tion, cowardly as it is, as a base, infamous falsehood." [Great applause.]

THE MATTER WAS THEN DROPPED

and the House went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia bill. The unfinished sections were considered without amendments. The committee rose, reported the bill to the House and it was passed.

The House resumed consideration of the bill allowing railroad companies to give special rates to commercial travelers.

O'Neill of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing nothing in the bill shall be construed to prohibit common carriers from granting reduced rates of transportation to passengers or make reduced rates for freight.

Harris, of Minnesota, offered an amendment providing any common carrier may give reduced rates to members of the Grand Army of the Republic traveling to or from the annual encampment.

In speaking to the bill Simpson, of Kansas, referred to the audit of the inter-state commerce act. Senator Cullom, as an inquisitive railroad attorney. He was promptly called to order by Lind, of Minnesota. Simpson expressed his willingness to withdraw the "inquisitive," but this would not satisfy Lind, and Simpson withdrew the entire expression. A demand for the previous question was voted down, and pending action the House adjourned.

A STATEMENT PREPARED

by the commissioner of internal revenue in regard to the sugar bounty shows 2,522 claims for bounty amounting to $9,924,694 have been received, and 925 claims, amounting to $3,862,625, have been paid. The best sugar States were $235,864, distributed: Nebraska, $52,874; California, $139,534; Utah, $22,508.

The Latin-American department has just received from its commissioner in Chile information that the Chilean congress adjourned without taking any action with regard to an appropriation for the representation of that country at Chicago in 1893.

No filibustering was expressed, but the impoverished condition of the country and lack of means are alleged as the cause. It is probable, however, when the congress meets again and the action of other South American countries becomes known, some action will be taken. In any event, many individuals have promised exhibits.

The House committee on public buildings refused, 8 to 4, to adopt Hankins's resolution declaring in view of the condition of the general treasury it would be unwise and inexpedient to enter upon legislation looking to the construction of new public buildings.

The House committee on foreign affairs, 8 to 4, decided to report resolutions of sympathy for Russian Hebrews.

The Senate has ratified the protocols and treaty making the United States a party to the convention of Berne, relating to the protection of patents in all of the signatory countries.

The sub-committee of the House committee on pensions today examined Commissioner Raum with reference to the estimates for

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS

for the next fiscal year. The commissioner said last year $1,800,000 had been spent for medical examination, and this year $1,600,000 would be spent, which would bring that work up to date. The actual amount of money expended on account of pensions during the first six months of the year was $65,965,675. About $45,000,000 was on hand for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Senator Sawyer, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, today reported to the Senate a bill in the nature of a substitute, providing after the 1st of July next all articles of mail matter of the third and fourth class shall be comprehended in one class, to be known as third class matter, postage to be at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, March 3.—Aaron Aronson, a typhus patient, died on North Brothers island today.

Kansas City, March 3.—The loss by the oil works fire this morning proves heavier than at first estimated. It aggregates $165,000; insurance, $100,000.

Pittsburg, March 3.—The appeals of the Sunday newspapers against the suits entered for selling on Sunday were dismissed by Judge Porter in the county court this morning.

New York, March 3.—Leopold Hatchek of the firm of Hatchek & Mendelsohn left in the steamer "Spree" last week for Europe. The firm of Frederick, Victor & Arbelis cabled for his arrest on the charge of defrauding creditors. He has been arrested in Liverpool.

Indianapolis, March 3.—The people in the vicinity of Alexandria are terribly excited over the outraging of Miss Alice Hindes by two glass blowers who have been boarding at her father's house. She is so abused that she will probably die. There will be lynching when the men are caught.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 3.—In the superior court today the kidnapers of Ward Waterbury plead guilty, and Judge Hall sentenced Charles Waterbury and Samuel Sutherland to prison for four years, and John McCann to two years.

Foreign papers tell a story of an opal ring belonging to the late King Alphonso XII of Spain, which will be treasured by those who believe in the superstition regarding the evil effects of that stone. On his wedding day the king presented a beautiful ring to his Queen Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. The queen wore the ornament till her death, which occurred soon afterward. Before the burial his majesty took the ring from his wife's finger and placed it upon that of his sister, the Infanta Maria del Pilar. The young princess only lived a few days after receiving the ring.

