

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A huge bald eagle undertook to carry an 8-year-old boy from the farm of Joseph Davis, at Manheim, New York, but was foiled by laborers.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal companies it was unanimously agreed that the total output of coal this year should not exceed 33,500,000 tons.

Ald. Jaehne, of New York, has been released from prison on bail.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that the Cable Railway Company has no legal existence and can not have seventy miles of streets without adequate compensation.

A fire in Buffalo consumed twelve buildings, including the North Buffalo Flour Mills and the Gilbert Starch Works, causing a loss of \$500,000.

A jail delivery was effected by three desperadoes confined in the jail at Newcastle, Pa. They filed the locks from their cell doors and escaped through a hole, eight by sixteen inches, cut in a window. The prisoners had been furnished with revolvers by friends, who awaited them with carriages to hasten their escape.

WESTERN.

Phil Kummer, District Attorney at Cincinnati, acting under orders of Solicitor General Goode, on the 23d of March filed in the Federal Court at Columbus, a suit to test the validity of the Bell telephone patents, citing the defendants to enter appearance by May 1.

Insurance agents claim that the losses by fire in Chicago last year consumed more money than was paid in premiums.

Should the citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., subscribe \$200,000 toward the stock of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Road, the Rock Island Company will at once commence the building of four hundred miles of track on its Kansas extension.

Harvey Whitehead, a youth of 16, whose parents reside at Bethel, Conn., drowned himself at Durand, Ill.

No indictment was found against Henry T. Wright, formerly Assistant Postmaster at Racine, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Chester, Illinois, for embezzling \$5,000 of Government funds. Since the decision in the Mackin case by the Federal Supreme Court, steps have been taken to secure Wright's release.

A. M. Billings, of Chicago, is said to have secured absolute control of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad Company, in the interest of the Atchison and Topeka, which will soon commence work on a northern extension to St. Louis.

The flour output at Minneapolis last week reached 90,000 barrels, against 81,000 barrels the preceding week. The decline in wheat has stopped the free movement of flour.

Near Walker, Iowa, a man named Armstrong rushed in front of a train, placed his head on the rails, and was beheaded by the wheels.

Van Northwick's paper-bag factory at Batavia, Ill., was destroyed by fire, property being destroyed to the amount of \$75,000.

The Windsor Hotel, a bank, and twenty-seven frame business structures at Salida, Col., were destroyed by fire. The total loss is placed at \$120,000, with insurance of \$45,000.

William M. Smith, of Lexington, Ill., formerly Speaker of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature, and for some time a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been in bad health for several years.

The incorporation articles of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railway were placed on file last week in the Circuit Court at Freeport, Ill. The company proposes to build a line from Chicago to East Dubuque, Ill., but will probably continue the line to St. Paul. The capital stock is \$5,000,000.

The office of the *Argus*, at Fargo, Dakota, said to have been worth \$35,000, was totally extinguished by flames.

The skeleton of a mastodon has been discovered on a farm near Mattoon, Ill., and scientists from the University of Illinois are expected to superintend the work of exhuming the remains. Teeth four inches square on the face have been taken up.

Mr. Robert L. Downing, an actor of great promise, appears the present week at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, in a new play entitled "Vautour, the Exile." The Eastern press speaks highly of the play, and of the star's rendition of the chief role.

SOUTHERN.

The Fitzgerald hose company of Lincoln, Neb., won the first prize in the firemen's contest at New Orleans.

Three negroes were lynched at Auburn, Ky., for assaulting the daughter of a prominent citizen of that place.

In a fight at Tascosa, Texas, caused by a dispute about cattle stealing, four men were shot dead and two others fatally wounded.

The boiler in a saw-mill at Calera, Ala., exploded, killing three men and badly wounding four others.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Manning was seized with vertigo while ascending the steps in the Treasury Department. He fell and was taken home in a carriage.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Atlantic and Pacific Road has no legal claim to 2,451,200 acres of land along its track between San Francisco and San Buenaventura, and its restoration to the public domain is ordered.

