DEBAUCHED BY DEMOCRATS

Report of Senator Hale's Committee on Violations of the Civil-Service Laws.

The Condition to Which the Public Service in Indiana Has Been Reduced by Partisans in the Interest of Mr. Cleveland.

Shameless and Outrageous Violations of Law by Administration Appointees.

Colonel Matson's Nomination Brought About by a Band of Office-Holders—Many National Banks Retiring Their Circulation.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY.

Some of the Revelations Contained in the Report Presented by Senator Hale.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Six closely printed pages in the report submitted to-day by the Senate committee on reform in the civil service, which committee has been for some time conducting an investigation into infringements of the civil-service law, are devoted to the management of the Indianapolis postoffice under Aquilla Jones. A review of the testimony given before the committee by Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis, is made, and also that of Hon. W. D. Foulke. The testimony of both these gentlemen has been fully described in special dispatches to the Journal. The report of the committee does not refer to Mr. Foulke as a "tramp" and "an irresponsible person," etc., as did Senator Blackburn (Democrat), of Kentucky, in the Senate, recently, but it gives the testimony of both Foulke and Swift the credence and importance it deserves. If there has been anything needed to drive the last nail into the political coffin of Aquilla Jones and his associates and the ridiculous civil-service reform pretenses of President Cleveland's administration, the report of this committee furnishes it. The committee denounces the wholesale removal of efficient employes in the Indianapolis postoffice for political purposes, and points out the mercilessness of the postmaster and the hardships these cruel dismissals have brought, and at the same time it points to the fact that, although appeals were made to President Cleveland, he turned a deaf ear. It says that "the President entirely ignored that part of the complaint which showed complete changes in efficient employes," and that part relating to the classified service which was pretended to be investigated by the Civil-service Commission, who, by one of their number, appeared at Indianapolis for that purpose, yet declaring that they had no power to administer an oath, or call a witness, refusing even to request witnesses to appear, refusing to allow those who made charges to examine witnesses or to be present to know what was stated by witnesses, so that it might be refuted." The report adds: "This farcial investigation was laid before the President, who has never taken any further notice of it, and it naturally followed that Postmaster Jones, thus unrestrained, openly declaring that he despised the law, entered with renewed vigor upon the process of managing the competitive system so as always to produce Democrats for appointments, and of such class as it was expected the merit system would completely exclude; that in the federal service throughout Indiana, although President Cleveland had promised that the tenure of employes should be governed by efficiency alone, a rapid change began to take place, caused by the dismissal of former employes without reference to their efficiency, and the appointment of Democrats solely on the ground of party service, and frequent instances of convicted criminals and men of bad character. In September, 1886, this change was nearly completed, and the result shows that postmasters in other parts of the State, and other Democratic officials vied with Postmaster Jones in the effort to make an entire change for political ends.

"The nomination of Mr. Matson, the present candidate for Governor, was secured by a band of office-holders, headed by Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Henderson. Assistant United States Attorney Bailey recently made an incendiary speech, attempting to rouse the passions of workmen by insinuating, without daring to assert, the falsehood that General Harrison, eleven years ago, had wanted to shoot them down for striking for higher wages. Employes of the Indianapolis post-office came out of the building and hooted at passing Republican processions, and when General Harrison was being escorted to his home these employes came out and yelled at his escort. It is unnecessary to say that such management of the civil service has demoralized it in the State. From the beginning the complaints, founded upon actual facts, have been steady and increasing, and the service was never in such evil condition as it now is—mail going in every direction but the right one; mail delivered days, weeks and months after time; letters sold by the hundred as waste-paper; mail lying undisturbed until rats make nests in it—these are a few examples of a multitude of the evil results of dismissing to the extent of practically making a clean sweep of faithful and efficient employes and putting into their places unskilled and unworthy men. Not one soldier has been appointed where ten have been removed. No attention seems to have been paid to soldiers as soldiers. Being wounded or crippled did not save them; the highest skill and efficiency cut no figure. All had to give way before the Democratic politicians."

MINOR MATTERS.

