PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The Senate Makes Slow Progress in the Tariff-Bill Debate.

The Oklahoma Bill Affords an Opportunity for House Democrats to Defend the Honor of Union Ex-Soldiers.

THE SENATE.

Periodical Exhibition by Mr. Riddleberger—Debate on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Dawes offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the condition of the inhabitants of Alaska, and especially as to the treatment of Indian women by the white pepole now domiciled in that Territory. Also, a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the commission to obtain the consent of the Sioux Indians for opening their reservation.

The Senate then, at 12:10, resumed consideration of the tariff bill—the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Coke to admit cotton-ties, etc., at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. Shortly afterwards Mr. Riddleberger objected to the displacement of "morning business," and said that advantage had been taken of "absenteeism occasioned by the business of the Senate."

Mr. Vance criticised the Senate substitute, and declared that it was arranged "without the slightest regard, on the face of the earth, to the interests of the agricultural classes."

At this point Mr. Riddleberger arose to a point of order.

Mr. Vance—I do not care what the Senator from Virginia rises to; I decline to be interrupted. I hope he will not be permmitted to interrupt me any more.

The Presiding Officer—[Mr. Berry in the chair]—The Senator from Virginia will state his point of orde.

Mr. Riddleberger—I will do so when the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Vance] takes his seat.

The presiding officer again required Mr. Riddleberger to state his point of order, but the Senator from Virginia insisted that the rules required a Senator to take his seat when another Senator rose to a point of order. Finally, as Mr. Vance retained his standing position, and as Mr. Riddleberger persisted in his demand, the presiding officer ruled that the Senator from Virginia was out of order and that the Senator from North Carolina had the floor.

"That," said Mr. Riddleberger, "is because the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Berry] does not know any better."

"The Senator from Virginia is again out of order," the presiding officer declared, "and it is a question for the Senate to determine as to its correction."

At this point Mr. Ingalls resumed the chair, and with a sharp rap of the gavel recognized the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Vance had not proceeded far in his argument when another "point of order" was raised by Mr. Riddleberger.

The presiding officer [Mr. Ingalls] asked Mr. Vance to pause until the point of order should be stated.

"And take his seat," interrupted Mr. Riddleberger.

"The Chair will attend to the enforcement of the rules of order," said the presiding officer in a tone of rebuke.

"The Senator from Virginia will state his point of order."

Mr. Riddleberger did not persist much further, but stated his point of order—to the effect that the morning business had not been gone through with.

The presiding officer declared that the point was not well taken, and directed the Senator from Virginia to take his seat.

Mr. Riddleberger, however, did not comply with the order, but persisted in his objection.

If the Senator from Virginia does not take his seat, said the presiding officer, in a severe and resolute manner, the Chair will call on the executive officer of the Senate to enforce its rules.

There was no further contest, and Mr. Riddelberger, with an air of profound disgust, retired to a seat on one of the rear sofas.

Mr. Vance then proceeded with his argument, and finished it without further interruption. He contrasted the injustice of giving free raw materials to the manufacturers of perfumery and cosmetics and refusing free raw material to the agricultural classes, whose products constituted 34 per cent. of all the exports of the country.

Mr. Riddleberger took advantage of a break in the tariff discussion to bring forward again his particular grievance, which was that he had not had a chance this morning to call up his motion to consider the British extradition treaty in open session. He alluded to the presiding officer's threat to "call in the police," and to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open session, and declared that the Republican party wanted "to break its word in regard to the extradition treaty."

The presiding officer called Mr. Riddleberger to order and said that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Jones] was entitled to the floor. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, then began an argument in support of the amendment. He asked Mr. Dawes whether he understood him correctly the other day, as stating that the effect of tax on cotton ties would be to make them cheaper to the cotton planter. Mr. Dawes replied that was his purpose and his sincere belief.

Mr. Jones—There is not a man in the United States who produces cotton who believes that any such result will follow. The Deity Himself does not compel human beings to accept His blessings. There is a right which we call free will. The most obdurate and hardened sinner may reject the greatest blessing. We ask the privilege of declining this charity at your hands. We tell you we do not want it. We would rather not have it. We believe that you intend us no good; but, for the sake of humanity, just leave us out of the line of your charity. Apply it to other people who believe as you believe.

Mr. Vest said that of all the items in the bill the one under consideration ought to appeal most strongly to the magnanimity and generosity of the Northern section of the Union—the section which controlled the country politically and financially. Cotton was the only staple on which the people of the South could have perfect reliance. It was the life and soul of all the commercial relations and of all the wealth of the Southern States. And now this Senate bill proposed to increase the duty on cotton ties. With due respect to its framers, he characterized it as in the highest degree oppressive and sectional. The people of the South were confronted to day with the most terrible problem—the race problem—and he had never heard a plausible solution for it. It was easy enough for those Senators whose States were not confronted with that awful problem to stand off on a pedestal and to philosophize in relation to it, but to those who stood face to face with it it was a struggle, the significance of which was beyond all language and beyond all imagination. And yet to that people this bill came as an additional burden. A more sectional and unjust piece of legislation had never been attempted in the American Congress. He commented upon the fact that the three Southern States that were used to obtain the presidency in 1876, were peculiarly punished in the substitute—the largest reduction of duty made in sugar—a product of Louisiana; rice, a product of South Carolina, and fruits, the products of Florida, while discriminations were made in favor of the manufactured products of the New England States. And he understood that it had been framed by a New England Senator, an expert in tariff legislation. In the cotton and woolen schedules, the rates were increased. No additional protection was given to the coarser cotton fabrics, in which Southern mills were competing with New England, but on the finer fabrics made in New England, the duties were increased. The State of Missouri was, he said, the most prosperous agricultural State in the Union, and yet the Missouri farmer that was making 2 per cent. on his investment was phenomenally successful.

