

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

A Bill for Placing General Grant on the Retired List Passed by the Senate.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill Discussed by the Senate—The House Quiescent.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to the recommendation of the President reported a bill, which passed, providing for the compensation and expenses of special electoral messengers, to be sent to Iowa and Oregon for the returns of the late Presidential elections of those States.

Mr. Cockrell asked why such a bill was necessary.

Mr. Allison said the returns were not here, and the laws requested that in such a case messengers should be sent.

Mr. Cockrell suggested that a copy of the laws be sent to Iowa and Oregon instead of messengers at a great expense.

Mr. Dolph explained that the snow blockade on the Northern Pacific was partially responsible for the failure to receive the Oregon returns. A copy sent by the messenger had been received.

Mr. Edmunds, calling Mr. Fry to the chair, took the floor and called up the bill offered yesterday by him, providing that the President may appoint to the retired list one person who has occupied the position of General, commanding the army of the United States, or General-in-Chief of the United States Army. He moved an amendment by adding with the rank and full pay of General or General-in-Chief, as the case may be. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell desired to record his vote against the bill, not knowing if the yeas and nays would be called on it. The retired list was not the place for private citizens. It had been created for officers, who, being still in the service, had been rendered unfit for duty. There was neither justice nor propriety in placing private citizens on such a list. General Grant was now enjoying the receipt of \$15,000 a year, which was enough for the support of any American citizen.

The bill passed the Senate after a short debate—yeas, 49; nays, 9.

Mr. Edmunds spoke strongly and feelingly in favor of the bill. Among the Democrats Maxey, Voorhees, George, Gibson and Jones spoke in favor. The Senators who voted nays were Messrs Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance and Walker.

Mr. Cullum introduced a bill to increase the appropriation for the public building at Quincy, Ill., from \$175,000 to \$200,000.

The Senate, upon motion of Mr. Hale, took up the Naval Appropriation bill, and the Senate Appropriation Committee's amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent to call up the bill declaring the forfeiture of the lands granted to the State of Michigan in aid of the construction of a railroad from Little Bay to Marquette and Ontonagon. Granted. He moved the bill be committed. He said it was the purpose of the committee only to provide for the forfeiture of un-surveyed lands, the description of the lands made in the bill was incorrect and required amendment. The bill was recommitted.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Inter-State Commerce bill. Senator Slater offered an amendment prohibiting the charging of a higher rate of compensation for transporting the same kind and amount of property a shorter distance than for a longer distance. Senator Slater described the operation of the principle of discriminating against "short hauls" and the suffering of western communities in consequence.

Mr. Cullum said the amendment was an important one, but in his opinion its adoption would result in disaster to the railroads. Mr. Van Wyck favored the amendment and cited in illustration of the discriminations practiced by the railroads and the combinations made by the companies to resist all attempts of the public to remedy the evil.

Mr. Cullum said the adoption of Slater's amendment would seriously injure, not only the producers of the West but the consumers of the East. It would injure hundreds of thousands of people.

Mr. Van Wyck had often heard this statement, but had seen no proof of it. The people of Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and other States were suffering from the extortions of the railroad. He would like to know how a community could be benefited by a railroad charging as they did, in an instance cited by him, \$900 for a car-load delivered 600 miles east of San Francisco and charging only \$300 for a car-load delivered in San Francisco—600 miles beyond.

Mr. Hoar favored a commission, and said the Massachusetts Railroad Commission had accomplished results hardly less than marvelous.

Mr. Coke inquired whether a commission could act for the whole United States as advantageously as for a single State.

Mr. Hoar thought it could not enter into so much minuteness, but could do great good.

Mr. Slater explained that his amendment would have the effect to prohibit companies from charging to any point west of New York a greater amount than it charged to New York. If it charged \$100 a car to New York it should not charge more than \$100 a car to any point between Chicago and New York.

He defended his amendment as tending to the building up of places of moderate size instead of concentrating population and business so densely in a few large cities. He also cited cases of extortion growing out of discriminations by railroads in favor of large cities.

Mr. Allison thought Mr. Slater's amendment was a radical departure from the principle of the commission embodied in the bill. It would be fixing a cast iron rule. The sharp competition of railroads and water routes rendered the establishment of such a rule on a matter so material undesirable. The principle of the amendment would be impossible of application without serious effect. At the risk of some criticism Mr. Allison, for one, preferred to favor the appointment of a commission of eminent men, as provided for by the bill, to thoroughly examine the subject and give their combined and mature judgment, and not to take the hasty judgment of one man who had examined the subject. He believed in making haste slowly in this matter. Commissioners had been successful in several States, let a commission be tried for the United States.

Mr. Van Wyck, while criticizing Allison's position, was interrupted by McPherson, who said he could give Mr. Van Wyck a subject of discussion that would last him an hour. This remark was greeted with general protests of "Oh, don't."

Mr. McPherson said the railroads sometimes carried grain from the Chicago em-

vators for less than the cost of the labor involved.

