

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

POST TO KEEP HIS SEAT.

A Decision by the House Elections Committee that Worthington Was Defeated.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Committee on Elections unanimously confirmed the decision of the sub-committee in favor of Gen. Post's title to the seat as Representative of the Tenth District of Illinois. Before beginning the tedious examination of the ninety pages of printed record it was agreed by the sub-committee that their guide upon disputed points of law should be the statutes of Illinois, as construed by the Supreme Court of the State. The disputed votes were taken up one by one, and it was found that irregular and illegal votes had been cast for both parties to the contest, but after giving Mr. Worthington the benefit of all doubts the net result of the sifting was about fifty-nine majority for Gen. Post."

NO HOPE FOR UNSER FRITZ.

The Worst Fears Confirmed by Prof. Waldmeyer's Microscopical Examination.

The imperial family has ceased to hope for the recovery of the Crown Prince, says a Berlin dispatch. The first results of the microscopical examination by Prof. Waldmeyer, as communicated to the Emperor, are unfavorable, disclosing traces of cancer in the pus arising from necrosis of the cartilage of the larynx. Apart from the results of the examination, court dispatches confirm the progress of symptoms tending toward a fatal issue. The occasional appearance of improvement is followed by a renewal of the gravest indications.

Internal Revenue Reduction.

The internal revenue reductions have been agreed on by the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee, and will be considered with the tariff bill, says a Washington telegram. They effect a total reduction of about \$24,000,000 or \$25,000,000. The tobacco tax, except on cigars and cigarettes, is repealed, reducing the revenue about \$19,000,000. Licenses abolished will make a further reduction of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. There is no reduction on spirits of any kind. The manufacturers of fruit brandies are allowed to place their product in bonded warehouses and take warehouse receipts for the same time as the whisky distillers now have. Some extreme penalties have been lessened.

The Burlington Strike.

"The Burlington strike, from appearances, is as far as ever from termination," says a Chicago telegram of Monday. "Eight hundred engineers and firemen are now working for the road. Passenger traffic is running regularly, and a few freight trains have been moved. Reports from Brookfield, Mo., are at hand to the effect that a striker has been shot by a guard. The strikers are hopeful. The Brotherhood are contemplating a general strike, involving many lines."

Trouble on the Texas Border.

AN Austin (Tex.) dispatch says "The Governor has received information from Eagle Pass, Tex., that two Mexican Lieutenants and two soldiers crossed into Texas to arrest a deserter. When the Sheriff ordered them to release the man they refused and fired upon the Sheriff and his deputy. The fire was returned, and one Mexican officer was killed and one soldier wounded. The wounded man and his two companions succeeded in getting back into Mexico. Serious trouble is expected."

Interstate Telegraphy.

The Postoffice Committee of the Senate has decided to report favorably what is known as the Spooner bill to regulate interstate telegraphy. There were some amendments made to the bill as introduced by Senator Spooner, but they are chiefly of an explanatory nature, and do not materially change the provisions of the bill.

The Hatfield-McCoy War.

KENTUCKY gains jurisdiction of the Hatfield outlaws arrested by West Virginia. Such is the decision of Judge Barr, of the United States District Court, at Louisville. If Kentucky will now proceed to hang the entire party there will be reason to rejoice at the decision.

The Snell Murder.

WILLIAM B. TASCOTT, the Chicago murderer, has been seen at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Chicago detectives are on his trail.

At a Hippo Old Age.

A BRONSON ALCOOTT, the founder of the Concord School of Philosophy, died at Boston of paralysis.

KNOCKING OUT GOULD.

The Pacific Railway Telegraph Bill Passes the House with a Rush.

With extraordinary unanimity the House of Representatives, on the 31st inst., voted to attack the Western Union Telegraph Company at its most vulnerable point. Out of a total vote of 201 on the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill there were 197 yeas and 4 nays. The effect of this bill is to nullify the existing contracts between the Union and Central Pacific railroads and the Western Union whereby the latter enjoys a monopoly of the wires along the line of the Pacific roads. It is claimed that these contracts are in violation of the law of Congress authorizing and extending Government aid in the construction of the Pacific railroads, and are therefore void. The Pacific roads are obligated to construct a telegraph line as well as to lay railroad tracks, and had no power to either sell or lease the telegraph part of the plant.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

The Grand Jury at New York failed to indict Gould and Sage for the alleged larceny of \$3,000,000 worth of Denver and Pacific Railroad bonds. This ends all proceedings against the two Wall street magnates.

