

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

## THE NEWS.

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CREMATED.

A Boarding House Swept Away in the Night Like Tinder—A Dozen of the Occupants Consumed with the Burning Structure.

A FIRE occurred at Tower, Minn., and a dozen persons perished. A dispatch from the scene of the horror gives the following meager particulars:

Fire broke out in the Barnaby boarding house and saloon, on the main street of the town, and before the inmates could be awakened the structure was a sheet of flames. Twelve men are known to have been in the building at the time. The bodies taken out were burned to a crisp and entirely unrecognizable. When the danger was fully understood the scene in the house was terrible. Men fought with each other in the narrow passageways like wild beasts in their endeavor to reach an exit, the consequence being that most of those engaged in the struggle perished. One escaped, and tells the story of the panic. A friend and room-mate of one of the boarders, who was laid up with rheumatism, tried to get his partner out. He got him as far as the front door, and finding that locked kicked it open. Turning around he could not face the flames, and was compelled to let his companion perish, and barely escaped with his own life. The mercury was 56 below zero, and absolutely nothing could be done to extinguish the flames. Of the men taken from the ruins two were found lying together in one corner of the building, in a way that indicated that they had suffocated in bed. The others are thought to have been caught on the stairs leading from the third floor in their efforts to escape. Some of the men who escaped from the third story say there were eight or ten men behind them in the hallway. Most of the dead were woodmen.

CHICAGO HAS THE CALL.

It Is Said the Lake City Is Ahead in the Contest for the Democratic Convention.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago Herald makes the direct statement that—

The Democratic Convention will be held in New York City in deference to the wishes of the President that the same courtesy be extended him as was shown Abraham Lincoln by the Republicans, when he requested that he be permitted to indicate his preference as to where the national convention should be held. It is said that the convention held in that city the movement is not in the special interest of Mr. Cleveland.

Echoes of the Blizzard.

A ST. PAUL paper states that 235 persons perished in the recent blizzard.

An unknown man was found frozen to death three feet from the door of John Ward's dwelling, near Fulda, Minn. The thermometer at Chippewa Falls, Wis., registered 63 below, and at other points it stood at 40 and 50. On the Missouri Pacific the coal trains were stopped at Shelton and unloaded by the people. Fort Keogh can probably claim the honor of the widest range of temperature of any place on earth. On the occasion of the recent blizzard the thermometer marked 65 below. During the hot weather of last summer it ranged from 120 to 130. This makes a range of 195 degrees within the year. The recent storm was one of the severest, if not the most severe, ever known in that region. Edward Dunn, a prominent cattle-buyer, was found frozen to death near Adrian, Mich.

Death of Grandma Garfield.

GRANDMA GARFIELD died at Mentor, Ohio, at the ripe age of 86. She will be remembered with affection and interest as the mother of the President whose administrative career was cut short by Gaithe's bullet. Her health had been failing for a long time.

Telegrams in Brief.

A GAS well near Dunkirk, N. Y., is yielding 1,000,000 feet per day.

A FIRE at Montreal, Canada, destroyed property to the value of \$300,000.

The felt roofing manufacturers met in New York, formed a "trust," and advanced the price of felt 25 cents a roll.

The firm of Kurtz, Blanchard & Co., New York, dealers in bags, made an assignment, with preferred debts to the amount of \$112,000.

BREWER ARENSDORF, who was twice tried for the Haddock murder, spent a fortune. His defense cost him over \$175,000, and he is now reduced to traveling for a Milwaukee concern.

CONGRESSMAN HAYES of Iowa, who as Judge decided the prohibitory law to be invalid, returned a petition to Washington ladies in favor of prohibition in the District of Columbia, declining to lay it before Congress.

WILLIAM MURDOCK, an old resident of Pittsburgh, was victimized by a bunco man out of \$10,000. He was met by a man who had just drawn \$20,000 in a lottery and got a certificate cashed.

