

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEwen, Publisher.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Telegraphic Summary.

EASTERN.

The creditors of Shaw & Brothers, the bankrupt tanners of Boston, met to hear the report of an investigating committee. It appears that the insolvents can pay 72 cents on the dollar. James B. Forgan, Inspector of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was made trustee.

Ernst Asten, Postmaster at Minooka, Pa., has been arrested for tampering with the mails.

William H. Vanderbilt had a miraculous escape from death at New York, the other day. The great railway magnate drove his fast team to Fleetwood park, and had Early Rose put in a single racing buggy. He then dashed around the track twice at a rattling pace, and, when the second round was finished, at the grand stand, he whirled his horse about and started the other way around the track. He wore blue glasses, and did not see one of Robert Bonner's fast teams coming straight at him. A collision occurred, and Vanderbilt's buggy was wrecked and he thrown heavily to the ground. He lay motionless until a number of spectators ran to him and carried him to the porch of the track-house, where he revived sufficiently to walk up the steps and into the reception-room. His injuries were only slight. Bonner and his team escaped without damage.

In the case of Loren B. Sessions, charged with bribery in the New York Senatorial contest in 1881 (at the time when Roscoe Conkling was seeking for a vindication), the jury, after but a short time devoted to deliberation, returned a verdict acquitting him of the charge.

Before the Senate Labor Investigating committee at Boston, Charles T. Chance testified that he had seen the tanned skins of several women, and that the business had been carried on for at least eighteen years, but lately has been decreasing. He designated the tanneries where the human "hides" had been perfected, and stated the proprietors themselves did most of the work on them.

Edward Hovey, who murdered Mrs. Fanny Vermilyea, was executed in the Tombs at New York. He spent a restless night, was unable to take breakfast, and had to be supported from his cell to the gallows.

Henry Irving, the English actor, arrived in New York last week. He was met "down the bay" by Lawrence Barrett and William J. Florence, who took him on board Tilden's yacht, Yosemite, where he partook of some refreshments before landing.

WESTERN.

Gold ore worth from \$20 to \$250 per ton is said to have been discovered near Lisbon, Dakota.

The Bank of Farmington, Minn., with liabilities of \$40,000, has made an assignment.

The Hon. Charles J. Albright, oldest ex-Congressman from the old Sixteenth Ohio district, died at Cambridge, Ohio.

During the year ending June 30, 1883, the Chicago postoffice handled 137,000,000 pieces of mail matter, an amount of stuff only exceeded by the "output" of the offices at New York and Philadelphia.

M. M. Kittleman, of Michigan, defeated William Martin in a foot race of 100 yards at Portland, Oregon, for \$4,000, making the distance in nine and three-quarters seconds.

Stephen M. Edgell died in St. Louis last week. He was one of the original incorporators of the Union Pacific road, and for thirty-one years was President of the Missouri Mutual Fire Insurance company. His daughter is the wife of Austin Corbin, of New York.

The people of San Francisco suggest the employment of revenue cutters now lying idle in that port to prevent the smuggling of Chinese across the border of Washington Territory.

A fire at Grand Haven, Michigan, burned Stearn's windmill and pump-works and other buildings, the total loss being \$35,000. G. F. West's flour-mill at Guttenberg, Iowa, worth \$30,000, was also destroyed.

The excitement over the mysterious murder of the girl Zora Burns reached fever heat at Lincoln, Ill., last week, when the officers placed under arrest Mr. Orrin A. Carpenter, sufficient evidence having been secured to warrant this step. Carpenter is a leading merchant of Lincoln, has a wife and two interesting daughters, lives in a fine house, is quite wealthy, and, during a residence of thirty years in and about Lincoln, has enjoyed a high reputation for probity of character and business integrity.

The arrest of such a man for the heinous crime of murder naturally created a sensation in the community where he was known and respected. Various circumstances pointed unerringly to him as the author of the deed, but his neighbor and friends were slow to believe him guilty, regarding him rather as the victim of an unfortunate chain of circumstances. The murdered girl had formerly worked as a domestic in the family of Carpenter. Letters and other circumstances go to show that he was criminally intimate with her and that she was *enclave*. On her last and fatal visit to Lincoln he was the only person she was known to have visited, having been closeted with him for an hour. The same evening she was murdered in a secluded spot near the town. Buggy tracks were seen near the corpse, and were traced thence back toward Lincoln. An examination of Carpenter's buggy lines and whip revealed discolorations resembling blood. The articles were sent to Chicago, where a chemist examined them and pronounced the spots human blood. The murdered girl was buried on Friday, Oct. 21, at St. Elmo, Ill. Thomas Dukes, the unfortunate girl's fiancé, upon whom suspicion for a time rested, was present at the burial.