A loss of three-quarters of a million dollars was entailed by the burning of the Union Square Theater and Morton House, adjoining, in New York. Several firemen were badly hurt by falling walls.

JOHN D. ROCKAFELLER appeared before the New York Senate Trust-investigating Committee, and testified that he was the President of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and a member of the Standard Oil trust. He produced the agreement, asking that its contents be kept from the press, as it contained private matter. Mr. Rockefeller said the trust was started with \$70,000,000 capital, which had been increased by stock dividends to \$90,000,000. He believed all the refineries entering into the agreement were corporations. No companies were taken afterward except for reasonable value of their refineries. No efforts had been made to force their stocks down in order to force them into the trust. The witness said that the oil product of the country is about 27,000,000 barrels annually. Three-quarters of this is controlled by the trust. The trust certificates are worth \$165, par value \$100. They have been higher. In 1887 the shareholders received 20 per cent more stock, and in addition a dividend of 10 per cent. Dividends have been declared every three months, the average being 7 1/2 per cent. annually.

THE WESTERN STATES.

A CHICAGO telegram gives the following particulars of a horrible murder in that city:

A shocking tragedy took place in the dingy two-story frame building at No. 1319 State street. When pretty 15-year-old Maggie Gaughan went to work early in the morning she was admitted to the shop by the negro foreman, a young man named Zeph Davis. There was no one else in the place at the time. The brute seized the opportunity, and dragging her to the rear of the building attempted to assault her. She resisted and he dragged her into a little closet at the rear of the corner completed his brutal work. She still struggled, and the fiend seized a small hatchet and chopped her about the face and head, gripping one hand around her neck, and hacked away at the writhing and dying girl. After crushing her skull the murderer went on with his butchery. He slashed away at the cheeks, he tried to cut out the staring eyes. The features were not recognizable when the body was discovered hours later. The negro crowded the dead form into the furthest corner of the closet and piled sack after sack of leather findings upon it. The closet door was closed and his crime hidden for a while. It was evidently his intention to wait till night and then devise some means for carrying away and burying the body. During the day the black fiend disappeared, but the following morning was arrested at Forrester, Ill., sixty miles south of Chicago. He confessed to the awful crime. Some hours after he had fled the dead body of the little girl was discovered in the closet. Her parents were almost crazed with grief when apprised of the terrible fate that had befallen their child.

A WOMAN who had subsisted on charity for years, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was found in her hotel dying, with \$1,000 on her person and memoranda of other property.

On the application for a writ of error and motion for a new trial in the Coy-Bernhamer election conspiracy cases Justice Harlan, at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the District Court in every particular.

A DETROIT telegram says "the Manistee Salt and Lumber Company has made an assignment to E. Golden Filer for the benefit of creditors. The assets are \$1,883,000 and the liabilities \$864,000. The liabilities are composed mostly of floating indebtedness to banks. The company is a very large concern, with a valuable plant, consisting of pine lands, lumber, railroads, saw-mills, and salt blocks, with very complete paraphernalia. There does not seem to be any danger of loss to any of the creditors, but if the concern is pushed into immediate liquidation and a forced sale, it will involve large sacrifices to the stockholders, and over six hundred workmen will be deprived of employment."

In the United States Court at Chicago, on Thursday, Judge Gresham denied the application of Coy and Bernhamer, of Indianapolis, for a release on a writ of habeas corpus. This compels them to remain in confinement pending a hearing by the United States Supreme Court.

A TEXARKANA (Texas) dispatch says: "The wife of James McElmore, living at this place, has given birth to triplets, two boys and a girl. The couple have been married only three years, and this is the third set of triplets that have been born during that time, and all alive."

Six years after the crime, and after having been sentenced to death six times, Oscar F. Beckwith has finally been hanged at Hudson, New York, for the murder of Simon Vandercook.