Anxiety of National Banks to Reduce the Volume of Their Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—At the close of business, yesterday, it was found that the total deposits of lawful money for reduction on national-bank circulation, since Sept. 30, aggregated $2,808,750. As the act of 1882 provides that not more than $3,000,000 of lawful money shall be deposited in any one month for reduction of circulation and withdrawal of bonds, the balance receivable during the remainder of this month was, at the beginning of business this morning, $191,250. These large deposits are connected with the purchase of bonds by the government, and as the magnitude of the offerings yesterday indicated that there would probably be to-day further deposits tendered, the Comptroller of the Currency appointed a committee to receive the registered mail and record the order in which the various packages might come to hand. This committee received to-day nine packages, of which six were found to relate to deposits of lawful money for the withdrawal of bonds amounting to $760,500. The $191,250 was made up from these offerings in the order of their record, and the banks were notified. As soon as the $3,000,000 limit was reached the Treasurer telegraphed to the various assistant treasurers to receive no more deposits this month for the reduction of national-bank circulation.

Change of Policy by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The total offerings of bonds to-day amounted to $14,237,300, of which $9,917,800 were 4 per cents and $4,319,500 were 4½ per cents. All the 4½s were accepted at 108½ and all the 4s were rejected, notwithstanding the fact that more than nine-tenths of them were offered at 129, the rate at which about $4,000,000 of 4s were accepted yesterday.

There is considerable comment over this apparent change in the policy of the department, and many theories are advanced to account for it. The most plausible one, according to a Treasury official, is that, other things being equal, the department prefers to apply the surplus to redemption of the loan which matures inside of three years, rather than exhaust it in purchase of bonds which have much longer to run. The same official added that, having met the requirements of the sinking fund for the present year, the department can now afford to act with greater independence in the purchase of bonds, and, in applying the surplus to that purpose, would naturally desire to secure bonds nearest maturity. Acting Secretary Thompson declined to say anything for publication in regard to his rejection of the fours, except to remark that he had bought $15,000,000 bonds during the last three days, and regarded that as doing very well.

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original—Thomas F. Duncan, Manchester; John U. Johnson, Mt. Auburn; Wm. Ash, Leavenworth; John A. Chattin, Haysville; Jos. S. Jones, Marysville; Jas. Hamilton, Seeleyville; Matthew Beck, Petersburg; Jos. Clark, Hartford City; Archibald H. Wilson, Bloomington; Frederick Smith, South Bend; David O. Munsey, New Corner; John M. Stanley, Elkhart; David Carpenter, Stanford.

Increase—Geo. Duncan, Georgetown; G. W. McCrocklur, Farmersburg; Alex. Tucker, Terre Haute; Henry B. Pickard, Pleasant Lake; John Underwood, Nebraska; Jesse D. Oldham, Logansport; Henry C. Mills, Martinsville; John B. Keyser, Salem; James Davis, Loogootee; Henery Hensley, Indianapolis; John P. Thompson, La Fontaine; Andrew G. Graham, Liberty; Daniel Clarriss, alias Honan, Hartford City; William Demoss, Keck's Church; James H. Woe, Nabbs; George W. Lewis, Osgood; Jacob K. Graves, Epson; Henry Summers, Rising Sun; Wm. Dunlap, Elizabethtown.

Reissues—John W. Fellows, Manhatta; James Taylor, Coesse; Charles H., father of James A. Grimes, Belle Union; Mary, mother of Benjamin F. Markal, Bristol; Mary, widow of Issac Kusner, Auburn; Bessie H., widow of James H. Woolford, Madison.

Bids for Public Supplies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Bids were opened to-day in the office of the superintendent of the Treasury Department for manufacturing and placing in the federal court-house and postoffice building at Fort Wayne certain articles of special furniture. The bids were as follows: Conant Bros., Toledo, $2,620; A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, $2,588; A. H. Revell & Co., Chicago, $2,869; Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, Cincinnati, $2,388; Union School Furniture Company, Battle Creek, Mich., $2,728; Otto, Duke & Co., Baltimore, $2,875; Hersee & Co., Buffalo, $2,782; Feige & Silsbee, East Saginaw, Mich., $2,402. Bids were also opened for the manufacture and placing in complete working order of combination electric-light and gas fixtures for the same building. The bidders were S. B. McCoy, New York, $1,255; Schultz Gas Fixtures and Art Metal Company, Baltimore, $1,107; McHenry & Co., Cincinnati, $1,343; R. Hollings & Co., Boston, $2,153; Vanhorne, Brannon & Forsythe Company, Philadelphia, $1,651.

