

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

In a cigar factory in New York where a strike is in progress there were found three dynamite cartridges and a bottle of giant powder.

The proceedings of the American Agricultural Association at New York were made interesting by a paper by S. Sato, of Japan, which country has a farming population of fifteen millions, showing the improvement made in agriculture.

John B. Gough, the noted temperance agitator, died in Philadelphia on the 18th of February. He was born in England in 1822.

James H. Paine, a miser who died recently in New York, was a grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. While he was largely interested in the Chicago Land Company, and ranked among his relatives as a millionaire, only \$300 was found among the rags in which he expired.

The effect of a decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court declaring the railroad tax law unconstitutional has been to practically bankrupt the State Treasury. There is not enough money on hand to meet the ordinary expenses, and the State Comptroller has shut down on all demands, refusing to sign warrants of any description. Even members of the Legislature are not permitted to draw their pay.

While attempting to cross the Susquehanna River in a row-boat, four young men were drowned at Harrisburg, Pa.

WESTERN.

The Knights of Labor at Elkhart, Ind., have ordered a boycott against the Chinese laundrymen in that town.

Fire in the business section of Augusta, Wis., destroyed an hotel, the Postoffice, and thirteen other structures, entailing a loss of \$40,000. The insurance aggregates \$23,000.

Anton Pfiffner sued the St. Paul Road at Dubuque for \$45,000 damages, alleging that his two children were drowned in a pond which remained undrained through the negligence of the railway company.

Eight sheep herders on the ranch of Solomon Luna, Valencia County, New Mexico, near the Arizona line, had a fight with Apaches. All the herders were killed.

A body of masked men at Nicolaus, Cal., shipped forty-four Chinamen by steamer to Sacramento. The Celestials at Snohomish City, Wash. T., have been fired upon and their buildings damaged by dynamite, but they refuse to leave.

At the session of the Northwestern Dairyman's Convention at Beloit, Wis., W. D. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, was re-elected President, and R. P. McGilney, of Elgin, Secretary. A communication from Mississippi dairymen, proposing the holding of a national convention in Chicago in March was endorsed.

At Anoka, Minn., United States Marshal H. R. Denny and other officers captured Frank Cole, George Goodson, Burt Leshness, and Edwin Teller while in the act of manufacturing bogus money. The quartet were taken to St. Paul and held in heavy bonds.

David Sholty, who attempted the lives of his brother's family near Bloomington, Ill., was burned to death in the barn which he set on fire. Mrs. Levi Sholty received thirteen wounds in the back from a gun charged with shot and bullets, and cannot survive her injuries.

Suits for damages aggregating \$95,000 have been brought at Dubuque against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, the claim being that sparks from one of its engines caused the disastrous lumber fire in September, 1884.

Mrs. Roche, a handsome young widow of St. Louis, caused the arrest of a female fortune-teller named Schadt, whom she charged with defrauding her of \$1,450 for love-powders to blow through the keyhole of a room occupied by a blonde gentleman she desired to marry.

There are no new developments in the Windsor (Ill.) outrage. Miss Aldridge's condition is improving, and she will recover.

The Supreme Court of Indiana upholds the law fixing the rent for telephones at \$3 per month.

It was decided in the Utah courts that a wife could testify against her husband in unlawful cohabitation cases.

SOUTHERN.

The conduct of Lieutenant Greene, of the signal corps, and other members of the recent court-martial at Fort Myer, Virginia, was such as to draw from the Secretary of War an expression of the stern condemnation of the abuse of counsel for the accused and of enlisted men serving as witnesses.

An oil explosion in a dwelling at Tangiers, Va., killed two children and dangerously maimed or burned five others. The children, finding that the fire had become extinguished, attempted to relight it, and one of them using oil to aid the kindling, the explosion followed.

Reports have reached Little Rock that a negro recently murdered a family of six persons in a remote section of Faulkner County, Arkansas.