Mr. Hiscock asked Mr. Vest to what he attributed the vast increase of wealth in the New England States.

Mr. Vest replied that he ascribed it to the enormous profits made by those New England manufacturers who were in partnership with the government.

Mr. Hiscock suggested whether it would not be wiser for Missouri and other States to step in and take the benefit of the profits in manufacturers.

Mr. Vest replied that that was a fallacy of all protection orators. The matter had not been fixed by mortal man but by Him who made the universe and who had stamped indelibly on the surface of the country the nature of the pursuits of the people.

Mr. Hiscock—Is the State of Missouri naturally more of an agricultural State than the State of Ohio?

Mr. Vest—I should think not.

Mr. Hiscock—Is it naturally more of an agricultural State than the State of New York.

Mr. Vest—Relatively to acreage, it is. I believe that the natural resources of Missouri are greater than those of any State in the Union. The Senator asks me why Missouri does not share in the profits of manufacturing. Simply because the capital is in the New England States and not with us. We are the borrowers and you are the lenders. No one can walk down the streets of a Western city without seeing the walls placarded with notices of money to loan by the New England Savings Association, the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, and the Massachusetts Deposit Company. The Western States, with their enormous agricultural and mining resources, are mortgaged to the capital of New England, which has been accumulated under this system of taxation. An extract from the speech of Benj. F. Butler, in the House, in 1882, was quoted by Mr. Vest—the speech in which Mr. Butler said "The whole tariff scheme is an imposition and fraud on the American people."

Finally the vote was taken on Mr. Coke's amendment, and it was rejected by a party vote—yeas 19, nays 23. Mr. Riddlebeger did not vote.

Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on horseshoe nails, hob nails and other nails not specially enumerated in the act from 4 cents a pound to 2½ cents. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 24.

Mr. Vance moved to amend Paragraph 141, as to railway bars, etc., by making the duty $11 a ton instead of 7-10 cent per pound. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 21.

Mr. McPherson moved to make the rate 6-10 cent per pound. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 24.

Paragraph 144, as to sheets of iron or steel (common or block), having been reached, Mr. Vance moved to reduce the rate on the sizes thinner than No. 29 wire gaugue from 1 5-10 cent per pound to 30 per cent. advalorem. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

Paragraphs No. 145, as to sheets of iron or steel (corrugated or crimped), and No. 147, as to taggers' iron, were, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, passed over informally.

Mr. Vance moved to amend Paragraph No. 146 by striking out the proviso which imposes on taggers' iron or steel an additional rate of 1 cent per pound. Rejected. The bill was then laid aside, about four pages having been disposed of this week.

Mr. Riddleberger offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, went over till to-morrow:

Resolved, That this Senate will proceed to a reorganization by the election of its officers on the first day of the session after the first day of January, 1889.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution (which was agreed to) directing the Secretary of the Senate to send by mail to the Governor of each State printed copies of the acts of Feb. 3, 1887, and Oct. 19, 1888, respecting the meetings of the presidential electors and the transmission and counting of the electoral votes for President of the United States. He stated that he had been informed by more than one member of the House, and by one or two Senators, that they learned from their respective States that the proper authorities there had not yet been advised of the recent laws. He desired that there should be no mistake in the matter.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill (which was referred to the committee on Territories) for the admission of Idaho as a State.

The resolution authorizing the committee on interstate commerce to continue its investigations and to sit during any recess of the Senate, prior to December, 1889, was reported from the committee on contingent expenses and adopted.

The Senate proceeded to executive business, and soon adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The Day Consumed in Debate on the Oklahoma Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Hatch, of Missouri, Whiting, of Michigan, and Funston, of Kansas, as conferees on the Department of Agriculture bill.

Mr. Spinola, of New York, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill authorizing retiring of John C. Fremont as major-general. Private calendar.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, from the committee on judiciary, reported back the Senate bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, called up and the House passed a bill for the adjudication by the Court of Claims of the old settler or West Cherokee Indians claims. The amount involved is $400,000.

The House then proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Oklahoma bill.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, offered an amendment providing that the unoccupied lands west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude shall be open to settlement only by the consent of the Cherokee Indians, or any other tribe or tribes having interest therein, which shall first be obtained by a commission to be appointed by the President. After considerable discussion and an hour consumed in an effort to secure a quorum, the amendment was rejected, 38 to 139.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers to make homes on the public lands under the existing homestead laws shall not in any degree be impaired by the bill, and their rights under those laws shall extend to the lands open to settlement under its provisions.

Mr. Weaver inquired who was to pay for the land.