Mr. Van Wyck replied there were elevators in other localities from which railroads greatly overcharged.

Mr. Jackson thought the Slater amendment a dangerous one. It would be embodying in law an implication that railroads might, if they chose, charge as much for a haul of ten miles as for one of 1,000 miles.

Mr. Camden recognized the difficulty governing the great railroad interests by arbitrary regulations made by Congress. He thought that in general natural competition was a better guide, but the intense competition existing in great commercial centers, which induced the railroads sometimes to take goods for less than cost, induced them to greatly overcharge local communities.

Mr. Harrison called the attention of the Senate to the death of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who had been presiding officer of the Senate and Vice President of the United States. After a few brief but feeling words of eulogy of the deceased by Messrs. Harrison and Sherman, Mr. Harrison offered a resolution, reciting that the Senate had heard with respect and sorrow of Mr. Colfax's death, and out of respect to his memory the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate accordingly adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Secretary of State having informed the House that one of the certificates of the electoral votes of Iowa and Oregon not having been delivered to the President pro tem. of the Senate, it would be necessary to dispatch special messengers for them, Mr. Randall introduced a bill appropriating \$1,500 to pay the expenses of the same.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill to create a Revenue Commission. Referred. [This is similar to the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Beck on the 6th inst.]

Mr. Water introduced a bill to refund the bonded debt of the United States at 2 1/2 per cent. interest, to reduce taxation on circulating bank note currency, and to prevent fluctuation by applying the National revenues economically and the payment of the public debt. Referred.

Under the special order the House proceeded to the consideration of Foreign Affairs. The first bill considered was the Senate French spoliation claim bill.

After a short discussion the bill passed by yeas, 18; nays, 71. (It refers claims to the Court of Claims for examination and report to Congress.)

Mr. Waite called up the Chinese Indemnity Fund bill, and after a short explanation the bill passed. (It authorizes the President to cause the residue of the Chinese Indemnity Fund to be converted to coin and cause the sum of \$583,400 to be returned to the Chinese Government and the balance covered into the Treasury. Provided, that before payment to China the Secretary of State shall pay from the fund to the executor of C. E. Hall \$100,000 on account of the loss of his vessel, "Kanjoo," by name.)

On motion of Mr. Randall, the Senate amendments to the bill for the payment of messengers sent for the certificates of the electoral votes of Oregon and Iowa were concurred in.

Adjourned.

RUIN AT ROCKFORD, IND.

A Fire Kindled by Charcoal Does \$35,000 Damage in a Very Short Time.

ROCKFORD, Ind., Jan. 14.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire originated in W. S. Lamar's hardware store. It was not long before hundreds of people were at the scene, but all efforts to check its progress seemed futile. This city has no fire engine or other means of stopping the progress of a fire, and although hard work was done it seemed to gain headway with every moment. The flames spread to Pracaskey's handsome confectionery on the west side and to the Occidental Hotel on the east side. Five handsome brick buildings were totally destroyed and two others greatly injured in the center of the business portion of the city. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The following is the list of the losses: George Pracaskey, confectionery, household goods and building, \$12,500; W. S. Lamar, hardware and tinware store, \$4,000; Jack Bennett, tinners' tools, \$200; William Dwyer, jeweler, \$200; William Hyland, building, \$2,000; Anderson Plumber, barber, \$100; W. T. Partridge, feed store, \$1,200; Mrs. James Wyland, \$1,200; N. L. Hindson, photographer, \$500; W. H. Hardelsey, drug store and printing office, \$5,000; James Calhoun, building, \$1,000; John J. Wetzel, confectioner, and wholesale grocery store, damaged, \$2,000; Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, building, injured. The fire originated from the charcoal in the tinshop in the second-story of Lamar's hardware store.

Seymour's Budget of News.

Seymour, Ind., Jan. 14.—George Bowbrink was arraigned before Mayor R. F. Everhart yesterday, charged with burglarizing Clinton Reno's saloon Sunday night and stealing a two gallon jug of whisky and \$6 in money. He had confessed to several parties that he did it, and he was bound in a bond of \$500 to appear at Circuit Court, which meets Monday next, and failing to give bond he was sent to jail. He is one of the tightest toughs in town.

Thomas Nelson has been arrested as being one of the masked men who burglarized Mr. Alfred Brown's residence in the western part of the county a few nights ago, and getting \$100 in cash. He will have a preliminary hearing before Justice James Hunsucker on Saturday.

M. S. Smith & Co. will erect a large brick brick addition to their already large sawing mills this spring. Louis E. Anderson has been awarded the brick work.

Henry Eichelman, aged fourteen, residing in the southern part of the county, was thrown from a horse on Monday and had his shoulder broken and otherwise injured. George McCasland, who was shot on the 27th ult., is now improving, and his recovery is almost certain.