Washington Monument Soon to Be Opened.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.

For more than a year the Washington monument and grounds have been one of the dreariest spots at the national capital. The monument was closed to visitors, and scores of teams and carts have been hauling earth and filling the lake at its foot and grading all the surroundings, making a sea of mud in wet weather and a desert of sand in dry. There was no appropriation for the care of the monument, and as visitors had begun the habit of chipping marble from the inside tablets to carry home as relics, the doors were closed, and since May, 1887, no one has ascended the shaft except a few workmen.

It will be cheering news to all who contemplate visiting the capital to learn that an ample appropriation of upward of $10,000 has been made and that the shaft will be open to visitors within a few days. Uniformed watchmen will be employed in sufficient numbers to prevent the stones from being carried away piecemeal. A nice little marble engine-house has been provided for the engine which runs the elevator, and a magnificent little marble coop of a lodge-house is being finished for the superintendent. The whole thing will be managed as grandly as the old tower of London, and even the sentimental and the unholy are to be gratified by having an occasional opportunity to gaze from the windows in midheaven on moonlit nights and Sundays.

Steamship News.

STETTIN, Oct. 10.—Arrived: Gothia, from New York.

BREMEN, Oct. 10.—Arrived: Rhein, from Baltimore.

GLASGOW, Oct. 10.—Arrived: Suez, from Baltimore.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Off Scilly islands: Lahn, New York, for Bremen; Nederland, from New York for Antwerp.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Arrived: State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; The Queen, from Liverpool; Zealand, from Antwerp.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 10.—Off Browhead: City of Rome, from New York. Arrived: Peruvian, from Baltimore; Lord Gough, from Philadelphia; England, from New York.

The Yield of Corn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The October crop 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 September. There has been no decline in the Northwest, and the status of the great corn surplus States remains as on Sep. 1. The indications favor a result ranging but little from 26 bushels per acre, making full average.

Bankers Sentenced to Hard Labor.

Raleigh (N. C.) Special.

The second trial of Charles E. Cross and Samuel C. White, president and cashier of the State National Bank of this city, in the Superior Court, ended on Saturday, resulting in their conviction on two charges of forgery. Cross was sentenced to six and White to five years at hard labor on public roads. Both appealed to the Supreme Court. New indictments against them are to be tried at the January term of the Superior Court of this county.

INDIANAPOLIS WINS AGAIN.

The Boston Team Gives an Inferior Exhibition and the Visitors Win.

INDIANAPOLIS, 15; BOSTON, 7.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The Bostons gave another wretched exhibition today, and lost the game. The weather was cold and attendance under 300. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R	B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	PO	A	E
Hines, m...	2	1	2	0	2	J'hnst'n, m	2	2	2	1	0
Buckley, 3.	3	3	1	1	0	Kelly, c...	1	2	3	3	3
Seery, 1...	2	1	2	0	0	Nash, 3..	0	0	0	3	1
Bassett, 2.	1	2	3	7	0	Quinn, 2..	0	1	5	2	1
Gl'sc'k, s..	2	1	2	6	0	Brown, r..	1	1	0	0	0
McGe'c'y, r	1	2	0	0	0	Wise, s....	1	0	2	4	2
S'h'n'k, l..	1	1	12	0	1	Hornung, l	1	0	1	0	1
Myers, c..	1	1	4	0	1	Morrill, 1.0	0	8	3	1	
Boyle, p...	2	1	1	3	0	Clarks'n, p.	1	1	3	5	1
Totals..	15	13	27	17	4	Totals.....	7	7	24	21	10

Score by innings:

Indianapolis.....	3	1	3	0	0	4	0	4	*	—15
Boston.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	—7

Earned Runs—Indianapolis, 3; Boston, 2.
Two-base Hits—Buckley, Glasscock, Johnston.
Home Run—Johnston.
Stolen Bases—Glasscock, Schoeneck, Kelly (2), Brown, Wise, Hornung (2), Morrill.
First Base on Balls—Hines (2), Seery, McGeachy, Myers, Kelly, Wise, Brown, Morrill.
Hit by Pitched Ball—Seery.
First Base on Errors—Indianapolis, 4, Boston, 1.
Struck Out—Hines, Seery, Glasscock, Boyle, Hornung, Clarkson (2.)
Passed Ball—Kelly, 1.
Wild Pitches—Boyle, 2; Clarkson, 1.
Time—1:55.
Umpire—Knight.