A third time the ring took possession of the ring, and presented it to his sister-in-law, Princess Christina, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. Three months later the princess died. The ring, surprised at the history of the ring, decided to wear it himself. But he did not wear it long, as death soon claimed him also. The queen regent, after the burial of her husband, attached the ring to a golden chain and placed it upon the neck of the Virgin of Atocha, the patron saint of Madrid. Superstition Spaniards fearfully attribute the various deaths to the ring, as a matter of course.

BELOW THE SURFACE

LIFE THOUSANDS OF FEET IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.

In the Depths of the Comstock Lode, Things is a Great Subterranean City with Hundreds of Miles of Streets Where Work Never Ceases.

Very different is the life led by the miner of the Comstock lode when on duty from that of the old California gold seeker. The scene of his labors is hundreds of feet beneath the earth in subterranean regions to which no ray of sunlight ever penetrates. Dr. Quitlau, one of the Comstock miners that when he descends the great shaft, going down and still down from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, he leaves behind all the grand upper world so beautifully and beautifully lighted up for the sun. When landed at his station from the one image of his vertical cable road he steps forth into quite a different world—a world born out by the hand of man in the realms of eternal darkness, which, just beneath the surface crust, everywhere swarms our planet.

All is not dark and dismal in this artificial world. On the contrary, the great stations, the main working drifts and crosscuts and the large chambers of all the principal levels are lighted up with lamps and candles. In one of our great mines there is neither day nor night; it is always candle light. Absolute pitch darkness prevails only in some far away and little frequented drifts in distant parts of a mine.

When landed at the station of his level, dinner basket in hand, the miner trudges away along a narrow entrance-room for a short drift or chamber in which lies his work. When one delving in the depths he knows not whether it is day or night in the world above; whether it is cold or warm there, calm or tempestuous.

The miner of the Comstock lode may be said to live and labor in a city underneath a city. There are streets and crosscuts through which he may travel miles and miles at points from 1,000 to 3,000 feet beneath the cities on the surface—Virginia and Gold Hill. The great underground city—to which is sufficient manner to build twenty towns, each of 5,000 people, has its busy places as well as its lonely and silent nooks and sections. At the stations of the great hoisting shafts, where many men are employed on the several levels, cars loaded with ore are seen arriving and departing.

IN THE DEPTHS

Great lamps with glaring reflectors similar to the headlight of a locomotive light up the station, which is an underground hall large enough for a first class bath room, and the main drifts radiating from the station to different parts of the level also have their lights, the line of which extends so far away that the most distant seem scarcely more than a mere spark or point of light, like the most distant star visible in the heavens—a more pulsing twinkler.

The station has much the appearance of the store or lumber room of some big factory of the surface world. Along the floor against the side walls are seen bales of rope, boxes of candles, tools and many small lots of various other articles required on the level. Also in the station is seen a large cask of ice water—water in which several small icebergs are floating—and against the side of the cask hangs a big tin dipper, that is, it so hangs when it has a moment's rest, but it is almost constantly in the hands of some thirsty soul.

At each level (generally about 100 feet down the shaft from the point where ore is first encountered) there is such a station as I have described. It is the center of life on each level, though at several points on the level there may be at work in the ore bearing considerable squads of men. From some sections of the mine at certain times come the boums of blasts, sounding like a distant cannonade. When one is in a drift in the vicinity of the spot where one of the big dynamite blasts is fired one feels more than hears it. The concussion of the air in the narrow drift painfully strains the drum of the ear, and even at a distance the sensation is disagreeable.

MINE TEMPERATURE.

The mines of the Comstock are now much better ventilated than before drifts connected the several main shafts and winzes of the many levels. Still the work of the miner is often in a hot and sweltering atmosphere. Very frequently his work is at the face of a long prospecting drift, where the only air he has to breathe is the scant supply pumped down to him through a pipe from the surface, as though he were a pearl diver fathoms beneath the sea. The place in which he works at times shows a temperature of from 100 to 110 degs., or even as high as 130 degs. In such places he is stripped of all clothing but a breech clout (heavy shoes protect his feet and he wears a cap to keep the sand from the shaking rock out of his hair), yet perspiration streams from every pore of his body. But for the gallons on gallons of ice water he swallows he would be baked in his skin like a potato—the very life blood would be dried in his veins.

Though sweltering and gasping the miner must still swing his pick or sledge, must still handle a shovel or crowbar for a certain length of time—till the end of his "pass" (of fifteen to twenty minutes) when he can pass out of the drift to the cooling off station and send to his yoke-mate to work his "pass."