MR. CRISP, of Georgia, called on the Thoebe case in the House of Representatives on the 21st of January, the pending question being on the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections concurring in Mr. Carlisle's title to his seat. The vote resulted, yeas 140, nays 6; no quorum. Mr. Crisp, stating that the vote had disclosed the fact that there was no quorum present, moved that the House adjourn, which was agreed to; yeas 150, nays 128—a strict party vote.

## WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE wholesale grocery-house of Beaupre, Keogh & Davis, at St. Paul, was burned. The loss is \$400,000, fully covered by insurance.

A TRAIN on the Wabash Western Railroad, Ottumwa division, ran over a broken rail and was ditched, four miles north of Coatesville, Iowa. Thirteen persons were injured, but none fatally.

THREE deaths occurred in a coal mine near Minshall, Ind., George Thompson and Nathan Cox being killed by a premature explosion, and the night engineer, George Alderson, making a misstep and falling ninety feet down the shaft.

THE bank at Tiskilwa, Ill., was broken into by burglars the other night. About \$6,000 in currency was taken. Both the outside and inside vaults were drilled and blown open. The burglars, in their hurry to get away, left over \$1,000 on the floor.

A MYSTERIOUS box sent to Judge Woods, of the United States Court, at Indianapolis, was found upon examination to contain two cartridges, loose powder, and matches carefully prepared, so that an explosion would have been unavoidable if the box had been opened without suspicion. There is no clue to the sender.

A REVISED list of the victims of the recent blizzard in the Northwest shows that 135 persons have perished and that 55 are still missing. The dead are distributed through the Northwest as follows: In Dakota, 110; Iowa, 6; Nebraska, 17; Montana, 2. The following is a list of the dead:

In Dakota—Six unknown people, near Scotland; Joseph Kerner, at Scotland; Mrs. Phillips and son, at Alpina; Nels Halbertson, at Springfield; a son of Michael Hoff, at Tyndall; Mrs. Frank Balboss, at Tyndall; A. J. Winters, of LaCrosse, Wis., a traveling man, found near Tyndall; a man, near New Salem; and Stanton; Miss Sarah Deland, of Watertown; four unknown farmers, near Watertown; Mr. Davis and son, near Minot; Will C. Garthman, at Deland; Willie and Harry Driver, at Raymond; Emma Lamar, a schoolteacher, and Carrie Auman, near Faulkton; Miss Sarah Deland, at Palmer; Walter Munger, at Mitchell; Jacob Scholtz, a farmer, at Coleman; Joseph Koehler, two unknown persons, Annie Shufeldt, and sister, near Huron; Thomas Gikerson, at Huron; Frank Nirsion and William Nirsion, and Robert Chambers, at Huron; D. Gunstrom and three unknown persons, near Sioux Falls; Jacob Krazt, at Lesterville; three persons near Tyndall; two girls at Wakonda; two children of Joseph Hutchinson, at Gary; two unknown men near Bridge water; one unknown man near White Lake; Emil Gilbertson at Albion; Pierson brothers, and an unknown man, at Virgil; Lewis Merriman at Hitchcock; W. B. Headley near Barksden; Mrs. O. T. Owen at Wentworth; John Newcomb near Cavour; Miss Jacobson, a school teacher, a pupil named Gude, Miss Brady, a school teacher, and a 15-year-old pupil of Miss Brady, St. Olaf; two sons of B. Cleveland, at Larchwood; an unknown man, near Lisbon; Miss Cora Curtis, at Delemere; four school children, near Lenora; Adam Goulet, at Ironopolis; Charles Ozeman, at Ashton; Miss Bessie Stenfield, at Northville; an unknown man, at Meranda; A. Gosbey, at St. Lawrence; William Bowman, at St. Lawrence; Jerry Bowman and Sam Bowman, at Fort Miller; Harrison Smith, at Bristol; Miss Lizzie Dwyer, at Hurley; Miss Stenburger, at Claremont; William Merrill, at Aberdeen; four children of Peter Wernga, at Parker; a teacher and two of her pupils, at Wyndmere; John Welsh, near Bismarck.