A negro man named Burns, who had committed an assault upon a respectable white girl, was forcibly taken by a mob from the Martinsburg (W. Va.) jail and escorted to a grove skirting the town, where the mob formed themselves in a circle. What followed is thus described by a telegram from Martinsburg:

The negro was mounted on a horse and led to the center of the ring, where a halter was placed

about his neck. The leader then advanced, and in a voice loud enough to be distinctly heard by all, said: "Joseph Burns, are you guilty of this crime?" "I am," was the low-voiced reply. "Do you deserve this punishment?" was the next question. "I do," said Burns, "and I ask for your prayers."

This was answered from the circle by a volley of fierce cries, and shouts of "Burn him!" "Cut him to pieces!" could be heard on all sides, mingled with the crack of revolvers. In a few moments, however, the mob grew more quiet, and then a man approached the center of the circle of desperate men, handed his hat to a companion, and offered up a fervent prayer for the doomed man, Burns sitting quietly on the horse with his chin resting on his breast. The prayer concluded, the rope was thrown over the branch of a tree a few steps away, and the end taken back to one side of the circle, where fifty men soon had hold. The leader then spoke a word in a low tone, and the prisoner shot upward and was swinging backward and forward in the moonlight, while the air rang with yells and cheers from the mob. A revolver cracked, and then, while the despairing wretch was endeavoring to grasp the rope which was choking out on his life, a volley of revolver shots rang out on the air and Burns was dead, pierced by fifty balls.

A colored lunatic near Savannah, Ga., strangled two boys in a church-yard and left their bodies to be devoured by buzzards.

The Panama Canal Company will ship from New Orleans a third party of 250 negro laborers.

Samuel Kaiser, of Fort Worth, Texas, has been awarded damages of \$25,000 against H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, who attached his stock and ruined his business before his indebtedness to them had matured.

A. A. Steagall, of Henrietta, Texas, charged with incest with his daughter and with murdering her babe, was hanged by a mob, but was cut down by the Sheriff before life was extinct.

A fire which originated on a cotton steamer at Wilmington, N. C., swept along Water street for three blocks, causing losses estimated at \$1,500,000. The First Methodist Church and two freight depots were among the buildings burned.

WASHINGTON.

The bill introduced in the Senate last week by Senator Plumb, to forfeit certain land grants, provides that all lands heretofore granted to any State or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the uncompleted portion of any railroad for the construction or benefit of which lands have heretofore been granted be forfeited, and that such lands be declared part of the public domain. Rights of way and depot grounds are exempted from the provisions of the bill.

The House Committee on Public Lands has adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the bill to be reported by the committee touching the California and Oregon and the Oregon and California Railroads grants embrace a forfeiture of all lands not conveyed by patent to either of the said companies by July 1, 1880."

At a meeting of the House Coinage Committee, at which all the members were present, a proposition to report adversely a bill to suspend coinage of silver was voted down by 7 to 6.

Mr. Findlay of Maryland has been given the place on the House Committee on Banking and Currency which Mr. Curtin declined to accept.

The Woman-Suffrage National Convention, in session at Washington last week, adopted resolutions reaffirming confidence in the national method of securing the ballot to women through an amendment to the Federal Constitution; calling on Congress to submit to the States at once the question of the right of women to vote; protesting against the admission to the Union of any Territory where the elective franchise is denied to women; declaring the National Woman-Suffrage Association to be non-partisan in politics, and protesting against the passage in its present shape of the bill now pending in Congress to suppress polygamy as discriminating unjustly against gentle and non-polygamous Mormon women for crimes never committed by them.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads unanimously agreed to report adversely all bills before it for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the Government.

Secretary Manning has issued his third call for \$10,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, the principal and accrued interest to be paid April 1.

Major Williams, a special agent of the Treasury, reports that nearly all imported books are undervalued more than 50 per cent. He recommends that duties be assessed on the average retail price, and that stereotype plates be treated as originals.

POLITICAL.