SOUTHERN.

Wyatt Ames, who murdered Deputy Constable Blount near Helena, Ark., tried to escape from his captors and was riddled with buckshot.

Two freight trains collided near Cleveland, Tenn., killing three men instantly and wounding six others.

A colored man named Campbell was lynched at Statesville, N. C. in a dispute earlier in the day Campbell had killed one white man and wounded another.

A Grand Jury at Baltimore has investigated the circumstances attending the loss of sixty-five lives at a rotten wharf near that city three or four months ago, and indicted the owner and the lessee of the premises for manslaughter.

James Stanley, colored, was executed at Columbus, Texas, for the murder and robbery of Robert Strickland, white, aged 16, in November, 1882. The culprit confessed his crime, and delivered the following address to the crowd of 4,000 who witnessed his swinging off: "I have found my way to glory. I have repented my sins, and God will send angels from heaven to meet me, I am going straight home to glory. Whisky, cards and women have brought me to this. I'm going home to heaven—won't you meet me there?" [Shouts from the colored crowd. "Bless God, we will." My spirit will be flying around in glory, and you sinners that drink whisky, play cards, and attend balls had better repent and pray, or God will damn your souls. I forgive my enemies. God waits for me; wave your lights; I shall have golden slippers and a golden ring." Georgia Sheriff swung off Taylor Bryant, at Monroe, for a criminal assault upon Mrs. Elizabeth V. Soards, a white widow, and Margaret Harris, at Calhoun, for poisoning a white child.

WASHINGTON.

President Arthur and the members of the Cabinet received Lord Chief Justice Coleridge at the residence of Secretary Frelinghuysen, in Washington.

At a Cabinet meeting last week the attempt of the Southern Pacific Railroad company to gobble the Texas Pacific unearned land-grant was discussed. The agents of the Southern Pacific company are understood to be very desirous to have the Attorney General pass upon the question.

Comptroller Knox finds that a call for \$15,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds would take at least \$7,000,000 deposited for circulation by ninety-six banks, and perhaps \$10,000,000, which would compel the retirement of \$9,000,000 of national bank currency, unless other securities could be obtained.

Comptroller Knox states that the reduction in national bank circulation the current year will be between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, with the certainty of much more rapid decrease next year.

Thirteen entries of public land in Washington Territory have been held for cancellation at the General Land office in Washington. The tracts extended even to the nety public, and all the entries were subsequently transferred to one person.

Frank Hatton, in his annual report to the Postmaster General, recommends that local postage be reduced to 1 cent.

The first appointment of a colored man under the new civil service rules was made last week by the Secretary of War. Joseph W. Piles, for several years Principal of a St. Louis colored school, was the lucky appointee, and he was at once sworn in and assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's office. He entered into a competitive examination several weeks ago, and when the Secretary of War recently made requisition for a clerk to fill a vacancy in his department, Mr. Piles' name was among those returned. His compensation will be \$900 per annum. The Secretary of War did not know that Piles was a colored man till he reported for duty.

POLITICAL.

The colored people of Washington show deep feeling on the civil-rights decision of the Supreme court. The news of the decision created great excitement in the colored State convention, which was in session at Springfield, Ill. The delegates seemed to think they would now be deprived of the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges.

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature. It sets forth that an extraordinary occasion for the session has arisen, but withholds mention of what the occasion is. The subjects of legislation will probably relate to the fence war, public lands, and the investment of the school funds under the recently adopted constitution.

Branch K. Bruce, the colored ex-Senator from Mississippi, and at present Register of the Treasury, is greatly discouraged at the decision in the civil-rights cases. He regards it as a revival of the Calhoun doctrine of State rights, and says it will carry the country back fifteen years.

