

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN,

PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Over 200,000 persons participated in the celebration at Providence, R. I., of the city's 250th anniversary. The feature was a mammoth procession, in which Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York military commands took part.

Rev. Dr. Reilly, of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, last week remitted £12,000 to the treasurer of the parliamentary fund in London. The sum of \$5,000 has been pledged by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Chicago.

General Shaler has been removed from the office of President of the Health Department of New York, for malfeasance in office.

A Providence, R. I., dispatch reports a distressing accident, by which six lives were sacrificed. E. G. Farmer, his wife, Mary E., and daughter, Mamie, aged six; Mr. C. W. Girsch, wife, and two children, both men being members of the firm of Farmer, Girsch & Co., engravers and printers; also William G. Brayton, their traveling salesman, and his wife, went for a sail down the bay in the sailboat Wanderer. They reached Bristol safely, and, after a short stop, started toward Prudence Island. The wind was blowing strong, and Mr. Brayton, who was sailing the boat, was unable to manage the craft. When entering Potter's Cove the boat capsized, and six of the party were drowned. The four children were in the cabin, and were not again seen alive.

The New York Central Road has recently invested \$700,000 in new sleeping cars with which to equip a Boston and Chicago train, making the distance in twenty-seven hours, with only twelve stops.

The intercollegiate boat race between the Columbia and Harvard crews, four miles straight away, was won by Columbia; time, 21:30 1/4; Harvard time, 22:03 1/4. Columbia led throughout.

WESTERN.

A monument erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Defiance County, Ohio, by the G. A. R. of the county, was dedicated at Defiance in the presence of 10,000 people. Gen. Rosecrans, ex-Gov. Foster, Congressman Hill, and Gen. Gibson were present and made addresses. The city was profusely decorated and there was a grand parade of old soldiers and civic societies.

A whisky mob at Clinton, Iowa, stormed the jail and attempted to secure the persons of two prisoners who have been "informing" on the saloon-keepers. The Sheriff and his posse opened fire, and four men in the crowd were shot, but not dangerously hurt. Merchants in the town who oppose the saloons have received threatening letters.

At Detroit, Minn., William Kelaheer, alias "Reddy," killed City Marshal John Convey. Kelaheer was taken from jail at night, hanged to a tree, and riddled with bullets.

In Illinois the harvest of winter wheat is nearly finished. The yield is large.

A fire at Peoria, Ill., originating in an oil storehouse, destroyed the brick freight depot of the Pekin Road and thirty cars. The losses aggregate \$250,000.

During the conspiracy trial at St. Louis of Judge Advocate McGarry, of the Knights of Labor, and others, McGarry and Prosecuting Attorney McDonald engaged in an altercation and resorted to blows, the prosecuting attorney getting in a vicious lick on his antagonist's chin. The men were separated, and McGarry was fined \$25.

Twenty-two passenger conductors on the Lake Shore Road, running between Buffalo and Chicago, were dropped by an order from the company's headquarters.

Henry Primrose, a Captain in the Salvation Army, operating at New Philadelphia, Ohio, has been arrested and taken to Steubenville, where he has two wives living.

Sam Jones denied at the Red Rock, Minn., camp meeting last Sunday that he had said the previous day that "down in Georgia the Lord didn't object to the use of tobacco," but that he used a different expression. Jones called for a vote and several persons endorsed his version, but the reporters, who took down his statements, voted in the negative when the nays were called, by mounting a table.

SOUTHERN.

Charleston (W. Va.) dispatch: At a banquet given by our citizens and the local press to the editors of Ohio, at which were present Governor Foraker and the Hon. C. Grosvenor, member of Congress from Ohio, the latter said: "In Ohio there is more intense feeling against the New England States than there is against the South, owing to the fact that the New England States do not want the South and West to improve, but to hold them back by not legislating in the interest of the two great sections of the country." He characterized this feeling as being "the overeducated provincialism of the East." The gentleman was severe in his speech against the New Englanders.

George B. Davis was executed at Seale, Alabama, for the murder of Archie Reeves.

Robert Dillard and James Emmett, both colored, were hanged at Greenville, Miss., for murder.

