BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

VOL. I.—NO. 34. LOUISA, LAWRENCE CO., KY., APRIL 15, 1886. FERGUSON & CONLEY, Publishers.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Full Text of the President's Message Respecting Treaty Rights of Chinese Subjects.

Individual Hardships Due to Ambiguous and Defective Acts of Congress—Conditions Physically Impossible to Perform.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following is the full text of the President's message sent to the Senate yesterday respecting the treaty rights of Chinese subjects:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, with a view to appropriate legislation in the premises, a report of the Secretary of State, with certain correspondence touching the treaty rights of Chinese subjects other than laborers, to go and come of their own free will and accord. In my annual message of the 8th of December last I said: "In the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1868 restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers in the United States, individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy and calling for judicial determination." These cases of individual hardship are due to the ambiguous and defective provisions of the acts of Congress approved respectively on the 6th of May, 1882, and 5th of July, 1884.

The hardship has in some cases been remedied by the action of the courts. In other cases, however, where the phraseology of the statutes has appeared to be conclusive against any discretion on the part of the officers charged with the execution of the law, Chinese persons expressly entitled to free admission under the treaty have been refused a landing and sent back to the country whence they came, without being afforded any opportunity to show their right to their privilege of free ingress and egress which it was the purpose of the treaty to secure. In the language of one of the decisions of the Supreme Court, to which I have referred:

"The supposition should not be indulged that Congress, while professing to faithfully execute the treaty stipulations and recognizing the fact that they secure to a certain class the right to go from and to the United States, intended to make its protection depend upon the performance of conditions which it was physically impossible to perform." (United States reports.)

The act of July 5, 1884, imposes such an impossible condition in not providing for the admission, under proper certificate, of Chinese travelers of the exempted classes in the cases most likely to arise in ordinary commercial intercourse. Article 1 of the treaty provides that the limitation shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers. Article 2 says that Chinese subjects whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord and be granted all the privileges accorded to citizens of the most favored nation. Section 6 of the Chinese Immigrant on act of 1884 purports to secure this right by means of certificates of their status, which certificates shall be the sole evidence to establish their right of entry into the United States. But it provides for the issuance of certificates in two cases only, namely, Chinese departing from China and Chinese who may at the time be subjects of some government other than China. A statute is certainly most unusual which, purporting to execute a treaty with China in respect of Chinese subjects, enacts formalities as it regards subjects of other governments than China.

I call the attention of Congress to the fact that the statute makes no provisions for the numerous class of Chinese persons, subjects of other countries than China, who desire to come from such countries to the United States. They may not be subjects of the country where they reside and trade, yet if such a Chinese subject, head of a house at Kong Kong, Honolulu, Havana or Colon desires to come here he must produce a prescribed form of certificate in English, issued by the Chinese Government. If there be at his place of residence no representative of China competent to issue such form of certificate, he can obtain none, and is by this law unjustly debarred from entry to the United States. There being, therefore, no provision by which such persons may prove their exemption, the Secretary of the Treasury undertook to remedy the omission by recognizing as lawful certificates those issued by Chinese Consuls or diplomatic officers at the foreign port when advised by the United States Consul. This seems a just application of the spirit of the law. He, however, went beyond the spirit of the act by providing a circular dated January 14, 1885, for original issuance of such certificate by the United States Consul at the port of departure in the absence of a Chinese representative. For it is clear that the intervention of the United States Consul was intended by the act to be supervisory only. It became necessary, therefore, to amend this circular, and this was done on the 13th of June following, by striking out the clause prescribing original certification by United States Consuls.

The complaint of the Chinese Minister in his note of March 24, 1886, is that the Chinese merchant, Lay Sang, of King Lee & Co., San Francisco, having arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and exhibited a certificate of the United States Consul at Hong Kong as to his status as a merchant, was refused permission to land and sent back to Hong Kong. While his certificate was insufficient under the present law, it is to be remembered that there is at Hong Kong no representative of China competent to issue the required certificate.

