

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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THE WORLD OVER.

A MIRROR OF THE IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events the World Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, Other Topics.

JUDGE THURMAN ACCEPTS.

The Ohioan's Letter—He Stands By the St. Louis Platform.

Ex-Senator Thurman's letter accepting the nomination of the St. Louis convention to the Vice-Presidency is as follows:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.

The Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States made by the national convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis. When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage, and exalted patriotism that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election. I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace, and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the Government. Their idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation—that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry—is an obvious absurdity. To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus for which the Government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of currency needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the Government, seems to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and of political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made we find a wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents.

We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessities of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We say give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools, and cheap lumber. The Republicans, by their platform and their leaders in the Senate, by their proposed bill, say increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops, and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessities at reasonable prices. Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well-informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of laboring men?

"Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe, but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Democratic measure called the Mills bill far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that, therefore, if it were admitted that our workingman can be protected by tariffs against cheaper labor, they would be fully protected and more than protected by that bill? Does not every well-informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only tends to swell the profits of others?"

"It seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less, and, at the same time, increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth."

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,"

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

AN AUSTRIAN CREGUS.

Death of Prince John Adolphus Schwarzenberg, Who Was Worth \$50,000,000.

Prince John Adolphus Schwarzenberg died at his palace in Frauenberg, near Budweis, Austria, aged 89. The deceased nobleman, who was chief of his house, Landgrave of Klegat, and Duke of Krumau, was the son of Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg, who perished in the fire at the Austrian embassy in Paris during the ball given on the occasion of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Marie Louise in 1810. The late Prince was the richest landowner in Austria, and the fortune which he leaves is reckoned at nearly \$10,000,000. His estates in lower Austria, Bohemia, Styria, and Salzburg cover more than fifty English square miles.

Ten Thousand Chinese Drowned.

Chinese advisers say that a disastrous flood occurred near Fang-Shan-Hsien, in the vicinity of Peking, on the night of Aug. 13. Seven and a half inches of rain fell in Peking and immense volumes of water fell in the ravines about Hien-Li-Ho, and suddenly broke in upon twenty villages. More than ten thousand people were drowned and a large number of draught animals.

Political Preferment.

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri (St. Louis) have nominated George A. Castleman. Joseph E. Haynes has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth New Jersey District. Col. Augustus Belknap has been nominated for Congress in the Tenth Texas District.

The Dreadful Scourge.

The yellow fever plague at Jacksonville, Fla., is slowly dying out, and many patients recovering. Thus far there have been 3,554 cases and 313 deaths.

Chicago's Strike.

The great street car strike of Chicago, after a duration of nine days, terminated on the 14th inst., favorably to the men.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE.

Party Favorites Who Will Be Voted For at the Coming Election.

Utah—John T. Caine (Mormon) renominated.

Louisiana—Third District, R. C. Jolly (Rep.) of Morgan City.

Missouri—Ninth District (St. Louis), Nathan Frank (Rep. and Labor); Eighth (St. Louis), J. J. O'Neill (Dem.), renominated.

Massachusetts—Second District, E. A. Morse (Rep.) of Canton.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-fourth District, W. P. Wampler (Dem.) of McKeesport; Twenty-second, R. B. Parkinson (Dem.) of Pittsburgh, vice George Monroe, declined to run; Fourteenth, Abraham Bowers (Dem.).

New York—Sixteenth District, John H. Ketcham (Rep.), renominated; Mitchell Downing (Pro.).

South Carolina—Second District, S. C. Smith (Rep.).

Nominations for Congress have been made as follows: John H. Moffitt, by the Republicans of the Twenty-first New York District; G. H. Laflaire, by the Labor party of the Fifth Michigan District.

Congressional nominations—Tammany Hall, New York Thirteenth Congressional District, Ashdel P. Fitch; Ninth New York District, "Sunset" Cox. The Republican Congressional Committee at Springfield, Ill., selected Dr. Charles E. Kerr to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Major Connolly to run.