At a caucus of Republican Senators held on the 17th inst. Mr. Edmunds submitted three resolutions, which declare that the action of the Attorney General in refusing to furnish information when called for by the Senate, no matter what his motive may have been, was reprehensible; that where the Senate has called or may call upon heads of departments for information regarding removals from office and the information is not furnished as requested the Senate will not confirm the appointee; and that the disregard of the law which requires that in the selections for office preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors is condemned.

Mrs. John L. Adair, the white wife of a leading Indian, has been installed as Postmistress at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, displacing a red man, who was rendered ineligible for lack of citizenship.

Captain Alfred B. Judd, of Milwaukee, has been appointed United States Pension Agent for the district having its headquarters at that city, and William M. Campbell United States Marshal for Minnesota.

Auditor Brown has filed a protest against the action of the Iowa Legislative Investigation Committee in refusing to permit him to have an attorney present to cross-examine witnesses.

The bill creating a non-partisan board of election in Toledo, Columbus, Cleveland, and Cincinnati has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature.

Washington telegram: "Mr. Morrison says that the Ways and Means Committee will not hear any general discussion of the new

tariff bill. This will be a severe disappointment to the steel and glass manufacturers of Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh manufacturers have been writing to the Republican members of the committee to secure dates for a hearing, and their letters show as much interest in the bill as was manifested two years ago. The Republicans are likely to make this effort in their favor, but the committee will probably be guided by Mr. Morrison's wishes in the matter."

It is intimated that Secretary Bayard may soon retire from the Cabinet and that he will be succeeded by ex-Senator Thurman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

French Canadians raided stores at Paspebr c, P. Q., carrying off 260 barrels of flour and other articles of food.

Langellier & Descelles, merchants, at St. John, Quebec, have failed for \$63,000.

The total number of failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's for the week was 214—13 less than the previous week, and as compared with 254 in the like week in 1885, 218 in 1884, 204 in 1883, and with 172 in 1882. Canada has 25, against 32 in the previous week, and against 33 last year. The total failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date are 2,093, against 2,485 in a like portion in 1885—a decline of 392. In seven weeks of 1884 the total failures numbered 2,509, or 34 less than in 1886. In 1883 the total was 1,905, and in 1882 it was 1,235.

The total imports of dry goods at New York during the week were valued at \$2,085,268, and the amount thrown on the market at \$2,221,883.

The amount paid by the Dominion Government to the Hudson Bay Company for supplies, transports, commissions, etc., during the Northwest Rebellion aggregates \$2,000,000, exclusive of claims by the company for losses.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Rear Admiral Jouett, at Aspinwall, stating that the United States steamer Galena has started for Key West with the steamship City of Mexico as a prize. The seized vessel is alleged to have been fitted out at New York for a filibustering expedition against Honduras.

Baltimore street railway employees are organizing for the purpose of demanding higher wages. Boycotting will be resorted to in St. Louis by the Knights of Labor to compel the street car companies to give better pay and shorter working hours to their employees. The managers of the iron-works at St. Louis threaten to shut down for want of coke. The shoemakers of Beverly, Mass., to the number of 3,000 quit work because their employers refused them a raise of from 20 to 40 per cent. The coke syndicate of Pennsylvania has conceded the strikers' demands, and work has been resumed. The Western Nail Association has passed resolutions to stand by its non-union workmen. Every mill in the association west of the Alleghenies was represented at the meeting.

It is reported that the suit to determine the validity of the Bell telephone patent will be tried at Columbus, Ohio.

John L. Sullivan issued a challenge to fight Jim Smith, of England, for \$5,000 of \$10,000 and the championship of the world, and put up a forfeit.

The Ontario Provincial Government has adopted high license in a modified form. It has decided that in cities over 20,000 inhabitants the fee shall be \$250; in cities under 20,000 \$200. In towns the fee is fixed at \$150; in villages at \$130, and in townships \$100.

FOREIGN.

Sir Charles Dilke does not intend to resign his seat in the House of Commons.

Lord Roseberry, the new British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has notified Greece that England will not permit war between the Hellenes and Turks.

Several workmen were killed in Liverpool and eighteen others broke limbs by the collapse of the shippers' exhibition building, in process of construction.