The intent of Congress to execute the treaty is thus defeated and conditions are exacted by the act which, in the words of the Supreme Court, are "physically impossible to perform." This anomalous feature should be reformed in order that the recurrence of such cases may be avoided and the imputation removed which would otherwise rest upon the good faith of the United States in the execution of their solemn engagements.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Plantation Philosophy.

De hones' tear is de jewelry ob de soul,

De tongue dat will tell a lie will lick 'lasses dat don't 'long to it.

It ain't de little scrub man dat is de less' account. Sometimes de bigges' stalk in de field ain't got no corn on it,

In de eyes ob de worl' de death ob a po' man is a pity, but de death ob a rich man is a c'lamity.

When a man ain't got de money it is de bery time dat folks wants him ter pay a debt. Ef he's got plenty ob money it doan make so much difference.

Dar neber was a man dat was such a dead beat dat he could stan' off de collector ob death. When natur' presents de bill de man doan dispute de figgers.

I 'spise ter see folks pay mos' 'tention ter de 'oman what is de hes' dressed. De peacock is got finer clothes dan de dominicker hen, but she ain't haf so good ter hab aroun' de house.

Although hope is de suthin' dat hol's a pusson up, yit it ken be 'buse. De lazy man is full ob hope an' sets in de shade, while de 'dustrious man, what ain't got so much, chops de weeds outen de cotton.

WHITE AND YELLOW.

Two More German Girls at Chicago Choose Chinese Husbands.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Sun Wah, a Chinaman, was married yesterday to Miss Augusta Miller, a comely German girl twenty-two years old. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George B. Walker, a Baptist minister, who is also a practicing physician, with an office at 125 Clark street. The ceremony was performed in Mr. Abbott's office, at the same number. Mr. Abbott is a friend and acquaintance of Sun Wah. The bridegroom was attired in American garments. His queue reached to within six inches of the floor. The bride was in bridal array, and over her finery she wore a genuine sealskin sacque. The couple were accompanied by Augusta's cousin, Lizzie Wing Lee, nee Miller, who was married to Wing Lee, Monday. The ceremony was witnessed by several gentlemen, who were invited from the adjoining offices by Mr. Abbott. The Rev. Walker proceeded with the usual ministerial form, and at the close of the ceremony kissed the bride and the two bridesmaids. Sun Wah shook hands with all the witnesses, and left something in the minister's hand when he clasped it. Then the bridal party took a street car and went to Sun's laundry, in the basement of 577 Blue Island avenue. Lizzie Miller and Wing Lee were also married by the Rev. Mr. Walker in Mr. Abbott's office. Like her cousin, Lizzie was bedecked in wedding garments and a sealskin sacque. The girls came from Milwaukee about three years ago. They have been working as domestics in residences and restaurants about the city. Wing Lee and Sun Wah made the girls' acquaintance at one of these restaurants at which the Chinamen occasionally visited to get their meals. Sun Wah and Wing Lee both do a prosperous business, and are reputed to be worth over $2,000 each. They are members of a Sundays-school. They told their friend, Mr. Abbott, that they have no belief in the Christian religion, but attend the Sunday school to learn the language. There are now in Chicago five Chinamen married to white women and all of the women are Germans.

LACERATED BY A PEN-HOLDER

Frightful Death of a Child by Having One Run in Its Throat.

NEW YORK, April 8.—There is mourning in the house of Bernard Tulley, on the third floor of the tenement, 169 Madison street. Little Nellie, his pretty six-year-old daughter, lies dead there. She was playing about in the narrow hall on Wednesday evening, shortly after six o'clock, while Mrs. Tully was busy in the kitchen. Nellie had picked up a pen-holder from the table where her elder sister had been writing, and held it between her teeth as she ran through the hallway. Just how she managed to trip and fall is not known, but when her father ran out into the hall he found the little girl lying helpless at the head of the rickety stairway, with blood flowing from her mouth. She had fallen upon her face and driven the sharper end of the pen-holder into her throat. She died in a few moments. The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon. He determined that death was probably caused by perforation of the glottis and consequent suffocation. Dr. Magee, the attending physician, was of the opinion that either the pneumogastric or the phrenic nerve had been penetrated, and that death had been caused by paralysis of the heart and lungs. He regards the case as extraordinary.