EFFECT OF SPECULATION.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Trade of the Country.

In their review of trade for the past week R. G. Dun & Co. say:

The last week has shown the influence of speculation and the artificial nature of current prices. Wheat rose about 8 cents a bushel, broke 11 cents in two days, and again rose rapidly, closing 1½ cents higher than a week ago. Corn advanced a fraction, but the wheat has risen ¼ and coffee about ¼ of a cent, but had fallen nearly 1 cent, and the fictitious prices in cotton have yielded, with quotations ½ cent lower. These fluctuations, in the main without any reason in condition of demand and supplies, have a tendency to retard all legitimate business. Clearings at cities outside New York show an increase of 16 per cent. over last year, with gains of 39½ per cent. at Chicago and 12 per cent. at St. Louis, where the wheat speculation rages, and 21 per cent. at Boston, where stocks have been fluctuating wildly. The Government crop report strengthened wheat, pointing to a yield of about 4,700,000 bushels by measure. Estimates of the leaving Mrs. Beem her from three to eight pounds a bushel, but flour has advanced from \$1.15 for shipping grades to \$2.40 a barrel for patents, or 30 to 43 per cent. If the rise in the price of bread, as yet only one-sixth, leads to a fall of a sixth in the quantity purchased the difference would be greater than the shrinkage in the weight of wheat at the largest estimates. Exports have been virtually stopped. From Atlantic ports only 276,485 bushels went out last week. Meanwhile the corn crop is estimated at 2,110,000,000 bushels, and cheapness of corn tends to lessen the home demand for wheat.

MRS. BEEM GETS A FORTUNE.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court Decides a Celebrated Will Case.

The litigation in the celebrated Kimberly-Beem will case, which has been dragging along in the courts for several years, has terminated by a decision of the Wisconsin State Supreme Court, the result being as follows:

Mrs. Beem, the respondent, was the wife of Gen. Martin Beem of Chicago, and the attention which the case commanded was largely due to the sensational manner in which Mrs. Beem was brought before the public. She was a few years. The married life of the Beems was not the happiest, and the suicide of Gen. Beem, presumably in consequence, and the sensational facts developed are well known. Mrs. Beem is the grand-daughter of Mrs. Lucy Kimberly, a second wife of Harvey Kimberly, a wealthy resident of Neenah, Wis. Kimberly died and bequeathed the income of one-third of his estate, which amounted to about \$250,000, to his wife during her life, and this third after Mrs. Kimberly's death and the residue of his estate to his two sons by a former wife, Daniel and Augustus Kimberly. Mrs. Kimberly elected to take the widow's dower, when she died, testate, leaving Mrs. Beem her sole legatee. Daniel Kimberly, the executor, by fraudulent representations obtained an order distributing the estate equally between himself and his brother. This order the Circuit Court reversed, and the Supreme Court sustains the reversal. The case was prosecuted vigorously and eminent counsel were employed, among the attorneys being Secretary William F. Vilas.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

Corn, Which Will Yield Twenty-six Bushels Per Acre, in Prime Condition.

The October crop report is as follows:

Returns show that the condition of the present corn crop has been equalled only three times in ten years, and is exceeded materially only by that of 1879, when the condition was 98, and the subsequent ascertained yield 28 bushels. The present average of condition is 92, against 94.2 in 1879. There has been no decline in the Northwest, and the status of the great corn-producing States remains as on Sept. 1. The indications favor a result ranging little from 25 bushels an acre, making a full average, a general average for winter wheat is 22 bushels an acre, and for spring wheat slightly over 10 bushels. The former has yielded better than the early expectation, the latter much worse. The quality is such that the average, which will still further reduce the supply. The winter-wheat averages for States of considerable production are: New York, 14.1; Pennsylvania, 13.7; Maryland, 14.5; Virginia, 8.7; Texas, 11.2; Colorado, 17.5; Dakota, 11.2; Ohio, 11.2; Michigan, 14.5; Indiana, 13.3; Illinois, 13; Missouri, 12.6; Kansas, 14.7; California, 12.7; Oregon, 16.3. The spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin, 11.8; Minnesota, 8.7; Iowa, 10.3; Nebraska, 10.8; Colorado, 17.5; Dakota, 9.2; Montana, 16.5; Washington, 18.5; Utah, 16.5. The spring wheat of the New England States ranges from 14 to 16. The condition of buckwheat has declined heavily from 73.7 last month to 72.1 mainly from frost. The average condition of the potato crop is about 87, a decline of less than four points.