At Baltimore Geo. Forsythe killed his wife and then shot himself through the heart.

A lumber firm of Grand Rapids, Mich., has this year entered 100,000 acres of pine lands in Louisiana and Mississippi. Other Western men are prospecting in that section.

A cotton-buyer in Texarkana sold to

Eastern parties three thousand bales of good middling by sample and arranged to draw against them. By filling his orders at St. Louis with the cheapest grades he robbed his customers of \$35,000.

WASHINGTON.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has filed with the Secretary of the Interior the bond for \$500,000 required by the act of Congress granting the right of way through Indian Territory.

The river and harbor bill, as remodelled by the Senate Committee on Commerce, provides for the acceptance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal by the Government and appropriates \$300,000 for its extension to the Mississippi River.

The House Committee on Rules has informally settled upon July 15 as the day of adjournment.

The House Foreign Committee has decided to report favorably a bill authorizing the President to appoint military and naval attaches to foreign legations; also a bill to protect submarine cables.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has voted to report adversely upon the nomination of O. F. Matthews (colored) of Albany, N. Y., to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

The Curtin committee engaged in investigating the Southwestern Railroad strikes is dissatisfied with the return of H. M. Hoxie to St. Louis without giving his testimony at Washington.

Reports from Hot Spring state that Secretary Manning is very much improved in health and in good spirits.

It is said to have been pretty definitely settled that the love-sick Senator Jones of Florida will not return to Washington during the present session of Congress. His daughter graduated at the Catholic seminary in Georgetown last week, but he was not present on the occasion. He still remains in Detroit, the home of the object of his hopeless passion.

POLITICAL.

At the Democratic Convention for the Sixteenth Ohio District the Hon. Beriah Wilkins was nominated for Congress.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Indiana District nominated for Congress Captain James B. White, a merchant of Fort Wayne.

The Rev. U. M. Browder was nominated for Congress by a convention of Thirtieth Illinois District Prohibitionists.

The Illinois Prohibitionists in State Convention at Springfield nominated Henry W. Austin, of Cook County, for State Treasurer, and Prof. U. Z. Gilman, of Adams County, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. A State Central Committee was chosen, which elected John W. Hart, of Rockford, as Chairman, and Chicago was elected as headquarters. A campaign fund of \$1,000 was raised, of which Mr. Austin gave \$410.

The committee appointed by the last convention of the Knights of Labor to watch legislation at Congress has written to Messrs. Carlisle, Randall and Morrison asking for the passage by Congress of bills repealing timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts, adjusting railroad and other land grants, forfeiting all railroad land grants the conditions of which have not been strictly complied with, organizing the Territory of Oklahoma, opening a portion of the great Sioux reservation to settlement, prohibiting aliens from holding land in the United States, making Presidential and Congressional election days holidays, punishing bribery, directing the disbursement of at least \$200,000,000 Treasury surplus, and substituting Treasury notes for bank notes retired.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Kentucky has decided to nominate candidates in every Congressional district.

The Senate Election Committee has decided to vote adversely to any investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne of Ohio.

Following is the vote, as recorded in the Senate, on the passage of the Fitz-John Porter bill:

YEAS.		
Beck,	George,	Pugh,
Berry,	Gibson,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Riddleberger,
Brown,	Gray,	Sewell,
Butler,	Hoar,	Vance,
Call,	Jones (Ark.),	Vest,
Cameron (Nev.),	Jones (Nev.),	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	McPherson,	Walthall,
Coke,	Maxey,	Whitthorne,
Colquitt,	Mitchell (Ore.),	Wilson (Md.)—30
NAYS.		
Aldrich,	Hale,	Palmer,
Allison,	Harrison,	Savoy,
Conger,	Hawley,	Spooner,
Cullom,	Ingalls,	Teller,
Everts,	Logan,	Wilson (Ia.)—17.
Frye,	McPherson,	

[RECAPITULATION: Republicans in italics, Democrats in roman. Yeas—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 24. Nays—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 0.]

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The Roane Iron Company, of Chattanooga, will remodel its extensive works into a Bessemer steel-rail mill and employ 1,000 men. The plant has been idle for five years.