In Montana—Patrick Hanley, at Marysville; William Overman, at Belgrade; several cowboys.

In Minnesota—Mrs. Knutson, at Rushmore; John Lay, at Magnolia; John Walsh, Jr., at Ayer; O. A. Harding, at Harrison; Mrs. J. J. Gunson, at Montevideo; two school children, at Magnolia; six school children, near Lake City; O. E. Vig, at Cerro Gordo.

In Iowa—Two men at Furlinghar; two school children at Inwood; two boys at Harrison; a girl, at Montevideo; two school children, at Magnolia; six school children, near Lake City; O. E. Vig, at Cerro Gordo.

In Nebraska—John Sparks, in Gage County; Emil Grossman, at Peru; Mrs. Smith, at Woodlawn; Mr. Mason, Mrs. Chapman, Edward Faust; Minnie Faust, and Mr. Bertrand and son, at Steward; Mr. Mallee, a school teacher, at Steward; a child of a farmer named Bollins, in Otoe County; Charles Maxwell, at Beatrice; a child of John Denlinger, at Garrison; J. V. Hines and Michael Klienes, of Schuyler; F. W. Taylor, of Clearwater; — Eller, at Omaha.

In addition to these, fifty-five are reported missing and supposed to be dead.

A PARTY of masked men attempted to rob an express train on the Wabash Railroad, east of Kansas City, but were foiled by a party of officers who had received notice of the intended attempt. A St. Louis special gives the following particulars of the affair:

The regular Kansas City-St. Paul express train, No. 4, left Kansas City at the regular hour, 8:20 p. m. When the train stopped at Missouri City, on the Missouri Pacific, a little party was a band of men with shotguns. The conductor was informed that they were under command of an official of the county, who had received word that an attempt would be made to rob the St. Louis express as it passed a little less than two miles east of Missouri City. One of the officers got in the cab of the engine with the engineer and fireman, and the others distributed themselves through the train. Cooley's Lake, a mile and a half from Missouri City, was the place where the attack was to be made. As the point of attack was near a red light was seen gleaming ahead. As the train slowed up the engineer saw three men standing on the ground with rifles, standing on the track. "Get off there!" said the leader of the three men to the engineer. Morsey climbed down out of the cab. He reached the ground the officer in the cab pointed his shotgun at him, and he was shot and killed. The shot from the cab was answered with shots from the guns of the three robbers, which rattled about the engine, but did no harm. The three men retired to a demolished state. As the train moved back a part of the posse came up from the woods, where they had been in concealment for some time, and opened fire on them. Then the posse came out from Missouri City in advance of the train and had concealed themselves, to be in readiness whenever they should be needed. About twenty shots were exchanged, the men on the train taking the posse in the rear. The posse continued in pursuit of the band. The trail was easy to follow in the moonlight, and the posse after an hour's hard run found they were close on the heels of the band. A few minutes later the report of a Winchester was heard and a bullet whizzed by the head of one of the men in advance. There was a general scattering of forces, and several of the posse fired at suspicious shadows in front. John Sweeney, the leader of the bandits, who up to this time had been supported by his companions, was abandoned, and crawled into a snow-covered thicket. The remaining four robbers scattered through the timber, bringing on the posse as they retreated. They were pressed closely, and three of them, counting King, were captured. The other made his escape. Sweeney, who is said to be dangerously wounded, has a long record of crime, and is considered one of the worst men in Missouri since the days of the Jesse James gang of outlaws. He was a member of that gang of desperadoes, and is a cousin of Jesse James.

GOLD has been discovered, of high grade and paying quantities, near Omaha, nuggets brought up from a well in a farm near the city standing the assay test.

CHARLES F. YOUNG, Cashier of the Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of \$53,000.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A NUMBER of persons in a boarding-house at Chattanooga, Tenn., were poisoned by drinking coffee made from water in which arsenic had been placed. Several deaths have occurred.

