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THE NOOSE TIGHTENING

GUITEAU SUFFERING A FORETASTE OF HIS COMING FATE.

Eloquent Address of Judge Porter in Opposition to the Law Points of Defense—The Audience Electrified, the Jury Deeply Impressed and the Accused Overawed—The Gallows Erected and the Neck of the Culprit Put in the Fatal Noose by the Eloquent Advocate—Judge Cox Promptly Rules Against the Prisoner, but Leaves a Chance for Hope of a Favorable Charge Upon the Proof as to Insanity—Argument to Commence Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—When Guiteau came into court, as he passed his brother, he whispered to him, "Come over to the dock, I wan't to see you about somethtng of great importance." Taking his seat the prisoner laid down a large bundle of papers and spreading out the manuscript busied himself in looking it over.

JUDGE PORTER

began his argument shortly after 10, and at once fixed the attention of every one in the room. Guiteau pretended to be engrossed in his manuscript, but soon laid it aside and listened with attention. Nothing like it has been seen or heard during the past nine weeks in the Guiteau trial. As Judge Parker reviewed the conduct of the prisoner and the conduct on the part of his counsel in this court, the crime in all its hideous ugliness, was held up to the detestation of his hearers, the silence became oppressive and the presence of avenging justice in the near future was suggested with a force of conviction that swept from the court room every vestige of that levity that has so long forced attendance upon every utterance of the prisoner, and like a veil obscured from the consciousness of spectators the horrors of the crime, and what should be the solemnity of the judicial atonement. The prisoner winced and nervously twisted in his place and for several minutes was unable to say anything that in any sense could approach to an interruption. Gradually tne prisoner regained his usual assurance and assumed his daily habit of interrupting with contradictions and denials. For once, however, the unsufferable impudence of the prisoner was completely overdone, neither his noise nor his abuse could interrupt or silence the avalanche of condemnation that swept from the lips of the eloquent counsel. "The person is mistaken, your honor," said Judge Porter, "if he believes by his unseemly brawling he can prevent my voice from being heard by the jury. The puppet cannot moved in such good time, as when he sat with his counsel, and by his outbursts now he is fast

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about his neck." With a nervous twitching of the mouth Guiteau muttered, "We'll see about that." The heretofore audacious and wholly unabashed prisoner seemed ill at ease and at a loss to understand why his sallies of wit or impudence wholly failed with the audience, while more severe became the denunciation of counsel the more frequent and marked were the demonstrations of approval. Finally like a wild beast brought to bay, Guiteau yelled out:

"I staked my life in the issue, and I am willing to go to the gallows to morrow if it is the Lord's will. I'm sick of this bosh. Judge Porter, I wish you would get your $5,000 and go home."

Judge Porter concluded his masterly argument at 11:40 by reading the now famous letter of President Garfield to Judge Payne, in which he complimented and thanked him for brushing away the network of sophistries with which it has of late years been customary to envelop the plea of insanity when set up in excuse for crimes.

PORTER'S ARGUMENT.

Judge Porter began his address with a reference to the order which had characterized the proceedings of the defense, and then spoke of Reed's argument as lawyer like and based on the only law points which could with any plausibility be adduced by the defense. Of Scoville's argument, he said it could only have been delivered by one of the family of Guiteau, who, as he had himself boasted, had learned his law in the police courts and acquired his manners among the hooting owls in western Ohio. Porter reviewed the arguments of Davidge, pointing out its strong points. Malice, Mr. Davidge had rightly said was presumption of law, a question for the judge, not for the jury. Should the judge decide as the defense asked, that malice was a question of fact for the jury, he would overturn the law, he would create a precedent in this famous case which would be inevitably condemned through all time to come. Mr. Scoville had objected that the decisions in support of the prosecution postulate, were as antiquated as his (Porter's style of oratory. I never said Porter sat at the feet of that Gamaliel as Guiteau did. Whether my manners and morals would have been improved is for others to say. Judging from the deciple who is before you, he would scarcely seem to be an appropriate instructor for youth.

Proceeding to expound the law on the subject of malice reading from the 1880 eddition of Archibald's Criminal Practices, Porter dwelt upon the premeditation of Guiteau. Referring to his lying in court and to his dogging up the footsteps of the president, he said: "Was this worthless vagabond the man to be selected and inspired by God.

A CHEAT, A SWINDLER,

a creature of the vilest habits. He then is a junior in the firm of Jesus Chirst & Co., this murderer tracking his victim at night, at church, at the railway station, everywhere. till the deed is done. But grant this hidious pretension an allow him the inspiration of Paul, which he impiously quotes, that does not protect him as it did not protect Paul from the stripes and death.

Porter went on to say that although the president had died, the government still lived and his successor was prosecuting his assassin.

"Yes," said Guiteau, "and Arthur employed you under misapprehension."

"Yes," said Judge Porter, "under the misapprehension that the law was stronger than Guiteau. Guiteau seems to think that he's stronger than the law."

"I do not claim to be stronger than law, but God is stronger than law," said Guiteau suddenly.

"You will come before God Almighty presently," said Porter solemnly. Until then he would do well to refer but little to Him. He will feel soon what he has never felt before, the divine pressure in the form of the

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The prisoner had sworn on the stand that he was predestined to remove the president. He had forgotten to say that he was also predestined to be hung for it.

