

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.

BADEAU AND THE GRANTS.

Col. Fred publishes a Long Reply to the
General's Address.

COL. F. D. GRANT makes public a long statement
in reply to Gen. Adam Badeau's address to
the American people upon the controversy
which has arisen between Gen. Badeau and
the family of the late Gen. U. S. Grant as to
the services rendered by Gen. Badeau in connection
with the writing of the "Personal
Memoirs of U. S. Grant."

Colonel Grant says that it is his last word
in the matter prior to the hearing of the case in
court, and that for that reason he presents the
history of the case in extenso. Under the circumstances,
therefore, he goes over much ground which has already been covered by
publication in the daily papers, and gives much space to correspondence participated in
by himself and the lawyers in the case, chiefly in the negotiations with
view to the settlement of the case without resort to the courts; to personal
denunciation of General Badeau, and to arguments going to show that Gen. Badeau's
services were of a much less important character
than those of the late Gen. Grant. Col. Grant adds that the demand of Gen. Badeau
was a source of grief and annoyance to his father for the remainder of his life, and
adds that the letter of reply "was written
eleven days before my father's death, at a period
of keen personal suffering, and when the memory of Gen. Badeau's letter of May 2 made his
mental anguish greater than that of the body."

THE ROCK ISLAND'S ANSWER.

It Charges the "Q" with Trying to Force
All Western Roads Into a Trust.

The answer of the Rock Island to the bill
filed by the Burlington company in Judge
Gresham's court to compel the former to haul
Burlington freight and cars is highly sensational
in character, says a Chicago special.

The charge made by the Rock Island is, in
substance, that prior to the trouble with the
Brotherhood engineers and firemen, the
Burlington had entered upon a systematic
lowering of freight rates with the purpose
of forcing all the competing roads, great
and small, to join in a trust, to be managed by three men vested with
absolute power to make and alter rates and
control the business of all the roads entering
into the combination. It is also charged that
the Burlington favored and made use of the
disaffection among its own employees for the
purpose of coercing the other roads into joining
the trust, and that it has, in pursuance of
that purpose, attempted to involve the Rock
Island in trouble with its own engineers and
firemen. The Burlington officials deny these
allegations and characterize them as baseless
and absurd.

The Peace of Europe.

THE situation between the Central allies
and Russia remains the same. The visit of
the King of Roumania to Vienna resulted in
a definite treaty under which Austria pledges
to resist any violation of Roumanian territory.
Leading Roumanian army officers will be
replaced by German and Austrian officers.
The Emperor's decree of March 21, authorizing
Crown Prince William to represent him in
the transaction of state business, is now
recognized as tantamount to the creation of
a co-regency. Besides this decree another
exists giving to the Prince fuller powers in
the event of the Emperor growing worse.

The German Emperor Improving.

A BERLIN dispatch says that "a wooden
walk is being constructed in the park at
Charlottenburg to enable Emperor Frederick to
take outdoor exercise. Dr. Bergmann
visits the Emperor every Sunday in order to
reassure Germans who are opposed to Dr.
Mackenzie. Dr. Mackenzie hopes to be able to
pay a short visit to his London patients in a
week or two. The Emperor has countermanded
the order for the spring review of
the guards."

Base-Ball in Australia.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for taking a
company of at least twenty of the leading ball-
players of America to Australia. Mr. A. G.
Spalding, the President of the Chicago Base-
Ball Club, is at the head of the undertaking,
and will accompany the party. Under his direction
the great cities of the antipodes will be
afforded a fine exhibition of the beauties of
American base-ball, compared with which
cricket is dull and lifeless sport.

The Burlington Road's Trouble.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Monday says: "Not
a wheel of a freight car turned in the Chicago,
Burlington and Quincy yards yesterday. For
the second time within a month the freight
business of this road is temporarily paralyzed,
this time by the action of the switchmen."

Telegrams in Brief.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, ex-Governor of New
York, died last week in Germany, where he
was staying for his health.

COLD and sleet are thought to have done
serious injury to fruit and other crops in
Central and Northern Illinois.

THE Central Theater and the Theater
Comique, an unused structure adjoining, in
Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire.

A JUSTICE at Clinton, Iowa, ordered twelve
barrels of beer destroyed, which was found in
a wholesale house, in violation of the prohibition
law.