REPORTS from different sections of Texas are to the effect that the recent cold snap was the severest winter weather on record in that region. Bonham reports that a farmer named Henry Williams froze to death while on his way home, and that a good many cattle have perished. Cleburne reports Henry Corbin, a negro, and many cattle frozen. Austin the capital, reports the Colorado river frozen over for the first time on record, and ice four to six inches thick. A large number of cattle have died in that vicinity. Corsicana says the snow and sleet has been unprecedented and travel is greatly impeded. An attempt to drive a herd of cattle to Ennis, twenty miles distant, resulted in losing 250 of them. Stock froze to death while standing in the streets. Sherman reports that meager reports from the Panhandle say that many cattle have been frozen to death. Torrell says there are 12,000 cattle on the pasture around the town, and that many of them have died from cold. Cattlemen have suffered severely for two months past by bad weather, and have been at great expense feeding stock. Several failures have occurred in consequence. The sheep on the prairies have suffered greatly, and it is feared human lives have been lost at the sheep camps. Belton reports that many cattle on the range in that vicinity have died. Gainesville reports that Tom Jackson, a negro, was frozen to death on the prairie, and Bob Smith, a companion, was so badly frozen that his feet, hands and ears burst open, and he will probably die.

NEAR Ennis, Texas, two young ladies, daughters of William Williams, and a young man by the name of Babbitt, were skating when the ice gave way and they sank in seven feet of water. Miss Babbitt and two little girls, 9 and 13 years old, daughters of William Williams, and Mr. Williams, a brother of the young ladies, were also engulfed and drowned in attempting to rescue them.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE Supreme Court of the United States now has a full bench for the first time since May 4, 1885. When the court assembled in the Capitol at Washington on Wednesday, the 18th inst.—

The Chief Justice announced that the first proceedings of the court would be the reading of the commission of Lamar and the admission of the oath. The commission was thereupon handed to the clerk, who read it, after which Mr. Lamar read impressively from manuscript the judicial oath, as follows: "I, L. Q. C. Lamar, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States according to the best of my ability and understanding, agreeable to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, so help me God."

As he uttered the last sentence he solemnly kissed the Bible. He was then escorted behind the screen which extends the length of the bench behind the chairs of the Justices, and, after a minute's delay, reappeared at the left, clad in a new flowing robe of glossy black silk. The court and the assembly arose, the new Justice bowed to his associates and then to the bar and the public, and took his seat in the chair of the junior Justice, at the extreme left of the bench.

THE National Board of Trade, at its annual session in Washington last week, adopted the following resolutions without debate:

Resolved, That recent events have shown, in a manner which cannot longer be disregarded, the danger to the business interests of the country from our Government continuing in time of peace the excessive taxation which has been necessary in time of war; a large surplus in the Treasury ties up the circulating medium, which is the life-blood of commerce, exposes the people to still greater taxation in the shape of high rates of interest, acts as a menace to industry, dwarfs business enterprise, gives the Treasury a power over commerce which was never contemplated, and is a constant temptation to extravagance in the administration of our Government.

Resolved, That business men of all parties, whether protectionists or free traders, should unite in demanding early action by Congress to reduce our present enormous revenue in a way which will least embarrass existing industries.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

NO MOVEMENT looking to a settlement of the Reading Railroad strike is yet visible, says a Philadelphia telegram. The company maintains an unbroken silence as to its policy or intentions. The joint committee of Reading Council and Board of Trade sent a long memorial to President Corbin asking him, in the name of the business interests of the entire Schuylkill Valley, to use his best efforts to settle the miners and railroaders' troubles. The memorial calls attention to the widespread trouble which will follow a continuance of the strike, as nearly the entire population of the valley is dependent upon the coal traffic for its bread. The memorialists offer their services in arbitration or other means of settlement.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

MORE than ordinary interest is attached to the election of delegates to the Pennsylvania State Convention by the Democrats of Philadelphia on the 17th inst., says a dispatch from that city, because of the issues upon which the contest was fought.

