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Keep your friends outside of Houston posted as to Texas by mailing them this copy of The Post after reading it. If you mark some improvement item in it, so much the better.

Weather Information.

An area of high pressure with its crest over Southern Texas and one of low pressure which is making its appearance over the extreme Northwest, dominate the weather throughout the country tonight, and as a result the temperature is generally high over the West and low over the Eastern portion.

The weather is cloudy over the Ohio valley, the lakes and the North Atlantic States and will be in general on Monday.

Local Forecast.

Local forecast for Texas for twenty-four hours ending 12 noon, December 18—For North Texas, Central Texas, East Texas, Southwest Texas coast district—Fair and warmer.

Today's Weather.

Washington, December 17.—For Eastern Texas: Fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed and Four Injured. Cattle Slaughtered.

Louisville, Ky., December 17.—Section 2 of No. 19 freight train on the C., O. and S. W. railway, north bound, was wrecked this morning. Fourteen cars—ten stock cars and four loaded flats—with the engine were precipitated down a steep embankment between West Point and Muldrough, Ky., twenty-four miles south of Louisville. Three lives were lost, one man probably fatally injured, three others slightly hurt and 100 cattle and as many hogs slaughtered.

The dead are Thomas Keegan, engineer, Louisville; Jack Downs, fireman, Louisville; Stephen Joice Tellor, Newark, Ohio.

The injured are Albert Church, colored, rear brakeman; Jack Hodges, colored, head brakeman; William Kelly, Boston, Mass.; Charles Johnson, Joliet, Ill.

The cause of the accident was the jumping off the track of the trucks of a stock car in the middle of the train.

New Method of Shipping.

Marshfield, Ore., December 17.—A raft containing 25,000 piles of the average length of seventy feet was towed to sea this afternoon en route to San Francisco. If the experiment is successful probably large quantities of timber will be shipped this way.

CONGRESS' PROGRAMME

BOTH HOUSES TO ADJOURN ON THURSDAY.

Debate on the Tariff Bill Will Not Take Place Until After the Holidays.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

It Will Show That Congress Must Now Act—The New Mexico Statehood Bill—Elections Bill—Silver Conference.

Washington, December 17.—The present intention of the powers that be in congress is to adjourn for the holidays next Thursday until January 4, of the new year.

The tariff debate which the democratic leaders hoped to enter upon before adjournment can't now begin until after the recess, although the bill will be reported to the house either Tuesday or Wednesday. The four days before adjournment promise to be busy ones.

Tomorrow the debate over the appropriation of $200,000 for special pension examiners in the urgent deficiency bill will be continued, limited by the agreement made yesterday to an hour and a half each. The bill will pass as soon as the debate is concluded.

The New Mexico statehood bill, which is the special order after the morning hour, will again come forward and it is expected it will go through tomorrow afternoon or Tuesday, provided a democratic quorum remains intact. If the republicans filibuster and the quorum breaks the house may be dead locked the rest of the week, as far as business after the morning hour is concerned.

The transmission of the Hawaiian correspondence by the president may lead to some debate on this question in open house. Much, however, depends on the nature of the correspondence and instructions given Willis and the tenor of the president's message. On the highest authority it can be stated that the president's message, transmitting the correspondence, will show that the administration has done all in its power by the aid of diplomacy to right the wrong from its standpoint, which has been done to Hawaiian monarchy, that the situation now is one for congress to decide. In other words diplomacy has failed to restore the conditions existing prior to the revolution and congress must now decide what other means shall be employed. The message will also remove the least doubt about the disagreement between the president and his secretary of state. It will show that Cleveland and Gresham have been in thorough accord from the first.

Wednesday it is possible that Bailey's voluntary bankruptcy bill may come up. The bill for collection of abandoned and captured property may also figure in the week's proceedings.

For the third week in succession, Hawaii promises to be the important subject before the senate. The president will tomorrow comply with the requests of both houses of congress for copies of all recent correspondence on the Hawaiian question and it is considered almost certain that whatever condition of affairs the correspondence and messages accompanying may reveal the senate may find on them a text for numerous speeches.

The programme for tomorrow in the senate includes the reception of the president's Hawaiian message and speeches by Senators Hansborough and Dolph. The remainder of the day not given up to Hawaii will probably be devoted to the consideration of comparatively unimportant bills on the calendar, of which there are a large number.