A NEW scheme to pipe oil to Toledo, Ohio,
and there refine it, has been floated by a syndicate
that is determined to compete with the
Standard Oil Company.

EMPLOYERS of unskilled labor in California
having reached the conclusion that the wages
demanded by the Chinese are extortionate,
have sent agents to the South to engage
negroes to take the place of the Mongolians.
The first consignment of negro laborers
passed through St. Louis en route to the coast
last week.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE purchase of the Mail and Express, the
leading Republican afternoon paper of New
York City, by Elliott F. Shepard, a son-in-law
of the late William H. Vanderbilt, is con-
sidered as favorable to the interests of Chauncey
M. Depew as a candidate for the Presidential
nomination. The paper was owned by
Cyrus W. Field, and the price paid is understood
to have been \$500,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE Insurance Commission of Missouri
has brought suit against the Ancient Order of
United Workmen, which has refused to comply
with the law, on the ground that it is not
an insurance company.

EX-SENATOR TABOR, of Denver, owner of the
Vulture Mine, near Phoenix, Arizona, has
received information that two of his messengers
near Nigger Wells and robbed of \$7,000 in
bullion. He offers a reward of \$1,000 for the
arrest of the murderers and \$1,000 for the
recovery of the bullion.

A CHICAGO special says: "There has not
been such a flurry for several years as is now
agitating trades people and bankers over the
wholesale showing of counterfeit \$5 silver
certificates during the last three days. The
banks have been literally flooded with these
certificates."

THE Commercial National Bank of Du-
buque, Iowa, has suspended payment.

In the tally-sheet forgery case at Columbus
the jury disagreed, after having been out four
days, and was discharged. The ballot had
stood at ten to two for conviction.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

AT Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, Governor
Buckner suspended Treasurer of State
James W. Tate. Tate is charged with defalcation
in his office, and has fled the State. The
defaulting official has been Treasurer for
twenty-one years. He was considered the
soul of honor, and the news will produce a
tremendous sensation throughout the
State. It is thought Tate's shortage will
amount to between \$200,000 and \$300,000.
The irregularities seem to run back eleven
years.

A REWARD of \$5,000 has been offered for
the arrest of Tate, the defaulting Kentucky
treasurer. His shortage is between \$190,000
and \$200,000.

A TERRIBLE wind-storm visited Georgia and
East Tennessee Wednesday night, causing im-
mense destruction to property and much loss
of life. A Nashville dispatch says:

The storm seems to have formed in the vicinity
of Calhoun, Ga., and pursued a northeasterly
direction through North Georgia and into and
beyond East Tennessee, bounding across to the
Chilhowee mountains, and was next heard
from near Loudon, Tenn., on the East Tennessee
road, eighty miles northeast of Chattanooga,
traveling from Calhoun, Ga., to Loudon, Tenn.,
a distance of 120 miles, in about thirty minutes.
The path of the tornado from Calhoun to Loudon
was through a section remote from railroads and
telegraph lines and the damage will not be known
for several days, but must have been fearful. The
tornado in places cleared the ground completely of
grass, and a forest of timber was mown as with
a great scythe. The cyclone had a rotary motion,
leaving a scene of desolation and destruction
in its path. Large trees were twisted from
their trunks and others torn up by the roots.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE great event at the national capital on
Monday was the decision by the Supreme
Court of the telephone cases, which has
been so long in coming and has been the
source of much anxiety, controversy, and
speculation.

The number of people directly interested in
this decision, including the stockholders in the
various corporations in the United States, is
special, was probably greater than in any case
that has been decided for many years, as the
value of the entire telephone interest, reaching
almost every town of size in the world, is
affected. The Bell patent was sustained, however,
as was expected by almost everybody, but the
attorneys and stockholders in the rival companies.
In fact, it was a fight of all the other companies
combined against the Bell. The crowd in the
courts was unusually large, and the opinion, written and read by Justice
Blatchford, although the longest that has been
presented to the court for years, and occupying
nearly an hour and three-quarters in the
reading, was listened to with the greatest
attention. This decision settles the entire
controversy. While it does not prove, as Justice
Blatchford said, that Bell was the original
discoverer of the fact that articulate sounds
may be transmitted over a wire, it establishes
the fact that he was the first to adapt the discovery
to the wants of his fellow-men, and is entitled
to the full value of the invention. One hundred
and twenty-one of the best lawyers in the
United States have been engaged in this litigation,
including Senator Edmunds, ex-Senator Conkling,
Postmaster General Dickinson, Robert G. Ingersoll,
and many others almost as famous, and it is estimated
that several million dollars have been expended
in counsel fees and other court expenses. The
Bell monopoly will now have its own way, and
the stock of that company, which has fluctuated
widely on account of the constant litigation, will
have a fixed value until the expiration of the
patent. Justice Gray did not sit in the case for
the reason that different members of his family
hold a large interest in the Bell Company, and
Justice Lamar because he did not hear the argument.
The decision was prepared by Chief Justice Waite,
but was read by Justice Blatchford, owing to the
former's indisposition.