NEW YORK, 1; PITTSBURG, 0.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The final game between the New York and Pittsburg clubs was played to-day. It was a pitchers' battle throughout, Titcomb doing phenomenal work. Anson has been here all day managing his Australian tour. He wants both Crane and Titcomb to go, but probably gets neither. Mike Kelly is also trying to escape from going. Score:

New York.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—O'Rourke, McShane. First base on balls—O'Rourke, Connor, Fouts, Miller, Coleman, Carroll. Hit by pitched ball—Carroll. First base on errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—Connor, Stealey, Miller, Smith, McShane, Coleman, Knehne, Carroll, Maul, Nichols. Passed ball—Carroll. Time—1:50. Umpire—Kelly.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; DETROIT, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Barring the first inning, when he was touched up for four singles and a double, Buffinton pitched a strong game against Detroit this afternoon, and his support was strictly A 1. The bulk of the visitors' hits came in at the right time, and generally when the visitors made their errors. Delehanty played an excellent game at second. Score:

Philadelphia.....	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Detroit.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits—Sanders, Wood, Brouthers. Stolen base—Clements. Double play—Delehanty and Farrar. First base on balls—Sanders, Brouthers (2). First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—Wood, Mulvey, Campau, Gruber. Time—1:35. Umpires—Powers and Daniels.

American Association.

LOUISVILLE, 7; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Freeman, a young Southern League pitcher, essayed that role for the St. Louis club to-day, and did quite well until the eighth inning, when a sharp hit from Esterbrook's bat broke his finger. Then McCarthy did the pitching for the Browns, who lost by the following score:

St. Louis.....	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Louisville.....	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	*	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Latham, Kerins, Werrick. Three-base hits—Weaver. Home run—Kerins. Stolen bases—Latham, Robinson, McCarthy (2), White, Dolan, Wolf, Weaver (2), Werrick, Tomney (2). First base on balls—Off Freeman, 4; off Ramsey, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Weaver. Struck out—By Ramsey, 5; by Freeman, 1; by McCarthy, 1.

CINCINNATI, 4; KANSAS CITY, 3.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The Cincinnatis were outbatted two to one in to-day's game, but timely hitting, combined with a wild throw by Davis, gave the Reds the winning runs. Mullane was batted hard in but one inning, when the visitors bunched four hits, earning two runs. The batting of Reilly and Burns and the fielding of Nicol were the features. Score:

Cincinnati.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—4
Kansas City.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Kansas City, 3. Home run—Reilly. Stolen bases—Nicol, Kappel (3), McTammany, Cline, Davis. Double play—Kappel, Keenan and Nicol. First base on balls—Nicol, Tebeau. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Struck out—Carpenter, Tebeau (3), Baldwin, McTammany (2), Davis, Phillips, Hoover, Hoffman (2).

ATHLETICS, 3; BALTIMORE, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—To-day's Athletic-Baltimore game was a pitcher's contest, in which Weyhing came out a little ahead. The fielding was good, Farrell and Griffin doing excellent work. The latter's catch of Larkin's fly was pronounced by veterans to have been "The greatest ever seen on the ground." Score:

Athletics.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Baltimore.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Larkin, Tucker. Three-base hit—Bierbauer. Stolen bases—Welch (2), Purcell, Shindle, Greenwood, (2). Double play—Fennelly, Bierbauer and Larkin. First base on balls—Welch, Larkin, Shindle, Greenwood (2), Goldsby. Hit by pitched ball—Welch, Cunningham. First base on errors—Athletics, 2; Baltimore, 1. Struck out—Welch, Stovey, Townsend, Shindle (2), Sommer, O'Brien (2).

McAuliffe Defeats Dacey.