"Secretary Manning is a very sick man, and will not be upon his feet again for

many weeks," says a Washington special of March 23. "His physicians tell reporters that his condition is in no wise critical, but in private they express the greatest concern for his ultimate recovery. It is said that the Secretary informed Colonel Lamont this morning that it would be weeks before he would be able to resume the duties of his office, and that he intimated an intention of tendering his resignation. The Colonel communicated this intention to the President, who immediately sent word to Mr. Manning that he could not spare him from the Cabinet. The President suggested to the Secretary to take a long vacation."

Ward Hunt, a retired Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died in Washington.

"Senator Riddleberger of Virginia, was assaulted in the east corridor of the Senate Chamber by A. W. Jones, one of his constituents," says a Washington special. "Jones was heard to ask Senator Riddleberger for money. The Senator refused, and Jones attempted to strike him. The Senator warded off the blow, whereupon Jones put his hand on his pistol pocket. Senator Riddleberger grasped and firmly held Jones' hand until a couple of Senate employees came up and carried Jones off. Senator Riddleberger said that this was simply one of several attempts of certain people to make him do or say something which would warrant his expulsion from the Senate. 'But,' he said, 'I am on my guard, and will not be drawn into any such indiscretion.' The Senator feels very bitterly toward Senator Mahone."

Ex-Congressman Casey Young testified, March 25, in the telephone investigation at Washington, that the Attorney General never told him that he knew of or that he would bring suit against the Bell Telephone Company. Witness never spoke to Solicitor General Goode about the Attorney General's departure, and, until he had seen it in the papers, he had not heard that the Attorney General was to leave town in order that Goode might bring the suit. Witness had, at Van Benthuyzen's request, written a letter to the President appealing from the action of the Attorney General in refusing to have anything to do with a telephone suit, but before it was delivered Solicitor General Goode had brought suit.

POLITICAL.

Governor Stoneman has appointed George Hearst United States Senator from California, vice John F. Miller, deceased.

The Iowa Senate has passed a bill making drunkenness a misdemeanor, punishable with a severe penalty in an increasing ratio to the number of offenses.

The Postmaster General sent a statement to the Senate showing that the number of removals of fourth-class Postmasters during the first year of the present administration was 8,645. Of these there were 613 in Illinois, 499 in Indiana, 399 in Iowa, 205 in Wisconsin, 241 in Michigan, 124 in Minnesota, 98 in Nebraska, 125 in Dakota, and 253 in Kansas. There were 1,053 removals in New York State alone.

The Republicans of Rhode Island have nominated George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, for Governor.

The House Elections Committee has decided to go into the merits of the contest in which Page, Democrat, contests the seat of Price, Republican, in the Second Rhode Island District.

The act empowering the Governor of Ohio to appoint non-partisan Police Boards for Cincinnati and Cleveland has become a law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank Mulkowsky, the murderer of Mrs. Agnes Kledzieck, expiated his brutal crime on the gallows at Chicago. He protested his innocence to the last moment.

The Emperor of Japan has forwarded to New York \$500 in American coin as a contribution to the Grant monument fund.

The spring distribution of whitefish fifty acres of land at Germantown on which to erect steel-works employing 250 men.

An investigation of the operations of the absconding accountant of the Bank Nationale of Montreal shows that the names of two depositors were forged to checks for \$14,000.

The Sandwich Islands have recently been the scene of terrific volcanic and earthquake convulsions.

In the State of Santander, United States of Colombia, a family of eight persons were slain by six men, one of the victims being a babe which the mother had brought forth during the excitement. The murderers have been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial.

Conferences between Jay Gould and T. V. Powderly at New York, on Sunday and Sunday evening, March 28, resulted in orders from each of them to the parties to the Southwestern strike, directing immediate resumption of work and traffic pending arbitration. A New York dispatch of Monday says: The great strike on the Gould system of railroads is ended, and work has been resumed on its 8,000 miles of road. In response to an invitation from Jay Gould, Mr. Powderly, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, went to the railroad magnate's residence yesterday morning. Mr. Gould and Mr. Powderly discussed the strike from its very beginning. The conference lasted until one o'clock and was again renewed in the evening. During the conference the railroad king intimated that he was tired of strikes, and hoped for another method of settling labor troubles. Mr. Powderly told him that the Knights of Labor had long since discovered a method in the shape of arbitration. Mr. Gould finally consented to arbitrate the present difficulties and abide the decision of the arbitrators. He also said that in future this would be the method employed to settle all disputes between his company and its employees. At the close of the evening talk, Mr. Powderly called a meeting of the Executive Board of the Knights. J. W. Hayes, of New Jersey, and W. H. Bailey were present. The

session was brief, and at the conclusion of it the following dispatch was sent.