The paper stock of Barnes Brothers, Detroit, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000. DURING 1887 railroads in Michigan earned \$80,819,600, an increase over 1886 of \$9,333,057.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TEXAS dispatches give brief particulars of a horrible crime at a settlement known as Spanish Camp, about sixty miles west of Houston.

Spanish Camp is composed of Mexicans, negroes and desperate whites, and is remote from railroads and telegraph lines. A negro cabin was set on fire and the occupants brutally shot down as they ran, half-awake, from the burning house. Five were killed outright, one severely wounded, and two were consumed in the burning dwelling. In the same neighborhood the dead body of a negro was found yesterday hanging to a tree. The affair is said to be the outcome of a suit over the title of the land where the negroes lived, and which had been decided in their favor.

MR. DAVENPORT, the teacher of the public school at Rome, Miss., recently expelled two pupils. Wednesday last partisans on both sides met at the schoolhouse and had a pitched battle. R. A. Rutledge was instantly killed and his son died soon after. They were buried in the same grave. Several other parties received serious wounds.

The scuttling race for the championship of America came off on Lake Weir, near Jacksonville, Fla., the contestants being Teemer, Hamm and McKay. Teemer won in 20:02; McKay second, 20:05; Hamm third, 20:06.

TRAIN-ROBBERIES had a quick clean job on

the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway, twenty miles south of Pine Bluff, Ark., the following account of which is sent by telegraph from the latter place:

About a mile north of Kingsland the engineer and fireman, who were looking ahead along the road, heard a noise in the rear, and, turning, saw two men climbing over the coal. "Stop the train," said one of the strangers, leveling a revolver at the engineer. The engineer shut off the steam and brought the train to a standstill. Conductor Browning, who was back in the sleeper, was aroused by the sudden stop, and, seeing out on the platform of the sleeper, gave the signal with his lantern to go ahead. As he swung the lamp one of the robbers leaped out of the cab, and, taking deliberate aim at the lantern, fired. The glass was shattered into a hundred fragments. The light was extinguished, and the conductor dodged back into the sleeper and remained there until the bandits left the scene. After giving the conductor his lantern the robbers ordered the engineer and fireman to step down beside the track. Two of the thieves then stepped behind the two trainmen, and with drawn revolvers ordered them to advance to the express car. The trainmen obeyed, and the messenger, who was armed, discovered he could not reach the robbers without killing his friends. He had prepared for the attack and the doors of the express car were barred with iron. The third robber, who had been menacing up and down beside the track keeping the passengers quiet, returned, and all three men began firing a volley at the express car. The shooting created panic among the passengers, many of whom had not awakened before the firing began. The usual scenes of confusion and fright followed. Valuables were hidden among the seats, wood-boxes, and other places, but the robbers informed the passengers that they would not be robbed if they kept quiet—if they offered to interfere in the proceedings forward every one would be robbed. The robbers got the drop on Express Messenger Calvin. He threw up his hands, and, with the engineer and fireman ranged in a row, while held by one of the thieves, the others rifled the car. The messenger was compelled to open the safe, and the contents were dumped into a sack. The robbers were just forty minutes at the work, and the amount of money taken is placed at \$13,000. The messenger fired on them as they rode away, but his only response was "Ah, there," and a fusillade in return.

NEAR Aberdeen, N.S., a row occurred over the expulsion of two pupils, and the enemies and friends of the school-teacher chased sides and had an old-fashioned shooting match. Two people were killed and several wounded.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President has nominated John E. Carland, of Dakota, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; M. J. Liddell, of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; L. B. Nash, of Washington Territory, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; and Mary F. Ballantine, Postmistress at Syracuse, Neb.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has substantially, though not formally, agreed upon a public land bill (to repeal the timber culture and pre-emption laws, amend the Homestead law, etc.), similar in general features to the Senate bill of last session.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on the 1st inst., submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the Democratic members have been at work for several months. The free-list section is to take effect July 1, 1888. A Washington dispatch says the Republicans and Randalites are dissatisfied with the bill, and that the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will frame another one.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The United Labor party of the Twenty-second District of New York declared in its last meeting that the party should make every effort to have a Presidential candidate in the field at the next election, and should conduct an active campaign in all the doubtful States.

