886, at $548,320,031 gold and $308,784,223 silver. The production of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1885 is estimated at $101,280,000 gold, and at coinage value nearly $125,000,000 in silver. The production of silver steadily increases. The United States holds rank as the principal producer of precious metals, its production being about two-fifths of that of the world. The coinage of the world for the calendar year 1885 was $95,000,000 in gold and $97,000,000 silver. The director estimates that about 30 per cent of the consumption of gold in coinage and 10 per cent of the silver consisted of all coins and material resmelted. The consumption of gold in the arts in the United States is estimated at about $35,000 per annum. The report embraces a collection of reports by foreign representatives on the production, consumption and movement of the precious metals in the principal countries, and the standard of values, coinage, accumulated stocks, etc. Accompanying tables show the rate of silver to gold yearly since 1687, the price of silver since 1733, the domestic production of gold and silver since the establishment of the mint, the annual production of precious metals in the world since 1493 and the coinage of the principal nations.

CONSIDERING AN EXPOSITION.

At a meeting of the exposition executive committee to-night it was ordered that a convention of the board of promotion, including the members from various states and territories, be called to meet in Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7, for the purpose of deliberating upon a plan and presenting the same to congress. The board includes the governors of the forty-six states and territories, the mayors of all cities containing a population of 25,000 and upwards, the presidents and secretaries of state agricultural societies and granges and the vice-regents of the Mt. Vernon association of the union. The programme to be considered at said convention is as follows: First—A constitutional centennial celebrational at the national capital, March 4, 1889, by the sixteen American republics in honor of the parent republic—the United States. Second—A world exposition at the national capital from May 1 to the end of October, 1892, in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Third—A permanent exposition at Washington of the antiquities, histories, arts and industries of the three Americas, to be the outgrowth of the world's exposition of 1892, and to remain under government control on a plan somewhat similar to the national museum.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the condition of 2,852 national banks at the close of business Thursday, Oct. 7, made public to-day, shows reserves of $2,513,844,751, bonds and drafts, $144,366,714; discounted states bonds to secure circulation, $258,498,950; stocks, bonds and mortgages, exclusive of United States bonds, $81,827,766; due from reserve agents, $140,767,579; due from other national banks, $8,526,615; exchanged for clearing house, $95,536,941; gold and silver coin and treasury certificates, $156,387,696; legal tender notes, $62,812,322; liabilities, $2,573,844,751; capital stock paid in, $548,240,230; surplus fund, $157,249,190; other undivided profits, $56,503,492; national bank notes outstanding, $228,677,610; individual deposits, $1,172,968,308; due to other national banks, $218,395,980; due to state banks and bankers, $90,246,283.

HELPING THE WIDOWS.

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held in New York adjourned after voting $86,000 for distribution among widows and orphans of engineers.

HONORING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

An Occasion Marked by the Presence of Many Distinguished Men.