Martin J. Irons, of St. Louis, Chairman of Executive Board, District Assembly 101, Knights of Labor: President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Manager H. M. Hoxie Order men to resume work at once. By order of the Executive Board, Knights of Labor. T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Workman.

Mr. Powderly also sent the following order to the strikers: To the Knights of Labor now on strike in the Southwest:

President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and has so telegraphed to Vice President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions to Martin Irons, Chairman of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 101, you are directed to resume work at once. By order of the Executive Board, Knights of Labor. T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Workman.

Jay Gould wired the following message to Vice President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at St. Louis:

In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific, and in the employing of laborers in the several departments of this company, give preference to our late employees, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike.

Nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employees and the company, past or future. JAY GOULD, President.

It is alleged by a Portland newspaper that an association at San Francisco is negotiating to place six thousand Chinamen in Maine at \$4 per week for wages and board, the employers to build bunks and furnish blankets.

Louis Felton, engaged in mining in Mexico, and at one time a prominent citizen of Chicago, was recently assassinated by Mexican outlaws in the state of Durango.

L. D. Munger, of Detroit, Mich., lowered the world's twenty-five mile bicycle road record at New Orleans. He made the distance in 1 hour 24 minutes 46.3 seconds, which beats the lowest record by about nine minutes.

A decree has been issued at Panama by General Santo Domingo Villa, suspending for sixty days the American newspaper the *Star and Herald*, because a sub-editor declined to publish certain correspondence submitted by the authorities.

It is now thought that the steamship Oregon was run down by the schooner Charles H. Morse, of Boston, from which nothing has been heard.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone, it is said, has decided to drop his land-purchase scheme and devote himself to the passage of a measure dealing with home rule only.

The French Government has ordered that at the annual autumn maneuvers of the French army foreign officers shall not in future be permitted to follow the movements of the cavalry.

A Paris cablegram announces the death of the Comtesse de Chambord.

A revolt in the French prison at Chalons, following complaints by the convicts that their treatment was intolerable, was so desperate that the services of troops were required.

Jeanne Gounod, daughter of the composer, was married in Paris to Pierre St. Genies.

The census of Alsace-Lorraine shows a population of 1,563,145—a decrease, notwithstanding the extensive German immigration during the past year.

A London dispatch says that a duel was fought on the field of Waterloo the other day, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute as to the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants, Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face, and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly, and that France's honor had been upheld.

A mob of strikers marched to the palace of King Leopold in Brussels and sang the Marseillaise before it, but were guilty of no other acts of rudeness.

A Brussels dispatch states that troops were sent to Jumet, Belgium, to suppress a riot inaugurated by striking miners. When the rioters saw the approaching troops they placed 300 women in the front ranks. The troops opened fire and many of the women were wounded. At Charleroi the rioters pillaged and burned many buildings, among them the convent of Soleilmonte. Troops were called out, and on their appearance the soldiers were attacked by the mob. An order to fire was finally given, and several volleys were quickly poured into the ranks of the strikers. Twenty of the rioters were killed and hundreds of them wounded. There was a collision between rioters and troops at Roux, two miles from Charleroi, in which ten of the strikers were shot dead and many wounded. At Bandour a troop of lancers, which tried to disperse a mob, was driven off by the desperate strikers, with a lieutenant and several men wounded. Crowds of roughs paraded the streets of Brussels, breaking windows and assaulting citizens. The Chateau Quatrepoint, at Presles, and the glass-works at Marchunco-au-Pont, two miles from Charleroi, were burned by rioters. The damage done by the mob at Charleroi alone is estimated at \$2,500,000. At Jumet, three miles from Charleroi, the Sardin, De Dorleat, Deviles, Jonet, and London glass works were looted and destroyed, involving a loss of \$1,000,000, and throwing thousands of persons out of employment. The rolling-mills at Montceau were sacked by strikers. Gangs of strikers are everywhere in the mining countries forcing the men to stop work, and are going about pillaging the factories.