The strike of nailers which has been in progress throughout the United States for the past year was ended last week at Pittsburgh by the adoption of a compromise scale.

An exciting episode in the Lake Shore Railway switchmen's strike occurred at Chicago. It was a wild chase of a Nickel-Plate engine, literally black with infuriated strikers, and a Milwaukee and St. Paul engine drawing a box-car filled with men down the Lake Shore tracks after two engines drawing two cabooses filled with railroad officials, imported switchmen, policemen, and reporters; and the exchange of pistol-shots for heavy iron coupling-pins, bricks, and lumps of coal. The pistol-shots were fired by Matt Pinkerton and four officers on the platform of the rear caboose, and the iron missiles and coal were hurled from the sloping tender of the Nickel-Plate engine, which was slightly in advance of the Milwaukee one, and running tender first. At

Grand Crossing the Lake Shore engines were obliged to come to a standstill. The pursuing engine was reversed, but not one second too soon, and, as it was, it went crashing into the cabooses with sufficient force to throw a number of men from the tender and drive the train forty or fifty feet forward. The instant the collision took place the strikers swarmed out upon the tracks and took possession of the Lake Shore engines and cabooses, and they were then drawn back to Chicago. Four men on the pursuing engine were shot, but none dangerously. A large number of strikers were arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The eighth annual convention of the Order of Scottish Clans was held at Cleveland. Eight States and the Dominion of Canada were represented by delegates.

One thousand photographers from all parts of the United States and Canada gathered at St. Louis to attend the seventh annual convention. An interesting feature of the convention was the exhibition by the various photographers of views from the United States, Canada, England, and Germany.

The Captains and Lieutenants of the English war-ships now protecting the Newfoundland fisheries have been commissioned justices of the peace.

A lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has been effected by the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Line, thus making a grand trunk line under one management from Newport News to New Orleans, where it will connect with the Huntington system and the Pacific Ocean.

The business failures during the week for the United States were 138 and for Canada 24, as compared with 155 the previous week. *Bradstreet's Journal* in its weekly summary of the financial and commercial outlook, reports as follows:

The movement of general merchandise at nearly all prominent distributing centers continues of moderate proportions. New Orleans forms a noteworthy exception, as the manufacturing industries there are busy and the crop prospects favorable. At leading cities there is considerable confidence in the prospect for fall trade—grocery, dry goods, hardware, and dealers in other lines looking ahead to increased demands after the close of the fall season. Prices generally are 2 to 3 cents higher at seaboard than on June 1. Woolen goods are stronger in consequence, and there has been a noticeable gain in the movement of dry goods generally from both jobbers and agents. On some lines of bleached and brown cottons the advance is from 1/4 to 1/2 cent per yard. There is also some improvement in raw cotton, but on the long list of remaining staples there is no conspicuous gain. Breadstuffs continue low in price. Wheat crop prospects continue favorable; stocks are fair, and shippers are taking with moderation. Sugar continues depressed by influences which have dominated for some time, as does coffee. Tobacco is less active at the West; dark goods are firmly held, but good burleys are weak and lower. Louisville reports that Kentucky's tobacco acreage is larger than previously supposed.

FOREIGN.

The expulsion of the French princes by the republic has caused much uneasiness in Paris. A cable dispatch from that city says:

It is feared that serious trouble may result from the bitter feeling engendered. The better class of people severely condemn the issue of the decree against the heads of the old monarchical and imperial families. They regard with misgiving the widespread influence of the part of the Government, and dread the effect of its confession in this way on the uneasy spirits who are always ready for revolution. They hold, too, that the expulsion of the princes has given precedence to them and their political position will tend to increase the monarchist and imperial interests in a common hostility to the republic, and has ever aroused a keen sympathy with the princes among a great number of Frenchmen who would otherwise have remained in seclusion. The widespread influence of this measure is already seen in the immediate disturbance which it has made in diplomatic circles, and in the stand which it has obliged some of the most able statesmen and former representatives of France at foreign courts, including M. Waddington, Ambassador at St. James, by the best class of those who hold offices in France. M. Gornet, a member of the Council of State, and Colonel Bellevue, the commander of the Duc de Chartres' old regiment of chasseurs, have resigned. Several of the persons who were arrested yesterday for exhibiting their sympathy with the departing exiles were released at night, it not being thought expedient to hold them, in view of the dangerous temper of the people.