DOVER, N. J., Oct. 10.—The light-weight championship battle between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Dacey, for a purse of $1,000 and the Police Gazette diamond belt, took place early this morning in a barn not over 100 miles from New York. After eleven fierce and desperate rounds were fought, lasting forty-two minutes and forty seconds, McAuliffe knocked his man out by a terrific left-hander on the stomach and a right-handed blow on the ear, thus winning the battle. Dacey was completely overmatched from the start, but made a fair showing.

Chief-Justice Fuller's Daughters.

Washington Special.

A remarkable feature of the scene at the Supreme Court chamber was the presence of the new Chief-justice's comely wife, with six young daughters beside her on the right, Mrs. Senator Cockrell sitting at her left. At the opposite corner of the semi-circular pew sat Mr. William H. Fuller, the children's uncle, a strikingly handsome man, larger of frame than his brother. Immediately behind these sat Miss Fuller, a daughter by the Chief-justice's former marriage, and another of her blooming young sisters, together with the only brother, Weston, a lad of nine summers. Mrs. Fuller wore a cinnamon brown steel dress of fine wool, with bonnet to match. Her bonnet feathers and gloves were of light coffee color; diamond earrings were her only jewelry. She has dark brown hair, full, pleasant eyes and is a dignified, though vivacious, woman. She looks on the sunny side of forty-five, and is of medium height. Her daughters at her side were not stiffly ranged according to their ages, but sat just as it happened, the very youngest, perhaps four years old, dressed in a cunning white cloth sailor suit, cuddled against one of her grown-up sisters. About half of them have their father's blonde type, and the others are like their mother, a medium between blonde and brunet. Luxuriant silky hair rippling down to their shoulders is a family heritage.

Not more than three of the entire group look old enough to enter society, and Miss Fuller, the eldest, is perhaps twenty-one or twenty-two. The others are Mildred, Grace, Lena, Maude, Mary, Cassie and Fanny. They are manifestly a happy and united family, and they will make the fine house on the hill bubble over with buoyant life.

The Vote in New York City.

Special in Philadelphia Press.

Scores of wagers have been made that General Harrison would poll over 100,000 votes here, Mr. Blaine received 90,095. There is good reason for this confidence in the outlook for an increased vote in this city. In the first place we are going to have a fair vote, something as difficult to get here as it is in Mississippi. False registration and repeating are the methods employed by the Democrats to swell their vote in the lower wards, but Senator Quay has given the matter his personal attention. Aside from this, there are thriving tariff clubs and Harrison voters in localities where the Republicans never before ventured to hold a meeting. The fight for protection has been carried into all the Democratic strongholds, and the results prove indisputably that the workingmen are aroused to the dangers of free trade.

There are two or three tariff clubs composed entirely of working men in every ward in the city. More than 50 per cent. of them have heretofore acted with the Democracy. In six organizations, having headquarters below Fourteenth street, the Democratic membership is 80 per cent. of the total. This has been ascertained by an actual canvass of the clubs. In one the president of a tariff club resigned the presidency of a Democratic organization and walked direct into the Harrison camp. John I. Davenport is organizing this city for the Republicans, and he declares in all his experience in local canvasses since 1868 he has not met such a tidal wave of Republicanism. So it runs all through the State. No one can measure the extent of the Democratic dissffection without going among the people.

Important to Every Household

Nothing can be of more vital importance to any human being than his daily food. So much has been said about Baking Powders and the substances which enter into their manufacture, such as Alum, etc., that in justice to the human stomach a timely suggestion would be acceptable.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which has been made for more than a quarter of a century, used in millions of homes, has been found by the heads of the great Universities of this country, free from Alum, Ammonia, Lime or any drug taint.

Thus, in the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts you are guaranteed not only greater strength but perfect purity.

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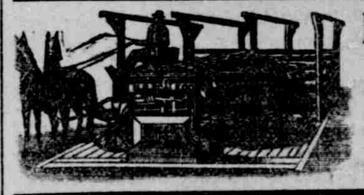

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Second-hand Railroad Track, Wagon and other scales. Fairbanks, Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes a Bill for Benefit of the Widow of the Late Chief-Justice Waite.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Allison presented a memorial of Thos. J. Power, of Montana, and in connection with it offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the improvement of the Missouri river to inquire whether the construction of the Union Pacific railroad bridge at Omaha is in conformity with law, or whether the piers of the new or the old bridge are an obstruction to the free navigation of the river.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire and report what action can be taken to effect an arrangement whereby American cattle for export to England or other European countries may be transported through Canada without being subjected to the delay imposed by the quarantine regulations now in force.