CHARRED CORPSES.

The Remains of a Mother and Babe Cremated in a Burning Mail Car.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—One of the mail cars attached to fast mail train No. 4, which left Chicago at 5:30 p. m. yesterday on the Lake Shore road, was burned at one o'clock this morning at Oak Harbor, O., three miles east of Sandusky. The car contained mail for Cleveland, Albany, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Buffalo, Hornellsville, Erie, Pa., Rochester, Syracuse and New York City. The car also contained a casket in which were the remains of a mother and her newly-born babe en route from St. Paul to New York. The remains were in charge of A. T. Nettleton and his mother. The car was sidetracked and burned to the ground before any of the contents could be gotten out. The loss is unknown.

Molders to Become K. of L.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 8.—William C. Ray, president of Molders' Union No. 14, one of the oldest in the country, in an interview to-day stated that a movement was on foot to enroll the members of the Molders' Union under the banners of the Knights of Labor. A document advocating such a proceeding is now in circulation, and it is expected that before the year is out the union, with its one hundred thousand members, will enter the Knights of Labor in a body.

She Caught a Baron.

ROME, April 8.—The marriage of Miss Nina Moulton, of New York, to Baron Von Raaben, who is said to be the richest nobleman in Denmark, was solemnized in St. Paul's American Church this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nevin, rector of St. Paul's. The bride was given away by her step-father, M. De Hegermann-Lindencrone, Danish Minister to Italy, and her principal bridesmaid was her cousin, Miss Von Hatzfedt, daughter of the German Embassador at London.

A Druggist's Fatal Mistake.

ERIE, PA., April 8.—A special from Dunkirk says that the analysis of the stomach of the child of Thomas McCloskey shows that the medicine put up by mistake in a prescription by William Johnston, drug clerk, contained one-third arsenic. The child died in a few minutes, and Johnston left the place. The stomach was removed and the contents analyzed. Johnston returned to-day and was arrested.

Cracksmen's Designs on the Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The employes at the U. S. Mint have been greatly exercised during a week past over the alleged discovery by Special Officer Gibson that a plot was forming among the New York cracksmen to rob the vaults in that institution. The mint men are very reticent over the matter, but it is known that Gibson claimed to have information that a house near the mint had been rented by the cracksmen and that it was their intention to tunnel under the street to the mint and undermine a vault in the basement. There is from thirty to forty million dollars worth of precious metal stored in the vaults.

FLYING BULLETS.

Deputy Sheriffs Fire Into a Crowd of Strikers.

Killing Five Men and Mortally Wounding a Woman—A Deputy Shot and Another Beaten to Death.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—This afternoon, at East St. Louis, a mob visited the Louisville and Nashville yards, and ordered the men there to quit work. A freight train passed, guarded by eight deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester rifles. At a street crossing stones were thrown at the officers, who responded with two volleys, four men being killed and a woman fatally wounded. The Deputies then retreated towards the bridge, followed by the maddened mob. At the bridge approach a deputy shot and killed an innocent man. The officers surrendered for protection to the St. Louis police. One of the sheriffs is reported shot and another beaten to death. Illinois militia is being hurried to the scene. A few cars loaded with hay were burned in the Louisville and Nashville yards, but no further damage was done. At midnight quiet had been restored.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 9.—Between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning, Deputy Sheriff Williams, who has had charge of the force of deputies guarding the St. Louis & Iron Mountain round house and machine shops in Argenta, opposite this city, was approached by F. H. Darby, a leading member of the Knights of Labor, and notified to take his force away or they would be put out. Williams said: "I'll take you in now," and seizing Darby locked him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen a short distance away and Williams ordered them out, saying that he was there to guard the property and would do it if he fell in his tracks. Some one from the crowd replied: "Well, die then," and an irregular shooting between the deputies and assailants began. Probably one hundred shots were fired, and Williams was dangerously wounded by a ball in the right side, and one or two other lesser wounds in other portions of the body. The mob soon after fled. It is reported that several were wounded, but if so, they were taken away by their comrades. Sheriff Worthen was telephoned and hurriedly collected a posse and went over to Argenta. Near the south end of the Iron Mountain railroad bridge, three men were hulled and arrested. One, Charles Stepp, had a doubled barrelled shotgun; another, Cook, a ticket agent, was intoxicated and abusive, and locked up in the bridge ticket office. A strong guard was placed about the round house and shops, and obtaining an engine and car, Williams and the four prisoners were brought to the city. Every thing is quiet this morning. Williams' condition is critical.