Gold importation into France continues, chiefly from America.

Queen Victoria has accepted the resignations of Joseph Chamberlain and G. O. Trevelyan, of Gladstone's Cabinet, and the office of Secretary for Scotland will be tendered to the Earl of Dalhousie.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

An armed mob visited the Vicksburg (Miss.) jail, and after battering down the doors secured possession of Fred Villerosa, an Italian, charged with criminal assault. The man was taken to a tree in front of the jail and hanged.

A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch states that Daniel Guthrie, a prominent citizen of Crockett County, Tenn., was murdered by Weakley Ridley and Tobie Williams, negroes, who were arrested and lodged in jail at Alamo. The crime excited the greatest indignation, and a few nights after their arrest a mob numbering several hundred persons appeared at the jail and demanded the prisoners. The jailer demurred, but was forced to give up the keys. The mob entered the cell in which the negroes were confined, and, taking them outside, lynched them without ceremony. After the prisoners were pronounced dead the mob quickly dispersed.

Charles St. Reuber, a prominent citizen of Erie, Pa., who had lately lost a large fortune, moved his family out of a costly mansion, and then hanged himself.

Claiming that Alabama has defaulted in certain legal obligations, the Attorney General of New York decides that savings banks of the Empire State cannot invest in Alabama State bonds.

"The great strike in the Southwest, contrary to general expectation, is not ended yet," says a New York dispatch of the 30th ult. "Jay Gould read the papers yesterday morning and concluded that Mr. Powderly was laboring under a mistake in thinking that he (Gould) had agreed to any scheme of arbitration. Gould accordingly addressed a note to Powderly to this effect: Thereupon the latter rescinded his order for the men to return to work. An appointment for a conference between the two men was made, but owing to the sickness of Mr. Powderly he was unable to appear."

Last year the deaths in the city of Chicago numbered 12,474, an increase of only three over the previous twelve months, despite the largely increased population.

Chicago elevators contain 13,991,430 bushels of wheat, 3,435,704 bushels of corn, 500,482 bushels of oats, 230,505 bushels of rye, and 102,889 bushels of barley; total, 18,270,910 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,272,010 bushels a year ago.

It is stated that Dr. Luther C. Rose, of Palmyra, Ohio, has perfected a telephone transmitter which will render conversation between New York and Chicago an easy matter. A test of a circuit of 878 miles was made, resulting in the ticking of a watch being plainly heard.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 49,774,300 and 16,797,073 bushels. Since last report wheat decreased 761,168 bushels, while corn increased 61,555 bushels.

It is reported in London that the Queen has informed Mr. Gladstone that she will not sanction a dissolution of Parliament in the event of the defeat of the Premier's Irish schemes.