The House bill for the retirement of Andrew J. Smith, colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, was taken up and passed with an amendment making the retiring rank colonel of cavalry, instead of brigadier-general.

The joint resolution reported yesterday from the committee on epidemic diseases, requesting the President to direct the chiefs of the medical bureaus of the army and navy and Marine Hospital Service to co-operate with the yellow fever conference to be held at Washington, in December next, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Edmunds being absent, took up for consideration the bill to pay $8,475 to the widow of Chief-justice Waite, being the balance of his year's salary. Mr. Hoar advocated the bill.

Mr. Berry opposed the bill, arguing that every dollar due to the Chief-justice had been paid to himself or his widow, and the sum proposed to be paid was simply a donation or gift. If the Chief-justice had not been able to save money out of his salary of $10,500 a year, he must have lived in a very extravagant way.

Mr. Coke, a member of the judiciary committee, said he had opposed the bill in committee and was opposed to it now.

Mr. George, another member of the judiciary committee, also opposed the bill.

After further discussion the bill was passed, Mr. Berry having withdrawn his call for the yeas and nays, because, he said, it would show there was no quorum present, and he also believed and hoped that the bill could not and would not pass the House.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: The House bill authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Poteau river, in the Choctaw Nation, near Ft. Smith, Ark.; across the Kentucky river and its tributaries, the latter with amendment.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Bate.

At the close of Mr. Bate's speech Mr. Cullom obtained the floor, and the tariff bill went over till to-morrow.

A message from the President was read, vetoing a bill for the relief of the executors of Joseph H. Maddox, for payment on account of losses and damages sustained by the seizure of tobacco during the war. The President refers to the fact that the claim was barred by adverse decisions of the courts; that it had been then presented to Congress, beginning with the Forty-second Congress, and had passed now, "when favorable conditions" existed, and that "he fails to appreciate the equities that entitle the claimant to further hearing." The bill and message were referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Dolph introduced a joint resolution authorizing the executive and other departments of the government, the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, etc., to send for exhibition at the Paris exhibition, in 1889, such articles as they have on hand, and to use for that purpose the unexpended balance from the appropriation for the Cincinnati exposition.

Mr. Hoar criticised the phraseology of the joint resolution as "unmeaning and utterly unworthy of the Senate", and Mr. Dolph said it had been prepared at the State Department.

The resolution was placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of War for information as the necessity for the building of the proposed bridge across the Ohio river between Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., the probable effect upon navigation, and other information.

Mr. Baker, of New York, in a semi-serious tone, inquired whether Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, would raise the point of no quorum against the bill to admit the State of South Dakota, and attempted to simulate surprise when he received an emphatically negative answer.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, made an inquiry, to which no response was deigned, as to whether Mr. Kilgore would raise the point of no quorum against pension bills on Friday night. If that were so, he would be in favor of adjourning from to-day until Friday, from Friday until Tuesday, from Tuesday until Friday—and so on ad infinitum.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, called up the conference report on the deficiency bill, and after debate it was agreed to. This disposes of the last of the general appropriation bills.

The House agreed to the conference report on the bill granting the right of way to the Yankton & Missouri River Railroad Company through the Yankton Indian reservation, Dakota. Adjourned till Friday.

Franking Democratic Literature.

Washington Post.

"We have sent out this year," said Postmaster Dalton, of the House Postoffice, yesterday, "about one million and a half copies of the President's tariff message, 500,000 copies of Speaker Carlisle's speech and the same number of Representative Scott's speech. I could not begin to tell you how many other speeches we have sent out, but their number is literally legion."

WARM weather often causes extreme tired feeling and debility, and in the weakened condition of the system, diseases arising from impure blood are liable to appear. To gain strength to overcome disease and to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STEEL RAILS.

There Is No Steel-Rail Trust, and They Now Sell at $28 a Ton.

Interview in New York Sun.

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Carnegie," asked the reporter, "that there is no trust in steel rails?"