Mr. Payson replied that the government would pay for it. This was the first time that in land legislation, the rights of soldiers under the homestead law had been sought to be impared. He made the prediction that if a yea and nay vote were taken on the amendment, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer] would not dare to vote against it.

Mr. Springer—I will vote against it here and on a yea and nay vote. I never heard a proposition more demagogical and inconsistent than your proposition is, and you know it.

Mr. Payson said that his colleague was glib in imputing motives to other gentlemen. He served notice on his colleague that he [Mr. Payson], did not need and would not receive any advice from him as to what his course would be on public questions. It was enough for him and for the country to know that his course had been a consistent one, and he did not propose to break the record. He proposed to insist on the rights not only of the Union soldiers, but of the landless poor everywhere to have a free home if they endured the privations which they would have to undergo in settling on the land. But he insisted that before the general question was passed upon the Union soldiers should have free homes upon this last great body of land to be opened to general settlement.

Mr. Weaver yielded to no member in his devotion to the men who carried the flag in the late war; but this amendment was a proposition to stab the bill in the name of the Union soldiers. He had never heard of Union soldiers asking for such an amendment, and it was not offered in their interest. He protested against dishonoring the Union soldiers by placing them in the attitude of mendicants.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, said that, if the lands were public lands, he would be in favor of the amendment; but they were not. The proposition was to purchase them.

Mr. Payson suggested that Oklahoma would embrace the 3,500,000 acres of the public lands strip.

Mr. Warner replied that that was a small portion of the land to be embraced in Oklahoma. He had a slight acquaintance with the wishes of the old soldiers of the country, and he had never heard a request from them that such an amendment should be put in the bill. He believed that the men who fought the battles of the country simply asked justice at the hands of Congress. They were not here as beggars, and he hoped to God they never would be. [Democratic applause.] They demanded absolute justice, and he trusted that the day would soon come when the clapping of hands would be on both sides of the chamber, when Congress would do exact justice to the men who preserved the nation.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, inquired whether the gentleman was opposed to granting Union soldiers the same rights in Oklahoma as they enjoyed in other portions of the public domain.

Mr. Warner replied that when the Sioux reservation bill was before the House he had not heard the voice of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Cutcheon] raised in behalf of the Union soldier. He was willing to assert his conviction here. He was opposed to the amendment. In the interest of the Union soldiers he was opposed to it. They did not want the measure killed by pretended friends. As a man who had done a little fighting for his country and had a right to speak he placed himself in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, said he had a larger soldier constituency than any other member of the House, and he had never heard a request from any soldier that such an amendment should be placed upon the bill.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, thought that the soldiers did not understand the provisions of the bill, and would be disappointed, if the bill passed in its present shape, to find that they would be prevented from going to Oklahoma lands as they did on other public lands. It looked to him sometimes as if land speculators had more to do with this bill than the bona fide settlers did.

Mr. Springer thought that the amendment came from those who were desirous of keeping the land for cattle syndicates.

Mr. Cutcheon was opposed to reversing all the principles of the past, which gave a preference to soldiers in land legislation.

Mr. Houk said that to deny the principles of homestead enactments as applicable to the new Territory, would be to make an exception absolutely unjust to the Union soldiers.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, contended that to adopt the amendment would be to discriminate in favor of a few soldiers to the prejudice of a majority.

Without action on the amendment, the committee rose, and Mr. Dockery, the retiring chairman, called on Mr. Butterworth to preside as Speaker. This was the signal for a round of applause from both sides of the chamber, which was renewed when Mr. Dockery, in making his report, addressed Mr. Butterworth as "Mr. Speaker."

The House then adjourned, and a Democratic caucus was announced for to-night. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, jocosely remarked to Mr. Butterworth that as soon as he was in the chair the Democrats were obliged to retire for consultation.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the American Federation of Labor, at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The American Federation of Labor began the third day of its convention at the Central Turner Hall this morning. The question first raised was the special order—the matter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to the federation. President Gompers read the correspondence in the matter, which showed that he had labored with the amalgamated society until an application had been received. Prior to its receipt, on May 28, 1888, in Philadelphia, it was decided that when such an application was made the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is a member of the federation, would be consulted. It was consulted and a protest received from its secretary, P. J. McGuire, against the admission of the amalgamated society. President Gompers did not refuse to grant the charter, but brought the matter before the convention.

Delegate Shields, of the United Brotherhood, said his organization could not consent to the recognition of the amalgamated society.

Other speakers followed, and presently the following resolution was offered by a representative of the International Cigar-makers' Union to dispose of a probable inference, from some portions of the speeches, that the rejection of the Amalgamated was because it was not strictly American:

Whereas, It has been proved to demonstration that it is detrimental to the interests of labor to have more than one organization in any trade, be it

Resolved, That this objection raised by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the admission of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters be sustained.

The introduction of this resolution stirred up the convention considerably, and strong speeches were made by several of the delegates in support of it. The gist of all the arguments was that it would be manifestly an injustice to the American workingmen for the reason that after the imported workers had earned a neat pot of the money which properly belongs to the American, they return to England and spend the money which the protection to American labor, secured by the labor organizations, has enabled them to earn. Then, again, there would be the danger always attendant upon two separate organizations in the same body.

Secretary P. J. McGuire repeated the sentiment of the other speakers in saying that it was no feeling against the Amalgamated as a body that prompted his opposition to its admission. It was rather the certainty of conflict between the two organizations that argued against it.