BASTINADOED.

A Vermont Woman Cripples a Child for Life.

BRADFORD, VT., April 9.—Mrs N. P. Sweet was arrested Wednesday at the instance of the State for cruelty to a little girl she took from the poor-house to care for as her own. After keeping the child several weeks, she returned her to the poor-house in a disabled condition. Investigation showed that Mrs. Sweet whipped the girl thirty times, and that she stuffed her mouth with rags, then bound her and bastinadoed her feet until the girl was crippled for life. It was one of the most outrageous cases of cruelty ever perpetrated here. The woman was placed under bonds for her appearance at the County Court.

Logan Threatened With Boycott.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The latest instance of threatened "boycotting" is said to be in an anonymous letter received by Mrs. Logan. Mrs. Logan is one of the ladies interested in the Garfield Memorial Hospital, for the benefit of which it is proposed to give the calico ball at the Chinese Legation building. The writer warns Mrs. Logan that for her to go under the roof of the Chinese Minister will be an indication that she sympathizes with Chinese immigration, and the laboring men of the country will in consequence "boycott" General Logan in his political aspirations. The writer is supposed to be a crank.

Family Poisoned---Three Dying.

ERIE, PA., April 9.—The family of Henry McLaughlin was seized with convulsions to-day after dinner. They were found this evening in a very precarious condition. The symptoms indicated vegetable poisoning. The vomit rejected had been disposed of by some interested persons. No poison can be found anywhere, and great excitement prevails, for the evidences of an attempt at foul murder are unmistakable. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and the eldest daughter can not live till morning, but the other three children may recover. No cause for the crime can be conjectured.

French Riot.

LYONS, April 9.—A fatal riot occurred in this city to-day at Giraud's silk mills. A sub-prefect and a number of gendarmes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills, and were resisted by the operatives and local residents, and an open fight ensued. The populace, the major portion of whom were women, used stones and sticks, and the soldiers used their arms. One woman was shot dead, and a number were wounded. The sub-prefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

Judge Baxter's Probable Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is good reason for believing that the President will appoint Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, as U. S. Circuit Judge, in place of Judge Baxter, deceased. The Sixth Circuit includes the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Senator Jackson's term expires next March. He received a classical education and graduated in the law in 1856. He served twice on the Supreme Bench of the State by appointments.

Largest Printing Contract on Record.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The Feister Press Company, of this city, to-day signed contracts with A. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., for the largest printing contract on record. It is for forty million thirty-two page pamphlets and four hundred million four-page circulars. The amount of money involved in this transaction is $800,000. Part of the work will be done in this city and the remainder on Feister presses in England and Germany.

Boy Guillotined.

PARIS, April 9.—The juvenile vagabond who was convicted of the murder of a workman on Champ de Mars was executed to-day with the guillotine.

THE KNIGHTS IN EARNEST.

"We Are Going to Win This Strike if It Takes All the Resources of Our Order."

ST LOUIS, MO., April 11.—Mr. Bailey and other members of the General Executive Board, as well as prominent local Knights of Labor, state quite emphatically that the deputy sheriffs who fired on the people in East St. Louis Friday will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, that plenty of money will be forthcoming for that purpose, and that the best legal talent obtainable will be employed. Large amounts of money are coming here now to relieve whatever distress may exist among the striking Knights. At a festival given here by the Knights of Labor last night for the benefit of the strikers, Mr. T. B. Brown, of New York, one of the orators of the order, used the following language: "Now, in conclusion, a word about the strike. Let me say that the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have entered into this strike, and we are going to win. We are going to win this strike if it takes all the resources of the order to insure success. That is the size of it, and they can make their minds up to that. We know this, that if we are beaten in this strike the men who work for railroads will not be able to call their souls their own. They will be as bad as the boachman of Jay Gould. They dress him up like one of those monkeys on an organ [laughter], and on his hat is a cockade, which shows that he is a slave. That is where he wants to get the men who work on his railroad. We must win this strike, and after this there never will be another strike on any railroad system in the United States. It will be a lesson to Gonid, showing him that he can not crush the life out of his employes."