"Not any more than there is a trust among New York newspapers," replied Mr. Carnegie. We can no more combine than the World, Times, Tribune, Herald and Sun can combine. There are fourteen steel-rail mills in this country and a new competitor just about ready to start. Every mill manages its own business and fixes its own prices. Just look at the situation. Rails sold for $40 per ton at this time last year, because all the works, running day and night, were unable to supply the demand. There was no artificial raising of prices. To-day rails have fallen to $28 per ton, and simply because there is not a demand for all the mills can make. That is not much of a trust, is it? No trade in any country is more disastrously competed for than that of steel rails, and there never was and never could be a trust in them that would last through a period of depression. Any railroad company can to-day exchange a ton of its old worn-out rails for new steel rails by paying a difference of $5.

"This is what a protective tariff has done in a few years: It has tempted so much capital into the manufacture of steel rails that no manufacturer can hope to get a fair dividend upon the capital except through works of recent construction, favorably located, and the closest and most skillful management. At the same time the consumer gets steel rails for $28 per ton, and has not paid more than $40 per ton for years, even when a great railroad boom was on and everybody wanted rails in a hurry. Nevertheless," said Mr. Carnegie, savagely, "you will find some 'professor' writing in his closet, who knows nothing but what he reads in old English text books, that the duty is added to the cost and paid by the consumer. The total cost of rails to-day is only the amount of the original duty imposed—namely, $28 per ton. If these 'professors' were right, and the consumer paid the amount of duty, then, deducting the $28 duty, there would not be a cent left for the rails.

"It is the fashion just now to assert that the manufacturers of steel rails in this country have made unusual profits. Nothing could be more groundless. The capital invested in the Bessemer steel-rail manufacture, taken as a whole, has not paid interest. If the business is so profitable why do not those who think so invest in it? They need not build new works, for the shares of many of the existing works can be bought any day through brokers for less than the capital invested, as shown by the books of the concern. We make much more iron and steel into various other shapes than we do into rails, and rails have not paid us as much per ton as other forms. The rail business is good about one year in five, and then for four years manufacturers are fortunate who pay their interest accounts. Competition is terribly severe."

A Mother's Presentiment Verified.

New York World.

A curious instance of presentiment of trouble was illustrated in the case of Miss Leslie Chester, who had signed with Rosina Vokes for an American tour. She was with this company three years ago, but left the stage, married and settled down in London. She, however, had a yearning for the stage, and again determined to enter Miss Vokes's company. Her husband was called away, and she left her little child in the care of a nurse and its grandmother in London, and engaged passage for America. The ship had hardly left the dock at Liverpool when Miss Chester was greatly impressed with a feeling that something was wrong with her child. Gradually she seemed to hear, plainer and plainer, a voice telling her to go back. It whispered on deck and in her cabin; in the night she dreamed it. By daylight her resolution was taken. At Queenstown she announced her intention of going ashore for awhile in the tender, and did so, taking her maid. Once on land, she declared that she was going back to London to see what was amiss with the baby, for that something was wrong she had no doubt. So the maid went back to the ship for the luggage, and the mother traveled home as fast as steam would carry her. Miss Chester arrived in London to find an exhausted and nearly distracted grandmother, who had been sitting up all night with the infant. Only a few hours after the mother had left Liverpool the baby's nurse and foster-mother had been prostrated with a serious malady, which rendered her instant removal to a hospital imperative. And now Miss Chester declares that nothing on earth will ever tempt her to leave the baby again.

A Vast Audience.

Boston Journal.

Eleven thousand persons in all heard General Harrison's speeches Saturday, and hundreds of thousands read his words through the medium of the telegraph and daily newspapers. If the Democrats possess any orator who can command such audiences they should bring him out. There doesn't seem to be any great anxiety to hear from Mr. Cleveland.

How About Mr. Cleveland?

Chicago Herald (Dem.)

Mrs. Cleveland has taken to rowing and has become quite an expert with the oar. Mrs. Cleveland is an accomplished, handsome and popular young lady, but still the noblest Roman of them all is Mr. Thurman.

It has been discovered that James B. Caunce, for twenty years the trusted book-keeper of the Dolph Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J., and for a long time treasurer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, is an embezzler to the amount of about ten thousand dollars.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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