The resolution was adopted.

The report of the committee on the president's address was acted upon in sections, and adopted without any material changes. The convention then adjourned until this afternoon.

At the afternoon session the Federation adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of organizers in all cities of 150,000 or over. They then listened to an appeal from the Baltimore Painters' Union for moral support in their fight with the Knights of Labor painters of that city, who, they say, antagonize them on all occasions.

The committee on organization reported favoring an assessment upon the affiliated unions for assistance for the brewers of New York. Ruled out of order. No assessment can be levied except by consent of the bodies to be assessed. It was finally decided to issue an appeal for funds for the brewers, which decision was reached more quickly after Secretary P. J. McGuire had stated that more money was voluntarily contributed to the support of the Hocking Valley strike than was raised by the arbitrary assessment plan of the Knights of Labor.

The committee on the president's report reported upon the matter of a strike assessment as follows: "In regard to strike assessments in affiliated unions we recommend the reference of the matter of establishing such a fund to the popular vote of national, international and local unions affiliated with the federation, the matter to be submitted immediately after the adjournment of this convention." If a majority vote in favor of the assessment the vote shall be counted upon the basis of the number of delegates the organizations are entitled to in the federation. The executive council shall then immediately lay a per capita tax of 2 cents on each member in good standing in all affiliated bodies. The amount received shall be held strictly as an assistance fund, to be disbursed only by vote of the executive council. If, in the judgment of the executive council, further funds are needed, it may levy an assessment of 2 cents per week per capita for five continuous weeks. Failure to comply with this compact shall be sufficient cause for the suspension of any affiliated organization. After a long discussion the recommendation was adopted.

Upon the report of the committee on boycotts and labels, E. L. Daley, representing the Lasters' Protective Union, of New England, reported that a satisfactory settlement had been reached between that organization and W. L. Douglas, on whose goods a boycott had been in force for two years, and by vote of the federation the boycott was declared off. Mr. Daley, in a neat speech, thanked the delegates, and through them, the members of the various unions of the country, for their assistance in this long fight. Now, however, he could recommend the Douglas shoe to all union men.

A recommendation was made to keep up the boycott of the New York Tribune; also, on Milwaukee and New York pool beer. A boycott was also placed on Dilworth Bros., of Pittsburg, dealers in coffee and cigars of S. Hess & Co., Rochester, N. Y. The latter locked out his union cigar-makers, and forced his employes to join the Knights of Labor.

At 6 o'clock recess was taken until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Rejoicing Among Chicago Mill Men.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—There is great and genuine rejoicing at South Chicago over the fact that the North Chicago rolling-mills at that place have secured orders for 17,000 tons of steel rails, which means that the immense plant will continue in active operation all winter. Prior to the receipt of this big order, which comes from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, there was a feeling of uncertainty among the 2,500 mill employes as to the outlook. The feeling is now changed to one of rejoicing. Fires were lighted in all departments this morning, and no idle men are now in town.

The Bauereisen Conspiracy Case.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 13.—Superintendent of Motive Power Rhodes was the first witness called in the Bauereisen conspiracy trial to-day. He identified the dynamite, and stated that he swore out the warrants for the arrest of Broderick and Bowles. The next proposition was made by the prosecution, and it was to introduce in evidence a letter of June 7, written shortly before the South Aurora explosion, by Bauereisen to J. J. Kelley, Chairman Hoge's private secretary, requesting the latter to keep things on the "Qt," and to supply Bowles with money when he came to Chicago, as the writer was getting a little "short." Bauereisen's attorney objected, and asked leave to cite authorities. This was granted by the Court. After listening to Detective John C. McGinn's story of the arrest of the conspirators, the prosecution rested.

The defense recalled Bowles, but asked him only one question and then called their first witness, who was Thomas A. Kyle, of Aurora. He had been a "Q" engineer, and was an officer in the Brotherhood. He denied with much emphasis that Bauereisen had ever, in a meeting of the Brotherhood, advocated, either directly or indirectly, the use of dynamite with which to injure the Burlington road. The members of the drug firm of Bevier & Hartz, of Aurora, denied thhat Bauereisen had ever purchased vitriol, ammonia or copperas. This was to offset the allegations made by Bowles that Bauereisen had furnished him with such ingredients, with which to "dope" engines.

Allen O. Myers's Trial Resumed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—A special from London, O., says: The trial of Allen O. Myers, for complicity in the tally-sheet forgery at the Columbus election, has begun by change of venue from Franklin county. Three days were spent in obtaining a jury. The defense, at the opening of court to-day, gave notice they would move to dismiss for want of jurisdiction on the ground that the State had no right to ask a change of venue. This question was ruled upon at Columbus, but was raised again in order to have it before a reviewing court if necessary. When the case was tried in Columbus Judge Thurman assisted the prosecution.