Boston special: This is the closing and the greatest day of the Harvard celebration, and great and distinguished men from far and near, who owe more or less of their success in life to the instructions they receive in the world-famed college, are gathering at Cambridge to do honor to the occasion. President Cleveland arrived here shortly before 8 o'clock, and was welcomed by the governor and a throng of spectators. In Sanders' theatre, where the literary exercises were to take place, every foot of space was speedily occupied, and thousands were unable to obtain admission. After the address of Dr. Lowell and the reading of Dr. Holmes' poem, which was greatly applauded, the chorus sang a selection. Honorary degrees were then conferred upon a large number of distinguished persons. During the exercises President Cleveland rose and bowed acknowledgment at every reference to his name. After the exercises the company repaired to the banquet hall, where the viands were amply discussed. An hour was passed in speech-making. Judge Charles Devens first delivered an address of introduction, after which President Elliott responded to the toast, "The University." Governor Robinson then spoke to "The Commonwealth." President Cleveland was then introduced and received with great applause. He said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—I find myself to-day in a company to which I am much unused, and when I see the alumni of the oldest college in the land surrounding in their right of sonship, the maternal board, at which I am but an invited guest, the reflection that for me there exists no alma mater gives rise to a feeling of regret, which is kindly tempered, only, by the cordiality of your welcome, and your reassuring kindness. If the fact is recalled that only twelve of my twenty-one predecessors in office had the advantage of a collegiate or university education, proof is presented of the democratic sense of our people, rather than an argument against the supreme value of the best and most liberal education in high positions. There certainly can be no sufficient reason for any space or distance between the walks of the most classical education and the way that leads to political place. Any disinclination on the part of the most learned and cultured of our citizens to mingle in public affairs, and consequent abandonment of political activity to those who have but little regard for the student and scholar in politics, are not favorable conditions in a government such as ours, and if they have existed to a damaging extent very recent events appear to indicate that the education and conservatism of the land are to be hereafter more plainly heard in the expression of the popular will. Surely the splendid destiny which awaits a patriotic effort in behalf of our country will be sooner reached if the best of our thinkers and educated men shall deem it a solemn duty of citizenship to actively and practically engage in political affairs; and if the force and power of their thought and learning shall be willingly or unwillingly acknowledged in party management. If I am to speak as the president of the United States I desire to mention as the most pleasant and characteristic feature of our system of government the nearness of the people to their president and other high officials. A close view that is afforded our citizens of the acts and conduct of those to whom they have intrusted their interests serves as a regulator and check upon temptation and press in office, and is a constant reminder that diligence and faithfulness are the measure of public duty, and such a relation between president and people ought to leave but little room in popular judgment and conscience for unjust and false accusations, and for malicious slander invented for the purpose of undermining the people's trust and confidence in the administration of their government. No public officer should desire to check the utmost freedom of criticism of all official rights, and every right-thinking man must concede that the president of the United States should not be put beyond the protection which American love of fair play and decency accords to every American citizen. This trait of our national character would not encourage, if their extent and tendency were fully appreciated, the silly, mean and cowardly lies that every day are found in the columns of certain newspapers, which violate every instinct of American manliness and with ghoulish glee desecrate every sacred relation of private life. There is nothing in the highest office that the American people can confer, which necessarily makes their president altogether selfish, scheming and untrustworthy. On the contrary, the solemn duties which confront him, tend to a sober sense of responsibility. The trust of the American people and an appreciation of their mission among the nations of the earth, should make him a patriotic man, and the tales of distress which reach him from the humble and lowly, needy and afflicted in every corner of the land, cannot fail to quicken within him every kind impulse and tender sensibility. After all it comes to this: The people of the United States have one and all a sacred mission to perform, and your president, not more surely than every other citizen who loves his country, must assume part of the responsibility of the demonstration to the world of the success of popular government. No man can hide his talent in a napkin and escape the condemnation which his slothfulness deserves, nor evade the stern sentence which his faithlessness invites. Be assured, my friends, that the privileges of this day, full of improvement and the enjoyments of this hour, so full of pleasure and cheerful encouragement, will never be forgotten, and in parting with you now let me express my earnest hope that Harvard's alumni may always honor the venerable institution which has honored them, and that no man who forgets and neglects his duty to American citizenship will find his alma mater here."

At the conclusion of President Cleveland's speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, Judge Devens introduced in turn Secretaries Bayard, Lamar, Whitney and Endicott, who were each greeted with deafening cheers. The president and the cabinet officers then withdrew to attend the Faneuil hall reception. Among the first to greet the president were P. A. Collins, Leopold Morse and John Boyle O'Reilly. The first man in line to pass and shake hands with Mr. Cleveland was Capt. Vinal of Scituate, Mass., who had been waiting for the opportunity to present the president with a cane made from a piece of the hull of the frigate Constitution, which the president received with a cordial acknowledgement.

THE GRANT RELICS.

Washington dispatch: The Grant relics bequeathed by the Vanderbilt estate to the government and contained in fifteen large boxes, were delivered yesterday by Col. Batchelder to the superintendent of the National museum, who will be engaged for several days in completing the inventory before formally receipting for the same. As soon as the relics are properly classified they will be placed in cases, to be manufactured especially for their recepiton, and exhibited to the public.

They say a piece of zinc on the coals will clean a stove-pipe. This is probably cheaper than having it blocked while you wait.—*Twin.*

MAKES ALL HAPPY.