Advices from London say that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, has quarreled with his Radical colleague, Sir Charles Dilke, and abandoned him because Sir Charles refuses to adopt Mr. Chamberlain's advice to testify under oath that he was not guilty of the offenses charged against him as correspondent in the Crawford divorce suit.

Count de Lesseps, on arriving at Colon, was greeted by the entire official staff of the Panama Canal Company.

Mrs. Crawford, who recently figured in a divorce case in the London courts, has gone into seclusion in Italy.

Count de Soto, the Spanish Minister to Switzerland, has been recalled for intoxication and rudeness in a ball-room at Geneva.

On the reassembling of the British Parliament Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that the Government had no intention of renewing coercion in Ireland, but would propose a method for its future government.

Socialists of London, to the number of ten thousand, massed in Hyde Park, London, last Sunday, listened to speeches from three platforms, and adopted resolutions censuring the Government for its failure to commence public works in behalf of the unemployed. Thirty thousand persons have applied to the Mansion House for relief.

Sylvia Dumont, a queen of the Paris demi-monde, was stabbed by her jealous lover, Emile Boitte, whom she thereupon shot with a revolver. Both died.

The Irish party will hold a meeting in London on St. Patrick's Day, Parnell presiding, the object of which will be to issue to England the ultimatum of the Irish people concerning home rule. Meetings of the same nature will be held throughout Ireland the same day.

The loyalists of County Tyrone at a monster meeting resolved to oppose home rule, and maintain the union.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made his state entry into Dublin, and reports say there was no display. A body of students following the procession was attacked, and some of them were seriously injured.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The destruction of Pollard's liquor store at Pittsburg, Pa., caused a loss of \$100,000.

F. A. Smith, formerly of St. Louis, is now in prison for debt at New York, with no apparent chance of ever regaining his liberty. He invested his money in a steamboat line, but is now penniless. If he could pay \$10 for court costs his case would be advanced on the docket.

Washington's birthday was observed at the National Capital by the closing of the Executive Departments. Congress held no session. The American colony in the City of Mexico celebrated the day by laying the cornerstone of a hospital in the suburbs, on which occasion Joaquin Miller read a poem. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Toledo, Ohio, was formally opened, with patriotic speeches. At night a grand military promenade concert and a ball were held in the building. The Michigan Club, a Republican organization, held its first anniversary at Detroit in the shape of a banquet, covers being laid for more than 1,000 persons. Senator Palmer presided, and Senators Logan, Everts, Conger, Manderson, Gov. Alger, Gov. Foraker, and others were present and made speeches.

St. Louis dispatches state that the Chinese community there is "excited" over the arrival from Hong Kong, via San Francisco, of a copy of an imperial proclamation stating that on and before the fifteenth day of the fifth moon of the present year (May 15) all the subjects of the Tai Tzang Empire (China) who are now residing in the United States of America are requested to return; and that upon application to the Consuls free transportation will be provided from any part of the United States to any part of the Chinese Empire, except the citizens of the province of Quong Tung, who, on account of their superior numbers, are required to pay half-fare. By the somewhat disguised language of this proclamation it is strongly intimated that an early retaliation is contemplated by the Chinese Government upon the American export trade and American residents in China for the continued outrages inflicted upon her citizens here. This, if successfully carried out, will shut off an annual exportation of some \$80,000,000 from the American shores. There are in China at least 9,000 Americans who would be exposed to imperial persecution. The Chinese in this country aggregate 80,000. The impression prevails here that the major number of them will take advantage of the proclamation.

The statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. Grant's friend, is so obscurely situated in Washington that it is difficult to find it. Congress has been memorialized by numerous army associations to find a better place for the statue. Resolutions directing the Secretary of War to do this have been favorably acted upon by committees in both branches, and early action will probably be had.

Four of the men who recently broke jail at Carthage, Missouri, have been recaptured near Greenfield. Another of the party was picked up in Kansas, and was shot while attempting to escape to Galena.