The Legislature has passed a township local option bill, and the lower branch has passed a bill providing for scientific temperance instructions in the schools and other public institutions of the State. The lower house also passed a measure to close saloons on Sunday throughout the State by a vote of 70 to 21.

The Democratic State Committee of Minnesota has fixed the time for holding the State convention to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention for May 17. At the committee meeting in St. Paul President Cleveland's administration was indorsed, without a dissenting vote, and the declaration made that "We are willing to stake the result of the next national election on the doctrine enunciated in his last message."

A PERSONAL-LIBERTY Society, numbering 350 members, has been formed at Belfast, Me., for the purpose of agitating for the repeal of the prohibition law. Similar societies are to be organized throughout the State of Maine.

The date of the Illinois Prohibition State Convention, to be held in Representative Hall, Springfield, has been changed from May 9 and 10 to May 25 and 26.

The call for the Iowa Democratic State Convention, to be held at Dubuque May 2, has been issued. The convention will be composed of 580 delegates.

The lower house of the Iowa Legislature has passed a bill granting municipal suffrage to women, and permitting them to vote on school questions.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

The Knights of Labor and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have buried the hatchet, says a Chicago special of Friday.

An agreement was entered into between the two organizations which may, if it results as they hope, materially advance the Brotherhood strikers' cause and deal a serious blow at the "Q" system. All day Chiefs Arthur and Sargent were in consultation with Joseph P. Cahill, Secretary of the Executive Board of the Reading Railroad Employees' Convention, and James Gleason, a member of the Reading strikers' Grievance Committee. The object of the conference was to convince Messrs. Arthur and Sargent of the fact that their men had taken the striking Reading engineers' places and to make an agreement whereby the strikers would recall these men, the latter would very quietly hold their men of the "Q" system. The result of the conference was such that Chief Arthur at once sent telegrams to the Brotherhood officials members of the Executive Board of the Reading Engineers who have taken the places of the

striking engineers on the Reading Railroad to withdraw immediately.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad managers claim to be holding their own in their great fight with the Engineers' Brotherhood, while the latter claim to be more than holding their own, says a Chicago special of Saturday.

Fight was the word at the Brotherhood headquarters yesterday—aggressive warfare. Chief Arthur said that if an order as strong as that of the engineers—one that had been recognized and applauded throughout the world for its conservatism and fairness—could not win so just a quarrel he would resign his place and recommend the order to disband. This is the first strike Mr. Arthur has had in eleven years. All other differences between the men and the companies he had been able to settle amicably. Defeat now, he thinks, means the disruption of the order and calling in question his reputation as a reasonable, fair-disposed man. If the Burlington Road can beat him any other considerable railway system may do the same thing. All of Mr. Arthur's subordinates and advisers agree with him that the fight must be won. He means war to the end.

The following manifesto has been sent out: "Chairman General Grievance Committee, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You are hereby authorized and ordered to come to the city of Chicago at once and report to the headquarters. There are many important matters to consider in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike, and your immediate presence is imperative. Be prepared to convene your committee from here at a moment's notice. P. M. ARTHUR, G. C. E."

It is believed that this is a step preliminary to ordering a general strike on all the roads, and there is considerable nervousness among railroad officials.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

M. WILSON, the son-in-law of ex-President Grevy, has been convicted at Paris of complicity in the Legion of Honor decoration scandals. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years. Three others who were charged with similar offenses were sentenced as follows: M. Ribeaudou, eight months' imprisonment; M. Dubreuil, four months; and M. Hebert, one month. M. Ratazzi was acquitted. The sentence is generally approved in France. M. Grevy feels deeply the disgrace of his son-in-law.

M. DE LESSEPS has just made another report to the directors of the Panama Canal Company at Paris. He does not undertake to insure the completion of the work in 1893, but the directors have agreed to the construction of locks which will enable vessels to pass through the canal in 1893, before it is absolutely completed. Bonds to the extent of 600,000,000 francs are to be issued.