The only measure of National importance upon the calendar in a position to be taken up for final disposition is the Federal elections bill and its consideration at this time is barred by a stipulation between the republican and democratic members that it shall rest where it is until after the holidays.

Senate Exclusion Rule.

Washington, December 16.—Most naturally the recent order excluding from the floor of the senate all persons excepting members of that body and a few favored officials has elicited a storm of protests and criticism. Before 9 o'clock in the morning the chamber is nominally free to outsiders. But the stray individual who perhaps once in a month or two might be loitering around at that comparatively early hour would be quite sure if he attempted entrance to discover there was no one accessible with authority to unlock the doors which had been closed the night previous.

Only in recent years has there been any attempt at exclusiveness of this character. For a long time, even while the senate was holding its sessions, the regulations as to admission to the floor were quite liberal. Step by step, however, the list was curtailed, until scarcely any one, with the exception of members of the house, can pass the sacred portals if the senate is sitting.

The prohibition extends to a very large proportion of the senate's own officers. A large section of the galleries is also reserved, where those only can enter who have a card of permission from a senator. When the senate was not in session, however, the people have alway enjoyed the not extraordinary privilege of inspecting the chamber, and if there has been any instance of ruffianism or vandalism in consequence it is not generally known.

It is said the reason for this new hedging of th American house of lords from contact with the common people is because of the apprehension that cranks and anarchists might gain entrance to the door and do some terrible damage. It is also said, and this is more likely, that the new regulation is intended to keep out the army of office seekers and others who have been in the habit of invading the place and catching senators at their desks, where they can pour their appeals into unwilling ears.

It is not doubted that office seekers are numerous and persistent, and, as senators claim, their importunities are burdensome and annoying. But all the American people are not office seekers, and all are excluded. In any event what are senators themselves but office seekers? And the majority of them continual and unremitting office seekers. Perhaps in a generation one of them, like Mr. Edmunds, may voluntarily step out before compelled to do so. But what other class of office seekers and office holders resorts to the cajoling, the intrigues, the blandishments, the importunities which they do to obtain the seats, which they will not now permit the people, to whom they owe them, even to look at?

Mr. Peffer, the populist senator, is not mistaken when he asserts, as he has openly, that the people have a right to go into the senate chamber, meaning, of course, when it can not possibly interfere with the dispatch of the senate business. He has submitted a resolution rescinding the order of exclusion, upon which he will doubtless be heard in his peculiar vein.

Exclusiveness, like many other things, either goes forward or backward. If Mr. Peffer does not succeed in rescinding the rule as to the floor, the next effort will be to enlarge the domain of the private galleries forbidden to the public except with the gracious permission of some senator.

Duty on Rice.

Washington, December 17.—Mr. Talmage of Talmage & Co., New York, had interviews today with members of the ways and means committee and New York congressmen, in which he urged changes in the rice schedule. He claims the schedule adopted by the committee making a difference of only a half cent in the duty on cleaned and uncleaned rice does not give the millers sufficient margin.

Mr. Talmage also had a long talk with Congressman Price, and endeavored to convince him that the rice schedule should be changed.

Mr. Price replied that a different view had been presented to him by the rice people of Louisiana.

While it is not probable that the committee will change the rice schedule, it would be well for the Louisiana people to keep their representatives fully posted as to the difference in the cost of milling the several grades of rice.

The conference of members of the Louisiana delegation, which was to have been held today, was postponed on account of the sickness of Judge Davey and the unexpected absence of other members.

The proposition of Mr. Talmage, who represents millers and importers, is that the duties on rice should be: On cleaned rice, 1½ cents; rice partly cleaned, such as Patna in the meal, 1 cent; uncleaned rice, ⅝ of 1 cent.

He wants a difference of ⅝ of 1 cent between cleaned and uncleaned rice and will make no objection to 1 cent on uncleaned if a duty of 1⅝ is imposed on cleaned rice. Mr. Talmage says the rice growers of Louisiana may want the higher duty on uncleaned rice, but the Louisiana millers will make a mistake if they insist upon any adjustment of the duties which does not fix a difference of more than ½ cent between cleaned and uncleaned.

The Silver Conference.

Washington, December 17.—A. J. Warner, president of the conference of the Bimetallic league, which has been in session here several days, today gave out an explanatory statement of the action of the conference. He says:

"It was unanimously agreed in conference:

First—That the money question will continue to be a prominent issue till settled and settled rightly on sound principles.