BOY SCOUTS.

Eight Boys Ambitious for Frontier Life—One Shot Fatally in the Head While Rehearsing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 11.—"Buffalo Bill" was accidentally shot in the head on Saturday last and seriously wounded. The personator of the famous scout in this instance was George W. Branson, aged eleven years, and the shot was fired by Adolph Mayer, aged fifteen years. The shooting occurred on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, near the sea-shore. The accident resulted in revealing a scheme upon the part of a number of boys residing in the north-eastern section of the city to take a trip to the famous West and depopulate the buffalos. There were eight boys in the gang. One of them stole $20 from father and they bought some cheap guns and went across the river to try them. They were having a skirmish, Indian fashion, when Branson was shot. The wound is likely to prove fatal.

Cleveland Heedless of a Warning.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Notwithstanding the warnings that he has frequently received from physicians since Secretary Manning was stricken down, President Cleveland takes no more exercise or recreation than he did, but clings to his desk with the tenacity that is his most conspicuous characteristic. The President's habits of labor seem to be so fixed that they can not be changed for any reason, and he tells his friends that there is no use in talking to him—that he knows what he can do and he is going to do it.

Bank Officers Arrested.

PEORIA, ILL., April 11.—Wm. Forbes, the tax-collector of Elmwood Township, who, the day before the collapse of the bank of Tracy & Co., at Elmwood, deposited $7,500 of county funds in that institution, yesterday caused the arrest of Harlan P. Tracy and F. B. Tracy, the bankers, on the charge of embezzlement. Forbes claims that he was ready to deposit the money in Peoria, but was persuaded by Tracy to put it in his institution, the bankers knowing at the time that it was to close the next day. They were released on $5,000 bail.

Surveyors Drowned.

RICHMOND, VA., April 11.—Information has been received here of the drowning of three members of a surveying party while crossing the New river at Sunny Side, W. Va. The party consisted of C. J. and Wm. Hood, P. H. and Sam Quimby, W. A. Haybes and a negro ferryman. C. J. Hood and the Quimby brothers were drowned by the upsetting of the boat. They were in the employ of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Engineers' Department.

Local Option Elections in Virginia

RICHMOND, VA., April 11.—The first elections under the local option law passed by the last Legislature took place yesterday at Floyd Court House and Wytheville. At the first named place the "dry" movement was defeated, while in the latter the "dry" men were victorious by a small majority, and consequently no license will be issued in that town.

Miss Folsom Should Know.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—A prominent young lady of this city to-day received a letter from a Buffalo lady, the latter a warm personal friend of Miss Folsom. The letter states that Miss Folsom has informed her intimate friends of her marriage engagement to President Cleveland. The time for the ceremony has not been definitely fixed.

A Woman Goes Guaning.

SEDALIA, MO., April 11.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman named Martin discharged the contents of a shot-gun at deputy sheriff Hogan, who was doing guard duty near the Missouri Pacific shops. She failed to bring down her game. The woman claims that Hogan visited her house and grossly insulted her, and she resolved to kill him. She was not arrested.

Singular and Fatal Accident.

POTTSTOWN, PA., April 10.—Davis Arnoles, employed on Kleine's farm, near Coventryville, Chester County, in attempting to catch a barn door which had been loosened by the wind and was about to fall, was struck on the head and received fatal injuries. His skull was crushed, and his body was paralyzed from the hips down.

A $100,000 Fire.