OVER A CENTURY OLD.

Mrs. Hendrickson, of Illinois, Passes Away at the Age of 101.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hendrickson, who resided with relatives in Lake Creek Township, Williamson County, Illinois, is dead. She was 101 years 11 months and 9 days old.

She was a native of North Carolina, and came to Illinois in 1835. She was the mother of eleven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are living. She has sixty-three grandchildren, thirty-two great-grandchildren, and nineteen great-great-grandchildren. According to the best information on the subject, she was previous to her death the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the world. Up to within a short time before her death she moved about her home, and she was a constant smoker, she lighted her own pipe. In order to give an idea of her longevity it may be stated that she was thirteen months old when Gen. Washington was inaugurated President of the United States in the first time.

DIES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

A Colored Girl Hanged at Union Springs, Alabama.

Pauline McCoy, a negro girl aged nineteen, was hanged at Union Springs, Ala., for murdering Annie Jordan, a fourteen-year-old white child, last February. The

execution was private, only the necessary persons being admitted.

The crime for which the girl was hanged was a peculiar one. The victim, Annie Jordan, strayed away from her home in Montgomery, and nothing was heard of her until her dead body was found in a plum thicket at Three Notch. Circumstances pointed to Pauline and she was arrested. The dead girl's clothing was on her. She was found guilty last spring and sentenced to death. Efforts were made to get the Governor to interfere, but to no avail.

A Fatal Crash Near Massillon, Ohio.

A north-bound passenger train on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Road came into collision with a freight near Massillon, Ohio. Both engines, two passenger coaches, and several freight cars were completely wrecked. Richard Whitman, brakeman, was jammed against the stove and fatally injured. Warren Richards, a passenger, was badly cut about the head and injured internally. He will probably die. George B. Clyde, a freight brakeman, had both legs broken and sustained a serious cut on the head. The loss to the company will exceed \$30,000.

An Indiana Murderer.

At Knightstown, Ind., N. B. Wade murdered his mother and a widow named Martha Cates, settler to the house, and then took poison, dying after being taken out by the firemen. Wade had illegally appropriated pension money awarded to Mrs. Cates, and as he would have been compelled to make an accounting it is believed that brooding over the matter rendered him insane.

Indiana Electoral Ticket Changed.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Indiana has made two changes in the State electoral ticket, substituting in the Thirtieth District Andrew G. Wood, of Warsaw, in the place of M. A. O. Packard, who is a bank director, and, it is supposed, ineligible, and G. H. D. Gibson in the Third District for Chairman Jewett of the State committee, who has withdrawn.

To Be Hanged Nov. 8.

James F. Farley, of Philadelphia, has been sentenced at Peterborough, Ont., to be hanged on Nov. 8 for the murder of Simon Elijah, a half-breed Indian, last June. The prisoner and the murdered man were attaches of Bailey's circus, and the Indian was shot during a quarrel which he had provoked.

Will Adopt Energetic Measures in Africa.

The Berlin Boersen Zeitung says that the Reichstag will be convoked earlier than usual, that Prince Bismarck will ask a credit for energetic military action in Africa, and that Prince Henry will command the squadron which it is proposed to send there.