Second—That the first battle is the next congress.

Third—That to achieve the result, silver men must not only stay silver after they reach congress, but must there unite in putting silver above a party and work incessantly to accomplish the object for which they were elected."

A motion was also adopted recommending that there be held during the present winter two conventions—one somewhere in the South and one at Des Moines, Iowa.

On motion of General King of Louisiana a committee of three on union of the Republics of America and other silver standard nations of the world, with the president of the Bimetallic league as chairman, was appointed.

General King of Louisiana, F. D. Stard of Ohio, and Judge Joseph F. Sheldon of Connecticut were named as the committee.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Proceedings of the Fourth Formal Meeting.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas, December 16.—The fourth formal meeting of the Texas Academy of Science was called to order here this morning at 2:15 o'clock. The following fellows and members were present:

E. T. Dumble, State geologist, president of the academy, presiding; A. Macfarlane, D. Sc., F. R. S. E., professor of physics, University of Texas, secretary; George Bruce Halstead, A. M., Ph. D., professor of mathematics University of Texas; J. C. Nagle, M. A., M. C. E., professor of civil engineering and physics, Agricultural and Mechanical college, treasurer; David Cerna, M. D., lecturer on the history of medicine, medical department University of Texas; R. R. Haney, professor of experimental science Sam Houston normal school; Charles L. Edwards, Ph. D., professor of biology University of Texas; Charles Puryear, M. A., C. E., professor of mathematics Agricultural and Mechanical college; H. H. Harrington, M. Sc., professor of chemistry Agricultural and Mechanical college; W. H. von Streeruwitz, C. E., geologist; G. W. Pierce, B. Sc., fellow in physics University of Texas.

The programme of the day was opened by the president's address. Professor Dumble enumerated the aims of the academy and told how best to achieve them. He said that the object of the society was to investigate scientific questions of whatever nature, theoretical or practical and to place the results of these investigations within the reach of all. This could only be done by the co-operative efforts of the individuals and the publication of results. He welcomed the members of the fourth formal meeting, and hoped that it would contribute, as the previous meetings had done, to the fostering of fellowship among Texas scientists.

Second Paper—Professors Harrington and Adriance on "Animal Fats, as Influenced by the Feeding of Cotton Seed Meal." Their previous work on the effect of butter was reviewed; the volatile acids greatly decreased and the iodine absorption increased. In recent experiments varying quantities of cotton seed meal were fed, and results noted. With a ration of one-fourth meal the effect was quite perceptible, while change in the butter increased with the increase of meal. Experiments were conducted with sheep, hogs and steers, to test the effect of food upon the fat of these animals. With sheep the influence was as marked as upon butter. But with lard and beef tallow, the influence was not so marked, although quite distinct upon the melting point. The paper was of economic and practical importance to the farmer and of technical importance to the analytical chemist.

Drs. Smith and Keller were not present, and their paper on "Points in Which Disease Gives Evidence of the Truth of the Idea of Evolution," and on "The Anatomical Description of the Surfaces and Borders of the Human Heart," respectively, were read by title.

Fifth Paper—Prof. Dumble gave notice of the discovery of a saurian from the Eagle Ford shales. Fossils of this species are very rare and present certain well defined characteristics, making the discovery of interest to geologists.

Next Dr. Macfarlane presented a paper on "The Fundamental Principles of Exact Analysis," in which he reviewed the positions of Dr. Morgan, Peacock, Gregory, Hamilton and Boole, who have endeavored to reduce mathematics to the manipulation of symbols, in accordance with the commutative, associative and distributive laws, and he showed that in particular branches of analysis any one of these laws might be inapplicable. Dr. Macfarlane asserted his belief that analysis ought to be founded on exact definitions, and that the rules employed in any branch of analysis depend on the properties of the subject analyzed. When discussion of the paper was called for, Dr. Halstead arose and stated that he had watched Prof. Macfarlane's advancement, and that the latter was gradually approaching the light. His main discussion of the paper seemed to be an objection to Dr. Macfarlane's use of the word "truth." Dr. Halstead remarked that his physical friend seemed to be in the same condition Pontius Pilate was in when he asked "What is truth?" He then showed that the primary laws break down in some of the simplest cases. "In mathematics," continued Dr. Halstead, "there is no pre-established harmony. If there were we would all have six fingers and six toes." Dr. Macfarlane replied that he had long been trying to teach Dr. Halstead what the physical conception of an angle is, and to convince him that analysis ought to be founded, not on arbitrary laws of formal truth, but on the universally true properties of that of which it is the analysis.