Dr. J. H. Gleason, of Cleveland, died in ten minutes after drinking a graduate of carbolic acid in a drug store on St. Clair street. Standing beside the fatal potion was a graduate containing whisky, and his mistake seems to the druggist an unaccountable one.

The Greek Ministers of War and Marine threaten to resign unless war against Turkey is declared.

The German mint is turning out a large amount of silver coin for Egypt, 6,000,000 piasters having already been forwarded.

Lord Randolph Churchill was welcomed to Belfast by large bodies of Orangemen in regalia. Precautions were taken against rioting.

Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson, the head of the London Metropolitan police force, who has been severely censured for the inefficiency of his men during the recent riots in London, has resigned.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	.....	\$4.50	@ 6.00
HOGS	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	.94	@ .96
.....No. 2 Red	.....	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.....	.53 1/2	@ .54 1/2
OATS—White	.....	.40	@ .46
PORK—Mess	.....	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	.....	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	.....	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
Flour—Extra Spring	.....	4.75	@ 5.25
.....No. 2 Red	.....	4.51	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.....	.37 1/2	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	.31	@ .32
RYE—No. 2	.....	.58	@ .60
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	.28	@ .30
.....Fine Dairy	.....	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.....	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
.....Skimmed Flats	.....	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.....	.21	@ .22
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.....	.55	@ .58
PORK—Mess	.....	10.75	@ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	.60	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.....	.37	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.....	.27	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.....	.60	@ .60
PORK—New Mess	.....	10.75	@ 11.25
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.....	.39	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.....	.32	@ .33
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.90	@ .92
CORN—Mixed	.....	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.....	.29	@ .31
PORK—New Mess	.....	11.00	@ 11.50
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 3	.....	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.....	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	.....	11.00	@ 11.50
LIVE HOGS	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	.....	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	.....	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	.....	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	.80	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.....	.35	@ .36
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.90	@ .92
CORN—New	.....	.35 1/2	@ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	.31	@ .32
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	.....	5.00	@ 5.50
.....Common	.....	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	.....	3.00	@ 3.75
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.....	.96	@ .97
CORN—Yellow	.....	.43	@ .45 1/2
CATTLE	.....	4.50	@ 5.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE Senate passed an anti-Oklahoma boomer bill on the 17th inst. It provides for the punishment by fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, of persons going on Indian lands with the purpose of occupying the same. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill providing for the erection of a monument at Washington to General Grant. The sum appropriated is \$250,000. The bill was sent to the Committee on Library for consideration. Senator Morrill introduced a bill providing for the establishment of an educational fund by setting apart each year the receipts from the sale of public lands over and above the expenses of the land office, together with one-half the amount received from railroad companies, under the provisions of the Thurman act; such fund to be appropriated to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population between the ages of 5 and 20 years, the interest on the sum apportioned to each State and Territory to be paid to its proper officers each year for educational purposes. The bill was discussed and amended. In the House of Representatives Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill providing for the acceptance by the United States of the proposed route of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi River Canal. The bill was placed on the calendar. The House passed a bill providing that all settlers within twenty miles of the proposed route of the canal who make an additional entry under the acts of March and July, 1879, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost or proof of settlement and cultivation, reducing the fee to 5 cents the fee for money orders not exceeding \$5, and making allowances for clerk-hire to postmasters at first and second class postoffices cover the cost of clerical labor in the money-order business. The Fitz John Porter debate was continued in the House, Messrs. Laird and Oates supporting and Messrs. Kelley and Thomas opposing the bill. Mr. Thomas said that he believed the bill to be wholly unconstitutional, and that its passage would be an insult to the living and an outrage to the dead. Mr. Oates bases his argument upon his personal knowledge of the incidents of Aug. 29, 1862, and was listened to with great attention. He thought that McDowell was more to blame for not interfering to prevent the union of the forces of Longstreet and Jackson than Porter was.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following resolutions to the Senate on the 18th inst. They were accompanied by a long report, a liberal abstract of which was given in these columns some days ago. "Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its condemnation of the removal of the Attorney General, under whatever influence, to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of the 25th of January, and set forth in the reports of the Committee on the Judiciary, as in violation of his official duty and subversion of the fundamental principles of the Government and of a good administration thereof. Resolved, That it is, under these circumstances, the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, the documents and papers in reference to the supposed official or personal misconduct of whom are withheld by the Executive or any head of a department, when deemed necessary by the Senate and called for in consideration of the removal. Resolved, That the provision of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes declaring that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided that they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office, ought to be faithfully and fully put in execution, and that to remove or to propose to remove any soldier whose faithfulness, competency, and character are above reproach, and to give place to another who has not rendered such service, is a violation of the spirit of the law and of the practical gratitude the people and Government of the United States owe to the defenders of constitutional liberty and the integrity of the Government." The report recites the fact and circumstances of the removal of Mr. Dustin and the appointment of his successor, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. It declares that it has been the uniform practice of the Judiciary Committee, since the passage of the tenure-of-office act, to call upon the heads of departments for all papers and information in the possession of departments touching the conduct and administration of the officer proposed to be removed, and the character and conduct of the person proposed to be appointed. This has been done with the usual and proper approval of all the members, although the composition of the committee has been during the period sometimes of one political character and sometimes of another. In no instance until this time has the committee refused to lay or deny in respect to furnishing such papers and information, with a single exception, and in which exception the delay and suggested denial lasted only for two or three days. The precedents are cited and the great length. It was agreed that no discussion of the question should take place until the minority of the committee had prepared and presented their side of the question, and for this purpose they were given until Monday, the 1st of March. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 171 to 113, passed the bill to restore Fitz John Porter to the army. An analysis of the vote shows the following result: Yeas—Democrats, 135; Republicans, 15; Greenback-Democrat, 1; Navy-Republican, 1; Democrat, 1; Greenback-Republican, 1. During the closing hours of the debate the galleries were crowded, and the groups which surrounded the speakers showed the deep interest felt by members on the floor. The usual New York contingent of Pennsylvania; and Bragg, of Wisconsin, were the principal speakers, all of them advocating the passage of the bill. Considerable excitement was caused by a heated altercation between Bragg and Cutsum.