IF you have catarrh you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health or develop into consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood and building up the system. Give it a trial.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Discoveries Made by Commissioner Cooley.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Interstate-commerce Commissioners Cooley and Morrison left for the East last evening. In an interview printed in a local paper Judge Cooley says that the willful violations of the law and the illegal and illegitimate means resorted to by railroad officials to secure advantages over each other, revealed by the investigation made by himself and Commissioner Morrison, were much worse than any member of the commission had supposed. The reason the matter had not been taken up before was that the commissioner did not get any more knowledge of their doings than was furnished them by aggrieved parties. The railroads seemed to be governed by the rule that prevails among all law-breakers—not to tell tales on each other. The large and prominent shippers and merchants were benefitted by the violations of the law, and consequently had no reason to complain, and were not likely to bring violations of the law to the attention of the commission. Consequently only cases of minor importance were brought before the commission, and even in these it was the greatest difficulty to secure reliable evidence.

The trouble was, he said, that the commission was located too far away from the base of operations of the railroads. It should be located where violations of the law could be promptly brought to its notice and where prompt and thorough investigations can be made. The investigation into the methods of the railroads in transacting passenger business and other practice resorted to in order to evade the law had given him and Commissioner Morrison a better insight into the illegal practices resorted to by the railroads than they had been able to obtain since they assumed their office. The revelations of crookedness was simply astounding, and evidence had come into the possession of the commissioners that would warrant criminal prosecutions against several railroad officials, and the worst feature was that every official they examined admitted the facts, but said he did it because others were doing it. Some of them even went so far as to justify their illegal action on the ground that the law was oppressive and unjust. One manager who was reproved for paying a commission of $6 on a ticket worth $12.50, insisted that there was nothing in the law to prevent him from paying as large a commission as he pleased, and afterward sent a written document to the commission, making an argument in justification of such action.

If the railroads thought that the commission would rest with the admonition given them at Tuesday's mass-meeting of general managers, Mr. Cooley said they were greatly mistaken. That was done simply as a warning, to give them an opportunity to rectify the evils complained of, without further delay, and to bring them to a realization of the fact that the law must be enforced. The commission, he said, will act promptly hereafter in every case of violation of the law that comes to its notice, and guilty parties will be punished to the full extent of the law. The commission cannot afford to have the law made odious by permitting its willful violation.

The Rate-War in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 13.—This afternoon the Burlington & Northern road announced that they would hereafter sell first-class tickets to Chicago at $6.50, and the Omaha road immediately made the same. The cut was caused by the discovery made by the officials of the roads that the Wisconsin Central was selling tickets through a broker's office in Minneapolis at the rate of $6.50. The other roads will meet the cut.

Passenger rates to Kansas City are becoming more demoralized than ever. The Chicago & Alton this morning cut the rate $2, making it $7, but before night better inducements to travel will probably be offered by the Santa Fe road, "and the Rock Island will then step in and announce a $5 fare to Kansas City, and it won't stop there," remarked a railroad man.

A rate-war broke out on the passenger traffic from Ashland and Duluth to Chicago, and the Wisconsin Central, Northwestern, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western have all cut rates to-day $5.50.

The passenger rate from Chicago to Kansas City went off $2 to-day, bringing it down to $7. This makes a total reduction of $5.50 in the Kansas City rates since the war broke out. The cut was made by the scalpers, the railroads simply following up their policy of meeting all scalpers' rates openly. Chairman Abbott announces that lines operating between Chicago and St. Paul have now all agreed to put rates up again as soon as possible, and will to-morrow give the necessary ten days' notice of intention to restore all passenger rates in both directions, taking effect Dec. 24. In the meantime they will make no further reductions.

Lease of the Louisville Southern.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—The Louisville Southern railroad was to-night leased to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago for thirty years. The latter guarantees the interest on the Louisville Southern bonds, and divides with the Southern stockholders the net profits in excess of the interest. This lease makes it necessary for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago to enter Louisville over the Kentucky & Indiana bridge, and the change to that from the Pennsylvania Company's bridge will take place to-morrow. The terms were ratified by the stockholders of the Louisville Southern and John B. Carson, vice-president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company.

The Wicked Local Agent.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, returned this morning from Chicago, where he has been looking into the charges that grain had been shipped from Chicago over the Central on forged way bills, to make it appear that the grain had come from a point in Ohio, which representation had affected the rates. "There have been some irregularities in the Chicago office," said Mr. Ledyard, "on the part of one of the subordinate officers; but the heads of departments are in no wise to blame. The person responsible for them will be discharged. I do not wish to go into detail. The offender has had a good reputation, and was probably actuated by a mistaken zeal."

The Wisconsin Central to Be Absorbed.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin, from Stevens Point, says the master car-builder of the Wisconsin Central line has received orders to mark all cars repaired and rebuilt "Northern Pacific" instead of "Wisconsin Central." This is taken as a sign that the Northern Pacific is to absorb the Wisconsin Central system. Manager Mellen and Assistant Manager Allen are both absent from the city, and their subordinates claim that they know nothing concerning the alleged order.

A Rumor Denied.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 13.—The report that the great shops of the Pennsylvania Company would be removed from here to Lima, O., telegraphed to the Chicago papers yesterday from Lima, is a silly canard, and has been officially denied. There is no foundation for it whatever.

Personal, Local and State Notes.

H. P. Wetsell, late general agent of the Vandalia, carried $5,000 in the regular life insurance associations, and $1,000 through his membership in the Board of Trade.

The Indianapolis Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association will hold a called meeting on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 P. M. Matters of importance are to come up for action.