Dr. Cerna next made a "Contribution to the Study of the Physical Action of Sparteine." Sparteine is an alkaloid extracted from ordinary broom weed and is a very useful stimulent of the heart. In large quantities it produces death. Sparteine affects the muscular system, causing increased activity, followed by rapid decline and final cessation. Also it affects the nervous system by action on the spinal cord, producing convulsions. Dr. Cerna's paper was highly enjoyed, as well for the clear, graphic discriptions of his methods, as for the great importance of his results.

Professor von Streeruwitz presented a paper on "Irrigation," a subject of high economical interest to the people of Texas. He showed that artesian wells could not be depended on to irrigate large sections, as the amount of water that could be drawn from the underlying strata, no matter how many wells might be bored, was limited by the area of surface supplying the strata. Professor Streeruwitz maintained that the only reliable method of irrigation was by storage of surface water in receivers, from which it could be drawn whenever needed. Rivers alone could not be depended on, because of drouths and insufficient irrigation laws.

Mr. Pierce read a paper by Professor Macfarlane and himself on the "Electric Strength of Solid, Liquid and Gaseous Dielectrics," giving the results that for solid and liquid dielectrics the electric strength is constant, while for gases the electrostatic gradient necessary to force a spout through a stratum of the dielectrics diminishes as the thickness increases. The anomalous behavior of the gas was attributed to partial convection, and on that assumption mathematical formulae were deduced from the expression for the energy of a condenser. The subject is one of theoretical interest and is also important in problems of the electric transmission of power.

Mr. Kennedy's paper "On the Age of Iron Ores of East Texas," was read by Professor Dumble in the author's absence. The age of the iron ores had been variously stated by different writers. Professor Pumpelli, in the tenth census report, makes them quaternary. Mr. Laurence Johnson makes the nodular ores lignitic tertiary and the laminated and buff crumbly ores quaternary. Dr. Penrose also states that the nodular ores are lignitic tertiary, but Cornetiy assigns the laminated ores to the Cleborn green sands. Closer investigations show that these Cleborn green sands extend over a large portion of the area supposed to be occupied entirely by the lignite beds, and that all the workable ores in the region either exist in them or are derived from them by corrosion. Numerous sections that were given show this to be their true relation and that nodular ores, although now often found at lower levels than the laminated ore, in fact in places of later age than these.

The programme being completed the morning session of the academy adjourned.

At 2:30 p. m. the academy reconvened, made numerous recommendations to the council, looking to the extension of the academy, and elected the following members: Professors J. H. Connell, D. Adriance, D. W. Spence, M. Francis, P. S. Tilson, College; Professors A. G. Clopton, Robert G. Street, Messrs. W. T. Davidson, F. W. Mally, Galveston; J. W. McLaughlin, H. Hilgartner, Austin. A vote of thanks was extended to the president and faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical college for the royal manner in which they had received and entertained the academy.

There being no further business the fourth formal meeting of the Texas academy was declared adjourned.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Held as Assassins.

Stafford, Texas, December 17.—Henry C. Ferguson, Dan Griffin, Dock Gibbs and Ed McMahone, all negroes, were arrested and confined in the county jail for the assassination of Ed Gibbs, one week ago tonight. It was a most cowardly murder, the deceased having been decoyed from the Planters' store and shot to death near midnight in a lonely part of the woods.

The testimony in possession of the officers is of a strong character and is not all circumstantial. Ferguson is a wealthy and influential politician. He was once elected sheriff of Fort Bend county, but was unable to get bondsmen. A few days before the assassination of Gibbs, Ferguson's barn and 300 bushels of corn went up in smoke, there being every evidence that it was the work of an incendiary.

Suicide and Murder.

Hallettsville, Texas, December 17.—Today at noon Frank Smolek, a Bohemian aged about 45 years, who was stopping with his friend, Leberda, here in town, shot himself twice with a pistol and died almost instantly. One bullet went through very near his heart, through his body and lodged in a dress in a wardrobe in the room.

Smolek was separated from his wife, who is much younger, and was despondent.