Travel that Conduces to Enjoyment--A Daughter's Ruse.

"C-a-n-t-i——"

"No, you 'can't I' You've been to the theater once this week, and that's enough. I've told you once that you could go no more entreaties."

"But, mamma, I wasn't asking again. I was only 'spelling out' the name of that wonderful bridge over which we crossed the Niagara river on our way east, on the Michigan Central railroad, last June. It's called a canti lever bridge."

"Well, I never! There you are again at your Michigan Central books. Seems to me you'd have them bound in blue and gilded; you read 'em as if they were novels."

"Yes, mamma, I do read them often, I confess. And I confess, also, that I find more pleasure between their covers than I find in more pretentious volumes. They recall so much pleasure—so much that I would delight to experience again—that I really enjoy reading them. And papa's promise that next summer we shall go over the Michigan Central route—his favorite, as he calls it—on our annual trip, adds fresh interest to these practical souvenirs of a good time."

"Did your father say we shall go next year by way of Niagara Falls? Well, I'm glad of that. It beats all how people should care to travel by any other route, when there is so much more to be had for the money on the Michigan Central."

"There isn't anything on this continent that can surpass the Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence river scenery, is there, mother?"

"Not to my liking; and I have been over this great country from end to end, crisscross and every way. That grand spectacle from Falls View, and the scene from the Cantilever bridge are ahead of anything in the way of natural scenery that I can recall. By the way, I notice that all through trains now go to Niagara Falls instead of by the old Welland and Erie route, giving passengers the benefit of that delightful ride along the east side of Niagara river to Buffalo. The scenery along the river is beautiful; it tapers off the grandeur of the Falls itself, so that when the traveler touches the outskirts of Buffalo the roughness of the surroundings of commerce and manufacture do not offer a shocking contrast."

"Why, mamma, I didn't know you were so observing; didn't dream that you so greatly enjoyed the natural scenery on the trip? What do you think of the great four-track road, the New York Central, by which the Michigan Central reaches New York from Buffalo? Isn't it a 'stunner?'"

"You are right, it is a 'stunner,' and the Michigan Central is a stunner from end to end. Its parlor, dining, sleeping and day coaches are new and neat, and the way they go a-spinning over the rails gratifies all desire for speed without causing undue weariness. I wouldn't go east or come west by any other line if I could help it. You see, the road and the ride are away ahead of the others, and the scenery is thrown in gratis."

"Yes, mamma; and I say the scenery is worth the entire fare on the road, and the ride might be said to be gratis."

"Well, my dear, I am glad you are happy over your trip; and I hope you will continue so. Go to the theatre with George if you want to, and I'll wait for your father."

Exit daughter, with "I thought the recollection of that delightful Michigan Central trip would tune her up to the right key! That road is a blessing!"

Travelers on the Michigan Central route are the road's best advertisers. The beauties of its scenery are told in parlor and in drawing room on the return of sight-seers; and business men loudly sound the road's praises for its speed and comforts. Hence the large annual increase in traffic over the Michigan Central—the great through route east and west.—[Evening Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Ever since the Michigan Central railroad was built it has been a favorite with the traveling public, because its roadbed was smooth, its cars elegant, and its service admirable, but since the road built a new bridge across the Niagara river below the falls, and a station, called Falls View, right beside the horse shoe falls, everybody wants to go that way. Many people cannot stop at Niagara Falls, from one train to another, and they never could see enough of the Falls from the old bridge to amount to anything, but now, by the new "Falls Route" of the Michigan Central, they can stand on a high bluff for ten minutes, right above the seething, boiling cauldron, and see more of the Falls in that time than they could to stop over for a day. From "Falls View" station the Michigan Central gives its passengers the most beautiful views to be seen on this earth. There may be more beautiful views on some other earth, but no railroad runs there yet.—[Geo. W. Peck in Peck's Sun.

MORE PACKING HOUSE TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Armour & Co's. beef men went on a strike yesterday in response to an order from D. M. W. Butler, calling them out to join the strikers at Swift's and Morris'. Fifteen hundred responded to the order. The hog men came out, too. The packing house employes all over the country will be called out on the 10th. Packers do not seem anxious about the result, and pork men in particular appear willing to have something occur to advance the price of hog products.