Another of Pasteur's patients, an 11-year-old French girl, has died of hydrophobia.

The expelled Count of Paris has gone to England. The Bonapartists will reside in Switzerland.

Queen Victoria prorogued the British Parliament on the 25th of July. In her address her Majesty stated that she was desirous of ascertaining the sense of the people on the home-rule question.

Much excitement has been caused in Paris by the manifesto of the Comte de Paris on his departure from France. Newspapers containing the manifesto sold on the streets in large numbers.

By an explosion in a colliery at Rochamp, France, twenty-four men were killed and sixteen were buried alive.

Eight socialist leaders, some of whom were candidates at the last elections, have been arrested in Milan on the charge of inciting a revolt.

The Commission on Trade Depression in England has advised that a commission be appointed to inquire into the silver question.

Louis Perdigrat, a French merchant of Clarence, La., committed suicide. He left a will bequeathing \$100,000 to two daughters in France, and papers stating that his real name was Count de Chateaubriand d'Ulze.

Fifty-one persons have been killed in Chilean election riots.

Richard Chamberlain, member of the British Parliament, was mobbed while trying to address the electors of West Islington.

Further fighting has occurred between the Dacots in Burmah and the British troops. The latter lost seven killed and twenty-three wounded.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Lima (Ohio) dispatch: "The people in the neighborhood of Grover Crossing, a small town west of this city, just across the Van Wert County line, are in a state of great excitement over the advent of a wild man in that locality. He is described as being gigantic in size, and wearing no clothing except an old slouch hat and a pair of boots. His hair is long and matted, his body tanned until it is a mud color, and he is very ferocious, and has a frightful appearance. He is very bold in his adventures, and can run like a race-horse. His eyes flash like fire, and his unintelligible utterances are thrilling and blood-curdling."

Chicago telegram: "The officials of the Lake Shore Road, being determined to resume business at their freight yards in and about Chicago, terrified the strikers by placing along the track one hundred and twenty-eight special policemen, armed with clubs, revolvers, or Winchester rifles. The crowds were driven from the crossings, the new switchmen were protected in discharging their duties, and the yards were cleared of cars soon after midnight, without a shot having been fired."

The nailers' strike at Belleville, Ill., has ended, the Pittsburgh arrangement proving satisfactory to both operators and workmen.

Seven hundred men employed in the packing-house of John P. Squire, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, have joined the Knights of Labor, and made a demand for an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent in wages.

Randall's tariff bill reduces the revenue \$24,977,065, as follows: On account of duties reduced, \$87,044,452; duties removed, \$1,526,124; internal-revenue tax removed, \$26,407,088.

Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered a decision in favor of a settler named Waldon, who settled upon unsurveyed land which was afterward selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as indemnity. The Commissioner holds that unsurveyed lands were not affected by the indemnity withdrawal.

The will of the late Col. J. B. Folsom was probated at Warsaw, N. Y., last week. By its provisions Mrs. Cleveland falls heir to \$20,000.