LAWRENCE, MASS., April 11.—A portion of Pemberton cotton mills, burned Saturday. Loss, 100,000. Fifteen men were buried by the falling of the roof, one being killed and the others seriously injured. Seven hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—SENATE.—A resolution was agreed to appointing Mr. Sherman and Mr. Harrison to fill vacancies in the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Platt submitted certain amendments to his resolution relating to executive sessions, which he proposes to call up Wednesday or Thursday. A resolution was agreed to calling for information as to the names of persons employed by the Interior Department in folding and distributing public documents. A joint resolution was submitted for the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and five members, to consider the subject of a celebration in 1889, at Washington, of the centennial anniversary of the formation of the Government under the Constitution, and also of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America in 1892. It went over. The army bill was debated, Mr. Plumb speaking in opposition. Mr. Frye took the floor and injected a speech on the fishery question. Mr. Cockrell followed against the bill. Mr. Logan supported the measure. At 4:40 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills and resolutions were introduced until the call of States. Among these was one for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the subject of a centennial celebration at Washington in 1889, extending the free delivery system, reducing letter postage to one and a half cent and postal cards to half a cent, resolutions on the fisheries question, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Carrollton massacre. At the conclusion of the call of States, Mr. Morrison reported amendments to certain rules. The House by a vote of 158 to 68, passed the Mexican pension bill under a suspension of the rules. By a similar motion the Senate bill for the relief of settlers in Nebraska and Kansas was passed. The following bills were also passed under suspension of the rules: For the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received and petitions presented, some of the latter protesting against the "free ship" bill. An association of colored citizens of Kansas prayed for assistance to emigrate to Africa. The labor arbitration bill was favorably reported without amendment. Consideration of Mr. Logan's bill to increase the army was resumed. Mr. Logan spoke at length. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President on the subject of Chinese immigration. Mr. Hawley obtained the floor on the army bill, but gave way for executive session at 4:45 p. m.

HOUSE.—A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury denied that the payment of silver dollars is refused at the sub-Treasury at Boston. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for copies of all correspondence with representatives of France, Germany, Austria and other European countries in relation to the exclusion of American pork. Bills were reported from committees for the issue of small bills; providing for the construction of a light-house supply steamer for the Atlantic and Gulf coast; for the establishment of a lightship at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay; to increase the efficiency of the army; to consolidate certain bureaus of the Navy Department; to investigate existing differences between railroads and their employes; to prohibit the passage of local and special laws in the Territories. The post-office appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment to increase the item for postal clerks was lost. An amendment to increase the appropriation for foreign mail service from $375,000 to $425,000, was lost—82 to 106. The bill was finally passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Call spoke in favor of his resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill forfeiting all railroad grants not earned. The roads in Florida were especially alluded to. The resolution was referred. Mr. Hawley supported the army bill, and argued for an increase. A general debate followed, in which Messrs. Teller, Van Wyck, Hawley and Logan participated. At 3 o' clock a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Hale to strike out the second section, which provided for an increase of five thousand men. The motion was lost by a tie vote—22 to 22. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, moved to add an additional section repealing Section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, which now prohibits any person who served the Confederate Government from appointment to the army of the United States—yeas 24, nays 23. On the final vote the bill was beaten 19 to 31.

HOUSE.—The President's message on the Chinese question was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A conference report on the bill appropriating $230,000 for a public building at San Antonia, Tex., was agreed to. The river and harbor bill was reported back, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The 22d, 25th and 26th of May were set apart for the consideration of the "free ship" bill. The bill providing for a select commission to investigate the condition of the Indians was called up, but went over. The Bland bill for free coinage of silver was debated by Bland, Norwood and Baine. At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 7 p. m., the evening session being for debate on the silver question. A vote is expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—SENATE.—The Library bill was passed as it came from the House; also the bill granting to the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Indian Territory. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported with amendments. At 2 p. m. the bill for the admission of Washington Territory was laid before the Senate. It was agreed that fisheries resolution should be taken up to-morrow. The Voorhees amendment, proposing an enabling act for the Territory's admission, was defeated—yeas 19 to 23 nays. After further debate by Messrs. Hoar, Edmunds, Beck, Platt, Butler, Brown and Call, the bill went over, and the Senate adjourned at 6 p. m.