The leading representative negroes of Louisiana have been interviewed on the subject of the late decision of the Supreme court, declaring the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional. Col. James D. Lewis, United States Surveyor General, thought the Civil Rights bill worked to the detriment of the negroes. The decision did not affect Louisiana, and there was no desire on the part of the whites to deny the colored man his civil-rights in public conveyances or public places. P. B. S. Pinchback attached very little importance to the decision. Every negro who behaved himself in Louisiana enjoyed the same privileges as the whites. Race prejudice was rapidly dying out in Louisiana. Henry Demas, State Senator, regarded it as the best thing that could have happened for the colored people of the South, who would now understand that they must rely upon their own manhood for recognition, socially and otherwise. A. J. Dumont, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee and United States Naval Officer was of about the same belief. Nearly all the other colored leaders expressed similar views. Gov. Charles Foster, of Ohio, was asked to-night what he thought of the decision. He said: "I shall recommend in my message the adoption of a State law which will give to the colored people all the rights and immunities guaranteed them under the Civil Rights law. I cannot reconcile myself fully to the decision. It might be well to submit a new amendment." Th. De Moines Register prints official returns from eighty counties in Iowa, and definite returns from nineteen others. These give Sherman 25,472 majority over Kinne, and about 5,550 over all. The exact official canvass will not vary much from these figures.

Pittsburgh opinions on the civil rights decision: The negroes are very indignant, and say they expected better things of the Republican Judges of the Supreme

court. Some of them threaten to revenge themselves by voting the Democratic ticket. District Attorney Stone is bitter in his denunciation of the decision. The Hon. Thomas Marshall, an old Abolition war-horse, is outspoken in condemnation of the decision. He says it is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated on the colored race. Other leading Republican members of the Pittsburgh bar hold the same opinion. Mayor Peterson thinks that the work of the Republican party for the last twenty years has been undone. Postmaster Myler thinks the decision will work a great hardship upon very many people.

Mr. John, a Colorado State Senator, says that Secretary Teller will probably be a candidate for United States Senator as the successor of Senator Hill. The last-named will be a candidate for re-election. Ex-Senator Chaffee may also enter the lists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fourth annual convention of the Northwestern Beekeepers' association, at Chicago, was largely attended, and there were many interesting discussions upon subjects pertaining to apiculture.

An important move in cable telegraphy has been made by J. W. Mackey and James Gordon Bennett. They have signed a contract for two cables across the Atlantic ocean. The new lines are to be in operation next summer.

In the town of Altata, Mexico, yellow fever deaths numbered twenty a day for two weeks. In addition to this horror, a hurricane struck the town, literally blowing it to pieces.

It is asserted that the Grand Trunk railroad managers have determined to force the fight against Vanderbilt by building a line along the Hudson parallel to the Hudson River road.

The eleventh annual Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women was held at Chicago last week. Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, and other women of note, were in attendance, and many interesting papers were read.

The failings for the week ending Oct. 20, in the United States and Canada, numbered \$243, an increase of fifty-six over the previous six days. Dun's report is to the effect that eight large commercial centers, including New York, show a decline in general trade; but at the same time merchandise is disappearing rapidly, and a fair amount of profit was realized for the week's dealings. Collections were good, and the deposits in the banks had increased, as compared with last year, \$30,000,000, indicating the withdrawal of vast sums from speculation. A fairly profitable season is predicted.

From March 3 to date there was sent from St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern cities to the New York treasury, \$11,000,000 in gold, for which silver certificates were wanted in exchange.

A treaty of peace has been signed between the Chilian Government and Gen. Iglesias, and Lima and Callos will soon be occupied by Peruvians.

The bull and bear movements in Wall street are seriously affecting the price of American securities in the London market. Canadian securities are declining on account of the lack of confidence in the Dominion politicians, who mix finance and politics, and European securities are not strong because of the uncertain disposition of the powers. But for the stock-gambling methods of the Wall street people it is believed that American railway stocks would find ready sale at advanced prices.

FOREIGN.

Resolutions condemning the Commons for refusing Bradlaugh his seat and favoring the abolition of Parliamentary oaths were adopted with great enthusiasm at the Leeds conference of prominent English Liberals.

Large sums are being sent from America to defend Poole, to be tried at Dublin for murder.