The river and harbor bill, with amendments, was reported to the Senate on the 28th ult. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was presented to the Senate and agreed to. The House receded from its disagreements. The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 12, decided to insist upon its amendment to the postoffice appropriation giving a subsidy to Pacific Mail steamships. The Senate passed a bill granting a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Stannard of Vermont. A bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasonton as Major General was introduced in the Senate. The Senate debated the veto of the Des Moines River land bill without action. Senator Everts (N. Y.) opposing and Senator Allison (Iowa) favoring the passage of the bill over the veto. President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of William G. Ewing to be United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Randall introduced his tariff bill in the House. Mr. King, of Louisiana, introduced in the House a resolution condemning the proposal of the French Government to assist the Panama Canal Company by means of a lottery loan as opposed to the Monroe doctrine, and calling on the Secretary of State for all correspondence bearing on the subject. Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduced in the House a resolution providing for an inquiry by the Civil-service Reform Committee into the truth of newspaper reports that the Democratic Campaign Committee is soliciting contributions from Democratic Congressmen and others in the employ of the Government. While the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the House Mr. Laird (Neb.) made a severe attack upon Commissioner Sparks in his administration of the General Land Office. Mr. Cobb (Ind.) defended the Commissioner, declaring that his action was meeting with the condemnation of every land-grabber and speculator in the public lands. Mr. Payson (Ill.) said that he, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, had advised and counseled Commissioner Sparks to issue that order. April 3, 1885, and he stood by that order to-day. It was said that Sparks was an enthusiast. He was an enthusiast; but his enthusiasm in reference to this question was in favor of the poor man who desired to receive a home from his country. Sparks' order was a notice to land-grabbers that a halt was to be called upon them, and he (Mr. Payson) regretted that owing to the pressure that had been brought by letters written by men steeped in greed upon their representatives in Congress, the backbone of the part of the Secretary of the Interior to keep that order in existence.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.50	@ 6.00
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.88	@ .88 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2.....	.46	@ .47
OATS—Western.....	.33	@ .36
PORK—New Mess.....	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.25	@ 5.75
HOGS—Good Shipping.....	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	73 1/2	@ 73 3/4
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	72 1/2	@ 73
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2.....	.26	@ .27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.06	@ .06 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.10	@ .11
POTATOES—New, per brl.....	2.25	@ 3.75
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.72	@ .72 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .34 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26	@ .27
RYE—No. 1.....	.55	@ .57
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.30 1/2	@ .31 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess.....	9.50	@ 10.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80	@ .80 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
LIVE HOGS.....	4.90	@ 4.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .37 1/2
EAST LEBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4.25	@ 6.25
Fair.....	4.75	@ 5.25
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.83	@ .83 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .41
CATTLE.....	5.00	@ 5.75

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

THE Senate took up the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws at its session on June 22, and rejected the Ingalls amendment applying to all lands the Blair amendment prohibiting the acquisition of more than 640 acres of desert land under one ownership. The original amendment was then rejected by vote of 42 to 3, Senators Blair (N. H.), Dolph (Oregon), and Teller (Col.), voting yea. The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: David N. Burke, of New York, Consul of the United States at Puenabalejo; Edward C. Pittman, Receiver of Public Money, Durango, Colorado; Samuel L. Gilson, of Pennsylvania, Agent for the Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Montana; John M. Galloway, appraiser of the right of way of the Southern Kansas Railroad Company through Indian Territory. Registers of Land Offices: Pierce H. Ryan, Humboldt, Cal.; W. E. Cope-land, Carson City, Nev.; Richard McClellan, Durango, Col.; J. L. Camp, Prescott, Arizona. Postmasters—Paul D. Porter, El Paso, Tex.; Thomas H. Perrin, Alton, Ill.; James Able, Auburn, Ill.; John J. Ankeny, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. Curtis Symonds, Hudson, Wis.; James E. McDonald, Ligonier, Ind.; Frederick A. Edwards, Webster City, Iowa; Joseph J. Topfiff, Longmont, Col. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Morrison called up the proposed change of rule making it in order to amend a general pension bill by adding a provision for the imposition of a tax to meet the expenditures required by the bill. A long and hot debate ensued. The debate took a wide range, and although in its opening stages it presented the rare spectacle of the rival leaders of the majority party, Mr. Randall and Mr. Morrison, in apparent accord, they soon fell to elaborating each other in good set terms. Mr. Morrison and General Bragg maintained that the Randall faction, in voting against consideration of the tariff bill, had violated the pledges contained in the "platform" of 1884. Mr. Randall, on the contrary, claimed that his constituents in the House upon the tariff question had been in entire accord with the "spirit" of the aforesaid platform, and resented the criticisms upon his conduct with much warmth. A motion by Mr. Reed to lay Mr. Morrison's motion on the table was defeated, and the motion went over. Nine votes of private pension bills were laid before the House, and referred. Several of the President's terse sentences and ironical suggestions were greeted with applause and Mr. Morrison informed the House that he had concluded for the present not to renew his motion to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent in seven votes of private pension bills to the Senate June 23. The Senate voted to reconsider the vote by which it had passed the bill prohibiting Congressmen from acting as attorneys for land-grant roads, and the measure was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In discussing the matter, Mr. Beck said he was himself a lawyer, and would not place any indignity upon the profession of the law. When elected to Congress, however, he found that his public duties required all his time—not that he was a lawyer, but that he was a Senator. He said that the \$5,000 a year received by Senators and Representatives in Congress entitled the people to their whole services, and that Senators or Representatives could not live on that compensation they had no right to supplement it by taking fees from corporations whose interests were adverse to those of the people. The entire legislative day in the House was occupied by the Republican side. The latter frequently proposed to improve the time by going on with the appropriation bills or with the Blair pension bill. Randall replied that he would take care of the appropriation bills, and Morrison informed them that there would be no trouble about the pension bill. If the Republicans would agree to amend it by providing for a tax to meet the expenditures that would result from its passage. The proceedings were conducted in good temper on both sides, and were ended by the arrival of the hour for adjournment. The Democrats did not have a quorum at any time, and the Sergeant-at-arms was unable to find any of the absentees in the city.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber-culture laws passed the Senate, on June 24, by a vote of 34 yeas to 20 nays. The Senate passed the bill providing for the appointment and compensation of a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, under an amendment offered by Senator Logan (Ill.) which fixes the salaries of all United States District Judges at \$5,000 a year, and prohibits nepotism on the part of Federal Judges.