HOUSE.—The free-coinage silver bill was debated all the afternoon, until the time agreed upon for taking a vote had arrived. An amendment offered by Dibble (S. C.), suspending further coinage of silver under the Bland act after July 1, 1889, was defeated—yeas 84, nays 20. A vote was then taken on the bill, and it was defeated—yeas 126, nays 163.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—SENATE.—The newly-appointed Senator from California, Mr. George Hearst, was sworn in to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Miller. Mr. Riddleberger called up Mr. Platt's resolution relative to open executive sessions. It was proposed to make the subject the special order for Monday next, but no conclusion was arrived at. The House bill providing for free transmission through the mails of weather reports was called up and debated, but no action was taken. Mr. Frye took the floor on the fisheries question and spoke until 3 p. m. The Washington Territory Admission bill was taken up. The Eustis amendment limiting suffrage to male citizens was rejected. Yeas, 12; nays, 25. At 6:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A night session was ordered for the 13th of May, to deliver eulogies on the late Representative Hahn, of Louisiana. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to discrimination by the land-grant roads against the Denver and New Orleans railroad. The committees were called for reports of a private character, after which the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Several bills were agreed to. The committee rose, and Mr. O'Neill asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of resolutions reciting tha the House of Representatives of the United States sympathized with Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to secure a free Parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulating that country on its prospects for self-government. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m. At the evening session twenty-five pension bills were passed. At 8:15 adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented from assemblies of the Knights of Labor, praying for the passage of the Arbitration bill. The bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State was passed—yeas 30, nays 13. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—In the House a number of bills for the construction of bridges and the reestablishment of lighthouses were passed, and at 5:15 p. m. the House adjourned.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 20@ 2 50	$3 25@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 50@ 3 50	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 50@ 4 25	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 25@ 4 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	4 00@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 00@ 6 00	8 00@ 9 25
Good leaf	7 00@ 8 00	9 50@12 25
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 00@15 00
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	15 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—SENATE.—A number of local bills were passed.

HOUSE.—In the House this morning the Revenue bill was not considered because of the small attendance, and the following bill was passed: amending title 19, chapter 4, of the Code of Practice in civil cases. In response to a resolution asking information, Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Feeble Minded, made a report this morning showing that he had 159 children under his charge, six-tenths of them being orphans, three-tenths one-half orphans, and one-tenth have both parents. The boys and girls whose ages appear too great to be retained are employed on the place and are valuable to the institution, and supply help which otherwise would have to be paid for. The institution is in excellent condition under Dr. Stewart's management, and he seems to be the right man in the right place.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—SENATE.—The following House bills were passed: Incorporating the town of Van Buren, in Anderson County. Authorizing Meade County to issue bonds to pay its indebtedness. Authorizing Bullitt County to issue bonds for turnpike purposes. Ceding certain lands in Owensboro to the Federal Government for the erection of public buildings. Amending the charter of the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad Company. Authorizing the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad to build a branch road. Changing the boundary lines between the counties of Morgan, Menifee, Wolf and Breathitt. Incorporating the Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia Railroad Company. Authorizing Davis County court to levy a tax for ordinary purposes, prohibiting the sale of liquors in Glasgow; amending and reducing into one all acts in relation to the city of Frankfort; requiring lightning-rod agents to get a license, and pay $250 for same; amending the Knights of Honor Temple Company of Louisville.