WHEN the bill for the increase of the army came up in the Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. Logan had the clerk read an indorsement of the measure by General Sheridan. Mr. Plumb argued that if the army were to be used to put down local troubles it was because public opinion had not done its perfect work. Mr. Logan aroused enthusiasm in the galleries by defying the Powers of Europe. Mr. Teller opposed the increase of the army. Violence in the States should be suppressed by the States, he said. In the House of Representatives, bills or resolutions were introduced directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish artificial limbs to Confederate soldiers or sailors who lost legs or arms in the war; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to take a conveyance of the cottage at Mount McGregor, where Gen. Grant died; calling for information as to the money loaned by the Government to the Cotton Centennial at New Orleans, and whether any of the sum has been repaid. Mr. Reagan objected to the introduction of a resolution for an investigation into the massacre of negroes at Carrollton, Miss. Mr. Belmont offered a joint resolution appropriating \$147,748 to the Chinese Government for losses sustained by its subjects at Rock Springs, Wyoming. A new measure to aid in the establishment of common schools was referred to the Committee on Labor. Four propositions were made for an investigation of the cause of the labor troubles.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$4.50 @ 6.25
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.96 @ .97
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.93 @ .95
CORN—No. 2.....	.46 @ .48
OATS—White.....	.40 @ .45
PORK—Mess.....	10.25 @11.00
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.50 @ 6.00
HOGS—Good Shipping.....	4.50 @ 5.25
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	4.75 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.78 @ .79
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 @ .37
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .31
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .30
—Fine Dairy.....	.20 @ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.11½ @ .12½
—Skimmed Flats.....	.06 @ .07
EGGS—Fresh.....	.11½ @ .12½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.53 @ .55
PORK—Mess.....	9.50 @10.00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.78 @ .79
CORN—No. 2.....	.31 @ .32
OATS—No. 2.....	.31 @ .32
RYE—No. 1.....	.62 @ .63
PORK—New Mess.....	9.50 @10.00
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.89 @ .90
CORN—No. 2.....	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .32
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.88 @ .89
CORN—Mixed.....	.33½ @ .34½
OATS—Mixed.....	.30 @ .31
PORK—New Mess.....	10.00 @10.50
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90 @ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.37½ @ .38½
OATS—No. 2.....	.31 @ .33
PORK—Mess.....	9.75 @10.25
LIVE HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.75 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	3.25 @ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.88 @ .90
CORN—No. 2.....	.38 @ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.33 @ .36
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84 @ .85
CORN—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .31
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	4.25 @ 5.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.92½ @ .93½
CORN—Yellow.....	.41½ @ .42½
CATTLE.....	4.50 @ 5.50

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

THE bill confirming public-land entries heretofore made in accordance with the rulings of the Land Office in force at the time the entries were made, and the bill pensioning the widow of Gen. Hancock, were passed by the Senate on the 23d of March. Senator George spoke in opposition to the Edmunds resolutions. The Logan army bill came up in the Senate, and Senator Manderson supported the proposition to increase the force to 40,000 enlisted men. He read from testimony given and letters written by Gens. Schofield, Pope, and others, to show the inadequacy of the present force of 25,000. Senator Beck thought that a large standing army was not necessary. He had seen enough volunteer soldiers in Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, when President Cleveland was inaugurated, to carry on an Indian war. There were many persons, he said, who wanted a large standing army—capitalists who had designs upon the people. Senator Logan said he would not use the word demagogism in regard to the arguments made in the Senate, but he would repel any insinuation that the increase proposed was for the purpose of using the army against the people. Referring to Senator Hale, who was opposing the bill, Senator Logan said that his friend from Maine had been encouraged from the start to make war on this bill. He (Senator Logan) knew where it came from, and before the matter closed he would have said so to say.

MR. LOGAN explained in the Senate, on the 24th inst., that under the present laws there were but 23,625 effective men in the army, and that under the proposed increase to 30,000 there would probably be only about 27,000 effective men. Mr. Teller opposed the increase. It was claimed by friends of the bill that the increase was needed for a specific purpose—to guard against Indian troubles; but he saw no reason in the Indian question for an increase in the effective force of the army. Mr. Platt favored the proposed increase. He said we had no army. It was a misnomer to call it the present "skeleton" an army. The argument that we had no immediate need for an army was like arguing that because it was not raining to-day it would never rain. The house passed the Indian appropriation measure, and then took up the postoffice appropriation measure. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, addressed the Senate on the Dusk resolutions. While he concurred in the majority report in so far as it asserted that it was the duty of the Senate to furnish officers to the administration of an office, he would not insist, he said, that the presence of such papers in the Senate was absolutely necessary to the discharge by the Senate of its constitutional duty in advising and consenting to proposed removals from office. He believed the Attorney General plainly in error in refusing to furnish the papers called for. But, if called on to vote on the series of the majority resolutions, he would do so reluctantly and under positive protest. While the resolution asserting that the absence of the papers called for would be ground sufficient to warrant the Senate in refusing to act on the nominations referred to, his vote, if cast for the resolutions, must be considered merely perfunctory and under decided protest, and he would reserve the right to exercise his own judgment as to the confirmation of nominations. He asserted it to be the duty of the Senate to perform its own constitutional functions whether papers were furnished or not, and in the light of such information or evidence as it might have before it, or might be able to obtain. Prior to the speech of Senator Mitchell, Senator Morgan (Ala.) made a constitutional argument in support of the majority report. The House proceedings were brief and unimportant.