John Postuka came to town today and surrendered to Sheriff Houchins, stating that he had shot Julius Volek, another young Bohemian, because he had come to his house and tried to kill him. Sheriff Houchins and J. P. Ellis, county attorney, have gone to the scene of the shooting.

It is reported that Volek shot at a negro before going to Postuka's.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

The Post's Bulletin With What Will Transpire This Day Throughout the Country.

CHICAGO.—Chicago votes for mayor today, and the contest between the two candidates, which has been short but bitter, will end with the casting of the last ballots tonight. John P. Hopkins, the democratic candidate, is a young man, and has been only thirteen years a resident of Chicago. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 29, 1858, in the old Eighth ward, Cleveland's and Bissell's ward. He was educated in the schools of Buffalo, but is not a collegiate. Like his opponent in the coming election, he is classed a business man. He resides at Kensington, near the southern limits of the city. His first work in Buffalo was in a foundry. Then he got employment in the Evans elevators, where he was soon promoted to his first position of responsibility, that of weighmaster, which he held until he removed to Chicago in 1879.

George B. Swift, the republican nominee for mayor, was born in Cincinnati in 1845. His father, a house and sign painter, moved from there to Galena, Ill., when George was 18 months old. When 15 years old his family moved to Chicago. Here he attended the Skinner school, and subsequently the Chicago university for one term.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn's great election trials are to be taken up to day before a special judge, special district attorneys, and an extraordinary grand jury. The whole country rang with the outrage committed at Gravesend on election day, and since then the appeal of the people for a most stringent investigation has been responded to by Governor Flower, who ordered Judge Cullen to sit in special session, and by the local authorities who named ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Edward M. Shepherd, to act as special prosecutors. The king of Coney Island, John Y. McKane, is the man the authorities are after. Much capital was made to the disadvantage of the democrats out of the outrageous conduct of this district boss.

NEW YORK.—Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian, has decided to start in his walk from Bowling Green, in this city, to the Capitol in Albany at 9 p. m. this evening. He will be accompanied by three judges. The route will be up Broadway to Fifty-ninth street, and thence to Kingsbridge. The old turnpike road will then be followed through Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Croton, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Hudson to East Albany, there crossing the bridge and proceeding to the Capitol. Dr. Robert Taylor will accompany the pedestrian as medical adviser. The judges and physicians will be conveyed in carriages. According to the agreement Mr. Weston is to complete the walk of nearly 150 miles in side of seventy-two hours.

LANSING, Mich.—As has been the custom for several years, the numerous live stock associations of the State will hold their annual meetings here during the week. Prominent stock breeders have made a successful effort to have the papers which are usually read before these associations separately united and read before the general associations. This will leave each of the several associations to hold their business meetings by itself and all participate in the benefits of the general meetings.

BOSTON, Mass.—The New England Handel and Haydn society will inaugurate its seventy-ninth season this evening with a performance of Handel's "Messiah," on which occasion Mrs. Anna Burch, Miss Carlotta Desvignes, Mr. George Simpson and Mr. Carl Dufft will be the soloists. On next Sunday the "Messiah" will be repeated with the following named soloists: Miss Elizabeth Hamlin, Mrs. Katherine Fisk, Mrs. George J. Parker and Heinrich Meyn.

NEW YORK.—Judge Barrett of the court of oyer and terminer recently extended the time to this date in which the indicted Madison Square bank officials may amend their pleadings. Neither the prosecution nor the defense was ready to go on with the case, and the action of judge by consent of both parties. It is believed the cases will now be proceeded with.

NEW YORK.—The Sculpture Society, which was organized in the spring of this year for the purpose of spreading the taste for the art of sculpture, proposes to open an exhibition. At the last meeting of the society it was decided to hold the first exhibition in connection with that of the Architectural league. The exhibition will be opened to the public today and will close on January 9, 1894.

NEW YORK.—The annual "dead letter" sale will take place in Washington today. The articles are listed under three schedules. The first under the head of "miscellaneous articles," comprises 6228 separate articles or parcels. Under the head of books are scheduled 1091 separate lots, and the third schedule, "jewelry," includes 302 lots.

MILWAUKEE.—The case against John B. Koetting, the defaulting cashier of the South Side Savings bank, is to begin today. Koetting twice fled from the city. He was recaptured first in Denver, and after getting out on bonds, escaped to Mexico, where he was again captured.