Train Robbers Frustrated.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by three masked men to rob a Black Hills train, in Reno Gulch, which had on board some \$15,000, in the possession of a mine paymaster. The attack of the robbers was repelled, and two of their number killed.

The Way of the Transgressor.

John White, of Minneapolis, Minn., aged 55, has been sentenced at Madison, Wis., to five years in the penitentiary for forging the signature of Judge Romanzo Bunn, of the United States District Court, to two drafts of \$8 each.

A Bad Blaze.

A fire almost completely destroyed the warehouse and factory of the Duquesne Furnace Company on Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. The loss on the building and stock was \$26,000, with an insurance of \$14,000.

A Scientist's Death.

Dr. Samuel Kneeland, of Boston, a physician, ethnologist, and scientist of wide reputation, died in Germany. He was the author of a number of works on science and a contributor to scientific periodicals.

Burned to Death.

Mabel Boyson, aged 4, was burned to death at Brazil, Ind., by the explosion of a coal-oil can, which an older sister was using while building a fire.

Head Blown to Pieces.

J. W. Makemson, a farmer, living near Warsaw, Ind., who left home for a day's hunt, did not return, and his body was found in the woods, with his head blown to pieces.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers	\$6.00	@ 6.50
Good	5.25	@ 6.00
Common	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.50	@ 6.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10	@ 1.10 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.44 1/2	@ .45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .25
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.32	@ .34
CHEESE—Full Cream, Nat.	.10 1/2	@ .11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Carloads, per bu.	.33	@ .40
PORK—Mess.	14.75	@ 15.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	1.01	@ 1.05
CORN—No. 3	.44	@ .44 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.28 1/2	@ .29 1/2
RYE—No. 1	.59	@ .61
BUTTER—Choice	.30	@ .31
PORK—Mess.	14.75	@ 15.15
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 6.75
SHEEP	1.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10	@ 1.13
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2 White	.30	@ .31
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10	@ 1.11
CORN	.45 1/2	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.25	@ .25 1/2
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.00
HOGS	9.25	@ 11.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.11	@ 1.12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .53
OATS—White	.35	@ .42
PORK—New Mess.	16.25	@ 17.00
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2	1.08 1/2	@ 1.09 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .39 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.22 1/2	@ .23
RYE—No. 2	.54	@ .55
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 6.75
SHEEP	2.50	@ 4.00
LAMBS	3.00	@ 5.00
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS	5.00	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.12 1/2	@ 1.13 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.45 1/2	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.26	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.61	@ .63
PORK—Mess.	15.50	@ 16.00
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE—Choice	4.50	@ 5.50
Medium	3.25	@ 4.50
Common	2.50	@ 3.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., OUR FUTURE GIBRALTAR.

The Most Northwestern American Seaport—A Fine Harbor—Fishing and Shipping Advantages—Manufacturing Possibilities—A Splendid Climate—Charming Scenery—Agricultural and Business Opportunities.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash. Terr., Oct. 10, 1898. For many centuries the Strait of Gibraltar was the western boundary of the old world. All eyes turned to the East. Every dream of empire, every thought of power, every mode of improvement, every hope of riches, of glory or of fame shaped its way to the Orient. The gold and precious stones of Arabia were in the East, the learning of the East, the mysteries of Egypt were in the East. Eastward the crusaders swarmed to take the Holy City, and even Columbus was seeking the East when he discovered the West, and turned the finger of destiny to the Occident.

For four hundred years now the sweep of progress has been to the West. In the Western world has grown up the greatest nation in the world's history, and there seem no bounds to the possibilities of the earth. As long as the natural increase of the steady current from the East to the West continue; the old world will continue to pour its surplus into the new and the East into the West, seeking equilibrium. The Atlantic region will become dense with people, the Mississippi Valley will be filled, and the Pacific coast grow rich and populous. Here and there great trade centers will adjust themselves in an evenly balanced continent. Near the point where the Strait of Fuca meets into that superb stretch of sea water known as Puget Sound, nature has marked the site for a city, where one as large as New York can stand.

