

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

NATIONAL HOUSE.

**Sum All Parts of the New World and the Old.**

**OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS**

**Representative Review of the Subject and Progress of the Past Week Collected from the Telegraph Columns**

The Prince of Wales has received from Mr. Turner, the Arctic explorer, the special model of the Royal Geographical Society.

San Francisco capitalists are up to the engineering of a plan to get a tariff bill through the Nevada legislature, having been encouraged by the attempt by the one with which the proposed bill was passed.

The house committee on Pacific railroads has decided to report favorably the bill drafted by Representative Hinsdale, which provides for the creation of a commission to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific roads at the government.

It is said that Speaker Reed will forward legislation, other than tariff, at the extra session of congress by appointing only two committees, those on ways and means and on mileage, and reserving the appointment of other committees until the regular session. While the action is unprecedented, members say it would be legal.

George Davies, a prominent commission merchant of Cleveland, O., was shot and killed by his wife at their residence in that city. The tragedy was the result of a long series of quarrels. Mrs. Davies when taken immediately sought safety, and said her husband had created her unkindly and called her bitter names.

During the voyage from Hampton Roads of Admiral Burnside's blockade squadron, which reached Charleston, three men were lost overboard from the battleship Maine; one man was crushed to death on the cruiser Monticello, another was badly hurt, and six others were so badly hurt that several may lose limbs. The officers say the voyage was made in the most gallant and expert manner.

A press representative who visited the poor houses of the famine district of India says the inmates were found to be in a deplorable condition. The buildings were uncleaned and medical attendance was lacking. A man outside of one of them was dead and another was dying. A girl of 5 years of age weighed only ten pounds, and several adults were under fifty pounds in weight. The skin in all cases was drawn over the bones, showing the outlines of the sinews and the limbs and joints and the appearance of those of skeletonized skeletons. It is estimated that the present famine is the greatest of the century, and will greatly surpass that of 1878, both in area and severity. The famine belt is 1,300 miles long by 400 miles wide.

Mrs. Mary Scott, a pioneer of 1844, died at her home in Walla Walla, at the age of 29 years. Her husband, John Scott, died only three months ago.

The president has signed, on the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, an order, reducing the number of pension agents in the United States from eighteen to nine. It is said this will save at least \$150,000 per annum.

Hon. J. F. Boyer died at his residence in Walla Walla. Mr. Boyer was one of the best known men of that city, in business, in church, in social life and in almost every number of public interest he was for many years one of the most prominent men of the inland Empire.

A Santa Fe train was held up and robbed by two masked men near Nelson, A. T. One of the robbers while attempting to break into the express car was shot and killed by Messingman Sammons. The other escaped, taking with him about half a dozen registered packages, the thorough mail pouches being unopened.

A grand ball, on a luxurious scale, in honor of President and Mrs. Diaz, was given Saturday night at the palatial residence of Pablo Escandon, of the opulent family of that name. It was in point of importance, taste and display, what the Bradley-Martin ball will be in New York.

News has been received of the wholesale killing of pacificos at Jatunco, Matanzas province, last week, by one of Weyler's captains, named Mariano. He raided a small village, expecting to find an innocent hospital there. Being disappointed he arrested twenty of the men, and, putting them in line, he ordered every odd numbered man shot, promising to spare the others. No sooner had these been dispatched than he had the others put to the machete.

Rev. Myron Reed, pastor of the Denver Broadway Temple Association, preached a sensational sermon last Sunday, in which he discouraged the collection of grain and money for the starving people of India, while there is so much suffering and need in our own country. Rev. Reed declared that present conditions in India were brought about by British misgovernment and should therefore be relieved by the British people.

Michael Munkaczy, the celebrated artist, is hopelessly insane. A Vienna correspondent says that for months, while at Coburg, suffering from spinal paralysis, Munkaczy was brooding and melancholy. Suddenly, in an excess of madness, he attacked and nearly strangled the attendants and one of the doctors. Accordingly he was sent to the insane asylum. The doctors report the paralysis is increasing with alarming rapidity, and that the prospect of his recovery are very remote.