HOUSE—The following bills were passed: An act amending an act for the incorporation and regulation of fire, marine, health, accident, live stock and all others except life insurance companies. Senate bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Christian County.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—SENATE.—The report of the Advisory Committee on the Greenwood troubles were called up. Mr. Sparks made a motion to go into a committee of the whole and hear Mr. Hallam, who is the attorney of the Mason & Foard Company. After some debate it was agreed to. Mr. Hallam took up the statement in the Commissioners' report that one of the convicts had be n whipped severely by Warden Henson, and af er he had gone to bed was called up again and whipped by Mr. King, one of the members of the Mason & Foard Company. He said that the man was suspected of knowing of a plot to murder the guards and escape. The warden took him in his room and struck him eight lashes in order to make him confess. He then stopped and the convict threw himself on the bed. Five minutes later Mr. King came in, and, taking the whip out of Henson's hand, said he would make the prisoner confess. He then struck him five lashes and he confessed the entire plot. The speaker, continuing, said that the committee had stated that the convicts were cruelly treated by being whipped, yet no one of them had ever shown another method of controlling these men. Whipping in prison management had been used from time immemorial and there was no reason why the Mason & Foard Company should not apply it.

HOUSE.—In the House this morning the recently-introduced bill providing that convicts shall not be worked in coal mines was called up, it having been made a special order for 10 o'clock. Mr. Bullitt offered an amendment that the bill shall not interfere with any existing contract, but it was defeated by a majority of four. Mr. Ramsey offered an amendment that convicts shall be worked outside the penitentiary under State or Federal control. It was adopted. The remainder of the session was devoted to the revenue bill. The clause taxing banks, of which so much has been said, was discussed. Mr. Straus' speech occupied most of the time.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—SENATE.—It was a field day for objectors in the Senate, and consequently nothing was done. Mr. Gilbert offered a resolution to fix April 15 as the day for final adjournment of the Legislature. It will come up to-morrow. A bill abolishing the writ of ad quod damnum, and providing for a uniform mode of condemning private property for public use, was passed. This bill repeals a very old law that has been in force since the time of Alfred of England.

HOUSE.—The bill to prevent convicts from being employed in coal-mines was passed. The bill makes it unlawful to work convicts in or about any coal-mine or other mine in this State, either in mining or at any other work. No contract shall be made for the employment of such labor, but this bill shall not affect any contract for that purpose now in force. For employing convicts for such purposes the offender may be fined $1,000 per day, for each day any such prisoner is employed in contravention to the bill. The revenue bill was then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session, the clause taxing banks being the subject or discussion.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—SENATE—Two hours were consumed in discussing the claim of Newton Craig against the State. The matter was finally got rid of by appointing another commission to look into it. Mr. Martin obtained leave until next Thursday for the Judiciary Committee to report on the bill to repeal the State Board of Equalization. Mr. Clay offered a substitute providing for the continuance of the Board, but in a modified form. The substitute was ordered printed. Mr. Burnett made a long speech on the subject of working convicts in the mines. He declared that it was a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law. The discussion continued till adjournment.

HOUSE.—An act to create a Common Pleas Court in Bourbon, Madison, Clark, Bath and Montgomery Counties was passed. An act to regulate the sale of fertilizers and to protect agriculturists in the use of a me was discussed at some length and passed. Renaker's resolution to loan one or more cannon to the Confederate reunion at Cynthiana next August was adopted. The Revenue bill was reported, and the debate on the clause taxing banks consumed the entire session.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill incorporating the Kentucky Horticultural Society; amending the charter of the John C. Breckinridge Monumental Association. Mr. Alford reported a bill to protect hotel-keepers against dead beats. On motion of Mr. Caudill it was ordered printed and made a special order for next Tuesday. Mr Berry, for the Committee on Education, reported a bill authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to employ an additional clerk, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. After passing a few local bills the Senate struck the lightning-rod bill and soon went to pieces.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to investigate the reported violation of the State's contract with the Mason & Foard Company, and if they are true, to cancel said contract and order a return of the convicts to the prison at Frankfort. Mr. Moss' amendment to the resolution to strike out that part looking to an investigation, and ordering the contract canceled at once, was defeated. The resolution providing for a sine die adjournment May 3, was referred to the Committee on Rules. The revenue bill was reported. Article 2, relating to the tax on banks, being under consideration. The previous question was ordered, and the session was ordered extended until the matter could be disposed of. Voting began at 12 o'clock. All amendments were voted down as fast as reported until the substitute offered by Mr. Straus was reached. That substitute was one which proposed to tax banks like other property. The vote as announced was—yeas 44, nays 46.