The quarterly issue of the joint rate sheet, instead of monthly, has been agreed to by the general passenger agents of 155 roads in the Central Traffic Association territory.

The railroad construction of the year nearing its close has been mainly made up of short lines to be utilized as branches and feeders. There has been very little of construction of what would be called parallel lines.

J. E. Smith has been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Kansas City & Southern road, vice W. B. Kane. J. V. Goode has been appointed superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the same road.

Coal traffic over the Ohio Southern road is said to be the heaviest in the history of the road, being limited only by cars which can be secured. The daily shipments from the Jackson coal mines run 150 to 175 car-loads per day.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland company has received four of the nine engines which were contracted for some ninety days ago. Owing to a shortage of cars but two of them have yet been put in service.

H. Fotheringham, the Adams Express Company messenger who was robbed two years ago of $100,000 and arrested after the robbery on suspicion, has compromised with the company, they paying him $8,300 for his false imprisonment.

Indiana roads are making very favorable exhibits of earnings in the first week of December, and it is stated that the second week will make an even more favorable exhibit. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, in the first week of this month, shows an increase of $3,417 over the corresponding month in 1887; the Lake Erie & Western an increase of $7,480; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois an increase of $1,600, and the Chicago & Indiana Coal road an increase of $3,421.

A cozy station has just been completed on the T. H. & L. division of the Vandalia at Guion. The company has expended a considerable sum of money this season on this division in improving stations and lengthening side-tracks.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois people are pushing the work of doubling their track between Momence and Chicago, a distance of fifty-five miles, and with another thirty days of good weather will have its second track in shape to run freight trains over.

The Pennsylvania special, No. 20, going east over the C., St. L. & C., a day or two ago, covered three miles in succession in two minutes and forty-seven seconds, making the first mile in fifty-seven, the second in fifty-six and the third mile in fifty-four seconds.

C. A. Rodney, who has been on the Vandalia twenty years or more, was yesterday appointed local freight agent. It is expected that the successor of H. P. Wetsell, as general agent of the company, will be appointed to-day and the title will probably be changed to commercial agent.

Among passenger men the opinion prevails that the passenger rate-war between the St. Paul and Chicago lines will continue until the 18th, when a meeting of the officials of the several lines is to be held to take some action looking to the establishment of more harmonious relations.

Superintendent Bennett, of the Indianapolis division of the C., St. L. & P., has already brought over with him from Richmond twenty men holding different positions in his office, and there are nine train-dispatchers and the chief to come as soon as the wires are into his office, which will be in a day or two.

The freight traffic of the Bee-line for Indianapolis in the past year shows an increase over that of preceding years, while in the outbound business from Indianapolis proper there has been a falling off. Directly opposite is the case of the Pennsylvania lines, their in-bound business having decreased, while their out-bound has increased each month.

The Chicago & Alton, as usual, when the indications point to a general advance of rates, and a disposition is shown to maintain them, strikes a blow at such efforts by cutting the dressed-beef rates from Kansas City to Chicago from 26 to 16½ cents per 100 pounds. The other roads will probably meet the cut, and it will then extend to other classes of freight.

The experiment of hauling the fast heavy express trains on the Wabash road with the ten-wheel mogul engines has proved a failure, the drivers being too small. The company will return to the old method of running the trains, when heavy, in two sections, until such a time as they can purchase some of the heavy passenger engines now being built, to haul this class of trains.

The ticket-scalpers of late have been handling the mileage books of the Bee-line and the Vandalia with a good deal of caution, as conductors on these roads are lifting these books whenever they are carried by other than the rightful purchasers. On one train, recently, five of these books were taken, and the parties holding them were obliged to pay full fare. Seldom is there a trip in which there is not one or more gathered in.

A few weeks ago General Manager Moore, of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road, reduced the pay of the men in all departments below what they were paid when the road was operated by the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and it stirred up a good deal of ill-feeling among the men. As a result, a committee was appointed to talk the matter over with the general manager, and after the conference he restored the pay of the conductors, the engineers and firemen.

For the first time in six months, passenger conductors are now taking up largely first-class and mileage tickets, excursion tickets having become exhausted at last. Conductors say that the increase in the class of tickets first named is really striking. There was a time when excursion tickets in all directions were so numerous, and selling so cheap to other than the original purchasers, that but few mileage tickets were offered, holders of them traveling on excursion tickets which sold at less than two cents per mile.

President McKeen, of the Vandalia, is very anxious that the men employed in the company's shops shall, as far as practical, be kept at work through the winter as well as summer. He has instructed Geo. Prescott, superintendent of the rolling stock, to build two more switching engines in their shops this winter, of the same pattern as those built there in the last two years. He has also instructed him to investigate into the practicability of building some road engines for freight service, in their own shops.

The general passenger agents who were in Chicago before the Interstate Commission will breathe easier, as Colonel Morrison has returned to Washington and Chairman Cooley to Ann Arbor, his home. It undoubtedly startled the Chicago passenger men when the opinion of Judge Cooley was announced that he considered paying commissions to agents as illegal. Most of the leading railroad men have thought so for years, as the practice has cost the railroad companies, directly and indirectly, millions of dollars annually.