Upon one side were ranged the followers of Congressman Samuel J. Randall. Upon the other side was the administration wing of the party. It is composed of those who call themselves the friends of President Cleveland. The latter combination included Postmaster Harry, Collector of the Port Cadwalader, William M. Singery of the Philadelphia Record, and their followers. The administrationists captured forty-five of the sixty-five delegates to the State Convention, which will most probably assure it eight of the ten delegates to the National Convention from Philadelphia. This is the most disastrous defeat that Randall has ever encountered, and this contest will be followed up by the friends of the administration in the State. There is no concealment of the fact that the administration intends to wipe Mr. Randall out, if possible. It has transferred the patronage of the State over to the keeping of Congressman William L. Scott, of Erie, and it has tied up Randall's hands so that the men whom he placed in position are now rapidly deserting him.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, a test of strength occurred between the respective followings of Samuel J. Randall and W. L. Scott, the latter representing the interests of President Cleveland. Randall's man, Dallas Sanders, was defeated for chairman of the committee by Scott's nominee, Elliott Kiser, by a vote of 42 to 35. A resolution was adopted strongly commending the administration of President Cleveland, with especial approval of the President's policy regarding tariff reform and surplus re-

duction. May 23 was fixed as the date of the Democratic State Convention. A Washington special to the Chicago Times states—

That Mr. Randall will not attend the next Democratic National Convention at the head of the delegation from Pennsylvania is the opinion of well-informed politicians from that State in Washington. This de-est breaks Randall's power to control the party in Pennsylvania, and puts the element led by the tariff reformer, William L. Scott in possession of the party machinery. When Randall left Washington to attend the meeting of the committee he was confident that his man would be chosen, although his admirers had warned him of the growing dissatisfaction in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other parts of the State, on account of his opposition to tariff reform.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

THE curious story is told of a Kentucky volunteer regiment—the Forty-first—which served through the war, but was never mustered out or discharged. It is said the surviving members will claim continuous pay from the Government, amounting to \$3,588 for each man.

FEARS were entertained in New York for the safety of the French steamer Britannia, which left Gibraltar Dec. 22 with 850 passengers.

The Knights of Labor of New York met and denounced Powderly's management, also his executive board.

BELGIAN printers willing to work for \$5 per week are to take the places of the striking printers at Quebec.

THE Crow Indians are much discontented at the discovery that the Government allowance of beef to them is but one-fifth that given to the Sioux. Accordingly they are deprecatory upon the herds of stockmen that have been grazing upon the Crow reservation.

THE Illinois Central Road, which now practically operates the Mobile and Ohio, has secured control of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Line, and will extend it to St. Louis.

THOMPSON'S auction room and Atkinson's Japanese store, at Montreal, were gutted by fire, entailing a loss of \$150,000. Harris' woolen mill at Woonsocket, R. I., was also destroyed. The insurance foots up \$40,000.

FREEDOM FOR O'BRIEN.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., editor of United Ireland, was released from Tullamore Jail Jan. 20. He proceeded to a priest's house in Tullamore, followed by a large crowd, which cheered him repeatedly. A Dublin dispatch says:

Mr. O'Brien arrived in Dublin Friday evening. He was greeted at the railway station by an immense crowd, which included many members of Parliament and a large number of priests. In alighting from the train he entered the Lord Mayor's carriage and was driven to a hotel, followed by a long procession. The paraders carried torches and marched to the music of several bands. Many houses along the route were brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires blazed in all parts of the town. On arriving at the hotel Mr. O'Brien made a brief speech.