Port Townsend already has a place on the map and a recognition among men and in trade circles. Nowhere do coming events cast their shadows before in clearer outline than in this little city of the Strait and Sound. These are some of its advantages:

It is the door to American mainland touchings point by water with Alaska, Australia, Japan, China, and India; while on the other hand it is the last house of call for out-going traffic, and whether it is the flow of growth coming in or the ebb of products going out, Port Townsend, like the larded measure of Cassini, in the Arabian tale, retains a share. It is the port of entry for the Puget Sound collection district, and all vessels must stop here coming and going. The Government has already expended \$100,000 for a custom house, and \$120,000 have been appropriated by Congress to make needed additions. Here is the seat of the foreign Consulates; the United States Marine Hospital is here, and a revenue cutter sails in and out of the port, doing police duty for Uncle Sam. A military post is near by, and a half-million dollars is given to build fortifications near the light-house, in an appropriation bill now before Congress. More American tonnage is registered in Port Townsend than in any other port except New York. It is the Pacific watch-tower; the future Gibraltar of the Pacific Northwest.

It has a harbor capable of sheltering the largest fleets, the only harbor in the Northwest to which ships can sail to anchorage, saving expensive towage fees. The largest ship can sail into it without ever hitting upon unseen shoals and hidden rocks, and a vessel can lay its broadside sheer up against the shore almost anywhere, with no other danger than that of abrasion when lifted or lowered by the tides, which vary from 10 to 15 feet. The harbor is three miles by six in size, with a depth of from five to fifteen fathoms, better anchorage than up-Sound ports, and \$1,000 will cover damage to shipping in thirty-five years of common use.

It is nearest to the coming fisheries of the North Pacific coast, which must become an inexhaustible source of wealth. New England fishermen have already made this their headquarters. Salmon, cod, trout and other food fish abound, and the finest halibut in the world are taken along the shore for a thousand miles to Alaska. A schooner recently caught 40,000 pounds of halibut in a day; another took \$5,000 worth of seal skins in a short trip.

It has at its door the only iron-smelting furnace in Washington Territory, with a capacity of fifty tons a day, to which is being added a rolling-mill plant costing over one million dollars, for the manufacture of steel rails and plates for ship-building, and with iron, marble, building stone, coal and lumber within reach, who will say the peninsula city cannot be made a great workshop. Its immense timber resources are barely touched. Trees are of many kinds and can be put to many uses. The Douglas fir or Oregon pine is the acme of fine timber. In the trees there is a single tree as high, and straight, and a single tree has been known to cut 30,000 feet. It can be put through the planer green, and come out as smooth as Eastern or Southern pine that has been in pile for a year.

It has a picturesque location. Look which way you will an entrancing view of wood, mountain and water meets the gaze. To the east Mount Baker is seen, a monarch of the Cascades, whose snow-white summit pierces the Territory's eternal winter, with a jagged line of snow-peaks leading off a hundred miles to another sentinel—Rainier—while to the west the Olympic range throws its white caps against the sky which the evening tints with a charm beyond our pen to describe. To the north, across the waters of the Straits of Fuca, the blue mountains of Vancouver Island—far beyond Victoria, the sleepy old capital of British Columbia—rise like a giant wall over our feet the busy lowland wharves with ships and steamers from far countries, while here and there along the shores columns of rising smoke tell us of saw mills, fish canneries and other industries.

To the south and west there is a wide range of land capable of producing all of the crops of the north temperate zone, an area which, when brought under cultivation, will support thousands of families. Washington Territory already leads the country in the yield per acre of potatoes and wheat, and to enumerate what is possible in the way of cereals, fruits, and vegetables would be to reprint a seed catalogue. The conditions are most favorable to fruit-growing; the trees begin to bear early, and there are no destructive insects. Cattle, horses, and sheep are easily cared for; dairy farming, poultry raising—nearly every feature of agriculture—are possible near Port Townsend. For men who are willing to work and assist nature, this section certainly offers a diversity of opportunities.