A cable dispatch from Constantinople says that "an earthquake which bids fair to prove almost as destructive as the one on the island of Ischia occurred on the peninsula between Chemes, Asia Minor, and Yauria, on the southern coast of the Gulf of Smyrna. Six villages were completely destroyed and many others seriously damaged, while, as far as can be learned at present, upward of 1,000 persons have perished. This list includes only those living in the more accessible hamlets along the coast. What damage and what loss of life has been caused in the interior will not be known for days. The survivors of the disaster are suffering fearful privations. The first shock seems to have been felt early in the morning. This was but light, and no attention was paid to it. In a few minutes a second shock occurred. Then the houses, flimsy structures at best, collapsed. Most of the people were sleeping. These were buried under the ruins. Those whose houses were strong managed to escape. In a wild panic they sought the fields, and could not be persuaded to return to the rescue of their less fortunate fellow townspeople, whose cries were pitiful. Many of them are still huddled in the fields in a starving condition and suffering from cold, but more terrified, by fears of a repetition of the dreaded shocks. The citizens of Smyrna, who were the first to hear of the disaster, sent help to the stricken people. Hundreds were rescued from the villages more or less wounded."

Mr. Moody has been so roughly received by the Cork mob that it has been found necessary to guard the hall by police every evening.

London bill-posters refuse to placard the announcement of a lecture by Michael Davitt.

Near Atlata, Asia Minor, houses and people were swallowed up by the recent earthquake. Assistance is urgently needed in Chivs and the mainland, in which latter district the British Consul reported 1,000 persons killed and wounded.

In Madagascar the British naval authorities are hostile to the French, whose chief commander is preparing to begin an attack upon the Hovas.

An explosion occurred at a colliery in Wharncell, Yorkshire, England, and twenty miners were killed. Five who were in the shaft escaped with their lives.

It is rumored in London that Mme. Christine Nilsson will marry an American merchant.

The Irish National league has passed a resolution expressing surprise and pleasure at the tenor of the speech of Chief Justice

Coleridge at his reception by the New York Bar association. The resolution expresses the hope that the principles enunciated in that address will be applied by the British Government to Ireland.

Physicians at Ermsleben, Saxony, report trichinosis rapidly spreading, and predict that 30 per cent. of the cases will prove fatal.

Mrs. Carey will receive a weekly allowance of \$4 10s. for herself and family until the conclusion of the trial of O'Donnell. She has been prohibited from confiding in interviewers.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The attorney for Miss Hill, of San Francisco, has sued ex-Senator Sharon for \$120,000, for alleged slanders.

For three days a severe snow-storm raged at Tellweide, Colo., and the mountain passes are now covered to a depth of four feet.

The steamer Rio Janeiro took from San Francisco about 1,000 Chinamen, who carried \$750,000 out of the country.

The members of the bar of Salt Lake held a meeting to protest against the appointment of Sumner Howard, of Flint, Mich., as Chief Justice of the Territory, and passed resolutions to be transmitted to President Arthur.

Patrick Egan, the Irish agitator and the late Treasurer of the Irish Land league, has filed in the District court at Lincoln, Neb., his intention of becoming an American citizen. He will locate and engage in buying grain in Lincoln.

The national horse show was held in New York last week, with 400 fine animals on exhibition. Gen. Grant entered his Arabian ponies, and J. R. Keene exhibited two thoroughbreds.

The baggage and passenger coach of a Delaware and Hudson train fell through a trestle near Fort Edward, N. Y., killing three persons and wounding twenty, one fatally.

A heavy gale on Lake Ontario caused the loss of a barge named the John Marsh, off Charlotte, N. Y., with a crew of five or six men.

Reports were telegraphed to London and New York from Quebec that alleged dynamites in Canada were ready to attack Lansdowne, the new Governor General, upon his arrival. Leading Irishmen of Quebec ridiculed the idea of any hostility.

The death-roll of the day includes the names of Hon. Elisha Foote, of St. Louis, Commissioner of Patents under President Johnson; the wife of John Russell Young, Minister to China; Dr. David A. Wallace, for twenty-five years President of Monmouth college, and Mrs. Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago.

As the result of a difficulty growing out of a game of ball the previous day, there was a bloody fight after church, Sunday, between a number of farmers near McLean church, Burke county, Ga., in which Thomas B. Syms was shot five times and killed, and his two sons mortally wounded.