The Blair educational bill was discussed again in the Senate on Feb. 19. Senator Everts supported the bill. Senator Ingalls opposed the bill as a Southern measure. He saw no reason why the common schools should be turned over to the Federal Government, and he criticised the South for calling on the General Government for aid. Senator Hoar denied that the bill was a Southern measure. He himself drafted the first of these education bills ten or fifteen years ago. The measure was a Northern idea, supported by Northern sentiment. Only three Southern votes were given to the first bill of the Senate. Senators Wilson (Md.) and Harris opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. They objected to interference on the part of the General Government with the schools of a State. Senator Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably Senator Butler's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver upon satisfactory proof of ownership, to the claimants thereof, the silverware, jewelry, and other property deposited in the Treasury by the Secretary of War in June, 1863, as property captured by the United States Army during the late war, and providing that all such property remaining in the Treasury for two years after the passage of the act shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of the sale covered into the Treasury. The Senate passed bills to remove the political disabilities of Alexander P. Stewart of Mississippi, Thomas L. Rosser of Virginia, and E. G. Butler of Missouri. A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of War to report the facts of the murder by Mexican troops of Capt. Emmet Crawford, of the United States Army. In the House of Representatives Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, delivered a long speech on the silver question. He defended the course of the President and Secretary Manning in the management of the nation's finances, and regretted that his party colleagues had not left it to the Republican side of the House to attack the administration. He declared the charge that these officers were under the influence of capitalists to be unfounded. They had violated no law and had conformed to the very letter of the statutes. They had, indeed, recommended the suspension of the silver coinage, but who could say that this advice might not prove to be wise and conducive to the public good? Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, renewed his request to have printed in the Record a review of the testimony of the Fitz John Porter case, prepared by Judge Advocate Holt. Mr. Bragg said, as the battle was over, he was in favor of a general amnesty, and would make no objection. The request was granted.