SENATOR VOORHEES addressed the Senate March 25 in opposition to the majority report on the Dusk resolutions. He criticized the Senate for dallying with such a subject while great public questions were pressing for attention, and the flesh and blood of men and women were being ground in the massive hoppers of great corporations. Referring to Senator Wilson's characterization of the Democratic party as a "protoplasm," Senator Voorhees said it was fortunate for the Democracy that the colored people had not been told before election that the Democratic party was a protoplasm. If, instead of the word itself, the Senator from Iowa had used its definition as given by Webster—"the viscid, nitrogenous material in vegetable cells, by which the process of nutrition, and growth goes forward"—the speaker's imagination shrank from contemplation of the probable results. [Renewed laughter.] It had been understood that the Democratic party was anything like a "non-cellular" formation of a vital vegetable substance. Senator Voorhees had not the slightest doubt that that party would have been counted out in New York. [Laughter.] Senator from Iowa then declared that he had announced the Democratic party as an hyphenous or a rectangular parallelogram. [Laughter.] Senator Everts addressed the Senate in support of the majority report. The doctrine that the President had the right to remove without cause was a subject with which Congress had a right to deal was inadmissible, because, under it, the President could refuse papers affecting his own conduct. When the President made announcement that a place was not to be vacated for a certain period, he asked the Senate to concur in the appointment of the successor of a suspended official, Senator Everts thought that the Senate ought not to be left in the dark concerning the grounds for the suspension of that official. When the postoffice appropriation bill came up in the House Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, defended the Postmaster General from the attack made upon him by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. In the course of his speech he declared that when the Democratic party came into power the Government it left the Republican party in the possession of a splendid merchant-marine, manned by American sailors and carrying American commerce. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania (interrupting)—And you gave us the Alabama. [Laughter.] Senator Voorhees said to drive it from the sea, Mr. Dockery—Oh, I know it hurts. When we come again to our fathers' house we find that only 15 per cent. of the commerce of this great country is carried by American vessels. These vessels are manned by whom? American seamen? No; 95 per cent. of the sailors that carry your flag, or what is left of your flag, are foreigners. Who is responsible for that? Mr. Brumm—Senators were not a foreigner. Mr. Dockery—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the most extreme of the leaders who flaunt the bloody shirt. Mr. Brumm—When your party stands brandishing the bloody dagger we will stop waving the bloody shirt. "I know you galloped jade vines," was Mr. Dockery's comment, as he dismissed the subject.

THE Edmunds resolutions condemning the Attorney General for his refusal to furnish copies of papers desired, and declaring it to be the duty of the Senate to refuse its consent to removal of officers in cases where documents showing misconduct were withheld, were adopted by the Senate on March 26. The first resolution, adopting the report of the Judiciary Committee, went through by a vote of 32 to 26. The vote on the second resolution, condemning the Attorney General for refusing to send copies of papers called for by the Senate, was 32 to 25. The third resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, the Senate refused to pass to the supposed misconduct of whom are withheld, was adopted by a majority of one—yeas 29, nays 29—Senators Mitchell, Van Wyck, and Riddleberger voting with the Democrats. The fourth resolution, condemning the discharge of ex-Union soldiers and the putting in their places of men who had rendered no military service for the Government, was then voted on and agreed to—yeas 56, nays 1 (Senator Morgan). Senator Hoar introduced a bill establishing investigations under national authority. It provides that upon the sworn complaint of three United States citizens that any person has been killed, or has sustained bodily injury, or serious injury in his estate, or has been threatened with injury in person or estate because of race or color or political opinion, or to prevent such person from casting a vote at any election provided for in the Constitution, any United States Judge must institute an inquiry into the matter and report the facts to Congress. Any United States district Attorney in his circuit may be compelled by the Judge to attend and assist in such inquiry. Senator Hoar said the bill was suggested by the reports of recent occurrences at Carrollton, Miss. The House of Representatives listened to a letter from the Assistant Secretary Fairchild, asking for an appropriation to enable the department to build vaults at the sub-treasuries in which to store silver dollars.