WASHINGTON.—The annual exhibition of the Southern Ohio Poultry association will be held here from today to December 23. The association has made ample preparations for the show, which promises to surpass any exhibition yet held by the association.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The colored people have made extensive preparations for their exposition which will open in Augusta at the Exposition building today and continue for four days. Famous colored men from all parts of the Union will take part.

NEW YORK.—The board of officers of the New York division of the League of American Wheelmen will meet at the Grand Union hotel here this day.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.
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THEY TAKE THE SHIP.

BRAZILIAN INSURGENTS SEIZE THE STEAMER PARAHYBA.

Desultory Fighting Between Forces of Peixoto and the Insurgents Still Continues.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND SHELVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Arrest of More Anarchists—The Manchester Market and Other Foreign News Notes.

London, December 17.—(Copyrighted Associated Press.)—The Times tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Rio dated December 9, via Montevideo, December 15, saying: Fernando Lobo, minister of justice and interior, has resigned in consequence of a divergence of opinion with Peixoto concerning present events. This shows that the position of Peixoto is weakening. Several officers during the past week have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the revolution.

On Wednesday night I visited Fort Villegaignon in an insurgent launch. When we passed between Cobras Island and Villegaignon troops lining the shore front, opened a heavy rifle fire. The fort replied briskly, killing and wounding 100 soldiers.

I found the fortress much damaged, all the buildings in ruins and masonry of the center towards the mouth of the harbor much cut away in consequence of the shelling received from the government forts. The guns were working well, but greatly exposed and three were dismounted. Two hundred officers and men formed the garrison. I examined the fortress thoroughly and consider it can resist two months longer.

Saturday night 150 government troops lining the shore near the war and marine arsenal opened a heavy fire from machine guns and rifles upon Cobras Island for the purpose of covering the advance of storming parties.

Cobras Island replied strongly, causing the troops to abandon the attempt after two hours' heavy firing, the government losing over 100 men and the insurgents having only two men wounded. The firing on both sides was very wild. Yesterday the insurgents seized the steamer Parahyba flying the Argentine flag, carrying war material and provisions and proceeding to Santos and Rio de Janeiro. The vessel refusing to heave to, the insurgents fired, killing a man and wounding four others. The insurgents then boarded her.

Manchester Market.

Manchester, December 17.—The market for the week has shown more steadiness in following slowly the activity in Liverpool, where the largest business done this year has been recorded. Indian orders are sparingly offered and there are divergent views of values. There is difficulty about delivery, the further restricting the transfer. China staples have also been neglected. The smaller Eastern markets make occasional bids and fair miscellaneous trade has resulted at slightly easier prices early in the week. Producers since then have not been eager sellers. Home trade purchases continue moderate. In yarns some irregularity was noticed in early trading at easier values, but since Tuesday the recovery of from one-sixteenth to one-eighth has been established. Twist is weaker than weft and where spinners have been easier sellers a fair business has been done.

Anarchist Quarters Raided.

Paris, December 17.—The officers of L'Anarchites were raided today and a number of documents seized. The Journal Des Debates says that ten dynamite cartridges were found in the omnibus on Rue Furvre.

Died of the Fever.

Melbourne, December 17.—The bark Trafalgan arrived today from Batavia after a fearful voyage lasting forty-eight days. During the passage, the captain and two officers and three seamen died of fever.

Arrest of Anarchists.

Paris, December 17.—The police arrested three friends of Vaillant at Chaix Le Roix. The statements of these prisoners have led to the arrest of eight other anarchists.

The Report Denied.

Berlin, December 17.—A dispatch from Moscow denies that the Moscow police surrounded and surprised a large meeting of nihilists.

Seven Persons Drowned.

Sydney, N. S. W., December 17.—A pleasure yacht with fifteen persons aboard capsized today during a squall and seven were drowned.

Four Dervishers Killed.

Cairo, December 17.—During the recent raid of Dervishes upon Murat Wells four Dervishes were killed.

Home Rule Shelved.

Dublin, December 17.—John Redmond speaking at Quini today reiterated the statement that the question of home rule had been shelved by the government.

THE FIRE RECORD.

At Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, December 17.—The plant of the National Carbon company on Wilson avenue, near the Lake Shore railway, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $100,000; insurance $60,000.

"MID-DAY FLYER"
FOR GALVESTON. Leaves at 11 a. m.
VIA THE "International Route"
The afternoon train leaves at 5:25 p. m., the International and Great Northern depot foot of, Congress street.

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Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.