# WEILER WAS UNDER FIRE

WORKS OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate in Open Session.

Bullets Whizzed Close to the Captain-General.

HE WAS GREATLY WORRIED

4. Sections Were to Havanna—Officer American Newspaper Correspondent Arrested by Spaniards.

New York, Feb. 8.—A Key West Special to the World says:

As General Weyler was marching with his column just before entering Santa Clara, his horse was shot from under him by a Cuban sharpshooter. It is supposed the shot came from a distant village.

Throughout the march from La Rioja, the captain-general was assailed by missiles of this kind, and several times barely escaped being wounded. He is greatly worried over it, and large-amounting parties pressed the advance of the Spanish column to capture the Cuban rebels.

A Spanish force of 5,000 was unashed Wednesday night near Numenes, just west of Santa Clara, where General Weyler was then, and narrowly escaped annihilation.

Speaking of the bill, Mills said the burden of the president's objection was that the judge of the court, the clerks and the marshal opposed the change. For years the development of Texas had demanded the change, but every time it was attempted there was the opposition of some officials who desired their convenience controlled rather than the convenience of the public. And so, in this case, said the senator, the president had accepted the views of the court officials rather than those of the representatives of the people.

The effect of the vote is to make the bill a law without further reference to the president, as it has already passed over the veto of the house.

Pettingill sought to have the bill retained by amending the timber culture laws recalled from the president to correct an error. Hill opposed the legal power that it was beyond the power of Congress to make a bill out of the hands of the president to amend it on matters of substance. It might overcome the veto power by withdrawing a bill from the president when it was liable to be vetoed. The resolution went over.

At 5 o'clock, on motion of Sherman, the senate went into executive session, and so remained until adjourning at 8:30.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The house adjourned the whole day at District of Columbia business, and eight bills of more or less local importance were passed.

The occurrence of election of the principal electors, forwarded to the house by the secretary of state, were submitted and referred to the committee on elections, in anticipation of the counting of the electoral vote.

The report on the immigration bill was presented, and notice given that it would be called upon tomorrow. Bushnell, who fought the first report, has signed the present report, and it will be adopted, it is believed, practically without opposition. The speaker appointed Committee and Richardson as tellers on the part of the house to count the electoral vote.

A resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of the interior to inform the house what action had been taken to enforce the terms of the treaty of 1868, with the Sioux Indians, by which these Indians are required to remain within the limits of their reservation. At 5:30 P. M. the house adjourned.

EDISON'S NEW DISCOVERY.

With the New Electrical Surgeons Can See Through the Body.

New York, Feb. 8.—Thomas A. Edison is about to give to the world another discovery as wonderful as the way he discovered the incandescent lamp, by means of which he puts the X rays to practical use in revealing the body structure of the body.

"It was," said he, "the action of the X rays on crystals of phosphorescent calcium which caused Roentgen to make the original discovery. Immediately afterwards I discovered that crystals of calcium were more powerful, and I constructed a practical instrument for utilizing the crystals in connection with the X rays. Tungsten of calcium is not sufficiently sensitive to transform the strange light discovered by Roentgen to a light that would illuminate the interior of the human body so as to render the most delicate tissues visible, in other words, to make it transparent."

Mr. Edison set about to find a crystal which would possess the quality. He discovered one. Its name he will not yet reveal, saying he is still experimenting with it, and desires to exhaust its properties before announcing it to the world.

By means of newly discovered crystals Edison will now disclose to the eye of surgeons organs and tissues that have hitherto been seen only in the dissecting room. It is probable that when he perfects his new discovery the slightest derangement of the system will be revealed to the doctor's sight.