A force of 200 Pinkerton men were sent to the stock yards to guard the packing houses. There is no disturbance. Large crowds are about the yards and a great deal of excited talk is indulged in by the strikers.

On account of the strike of Armour & Co's. men, 200 Pinkerton detectives were sent to the stock yards to guard the packing house and were sworn in as deputies by Sheriff Matson. There has been no disorder yet. D. M. W. Butler says he issued no order calling out the butchers at Armour's, and that the order promulgated was signed with his name and issued without his knowledge. Most of Armour's men who quit in response to the order resumed to-day. The engineers and firemen at Swift's struck yesterday for eight hours. They soon returned to work.

COOL IN THE FACE OF DEATH.

Laredo (Tex.) dispatch: Friday morning in New Laredo, Mex., Pedro Rosendez, the Mexican who assassinated his alleged mistress last Sunday morning in a passenger coach of a Mexican national train, was executed three days after his crime by the legal authorities without the pretense of any hearing or trial of any character. He was led from the jail about six o'clock by a squad of six policemen. He asked them not to blindfold him, but to permit him to smoke a cigarette. This privilege was granted and the doomed man, facing the rifles, deliberately rolled a cigarette, struck a match, took half a dozen whiffs and then raised his right hand as a signal for the officers to proceed with their work. He fell, pierced with four bullets. The death warrant had been telegraphed from Guerro, and was approved by President Diaz by telegraph. The execution took place under a law passed by the federal congress last spring which declared that anyone caught in the act of interfering with a railroad train should be shot to death at once. This is the first execution on the border under the new law.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Black-leg has reappeared among the cattle of Shelby county, Illinois.

President Cleveland requested the authorities of Harvard college to refrain from conferring any degrees upon him.

A crop summary, published in the Farmer's Review, shows that the yield of corn in this country will be smaller this year than last.

Fire in Pittsburg destroyed McConway & Torbley's foundry and the foundry of the Westinghouse machine company. Loss, $80,000.

An ex-confederate officer is authority for the statement that Stonewall Jackson died possessed of the insane idea that he was lop-sided.

If Henry Schmidt is hung in accordance with a verdict in Fayette county, Iowa, his execution will be the first legal one in the state in nearly thirty years.

Arthur Orton, noted as the claimant of the Tichborne estate in England, was arrested in New York for alleged fraudulent practices in securing a pension.

Owen W. Leggett, an English artist in San Jose, Cal., was killed by John Clark, a ranchman, who imagined that Leggett had trifled with the affections of a young woman in whom Clark was interested.

The train in which Mrs. Cleveland went from Washington to New York carried Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of "Jeff" Davis. The ladies knew of each other's presence but made no attempt to become acquainted.

John L. Barton, of the Waco (Tex.) Examiner, sued the Galveston News for $50,000 for libel. The law of the state permits libel suits against a newspaper to be brought in every county in which the publication circulates.

The Iowa state board of medical examiners have been confronted with the question of jurisdiction over Christian science healers, mind cures, etc. Such practitioners have no diplomas nor licenses, and, although given to practice for all ailments, have not been amenable to any established laws governing the practice of medicine. One branch of the general question contemplates the services of a coroner in cases of death of persons subjected to the treatment of mental science healers.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

No Change in its Attitude Because of the Attorney General's Opinion.