With Indianapolis and Chicago roads this promises to be the heaviest week in the year on east-bound freights, and it would be much heavier if cars could be had. Everybody is wanting cars to load before the advance in rates takes effect. Shippers as well as railroad agents are becoming thoroughly convinced that business is meant in the present advance, and that for some time at least there is to be a maintenance of rates, and that troubles which may come up will be settled by arbitration instead of by freight wars.

J. T. Harahan, who is to take the general managership of the Lake Shore road, commenced railroad service as a switchman. He afterwards took the position of fireman, and was soon promoted to be an engineer, and then roadmaster. After that he was superintendent of different roads, and at last general manager of the L. & N. road, which position he has filled since July 1, 1884, with marked ability. During the ugly strike of switchmen at East St. Louis Mr. Harahan went there and did switching in the yards two days. The switchmen took it pleasantly, and jokingly would say: "Why, the old man can couple cars," and he would answer, "Yes, there is where I begun."

The Trust Investigation Closed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—During the State Senate committee's investigation of trusts, to-day, several witnesses stated that the State law made last winter reducing and fixing grain-elevator charges was a dead letter and not obeyed. One witness swore there were forty elevators between Buffalo and New York, and Jersey city and Brooklyn included in the Elevator Trust. These, which are closed, receive a percentage of the profits made by those in operation. The closed elevators are known to the trade as "dead houses." John B. Searles, secretary of the Sugar Trust, was the last witness to be examined. He admitted that the increase in the price of sugar was due to the formation of the trust, but he said it was not in excess of the prices that prevailed for the past ten years. Six refineries were running, and ten had been closed.

The investigation then closed.

The Fair of German Ladies.

The fair, in Mænnerchor Hall, in aid of the German Protestant Orphan Association, is being well patronized, as it deserves. The display is one of the most unique of the kind ever made in the city. Gayly-decorated booths are scattered over the hall, and attendants in attractive costumes are always ready to wait on the visitors. The gypsy booth is one of the most attractive. There is, also, a fancy booth, paper doll and candy booths, and numerous others where all varieties of articles are on sale. The ladies of the association who have the management of the fair serve lunch at all hours. The evening programme includes excellent music. The fair will close this evening.

Largely Exaggerated.

Advices from Henry county, received by the State Board of Health, yesterday, state that the stories concerning diphtheria there were largely exaggerated, and that there was no necessity for closing the two schools that were dismissed on account of the apprehensions of parents.

Checked by the Firemen.

What gave promise of a destructive fire in the Johnson block, at the corner of Washington and East streets, was put out last night before it had done a great deal of damage. The fire was in the rear part of Hess's lounge factory, which occupies most of the building.

Snatched a Pocket-Book.

A thief snatched a pocket-book containing $22 from Josie Pallach, of West Michigan street, while she was attending the auction sale of pictures, at No. 78 East Washington street, last night.

Fainted at a Ball.

Miss Jinnie Schafer, living at No. 187 Elizabeth street, fainted at the French ball, last night, and suffering greatly, was taken home by Kregelo.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

No Successor to Sellers, It Is Probable, Will Be Appointed by the President.

Democratic lawyers who have aspirations for office regard the vacancy in the district attorneyship which Emory B. Sellers wants to create by insisting on his resignation being accepted, as something not worth struggling for, considering the conditions that would surround the appointment. If Mr. Sellers does not return, and there is nothing to indicate that he will, it is probable that Mr. Bailey will remain in charge of the office. "If Bailey was appointed," said a Democrat yesterday, "an act, I believe, the President wants to avoid, there would be no chance of his being confirmed by the Senate. And yet the President may regard the appointment of Bailey as the proper sequence to Sellers's resignation. His determination to have Sellers remain in office may be looked upon by him as the easiest way out of a dilemma, for there is no question but that the President and Attorney-general Garland do not wish to disturb Sellers's record in prosecuting Coy by having him succeeded by one who was personally and politically in sympathy with the defendant."

"But if Sellers insists in going out of office and does not return, what then?" he was asked.

"I think the conditions will remain as they are. Bailey will continue in the work he is doing, and as far as all practical purposes go, will be the district attorney without the full title."

"Do you think Sellers will withdraw his resignation?"

"No. Last Saturday he had his library boxed for shipment to Monticello. He also filed with the United States Court clerk his account for fees up to the 11th inst. It was for about half the quarter, and such accounts are never filed until the end of a quarter. I do not regard Sellers's reasons for resigning as altogether sound, as within a few days after the election of his partner, Reynolds, as circuit judge, he got another law partner, and two, instead of one, as he represents, are attending to the business of the firm. He has other reasons, which can so far only be learned by inference."

Mr. Bailey stated yesterday that it is a grave mistake to suppose that his relations with Mr. Sellers were not of the most pleasant character. The latter, however, has never been very communicative on that point.

He May Be Dismissed.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Attorney-general Garland to-day received a telegram from United States District Attorney Sellers, at Indianapolis, declining to withdraw his resignation, and insisting upon its acceptance. It is said that the President and the Attorney-general are very much dissatisfied with Mr. Sellers's course in relinquishing his office just at this time, when so many important matters are pending in his office, and it is intimated that he may be dismissed instead of being allowed to resign.

THE DOCTORS' DINNER.

A Professor's Cordial Welcome Home by the Member's of a Graduating Class.