The Fitz John Porter bill was allowed to reach a vote in the Senate on the 25th of July, although the debate only began at a late hour the previous afternoon. General Logan limited himself to a speech of two or three hours. Senator Conger restrained himself entirely. Senator Teller spoke briefly, as did Senator Blair, and Senator Plumb only talked an hour. Senator Plumb addressed himself to the Senate as a Confederate Senator. He charged every ex-Confederate openly with voting for the bill on previous occasions because they wanted to reward a Union General who helped them to win the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Plumb's remarks brought Mr. Butler to his feet, and he responded in the most impassioned manner the charge that he and some of his colleagues had any friendly feeling for a General who they believed betrayed the flag he was fighting under, and he added with a little of the South Carolina lina code, that if the Senator from Kansas had made his remarks a little more personal, and in another place, he (Butler) would have resented them in a different fashion. The bill was passed—yeas 36, nays 17. In the House of Representatives Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, made a bitter attack upon the President for his vetoes of pension bills, twenty of which had just been read. "He was astounded at the vetoes," says the report. "In the whole history of the last century, there were without a parallel. Austere and rigorous Andrew Jackson, desirous of asserting his power and making individuality conspicuous, had never monopolized power as the President had done. In reference to these pension bills. This man had even had the temerity to sneer at the reports of a committee of this House. He had the temerity to put the seal of his sarcasm on the reports of a committee granting pension to the widow of some man who had been slain in the service of his country. Who had invested this man with such power that he must assert himself and say to the people of the country: 'I am larger than you all, and I know more about what should be done than the 325 members of the House of Representatives and the seventy-six members of the Senate.' It was a fault of men endowed with brief authority to arrogate knowledge that they did not possess. 'He is no orator than any other American citizen,' said Mr. Bayne, 'and he, by G-d, is not the equal of any man who periled his life and went out to save the Union.' [Applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Matson, of Indiana, defended the President, who, he declared, was fair and just and prompted by his conscience. Two men might honestly differ upon a question, and that was all there was in all this talk. All that had been said in the way of abuse of the President was uncalled for. The President was an honest man, and the people of the country knew it. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Mr. Peters (Kan.)—We cannot honor the President for an ignorance of his prerogatives. Mr. Matson—He knows his prerogatives, and, knowing them, he has the courage to exercise them. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Mr. Blanchard (La.) thought that there was no need to answer the assault made upon the President. The President stood the assault made upon him by the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other man. The country was prepared to applaud the action of the Executive when he pointed out the mistakes which had been made by Congress.

The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the House, at its session on June 26. The bill was completed in committee of the whole, after which the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.