Washington dispatch: It is stated on authority that the opinion given by the attorney general, as to the unavailability of called 3 per cents as a basis of national bank circulation, will make no change in the attitude of the treasury department, because this opinion only confirmed the rule heretofore followed. The banks have shown considerable diligence in acting under this rule, and in consequence of it they have withdrawn from deposit and presented for redemption nearly $40,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds since the 12th of August, the date of the first $10,000,000 call, and at the same rate hereafter it is expected that withdrawals will keep pace very fairly with future calls. Against the $40,000,000 3 per cents withdrawn there have been only about $8,000,000 of other bonds deposited, so that the total bonds on deposit to secure national bank circulation have been reduced by about $31,000,000, which contracts the circulation by about $28,000,000. If these proportions are preserved throughout the changes resulting from future calls of 3 per cent bonds, there may be a further contraction of about $58,000,000 by the time all these bonds are withdrawn. It is said at the treasury that this contraction in the volume of the national bank circulation will not be felt in the channels of trade, because national bank notes withdrawn from circulation will be replaced by disbursements from the treasury, and in addition the banks that surrender bonds and reduce their circulation receive money for 10 per cent of the bonds redeemed and 5 per cent of the circulation surrendered, making 14½ per cent upon the face of the bonds. On August 12 the total amount of 3 per cent bonds held by the banks as a basis for circulation was a little more than $103,000,000, so that when these bonds are all paid their payment will put in circulation $14,500,000 more than the amount of currency then outstanding on these bonds. The redemption of national bank notes is a very slow process. The last report of the treasurer showed that he was holding $69,000,000 lawful money for the redemption of outstanding bank circulation, and of course the more rapid the surrender of circulation the larger will be the amount required to be held in the treasury until the people choose to send the notes in and take lawful money instead.

SHAKEN UP AGAIN.

Charleston special: During the earthquake shock which occurred here to-day at 12:26 o'clock all of the public schools were in session. At the most of the white schools the scholars stood the shock pretty well, but at several of the colored schools quite a panic took place. At the Bethel Church colored school, during the rush that was made for the door, three children were thrown down and tramped upon, and a little girl who jumped out the window was seriously injured. In another of the colored schools several more of the scholars were injured by falling plastering. None of the injured, however, were fatally hurt. The disturbance to-day was very severe at Summerville and was sharply felt throughout the state. Late telegraphic advices state that it was felt as far south as Savannah. At Savannah there was considerable excitement, and one or two of the public schools narrowly escaped a panic. In this city no serious damage was reported beyond the cracking a few brick walls and the tumbling down of a few chimneys.

A MADMAN'S BREAK.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 8.—While the Rev. Father Klowter, pastor of St. Philptomania's Catholic church was saying mass this morning an insane Bohemian named Manna Keestratom walked up the aisle, passing through a side door to the pulpit. Father Klowter had not noticed the intrusion and continued the reading of the mass until the intruder walked up behind him and struck him a terrible blow back of the ear.

The priest reeled, and turning partly around staggered from the altar to the steps. Keestratom followed and struck him again knocking him down.

The lunatic then attempted to kick the priest, but a number of male members rushed up and dragged him away.

The assault caused a panic among the women and children and a rush was made for the door. Father Klowter had risen by this time, however, and his appearance in the pulpit restored order.

Keestratom will be sent to an asylum.

The Rev. Klowter was not seriously injured.

MR. HARMON, of Avoca, last week received a severe kick from a horse.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS NOTES.

Great interest is felt by the ladies of Boston in the prospective visit of President Cleveland and his bride to attend the Harvard anniversary.

A railway telegraph operator at Ingraham Station, Pennsylvania, had a call at midnight from a madman dressed in white, armed with a huge knife. Trains were necessarily brought to a standstill while the operator stood on the defensive in the corner of the room for an hour. Some trainmen who came to investigate captured the lunatic.

A loss of $100,000 was sustained at Southampton, Ontario, by the burning of fifty buildings.

Prince De Lynar, whose death at Berlin from heart disease is reported, married a daughter of George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, who survives him with three children.

Dr. John E. Hall, of Green Island, New York, realizing that his days on earth were numbered summoned Miss Georgia Smith to his bedside, and they were married. After executing a will leaving his bride a considerale fortune, he died on the following day.

Marcus Jordan, of Bielefeld, Germany, has just celebrated the one hundred and seventh anniversary of his birth, in good heath and mentally clear.

A fire at Memphis destroyed the Chickasaw cooperage-works, valued at $100,000.

It is reported in the City of Mexico that General Garcia de la Cadena has been shot for high treason.

A London cablegram reports a fall of £2 per ton in the price of tin.

Postal clerks named Gibbs and Flynn, running between Logansport and Keokuk, have been suspended for helpless intoxication on a recent evening, when no mail was delivered by them at any point on the route.