A large mass meeting of colored people was held at Indianapolis to consider the civil-rights decision. Addresses were made by Senator Ben Harrison and other prominent Republicans. There was a great deal of feeling manifested, and, as a rule, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, one of which declares that "we recognize in the decision a narrow and partisan view, entirely at variance with the great principles enunciated by Lincoln, Sumner, Morton and other Republican leaders, and of the 350,000 brave men who purchased it with their blood." A mass-meeting of colored men at Washington was addressed by Col. Ingersoll and Fred Douglass. Col. Ingersoll praised Justice Harlan, and placed the recent opinion of the Supreme court on a par with the Dred Scott and other ante-war decisions. At a similar meeting in Cincinnati resolutions acquiescing in the decision, and thanking Justice Harlan for his fidelity to the race and for his own convictions, were passed. The negroes of San Francisco, in public-meeting assembled, passed resolutions condemning the decision.

The following is the total vote of Ohio, for Governor, at the recent election, as tabulated by the Secretary of State:

Foraker	347,064
Headly	359,593
Schuchman	8,391
Jenkins	2,785
Total vote	721,454
Majority for judicial amendment	33,413
The second amendment fell short of a majority 39,543. The regulation amendment received 98,050 votes.	

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	4.65 @ 6.75
HOGS	5.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superfine	3.10 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.09 @ 1.09 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1.06 1/2 @ 1.07 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.55 1/2 @ .56
CORN—No. 2	.35 1/2 @ .35 3/4
PORK—Mess.	11.50 @ 11.75
LARD	.07 1/2 @ .07 3/4

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	6.50 @ 7.35
HOGS	4.20 @ 5.20
Medium to Fair	5.25 @ 5.95
HOGS	4.15 @ 5.10
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.40 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.89 1/2 @ .90
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .28 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.54 1/2 @ .55
BARLEY—No. 2	.51 @ .51 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27 @ .28 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.21 @ .21
PORK—Mess.	10.40 @ 10.50
LARD	.07 1/2 @ .07 3/4

MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.89 @ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.27 1/2 @ .27 3/4
RYE—No. 2	.50 @ .50 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	.51 @ .51 1/2
BUTTER—Mess.	10.00 @ 10.25
LARD	.07 @ .07 1/2

ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99 @ .99 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.27 1/2 @ .27 3/4
RYE—No. 2	.50 @ .50 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	.51 @ .51 1/2
BUTTER—Mess.	10.00 @ 10.25
LARD	.07 @ .07 1/2

CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.53 @ .53 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	.51 @ .51 1/2
BUTTER—Mess.	11.40 @ 11.50
LARD	.07 @ .07 1/2

TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99 1/2 @ 1.03 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.29 @ .29 1/2

DETROIT.	
FLOUR	4.00 @ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.08 1/2 @ 1.08 3/4
CORN—No. 2	.38 1/2 @ .39
OATS—Mixed	.29 @ .29 1/2
PORK—Mess.	12.25 @ 12.50

INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00 @ 1.09 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.42 @ .42 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.26 1/2 @ .27

EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Red	6.00 @ 6.25
Fat	5.00 @ 5.85
Common	4.25 @ 5.00
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.50

NULL AND VOID.

Civil Rights Law Declared Unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Being Operative Only in the Territories and the District of Columbia.

All the Members of the Court Except Harlan Concur in the Decision.

The United States Supreme court (Mr. Justice Bradley writing the opinion, and Mr. Justice Harlan only dissenting) has pronounced the sections of the Civil Rights act according colored persons equal privileges in railway cars, hotels and theaters unconstitutional so far as the States of the Union are concerned. Cases were brought under the law to the highest tribunal from the States of Kansas, California, Missouri, New York and Tennessee, and had been under consideration for a year. The complainants were colored persons, and had been denied their rights by the law defined them in hotels, railroad-cars, restaurants, theaters, etc. The court holds that Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the above sections under either the Thirteenth or Fourteenth amendments. As to the Territories and the District of Columbia, the court holds the legislative power of Congress in the premises is unlimited. We print below a summary of this important decision, telegraphed from Washington by the Associated Press agent.

THE CASES.

The Supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision in the five civil-rights cases submitted on printed arguments about a year ago. The titles of these cases and the States from which they came are as follows: No. 1, United States against Murray Stanley, from the United States Circuit court, District of Kansas; No. 2, United States against Michael Ryan, from the United States Circuit court, District of California; No. 3, United States against Samuel Nichols, from the United States Circuit court, District of Missouri; No. 4, United States against Samuel D. Singleton, from United States Circuit court for the Southern District of New York; and No. 5, Richard A. Robinson and wife against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad company, from the United States Circuit court for the District of Tennessee. These cases were all based on the first and second sections of the Civil Rights act of 1875, and were respectively prosecutions under that act for denying to colored persons equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railroad cars and in theaters. The defense set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The first and second sections of the act, which were the parts directly in controversy, are as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full enjoyment of the accommodations, facilities, privileges and immunities of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theaters and other places of public amusement subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

The second section provides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to forfeit \$500 for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action, and also to a penalty of from \$500 to \$1,000 fine, or imprisonment for not more than one year, to be enforced by criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the District and Circuit courts of the United States in cases arising under the law.

The rights and privileges claimed by and denied to colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in railroad cars on railway trains, and in the dress circle in theaters.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

The court, in a long and carefully-prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, holds:

1. That Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question under either the Thirteenth or Fourteenth amendments to the constitution.

2. That the Fourteenth amendment is prohibitory upon States only, and that the legislation of Congress is limited to laws for enforcing that amendment; that it does not direct legislation on matters respecting which States are prohibited from making or enforcing laws, or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such law or acts; that in enforcing the amendment Congress has no power to legislate on matters respecting which States are prohibited from making or enforcing laws, or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such law or acts; that in enforcing the amendment Congress has no power to legislate on matters respecting which States are prohibited from making or enforcing laws, or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such law or acts.

3. That the Thirteenth amendment gives no power to Congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, which it abolishes, and gives Congress power to pass laws for its enforcement; that this power only extends to the subject-matter of the amendment itself—namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and its necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions; that it has nothing to do with different races or colors, but only refers to the equality of different races of men, and of citizens being provided for in the Fourteenth amendment, which prohibits States from doing anything to interfere with such equality. It is no infringement of the Thirteenth amendment to refuse to any person equal accommodations and privileges at an inn or place of public amusement, and never it may be violative of his legal rights; that it imposes upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude which implies some sort of subjection of one person to another, and the incapacity incident thereto, such as inability to hold property, to make contracts, to be parties in court, etc., and that if the original civil rights act which abolished these incapacities might be supported by the Thirteenth amendment it does not therefore follow that the act of Congress can be supported by it.

4. That this decision affects only the validity of the law in States, and not in Territories or the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of Congress is unlimited, and it does not undertake to decide what Congress might or might not do under the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, the law not being drawn with any such view.

5. That it is the opinion of the court that the first and second sections of Congress of 1875, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," are unconstitutional, and that any law made in pursuance thereof upon the indictments accordingly.

JUSTICE HARLAN DISSENTS.

At the conclusion of the reading of Judge Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour, Justice Harlan said that under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case he should hesitate to set up his individual opinion in opposition to his eight colleagues, but, in view of what he thought the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish, and what they believed they had accomplished by means of this legislation, he must express his dissent from the opinion of the court. He had not time since hearing that opinion to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the meantime he desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

PUBLIC FEELING.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Herald.] The decision is the subject of universal comment here, and it is safe to say that no other decision of the Court since the famous Dred Scott decision by Chief Justice Taney has created so much excitement and discussion.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Inter Ocean.] The decision of the Supreme court in the Civil Rights cases made something of a sensation here. There are several suits pending in this district, and the effect of these

in Bradley's opinion causes some consternation among hotel and restaurant men, who imagine it will operate disastrously to them. The strong intimation that the law of Congress is operative here, while not deciding the questions pending as to the district, is construed as authoritative. It also destroys the hope of the clique which is agitating the question of suffrage, and opens the new question as to a similar form of Government for Utah. Both of these propositions have had able legal advocates and the decision of to-day is regarded as affording a secure footing for the future. Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, says he was not much surprised at the decision of the Supreme court, and believed it good law.

VIEWS OF COLORED LEADERS.

FRED DOUGLASS.

Fred Douglass, when asked what he thought of the decision, said: "It is disheartening, and I regard it as a step backward. The result will be mischievous. At the close of the war, and in view of the services rendered by colored men, there was a disposition on the part of the country to concede