DURING a storm at Washington lightning
struck the Capitol, the flash being especially
vivid in the Senate Chamber. All the occupants
of the Supreme Court-room—Justices, lawyers,
and auditors—jumped to their feet, but quickly
subsided. In the House wing balls of blue fire
were noticed playing about the corridor, and some
members thought the roof was about to tumble.
A horse outside was knocked down, and an engineer
in the basement was prostrated.

A BILL is to be reported by the House
Committee on Revision of the Laws, at Washington,
providing for an amendment to the Constitution
whereby Senators will be elected by a direct popular
vote instead of by the Legislatures. A member of
the committee is quoted as saying:

We have agreed upon this report only after
a careful and painstaking investigation of the
whole question. We believe the change is demanded
by the people. If adopted it will add much to the
representative character of our government, and
will do much to relieve the burden under which
the Senate has long rested on account of the
disreputable methods alleged to have been used in
many instances to influence Legislatures. A proposition
is also pending in the committee to amend the
Constitution to make a Second Vice President,
but this does not seem to be in response to any
popular demand.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Iowa Republican Convention met at
Des Moines March 21. J. P. Dolliver was
chosen temporary Chairman, and, owing to

the illness of Gov. Larrabee, was continued
permanent Chairman. Congressman David B.
Henderson was, by acclamation, selected a
Delegate-at-large to the National Convention,
the balloting for the other three delegates resulting
in the election of J. S. Clarkson, George D. Perkins,
and J. P. Dolliver. The resolutions set forth
the qualifications and attainments of Senator
William B. Allison, and recommend him as a
fit candidate for the Presidency. These were
adopted with cheers; Allison songs were sung,
the convention joining in the chorus, and an
Allison brigade was formed to go to Chicago
in June.

WITHIN a week or ten days a letter from
Chauncey M. Depew is to be published stating
he is not an aspirant for the Republican
nomination for President, says an Albany (N. Y.)
special. The letter will be sufficiently explicit
to check all talk of Mr. Depew as a candidate.
Mr. Depew has never encouraged the mention
of his name in association with the nomination,
and has never had an idea of running for the
office. The mention of his name has been gratifying
to him as a man who is a little proud of the
versatility of his talents. His ideas on the subject
have never been a secret to his personal friends
and acquaintances.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE earthquake shocks in Yunnan China,
continued three weeks, destroying several
towns and causing much damage to shipping.
At Kien-Shiu 4,000 persons were killed.

A GAS explosion set fire to a crowded theater
in Oporto, Portugal, while a play was in
progress, and the building was consumed. Oporto
dispatches furnish the following particulars of
the awful calamity:

While a performance was in progress at the
Theater, Wednesday night, an explosion of gas
occurred and the theater took fire and was
destroyed. The house was full of spectators at
the time. Eighty bodies have been taken from
the ruins. Most of those burned were in the
third row of boxes and galleries where the
weaker people in the house were seated. There
was a terrible struggle at the door when the
spectators tried to escape. Large numbers were
suffocated and trampled upon. Many on reaching
the street were so seriously injured that they
could not be removed. Nearly all the victims
were spectators. The actors escaped in theatrical
costume. Many in the theater, finding themselves
unable to reach the doors, jumped from the windows.
Some corpses were found in the stage boxes.

A CABLE dispatch from Oporto, Portugal,
says it is known that at least 126 people were
burned to death in the theater fire.