An Irish newsdealer has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling copies of a newspaper containing reports of suppressed branches of the League.

At Chertsey, England, Mitchell, the pugilist, who is matched to fight Sullivan, was held in \$1,000 bonds to keep the peace. Mitchell said he did not intend to break the peace in England.

A DISPATCH from San Remo says that "persons who have seen the Crown Prince say that he looks many years older than when he left Berlin. His beard is white and he has become very thin, weighing now hardly 154 pounds. His handwriting, however, is as firm and clear as ever. He has written his will and a political testament for his son, Prince William. Dr. Bergmann has asked Dr. Lauer to prepare Emperor William for the worst."

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

The monthly statement of the Reading Railroad shows a decrease in the net earnings for January of \$832,000 over the same month in 1887, caused by the strike.

BUSINESS failures in the United States and Canada for the week numbered 244, against 270 the previous week. Following is an extract from R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the week:

Actual business is satisfactory for the season. But prospects are uncertain, and in some directions promising, but in other branches of large importance decidedly clouded. The passage by the House of the bill authorizing bond purchases was desired to remove the monetary uncertainty, an influence which affects all trade and industry. Whether the Senate will pass the bill in its present form is not yet certain, and Secretary Fairchild's report makes it questionable whether the measure, if passed, would prove an adequate reliance for prevention of Treasury absorption of money. But many think it will give full relief.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	\$5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	5.25 @ 6.00
SHEEP.....	5.50 @ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 1.....	87 1/2 @ 88
No. 2.....	87 1/2 @ 88
CORN—No. 2.....	.59 @ .60
OATS—White.....	.40 @ .45
PORK—New Mess.....	15.00 @ 15.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Common to Fair.....	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping.....	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP.....	4.75 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83 @ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.48 1/2 @ .49
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.78 @ .80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.25 @ .27
Fine Dairy.....	.21 @ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat.....	.11 1/4 @ .12
Eggs—Fresh.....	.28 @ .29
POTATOES—Choice per bu.....	.90 @ .97
PORK—Mess.....	13.50 @ 14.00
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.84 @ .85
CORN—Cash.....	.50 1/4 @ .51
OATS—Cash.....	.32 1/4 @ .33 1/4
CLOVER SEED.....	3.80 @ 3.90
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE.....	4.25 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.78 1/2 @ .79 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.42 1/2 @ .43
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 @ .29 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.50
SHEEP.....	4.50 @ 5.50
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.84 1/4 @ .85 1/4
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.35 @ 35 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.76 @ .76 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.48 1/2 @ .49
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.32 1/2 @ .33 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.57 @ .58
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.76 1/2 @ .77
PORK—Mess.....	13.75 @ 14.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.81 @ .82 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.45 1/4 @ .46
OATS—Cash.....	.30 @ .30 1/2
RYE.....	.59 @ .61
BARLEY.....	.80 @ .90
PORK—Mess.....	14.00 @ 14.50
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Common.....	3.75 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP.....	5.50 @ 6.25
LAMBS.....	5.00 @ 6.75

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua passed the Senate on the 27th ult., by a vote of 38 to 15. All the Senators voting in the negative hail from the Southern States. The Senate considered at length the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Matson, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported adversely a resolution reciting the "100-day circular" issued by Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, and directing the committee to inquire whether any pension claims have been rejected through non-compliance with the requests contained therein. Mr. Matson said that such a circular had been issued, and that its effect had been salutary. The resolution was tabled by 119 yeas to 99 nays. Mr. Long, at the request of the Home Market Club of Boston, introduced a bill reducing the tariff on sugar. There is a bounty clause in the bill allowing a bounty of \$1 for every ton of beets or sugar cane raised and manufactured into sugar in the United States, and for every 100 pounds of sugar or molasses produced from the maple trees. The taxes on domestic manufactured tobacco are to be reduced 50 per cent, as are also special taxes on retail dealers in the same commodity. Provision is made for the withdrawal of free of tax from bonded warehouses of distilled spirits or alcohol to be used for scientific or manufacturing purposes or in the arts. A bill for the admission of Wyoming was introduced by Delegate Carey.