A very fine photographer came down from Indianapolis yesterday to take views of the new Rockford iron bridge, the finest structure of the kind in this part of the State. The views taken are exceedingly handsome and well executed.

It is said that for size and population Seymour has fewer idle persons and loafers than any other city of equal size in the State.

All trainmen, both freight and passenger, are now required to come to a full stop before passing the railroad crossing. The "boys" kick, but obey this order all the same.

Hons. B. H. Furell and Thomas A. McCollum went to Indianapolis this morning.

A Murderer's Confession.

WATFORD, Wis., Jan. 14.—One week ago, Thomas Walsh, one of the important witnesses in the Vandecar trial last January, was stabbed in a saloon. To-day his physician told him he could not live. He then confessed he was the man who shot and

killed the banker, Mead, in October, 1882, at this place. Alfred Vandecar was charged with the crime. Walsh confessed that Vandecar was with him, but confessed that he (Walsh) committed the murder.

A Charivari Party Fired Into With Fatal Result.

Detroit, Jan. 14.—The Times Howell (Mich.) special says: "A charivari party was fired into last night by someone in the house of James Dibble, a farmer. A fruit-tree agent, living at Oscola, north of here, named Ed Mann was killed and three others wounded. Dibble is nearly sixty years old, and was recently married, after mourning for his first wife nine weeks. This is the second 'horning' paid the couple, and the serenaders had been warned. The excitement runs high, and arrests will probably be made. Dibble claims he did not do the shooting."

A Mover's Wagon Burned—Scarlet Fever, Special to the Sentinel.

CONNEYSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—A report reaches here this morning that a family of movers in a wagon, camping east of the river, were burned out last night, two children being badly burned. The wagon caught fire from the stove which was carried in the wagon.

Scarlet fever is somewhat prevalent here and chickenpox is epidemic. The child of Sheriff Kirkham is recovering from a dangerous attack of scarlet fever and there are several other serious cases.

Flood in the Merrimac River.

CONCORD, Conn., Jan. 11.—The ice in the Merrimac River has broken up. The river is overflowing at this point. A washout fifty feet long and twenty feet deep occurred this morning, at Bascawan, on the Northern Railroad. More damage is feared.

Washington County Letter.

SALEM, Ind., Jan. 14.—Our visiting statesmen have all returned from the State Capital seemingly with all their buoyant aspirations and ambitions shorn of their enthusiasm. In answer to the question, "Who gets anything down here?" Nary a place for Washington County. What does this mean? Oh, there are only a limited number of places to fill, and there are oceans of patriots who rendered noble and valiant service in the recent campaign in assisting in rescuing power and dominion from the Jacobin Republican hosts, and the aforesaid patriots in large numbers are willing to make still further sacrifice of their valuable time and devote their brilliant talents to the filling of the few places in the pit of the Legislature. Well, well, to ever think in the sacred of our aspirations and ambitions when we have set our feet forward, or at least permitted some of our "noble braves" to prepare to sit in place of emolument, dignity and honor, other aspirations, ambitions and noble braves have come forth to the sacred altar and prostrated, set upon and appropriated the emoluments, dignity, etc., of the places of which we vainly have woven a grand oration for the brows of our noble braves, and we are left to the cheerless consolation they get neither place nor emolument. We will, like the widowed mother, envy the wrong arms of our affections about our orphaned braves and bid them rest their weary and embowed on the bosoms of our confidence in peace.

In the selection of Hon. Charles L. Jewett Speaker of the House, the energetic working Democracy recognizes the wisdom of the House and appreciate their choice, not only on account of the well-known ability of Mr. Jewett, but also on account of its being a recognition of this part of the State and the young and progressive Democracy. Without disparagement to other candidates for the position, the general public are pleased with his election. We understand Captain John J. Harlin, of this place, is an applicant for the appointment of Adjutant General. He was an efficient soldier in the late war and has a reliable Democratic record, being recognized as one of the leading Democratic workers in this section; besides, he possesses all the essential qualifications for the position.

Dr. R. J. Wilson, of this place, I understand, is a candidate for trustee of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Knightstown, a position he has held nearly two years. His efficient discharge of the duties of the place will doubtless commend him to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The Chinese say a large nose indicates shrewdness, and a red nose and a barking cough indicate the need of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ACHES! PAINS! "I ache all over!" What a common expression, and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

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PUT YOUR HAND In a vice, turn the screw until the pain is all you can possibly bear, and that's Rheumatism; turn the screw once more, and that's Neuralgia. Such was the definition of these two diseases given his class by a Professor in a medical college, and he added: "Gentlemen, the medical profession knows no certain cure for either." The latter statement is no longer true, for it has been proved time and again that

ATHLOPHOROS WILL CURE BOTH! C. F. Tilton, Freeport, Ill., Engineer on C. & N. W. Ry., writes: "I have been troubled with Rheumatism fifteen years, and have been confined to the house nearly all the time. I have tried every kind of medicine, but have not been able to get any relief. I cannot say too much for the medicine."

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