A new railway line from Chicago to St. Louis will be opened next month. The Pekin and Southwestern tracks are to be used to Springfield, a new road thence to Litchfield, and the Bee line southward to St. Louis.

At a cost of $350,000 a fast cruiser is to be built at Philadelphia for the government, capable of firing every two minutes a dynamite shell weighing two hundred pounds.

T. V. Powderly avows himself a protectionist of the most radical type.

MORMON FILIBUSTERERS.

Washington special: The Mormons have commenced a new movement designed to test the constitutionality of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law. Snow, one of the Mormon leaders, has been indicted, convicted and sentenced three times. He has served one sentence, and upon a petition to the United States supreme court as to the alleged illegality of some portion of the proceedings, the law has been sustained. He is now serving a sentence under the second indictment, and still has a third sentence before him. Application has just been made in the United States courts to release him on a writ of habeas corpus. This proceeding is based upon the theory that the second sentence is cumulative, and that Snow cannot be twice tried under the constitution for the same offense. It is of course the intention of Mormon leaders to bring this case to the United States supreme court and to have that special question passed upon. This question was not raised in the first appeal to the supreme court which was decided adversely to Snow.

MISS CLEVELAND'S LATEST.

New York special: The Sun's Utica correspondent says that Publisher Elder, of Literary Life, was last week refused admission to Miss Cleveland's house, and a note from Miss Cleveland was handed him, stating that hereafter all transactions between them would have to be done through a third party, a gentleman, who is a friend of Miss Cleveland's. Mr. Elder, the dispatch says, was very coolly treated in the village, and departed very much discomfitted. Among the reasons given by Miss Cleveland for severing her relations with the paper, it is stated, are Mr. Elder's insertion of an article to which she objected, and her receipt of letters from George Parsons Lathrop and Edgar Fawcett, saying that they could not get their pay for articles furnished.

COULDN'T PASS EACH OTHER.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—About midnight Wednesday night a collision occurred between an east bound accommodation and a west bound freight on the Wabash railroad near Edwardsville Junction and about ten miles east of East St. Louis. They met on a curve and the shock resulted in great damage to the rolling stock. The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jumping. The express and baggage car was telescoped and Wm. Ballou, baggage and expressman, was crushed to death by the contents of the car falling on him. He was 24 years of age and unmarried. A brakeman on the freight was severely bruised by being knocked from the train and struck by pieces of broken cars. All knowledge of the wreck was kept from the public until this afternoon, when wrecked coaches of the passanger train were brought into the city for repairs.

CLOSE CALL FOR CARLISLE.

Louisville dispatch: The official count in the Sixth Kentucky district gives Carlisle 2,401; Theobe, 1,633; Carlisle's majority, 768. With reference to his comparatively small majority Carlisle said tonight: "If the vote against me last Tuesday had been larger than the vote against me heretofore some significance might be attached to it. Such, however, is not a fact. Two years ago my opponent received nearly twice as many votes as were cast against me Tuesday, and yet two years ago my majority was nearly 6,000. If it had been generally supposed that opposition to me really amounted to anything, I think my majority at this election would have been 6,000 or 7,000.

ASKING FOTHERINGHAM'S ARREST.

St. Louis dispatch: Supt. Damel of the Adams express company, and Robert Pinkerton, the detective, visited the grand jury room in a mysterious manner just before noon to-day. No definite information regarding the object of their visit can be obtained, but the inference is that they asked the jury to indict Fotheringham, the messenger who was recently robbed, or requested the jury to issue bench warrants for his arrest. Fotheringham's mother has arrived here and it is understood she will take legal measures to procure the release of her son from the custody of the express people, and to prevent this it is presumed the express officials took the action they did to day

HONEYCOMBED BY REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Inquiries have elicited the information that three-fourths of the sergeants recently dismissed from the army were members of secret Republican societies. Zorillists admit that the dismissal of the sergeants was a serious blow, but they boast that there are still 10,000 in the army in their confidence and that they could at any moment cause an important garrison to declare for a republic.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Charleston and throughout the state shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday night.