The fire began by the blowing of an unprotected
gas jet against the scenery. The scene after
the accident, and rushed to lower the curtain,
but before he could do so the blazing scenes fell
on the stage, and the panic began. In the cheaper
parts of the house the attendance was principally
of the rougher class, including many sailors and
dock porters, who, in their rush for the doors,
using their fists, shoes and knives, and mercilessly
slashing their way to the front. Girls, children
and women were literally butchered by these
panic-stricken brutes in their mad rush to escape.
Many victims were desperate. Those who escaped
otherwise all right were desperately cut in the
fight at the doorways. Some of those who were
within jumped from high windows. Among these
was the principal actress in the play. A much
shorter and safer way out existed, but many of
the people on the stage either did not know of it
or forgot it.

A BERLIN dispatch says the Emperor's
laryngeal disease is decidedly much less
alarming than it has been for many months,
and this gives rise to hopes that possibly he
may be cured.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

GENERAL BRAGG opened his diplomatic career
by a speech at a banquet given in his honor
by Americans resident in the City of Mexico,
in which he said the sympathy of President
Cleveland's administration was with the liberal
government in Mexico, and that the reactionary
party, which has tendencies toward a monarchical
regime, would in no event be permitted to carry
its design into execution.

In his testimony before the House Committee
engaged in the investigation of the sugar trust
Claus Spreckels, the California saccharine
magnate, told how he had been urged to join the
Eastern combinations, but concluded to stay out
because he could make more money. When asked
if the effect of the trust had not been to lessen
the price of sugar Mr. Spreckels replied that trusts
were not built that way—not formed to put money
into the pockets of the people and keep it out of
the pockets of the trust.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	\$ 4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS.....	5.25	@ 6.00
SHEEP.....	6.00	@ 7.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	82½	@ 91
No. 2 Red.....	80	@ 88
CORN—No. 2.....	59	@ 60
OATS—White.....	40	@ 45
PORK—New Mess.....	14.75	@ 15.50
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	4.00	@ 5.50
Good.....	4.25	@ 4.75
Common to Fair.....	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	5.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP.....	5.25	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	80	@ 81
No. 2.....	78	@ 79
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@ 30
BARLEY—No. 2.....	80½	@ 81½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	29	@ 30
Fine Dairy.....	24	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh.....	11	@ 12
CHEESE—Fresh.....	14	@ 15
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	93	@ 98
PORK—Mess.....	13.50	@ 14.00
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	82½	@ 83½
CORN—Mixed.....	50½	@ 51½
OATS—Cash.....	31½	@ 32½
CLOVER SEED.....	3.75	@ 3.80
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2.....	77	@ 78
CORN—No. 2.....	42½	@ 43½
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.75	@ 5.50
SHEEP.....	4.75	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	84	@ 85
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	52	@ 52½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	35½	@ 36
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	78½	@ 79
CORN—No. 3.....	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2 White.....	32½	@ 33½
RYE—No. 1.....	57	@ 59
BARLEY—No. 2.....	75	@ 77
PORK—Mess.....	13.75	@ 14.25
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	81	@ 82
CORN—Mixed.....	44½	@ 45½
CASH—Cash.....	29½	@ 30½
RYE.....	52	@ 53
BARLEY.....	85	@ 90
PORK—Mess.....	14.00	@ 14.25
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE.....	4.75	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP.....	5.50	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	90½	@ 91
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	56	@ 57
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.75	@ 5.25
Fair.....	4.00	@ 4.50
Common.....	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP.....	5.50	@ 6.25
LAMBS.....	5.00	@ 7.00

JUDGE WAITE.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Dies Suddenly
at Washington.

His Death a Surprise to Those Who
Did Not Believe His Illness
Serious.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States
Supreme Court, died at his home in Washington,
on the morning of Friday, the 23d
of March, of pneumonia, after a brief
illness. His death was wholly unexpected,
as nothing like a fatal result was apprehended
of the severe cold he contracted
last Saturday evening. His last appearance
officially was on Monday, the 19th,
when he was present in the court-room to
present the decision in the telephone case,
which he had prepared, but was not feeling
well enough to read the opinion, Justice
Blatchford performing that office for
him. Following are the particulars of the
distinguished jurist's sudden demise, as
telegraphed from Washington:

He was not considered dangerously ill, and
no one was in the room with him but a hired
nurse when he breathed his last. Mrs. Waite
left Washington about ten days ago to spend
the spring months in California. A telegram
has been sent announcing the death of
her husband. Last Saturday night
Judge Waite attended the reception given to
the authors by Mrs. Senator
Hearst. It was a damp, disagreeable
atmosphere, and a searching wind. During
the reception his coachman was stricken with
apoplexy, and fell off the box. There was
considerable excitement, and Judge Waite
exposed himself by leaving the heated parlors
and going bareheaded and in his evening suit
into the open air to give orders about the
treatment of his servant and the disposition
of his horses, and after the reception was over
he walked home. Several of his friends
offered him a carriage, but he was an unusually
robust man for one of his years, and preferred
to walk. His shoes were thin, and, together
with the exposure in the earlier part of the
evening, gave him a severe cold. Monday
morning his cold was so much worse that he
was unable to leave his room, but it was not
until Wednesday that he had a physician, and
then only incidentally. He consulted Dr.
Ruth, a surgeon in the navy and a friend
of the family, who happened to call at the
house. He gave him a simple remedy
Wednesday morning, but when he called again
the same day told Mrs. Waite that her husband
was threatened with pneumonia, and recommended
that she call on Dr. E. A. Gardner, a
physician. Thursday morning Dr. Gardner would
not permit Judge Waite to leave his bed, and
sent a professional nurse to take care of him.
Thursday afternoon young Mr. Waite arrived
from Cincinnati, and the son and daughter sat
up with him until after midnight, and then retired
without feeling the slightest apprehension.
About 3 o'clock Friday morning young Mr.
Waite was awakened by hearing groans from
his father's chamber, and found that he was
breathing with difficulty, and seemed to be
in his sleep. He assisted the nurse to turn him
over when he seemed to rest more comfortably
and the groaning ceased. Shortly before 6
o'clock a.m., when the nurse went to give to
him his medicine, Judge Waite was found to be
almost pulseless. The son and daughter were
awakened, and the doctor sent for, but before
he came the venerable man had ceased to
breathe.

The following official notice of the death of
Chief Justice Waite was issued by the Department
of State:

"To the People of the United States: The
painful duty devolves upon the President to
announce to you the death of our Chief Justice,
at his residence in this city, of Morrison R.
Waite, Chief Justice of the United States, which
exalted position he had filled since March 4,
1874, with honor to himself and high usefulness
to his country."

In testimony of respect to the memory of
the honored dead it is ordered that the executive
offices in Washington be closed on the day
of the funeral and be draped in mourning for
the day. A distinguished jurist who held the
position of Chief Justice of the United States
for nearly twenty years, and on all the
national vessels on the day of the funeral.
T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Both houses of Congress, upon assembling,
passed resolutions eulogistic of the deceased,
and immediately adjourned. The announcement
of Justice Waite's death produced a profound
impression upon the President, with whom
he was on terms of warm personal friendship.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Morrison Remick Waite received his appointment
as Chief Justice of the United States
January 21, 1874, and was the successor of Chief
Justice Chase. He was the seventh in the line
of distinguished jurists who have held the
Judgeship of the United States. In the rural
town of Lyme, Conn., the old house in which
he was born November 29, 1816, still stands.
At the age of 17 he entered Yale College, from
which he graduated in 1837 in the class
which included William M. Evans, Edwards
Pierpont, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, and other
distinguished men. He began the study
of law with his father in Lyme, and con-
tinued his preparation for the bar in the
office of Samuel W. Young, then a prominent
lawyer in Maumee City, Ohio. He formed a
partnership with Mr. Young shortly after
being admitted in 1839, and the year
after he took as his life partner a young lady
of his native town, and was elected to the
Ohio Legislature in 1849, and the following year
the firm of Young & Waite removed to Toledo,
where they built up a very large and remunerative
practice. The first position in
public life which Judge Waite was elected to
was that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States in the tribunal of
arbitration which met at Geneva in 1871-2. He
was associated in this delicate negotiation
with Caleb Cushing and William M. Warner.
Their tact and good judgment largely served
to terminate the difficulty arising out of our
civil war between the United States and the
United Kingdom. The year after his return
home in 1873 he presided over the constitutional
convention of Ohio.

Chief Justice Waite had a charming home in
Washington, at 1415 I street. Here Mrs. Waite,
a lady of refinement that well fitted her for the
social tasks imposed upon her by her husband's
exalted official station, has presided as hostess,
and so far as her delicate health would permit
has been a leader of society. Mrs. Waite was
the second cousin of the Chief Justice, and her
name before marriage was Amelia Warner.
She is the great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel
Selden, a distinguished officer of the Revolution,
and Maria Selden, a granddaughter of this
same Col. Selden, was Chief Justice Waite's
mother.