A reception in honor of Dr. J. A. Sutcliffe, who has just returned from Europe, was given by the class of 1888-89, and the alumni of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Schaffner's parlors, last night. A large number of the Doctor's friends were present to welcome him home. The parlors were handsomely decorated for the occasion. The table, arranged in the form of a "T," was adorned with pot and cut flowers. A dinner of rich viands was served at 9 o'clock, and following it were the speeches, which took a wide range. S. E. Earp, M. D., officiated as toast master. J. M. Churchill, of this city, responded to the toast, "The Class of '88-89. Mayor Denny spoke to "Our City," taking as his sentiment that portion of a couplet which says: "'Tis a name that makes a monument." "Our College was the theme of Dr. G. C. Smythe, of Greencastle, who referred to the usefulness of deep and refined learning. The response of G. M. Vernon, M. D., of this city, was to "The Alumni," and Joseph Eastman, M. D., spoke on "Surgery." Dr. Pearson paid a glowing tribute to the "Women of Our Profession," and L. L. Todd, M. D., dwelt on "Medical Education;" E. W. Halford responded to "The Press;" John Moffett, M. D., of Richmond, to "The Seniors of Our Profession," and in conclusion, Prof. Sutcliffe related some of his observations while in Europe.

An Art Exhibit.

An exhibition given by Mr. T. C. Steele, at his studio, at Talbott Place, is now in progress, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The studio is open afternoons and evenings.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair, and slightly warmer; variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pres
7 A. M.	30.16	26	82	N'wst	Cloudy	.....
2 P. M.	30.26	29	85	North	Lt snow	.....
7 P. M.	30.34	26	65	North	Clear.	T*

Maximum thermometer, 30; minimum thermometer, 24.

*Traces of snow.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 13, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	37	0.11
Mean	26	0.00
Departure from normal	—11	—0.11
Total excess or deficiency since Dec. 1	00	—0.93
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—901	—3.32

*Plus.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13—7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Min.	Max	Precipita'n	Weath'r
New York city	29.96	20	28	34	T	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.08	20	16	22	T	Cloudy
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.02	22	28	.....	T	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.18	24	24	30	.01	Cloudy
Washington, D.C.	30.12	26	28	36	.....	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	46	44	52	.....	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga.	30.22	40	34	46	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.18	50	48	60	.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	30.24	50	44	60	.....	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	30.24	50	40	56	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.24	54	40	62	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.22	54	50	58	.....	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.24	50	32	58	.....	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	30.20	60	56	64	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	30.16	62	46	68	.....	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.24	46	30	54	.....	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.26	36	32	42	.....	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	30.30	36	24	42	T	Cloudy
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.34	26	24	30	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	28	26	32	T	Fair.
Cleveland, O.	30.12	24	24	28	T	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.32	20	20	24	T	Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	30.38	16	14	20	.01	Cloudy
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	30.26	12	0	18	T	Fair.
Chicago, Ill.	30.34	26	20	30	.04	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	30.30	36	26	42	.....	Cloudy
Springfield, Ill.	30.36	28	26	32	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.38	20	18	26	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.42	20	10	22	T	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.36	14	10	18	.....	Fair.
Morehead, Minn.	30.26	20	0	20	.....	Cloudy
St. Vincent, Minn	30.26	12	—16	16	T	Snow.
Davenport, Ia.	30.36	24	22	30	.....	Cloudy
Dubuque, Ia.	30.40	20	16	24	.....	Fair.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.26	20	18	32	.....	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	30.32	32	26	38	.....	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo.	30.22	36	28	44	.....	Clear.
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	30.18	40	28	64	.....	Clear.
Dodge City, Kan.	29.98	44	28	66	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.22	30	22	34	.....	Clear.
North Platte, Neb	30.02	36	20	50	.....	Clear.
Valentine, Neb.	29.96	28	22	.....	.....	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	30.14	24	20	32	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.98	26	22	32	.....	Cloudy
Bismarck, D. T.	30.02	24	14	32	.....	Fair.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.80	30	18	34	.....	Cloudy
P. Arthur's L'd'g.	29.46	4	—12	12	.....	Clear.
Qu'Appelle, N.W.	29.98	16	10	20	.01	Cloudy
Ft. As'nab'ne, M.T	29.70	26	22	34	.....	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	29.72	40	32	42	.....	Cloudy
Boise City, I. T.	29.68	52	36	58	.01	Cloudy
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.90	44	34	60	.96	Cloudy
Ft. M'K'n'ny, W.T.	29.70	50	.....	74	.....	Cloudy
Denver, Col.	29.94	48	28	64	.....	Clear.
Pueblo, Col.	30.04	38	20	60	.....	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.16	36	24	48	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.82	52	32	56	.....	Clear.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.96	30	20	38	.....	Clear.

T—Trace of precipitation. Note—One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

A little old woman put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago last Thursday, and registered as "Mrs. Cleveland, Detroit." Her actions subsequently led to her being sent to the Home of the Friendless. She was released on last Tuesday, and returned to the hotel, where she resumed her former apartments. She insisted that she was Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, and that she had a sister in Detroit named Mrs. Blehm, and another at Cairo named Mrs. Julian Davis. She was finally sent to the Detention Hospital for the Insane.