He said that, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Balfour, the Irish were stronger than ever. Although the English were slow in joining them, they would be slow in deserting them. Father McFadden of Eyedore, has been arrested at Armagh for taking part in opposition to evictions. He was committed for trial. Upon the arrival of Father McFadden at Londonderry, the police, fearing him, were stoned by an excited mob, and several were injured. Mr. Flane, M. P. for South Armagh, was arrested at the same time as Father McFadden. Mr. Hayden, editor of the Westmeath Examiner, has been again arrested on the charge of seditious language.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 6.00
Good	4.75	@ 5.50
Common to Fair	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping	5.25	@ 6.00
Flour—Winter Wheat	3.75	@ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	.84	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .48 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .34
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@ .30
Fine Dairy	.17	@ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.12	@ .12 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.62	@ .87
PORK—Mess	13.75	@ 14.25
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 6.00
Good	4.75	@ 5.50
Common to Fair	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping	5.25	@ 6.00
Flour—Winter Wheat	3.75	@ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	.84	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .48 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .34
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@ .30
Fine Dairy	.17	@ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.12	@ .12 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.62	@ .87
PORK—Mess	13.75	@ 14.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.77	@ .77 1/2
CORN—No. 3	.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@ .36
RYE—No. 1	.65	@ .66
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	@ .83
CORN—Mixed	.47 1/2	@ .48 1/2
OATS—Cash	.31	@ .32
PORK—Mess	14.50	@ 15.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.86 1/2	@ .87 1/2
CORN—May	.55	@ .55 1/2
OATS—May	.35 1/2	@ .36
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 1/2	@ .36 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2	.35	@ .36
PORK—Mess	15.00	@ 15.50
LIVE HOGS	5.00	@ 5.75
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.25	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 3 Yellow	.56 1/2	@ .57 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.25	@ 5.75
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 3 Red	.85	@ .86
CORN	.50	@ .50 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.33	@ .34
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.50	@ 5.00
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS	5.25	@ 6.00
SHEEP	5.00	@ 5.75

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 17th inst., providing that any person who in good faith settles upon and improves public lands believing the title to be in the United States shall be entitled to plead the title of the United States to the land in support of his claim, the same as if the United States was actually a party to the suit. From the Committee on Pensions Mr. Turple reported favorably a bill to increase to \$12 per month the pension for total helplessness. Mr. Quay, from the same committee, also reported favorably a bill to increase to \$30 per month the pension for total deafness. Pension at a proportionate rate is to be granted for partial loss of hearing. Mr. Cox, of New York, was unanimously chosen to preside over the House during the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle. Mr. Wilson called up the unfinished business bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national bank associations, and Messrs. Weaver and Anderson filibustered in order to prevent action on the measure. In the House Mr. Crisp submitted the report of the Committee on Elections upon the Thoebe-Carlisle contested-election case, and it was ordered printed. Leave was also granted to the minority to file their individual views. The committee takes up the case as shown by the record and finds that no evidence was produced which supports, or tends to support, any one of the specifications filed by the contestant. His witnesses prove nothing tending to impeach the fairness of the election. The technical point that the judges of election in Trimble County were all Democrats the committee disposes with the statement that it does not follow that the State laws were violated in that particular, and cites the case of Barnes vs. Adams in the XLIII Congress as a precedent for its decision. In conclusion, the committee reported resolutions declaring Carlisle and his associates electors. The President transmitted the Pacific Railroad reports to Congress, with a message strongly condemning the management of the lines, and recommending legislation to protect the interests of the Government.

An amendment to the interstate commerce law was introduced in the Senate on the 18th inst. by Mr. Butler. It provides that no railroad shall charge any passenger more than 2 cents per mile for a distance greater than 200 miles, nor more than 3 cents per mile for a less distance. Mr. Farwell introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the treasury surplus to the purchase of bonds to be used to national banking system by the issue of further securities. The Senate passed the bill for refunding the direct tax of 1861. Mr. Wilkins again called up his banking bill in the House, and an effort was made to come to some agreement by which the measure might be passed without discussion and amendment, but Mr. Weaver announced that he would not surrender his right to antagonize the bill at any time by any means in his power, and by filibustering tactics refused to give up the measure. The House passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what legislation is necessary for the disposal of the public timber lands, so as to secure at the same time the preservation of the natural forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers and to put within reach of settlers a legal means of providing themselves with timber for building and domestic purposes.

MR. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, offered a resolution in the Senate on the 19th inst., which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report a plan of legislation thought by him to be needed for the disposition of the public timber lands so as to secure the preservation of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their homes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of the national forest lands at