The nearest railroad to Port Townsend is the North Pacific, just across the Sound, but a local line has been surveyed to Portland, 207 miles, with no grade exceeding forty-five feet to the mile. This new road, the Port Townsend Southern, now in course of construction, has secured 400 acres of terminal grounds and water-front at this place. Port Townsend has more than one string to her bow, but we do not wish to mislead the reader with the idea that everyone can catch on; that there is a fortune or even an opening for men without regard to capital or calling. Good wages await trained mechanics, laborers and domestics, but there is no great demand for professional men, clerks or tired men; the outlook too is poor for mere office seekers or loungers, but for farmers, gardeners, fishermen, lumbermen, capitalists, stock-raisers, miners, manufacturers and practical men in productive fields the openings are numerous.

MOSES FOLSOM.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted On—Gist of the Business.

The debate on the tariff bill was begun in the Senate the 8th inst., and will occupy several days. The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; L. W. Crofoot and C. F. Templeton, Associate Justices of Dakota; E. D. Sinn, Collector of Customs, Salina, Texas. The Senate passed the joint resolution providing for a commission to inquire into the Washington aqueduct frauds. Among the bills and resolutions passed by the House were the following: Providing for the disposal of the Fort Wallace Military Reservation in Kansas; to provide for the warehousing of fruit brandy; to constitute Lincoln, Neb., a port of delivery; authorizing Gen. Absalom Baird to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor from France. A bill appropriating \$500,000 to establish camps for yellow-fever refugees was favorably reported to the House.

The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill and was addressed by Mr. Hiscok on the 9th inst. He was followed by Mr. Bate. The Senate passed the bill to make Lincoln, Neb., a port of delivery. The resolution for an inquiry into the assassination of Joseph Hoffman, a witness before the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the investigation into political disturbances at Brenham, Tex., was adopted by the Senate. The House bill to authorize the building of a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at LaCrosse, Wis., was passed by the Senate with amendments. Both houses of Congress passed the bill supplemental to the act providing for the meeting of Presidential electors. It provides that the certificates shall be forwarded to the President of the Senate forthwith after the second Monday in January. The House passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. The conference report on the bill allowing persons who have relinquished homestead entries to make another entry was agreed to by the House. The Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 to secure to the Cherokee freedmen their portion of certain proceeds of lands under the act of March 3, 1883, was passed.

The discussion of the tariff bill was continued in the Senate on the 10th, by Mr. Bate. A resolution was adopted instructing the Foreign Relations Committee to report an arrangement by which American cattle for export may be saved the delay imposed by Canadian quarantine regulations. The Senate passed the bill to pay the widow of Chief Justice Waite the sum of \$8,450, being the balance of his year's salary, and the House bill for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, also contained the nominations of James F. Lesesne of South Carolina as Consul General at Melbourne, R. F. Coates, Receiver of Public Money at Wichita, Kan.; S. E. Carroll, Postmaster at Adel, Iowa; J. M. Trumbower, Postmaster at Muncie, Ind. A message from the President was presented and read, in which he informed the Senate of the death of Joseph Madox, one of the executors of Joseph Madox, who had been sustained by the seizure of tobacco during the war. The House, having agreed to the conference report on the deficiency bill, adjourned. This is the last of the general appropriation bills.

CONSIDERATION of the tariff bill was resumed in the Senate on the 11th inst., the first speaker being Mr. Cullom, who denounced the Mills bill. He was followed by Mr. Platt. The Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$50,000 to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. The House was not in session.

The only really important development in the tariff discussion in the Senate on the 12th inst. was the statement by Senator Allison that the Finance Committee had become convinced that it made a mistake in putting slack or culm of coal on the free list. He said it