For the dangers a miner must brave and all the suffering he must endure from heat and foul air (insufficient or vitiated) four dollars a day is by no means too large a sum to offer him for eight hours' work in the sweltering mines of Nevada. Simply to remain eight hours in the subterranean regions is worth something, not to speak of toiling that number of hours at the cut-head of work. Visitors who enter the cut-head regions of the silver mines usually find that anxiety to walk through the various drifts, floors and chambers is almost all they care to endure in the way of exercise.—New York Telegram.

A SIX-HOUSE HOUSE.

It Would Make Good Property for Rental or a Tenement House.

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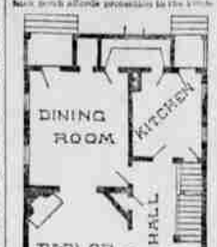
In many localities buildings may be erected very cheaply, and the person who has been successful in saving a few thousands can find no better investment than to erect attractive looking dwellings which can be rented at low rentals. For example, the house here shown ought to rent for

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

$300, yet it is pretty and of sufficient size to satisfy people in moderate circumstances. It is arranged as a regular dwelling, but it can be rented upon a larger space if so desired. The bay window and porch in the first story and the porch upon balcony in the second story are the principal exterior ornaments of the front.

The house is two full stories in height, with an attic in the roof. The foundations are of hard brick laid in cement. The first story is 10 feet high and the second story 9 feet. From the front porch a wide door opens into a grand central hall, which contains the staircase that leads to the rooms in the second story, and a wardrobe to run close for the hall. In the upper people respect of the passage is a fireplace, the brace of the chimney forming a splay across the corner, which completes the symmetrical octagonal appearance of the apartment. The fireplace is removed from the dining room by an opening which may be fitted with portieres or sliding doors, or other partitions. The dining room is 16 feet 6 inches long, and 12 feet 6 inches in width, so there is ample room for a sideboard and other furniture, and also for a china cupboard in the kitchen.

In the rear of the dining room is a pantry, china closet and scullery. Through the pantry is the passageway to the kitchen from the dining room. The kitchen is 16 feet long, with a small family does not require the apparatus for cooking on a large scale of a great museum, and the convenences made that make up for what is lost in size. The back porch affords protection to the kitchen

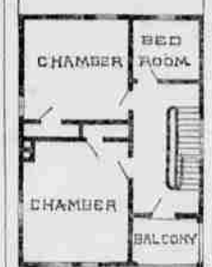


FIRST STORY.

on in the rear as well as adding to the attractive appearance of the house. Altogether, considering the cost, very little criticism can be made upon the plan of the first story.

In the second story are two good sized bedrooms and a small room, which may either be used as a small bedroom or bathroom. In the attic are two good rooms and a small storeroom for trunks, etc. These rooms, it is true, have low ceilings and take in a portion of the sloping roof, but are comfortable both in summer and winter. The side walls of the first story are clapboarded, and the roof gables and side walls of the second story are shingled. The shingles may be left the natural color or stained, which is time accepts a good gray and will require warm, bright colors with it to make the building cheerful in appearance.

The finish of the exterior is of white pine painted in two coats of warm brown, being darker than the brownstone and bricks. All the frames are of yellow pine, the newel, rails and balusters of stairs oak and all other woodwork of white pine painted two coats. The kitchen is provided with a sink, range and boiler for hot water. If the builder is not able to put in the plumbing for the bathroom when the house is erected, a good way to do it is to have a pocket board in with a removable cover, so that the pipe may be put in at any time without damage to the plastering.



SECOND STORY.

In selecting carpets for bedrooms which are newly papered or on entering it is best to purchase sufficient carpeting of one pattern, as there may be to measure it to colors which the papers are thrown together.

This house can be built complete for $1,700. The price is quoted by a Boston house, which also quotes the prices above, and a store is used in the dining room, other rooms do not require heating, but could be by means of stoves if necessary. Building Review.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Duke of Marlborough is a great admirer of the American women, and says that "she has a beautiful quickness for appreciating the characteristics of the men around her, and she takes infinitely more pains, and is more respectful generally to all around, than the Englishwoman on place. After marriage she forgets, shortly and always, her duty, generally dressed married woman who is always trying to look nearly off nicely to the best advantage, and who endeavoures the art perfectly enough to conceal it."

A pinch of salt added to a glass of milk makes it not only more palatable to many but more easily digested.

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