THE Senate resumed consideration of the grand army pension bill on the 28th ult., the question being on Mr. Call's amendment making the bill apply also to those who served in the war with Mexico or for sixty days in any of the Indian wars. The amendment was agreed to after quite a protracted partisan debate. Senator Sherman introduced a bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Treasury to issue to national banks circulating notes to the amount of 100 per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the payment of circulating notes upon the bank making proper application therefor; but at no time shall the total amount of notes so issued to any such bank exceed the amount at the time actually paid in of its capital stock. The House passed the following public-building measures: Appropriating \$100,000 (reduced from \$500,000) for a public-building site at Omaha; for a public building at Bar Harbor, Me., \$25,000 (reduced from \$50,000); New York (Appraiser's building and site), \$1,500,000; Texas (interstate building), \$100,000; Indiana (apostle (additional ground), \$125,000; Bay City, Mich., \$150,000; Milwaukee, Wis., \$400,000.

WHEN the Senate resumed consideration of the Grand Army pension bill, on the 29th ult., Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to insert the words "from the infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering "from the infirmities of age or from mental or physical disability." A long debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, West, Plumb, Platt, Teller, and Wilson of Maryland. Mr. Sherman, from the Foreign Relations Committee, reported favorably the bill to amend the Chinese restriction acts. Mr. Sherman also reported a resolution directing the President to negotiate a treaty with China containing a provision that no Chinese laborers shall enter the United States. The bill for the compulsory education of children and the bill to establish a national art commission passed the Senate. In the House there was a warm debate on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue, in the course of which Messrs. McKim and Weaver attacked and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, defended the policy of the administration. The bill was finally passed. The House also passed a bill dividing the State of Minnesota into two collection districts, and making St. Paul a port of entry and St. Vincent a sub-port. Eulogies on the late Seth C. Moffat of Michigan were delivered by Messrs. Cuthbert, of Iowa, and O'Donnell, of Wisconsin. Cannon, Hayes, Allen, Wade, Whitman, Chipman, Gallinger, and Conger. Resolutions reciting the past services and worth of the deceased were adopted upon motion of Mr. Burrows, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

THE resolution reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States, was adopted by the Senate on the 1st inst. The Senate resumed consideration of the Grand Army pension bill, the pending question being on Mr. Wilson's (Iowa) amendment to add the words "from the infirmities of age." Mr. Beck delivered a set speech against the bill, and without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned to the 5th inst. The House of Representatives passed the joint resolution, reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee, accepting the invitation to take part in the international exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889. The House also passed the joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conference to be held in Washington in 1889 for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and republics of Central and South America and the empire of Brazil.

A BILL creating the office of Assistant Superintendent of the railway mail service, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and fifty-four chief clerks at \$2,000, with allowances of \$3 per day for expenses while actually traveling, was favorably reported to the House of Representatives on the 2d inst. The House passed the "omnibus bill" which provides for the payment of thirty old claims for supplies used for the army during the war. The House adopted a resolution providing for an evening session every Friday for the consideration of private pension and political disability bills, bill granting right of way to the Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Railway Company through the Sioux reservation in Dakota was placed in the calendar. The Senate was not in session.

Jokes from the German.

A. INQUISTIVE WOMAN.
A.—How do you like your landlady?
B.—She is a very clever woman, but she has entirely too much curiosity.
"In what direction?"
"She is always asking me when I am going to pay my board bill."

THE CONSIDERATE COOK.

"Lena, why do you make the apple dumplings so large?"
Lena.—You see, madam, my sweetheart belongs to the heavy artillery, and these dumplings are just about the right caliber.

POOR CONSOLATION.

She.—Karl, we have only been married two years, and everybody says that I am the only woman you do not love.

He.—Don't be silly, Emma, if I am in love with all women, doesn't that include you? In that case I couldn't make an exception to you if I wanted to.

Cruel, But Appropriate.

Omaha Girl.—Oh, I should so like to visit England.

Traveled Female.—England? Of all places! Never go to that barbarous country.

"Barbarous?"
"Absolutely brutal. What do you suppose they do over there when a woman dies?"

"I'm sure I don't know."—Omaha World.