The Waite family is one of the oldest families
in the country. Thomas Waite, who was a
member of Parliament, signed the death
warrant of Charles I., and the family moved
to this country soon after the restoration. It
was about thirty years after the landing of the
Pilgrims that Thomas Waite settled at Lyme,
Conn., and this man's son was one of the first
Presidential electors after the war of the
Revolution. Judge Waite's father was George Wash-
ington Waite, who was chief justice
of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and he
studied law under Matthew Griswold, one of
the most noted statesmen of early days. Like
Judge Waite he was a graduate of Yale and
eminent as a jurist. He left the Supreme
bench, however, at the age of 70, and died
at 80.

Though the distinguished Chief Justice was
his 73d year, one who met him in the street
even recently would have ventured the prediction
that he would live many years yet to grace
the bench. He was of medium height, with
broad shoulders and sturdy figure. Everything
about his appearance indicated a splendid
physique. He stood straight and was dignified
in carriage. His large head was crowned with
a thick growth of iron-gray hair. His forehead
was broad and full, the eyebrows dark
and heavy. The mouth and nose were large
and of good character. He wore a beard about
his face, but his upper lip was clean-shaven.
His figure was a familiar one on the streets,
as he almost invariably walked to and from his
home and the Supreme Court chamber in the
Capitol.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House
of Representatives.

THE Judiciary Committee of the Senate, on
the 19th inst., reported adversely Senator Fryer's
bill to apply the laws of the several States re-
lating to the sale of liquors to imported as well
as domestic liquors. The majority of the com-
mittee hold that the State control over police
regulations is, under the Constitution, as secure
against intrusion from Federal au-
thority as the regulation of foreign com-
merce by the General Government is from
encroachment upon that province by States au-
thority. It therefore recommends that the
question be left as it is—a judicial one. A minority
report signed by Senators Wilson (Iowa),
Ingalls, and Edmunds says it would seem that
the legislative and judicial departments of the
Government concur in the answer that the character
of legislation presented by the bill is within
the constitutional power of Congress; that it
does not violate the injunction of the Constitution
that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be
uniform throughout the United States." An importer
of foreign spirits or of any other article of foreign production is en-
titled to no greater protection under the Con-
stitution than is the manufacturer of articles of
domestic manufacture. The one pays an internal
tax, the other pays a tax levied by the custom
house, and what Congress may constitutionally
say about one it may repeat as to the other.
The Senate passed provisions of the bill, the
most of them being pension and private relief
bills. The House by a vote of yeas 178, nays
87, passed the bill authorizing the issue of
fractional silver certificates. A resolution was
introduced by Mr. Tamm for the appointment
of a special committee to examine into the
condition of the civil service in all the de-
partments and branches of the government.

SENATOR ALDRICH, from the Committee on
Finance, favorably reported to the Senate, on
March 20, his 2½-per-cent. funding bill, which
provides that the Secretary of the Treasury
shall issue in exchange for 4-per-cent. bonds an
equal amount of 2½-per-cent. bonds payable
in 1907, and that in consideration of the reduction
of interest the Treasurer shall pay to the holder
of the 4-per-cent. bonds in like articles of
the present worth of the difference in
interest, and that in ascertaining the present
worth interest should be computed at not less
than 2½ per cent. per annum, compounded
quarterly. The bill also provides that the
banks holding these 2½-per-cent. bonds shall
be allowed to issue notes upon them to their
full par value. Mr. Blair called up his bill,
giving preference to civil-service appointments
among men who had been in the army or navy
of the United States, and who were suffering from
wounds or disabilities. Several Southern Senators
spoke on the resolution, saying they would not
consent to any such discrimination in favor of
Confederate soldiers. The Senate Finance Com-
mittee made a favorable report on the bill to
wipe out the charges against the States for the
loan of 1836. It amounted to between
\$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. There was a lively
time in the House over the resolution, and
four days for the consideration of measures from
the Committee on Labor, the opponents of the
resolution resorting to obstructive tactics to pre-
vent action. Mr. O'Neill (Mo.) finally said