Named by a Web.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—When ex-prest Joseph Slattery concluded his lecture at the Industrial Art Hall last evening and appeared at the door to take his carriage to his hotel a mob gathered. Two policemen got in the carriage with Slattery and his wife and drove off.

The crowd at the hall was held in check by the police, but parties of men and boys armed with stones and bricks were lying in wait in the alleys along Broad street. As the carriage passed these points, volleys of stones greeted it. Policeman Clemens was cut over his right eye; Policeman Dorris was slightly cut, and Slattery had a similar injury. They reached the hotel safely, but the carriage was badly wrecked.

AN OLD LADY KILLED.

Salt Lake, Feb. 9.—A Tribune special from Butte says: Mrs. Mary McDonough, a lady 70 years old, was found murdered at her home today in the town of Basin, in Jefferson county. She was found in a back room of her home, her head and face being hacked almost to pieces, with an ax, which was found in the room. No motive is known for the deed.

Woolen Mills Shut Down.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Jevy Manufacturing Company, which operates the only woolen mills in this city, has decided to shut down for several weeks.

THE THAMES OVERFLOWING.

London, Feb. 9.—Although the rains stopped last Friday, the Thames continues to rise. Serious floods are reported throughout the valley. The Windsor race course and the grounds at Eton are submerged.

# THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF BILL

WORKS OF CONGRESS.

Four Schedules Have Been Completed.

EARLIER PUT BACK TO BE CENTERED.

An Increase on Sectional Duties Desired by Western Statesmen—Delegates and Delegates Unanimous.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The same was in executive session most of the day, considering the dual-function peace treaty, so that little time was given in open session to the consideration of regular legislative work.

Early in the day the bill regarding the judicial districts of Texas was passed over the president's veto by the immensely heavy majority of 15 to 1. The negative was being voted at different sessions.

Speaking of the bill, Mills said the burden of the president's objection was that the judge of the court, the clerks and the marshal opposed the change.

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Washington, Feb. 8.—The daily session of the Republicans of the ways and means committee, which have been in progress for some weeks, have brought the tariff bill, which is to be introduced before the next congress, in a stage where the character of the measure can be somewhat gauged and where several of the most important schedules are definitely fixed. In their conference on the bill, the tariff-makers have dealt largely with the general characteristics of the schedules which they have had under consideration and voted themselves into fitting the great masses of figures, letters and sections presented in them. Four schedules have been fairly completed—the chemical, agricultural, wines and spirits and the cotton and tobacco schedules.

Taylor's meeting was the most important of the series, for it resulted in the framing of the agricultural schedule, which was made a re-enactment of the McKinley law with few changes except on unimportant products. The most important step in connection with this schedule was the establishment of rates of \$5 a head on cattle more than 1 year old, and of 20 per cent ad valorem on cattle valued at more than \$20 a head.

The McKinley rates on other livestock, including the rates of \$5 on cattle of 1 year old or less, are restored.

The Wilson rates were 20 per cent ad valorem on livestock, and while the new duty of \$5 on cattle does not reach the McKinley figure of \$20 on cattle more than 1 year old, it is said that with the aid of valuation on the more valuable grades, it will prove adequate to shut out Mexican cattle. It is against the Mexican stock that the increase is particularly desired, at the representations of Western statesmen that their business has been ruined by the importations from Mexico under the Wilson law, which amounted to more than 200,000 head.

Much interest centered upon barley, which the committee put back to the McKinley duty of 30 cents bushel, because the farmers contended that the Wilson tariff had turned over the market into the hands of the Canadians, while the malinois, who have been using Canadian barley, have made a fight against any increase.

The McKinley rates have been brought under the act in this valley, and while the number of members were probably less than a quarter of an acre of land, the increase of 20 per cent in the value of the land in the valley, and also the increase in the Mexican cattle, has been certain. Members have emphasized a sufficient increase to meet the needs of the land, so that the use of the land as favorable parties in stand ready to put it to the payment of their families.

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