Speaking again of his interruptions and the promptings of his family, Porter said he had supreme contempt for all Guiteaus, not the respectable ones, but those who sympathized with the assassin. Porter then took up the authorities cited by the defense, pronouncing them either misreported or bad law from obscure benches. He sneered at the assertion of Scoville that the antiquated arguments of the prosecution could not stand in the light of the defense, which purported to be the outgrowth of this enlightened age—an age of Guiteaus, when a hungry politician kills a president from pique—a politician, continued Porter, who had such a belief in the gullibilty and depravity of mankind that he supposed he was doing men like Gen. Grant and Mr. Conkling, the greatest parliamentarian and one of the foremost statesmen of his time, and even President Arthur, a kindness for which he would receive a reward. Why, had Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling or President Arthur been standing at the door of the Baltimore & Potomac depot on the morning of the shooting; had they seen the assassin creeping upon his victim revolver in hand, aiming at his back, an iron hand would have descended which would have paralyzed the assassin and saved the president.

The audience carried out of themselves by Porter's eloquence, applauded vigorously, despite the cries of order and silence. Even Guiteau was affected but he managed to say, "The stalwarts are coming to my side every way. You ought to see some of the letters I get. They are coming to think with me and so are decent people."

Porter ran over the decisions of state courts collected in the St. Louis law journal introduced yesterday by the defense and showed that the courts of eighteen states held the view of the prosecution that the insanity of the assassin must be proved by the preponderence of evidence. The federal courts unanimously adhered to the same view, while the courts of eight states held feebly that the accused was entitled to the benefit of a doubt.

JUDGE COX,

at 11:45, began the reading of his decision. He occupied fifty-five minutes in reading that portion of his decision touching upon the question of jurisdiction. He reviewed the progresss of opinion, and cited all important rulings from the early days of common law in England, and decided against the prayer of the defense. He summed up the question that jurisdiction is complete in the place where the wound is inflicted. Consequently, this court has full cognizance of the offense.

Judge Cox next took up the question of the legal test of insanity, and decided that knowledge and appreciation of the difference between right and wrong must be taken as a correct test.

Judge Cox concluded his decision at 12, having consumed an hour and forty minutes with rapid speaking upon every material point. His rulings were directly against the prayers of the defense. The only grain of comfort for the prisoner was the offer, when Judge Cox reached the question of reasonable doubt. Upon this subject he said: "I shall not charge the jury to acquit if they find a reasonable doubt as to any one element, but I shall take into consideration and charge them relative to the elements, and that if from all the circumstances and evidences they have reasonable doubt of the commission by defendant of the crime as charged, then they shall acquit."

As Judge Cox finished speaking Guiteau called ont, "I am perfectly satisfied with that exposition of the law."

After consultation between counsel the court adjourned until Thursday morning, when Davidge will make the opening argument to the jury for the prosecution.

OVER THE OCEAN.

IRELAND.

A TRAITOR.

CORK, Jan. 10.—A large force of police and military proceeded to Mill street last evening, it is supposed to make arrests on a large scale. Several persons have already been arrested, causing great excitement. The authorities are acting on information obtained from Connell, recently arrested for having arms in a proscribed district, who has turned informer.

GENERAL FOREIGN.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The suppression of the manifestation, Sunday, in commemoration of the death of Blanqui, created a bitter feeling among the working classes, which may lead to mischief.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Vienna dispatch says the Allgmeine Zeitung has been seized in consequence of an article designating Emperor William's recent manifesto as a coup d'etat.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A Berlin dispatch to the La France says Emperor William has decided to proclaim Crown Prince Frederick William regent, on the 22d of March next, on the occasion of Emperor William's 85th birthday.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The collective note sent to the khedive of Egypt states that England and France consider that the maintenance of the khedive's authority the only possible guarantee for the maintenance of order and development of the prosperity of the country; that the governments are closely associated in the determination to ward off by their efforts all abuses, internal and external complications which might menace the regime they have established in Egypt, and they do not doubt that this publicly expressed assurance will contribute to prevent dangers which might threaten the khedive's government, and which England and France would certainly unite to enforce.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—The czar has signed a ukase in accordance with which payments by peasants on account of lands they received at the time of their emancipation will be reduced by 12,000,000 roubles per year.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Paris correspondent says, notwithstanding the result of the senatorial elections, the government will persevere with the revision of the constitution. The changes intended with regard to election of senators will increase the representation of the larger towns and deprive the senate of the right of rejecting money bills. The government also propose the Scratin De Liste system for the election of members of the chamber of deputies.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Dealings Characterized by an Unsettled Feeling, and Prices Generally Lower, With Small Transactions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Wheat fairly active on speculative account to-day, but the feeling was unsettled and values undecided. Eastern reports favored weakness, but the market kept up pretty well, and closed only ⅛c below yesterday's. It opened a shade lower, declined 4⅛c, advanced ¾@⅞c, weakened ⅝c and closed inactive. Sales were at $1.28⅝@1.29⅜ Feb.; $1.29⅝@1.30⅜ March. Corn was dull and drooping, and prices were ⅜c lower most of the time, closing that amount below last night. Large offerings and bearish advices from New York and the continent were the influences uppermost. Sales at 62⅞@62⅝c Feb ; 67⅜@67⅞c May. Oats were dull and tending to easiness. Sales at 46@46⅛c May. Pork—Under good inquiry prices advanced 25 to 35c, and then receded 10 to 12½c, closing steady. Sales at $17.35@17.62⅜ Feb.; $17.62 @17.85 March. Lard—Under free offerings and active demand averaged higher, but the best rates were not maintained. Sales at $11.25@11.35 Feb.; $11.40@11.50 March. On call prices were pretty steady. Sales were small, and there was no noteworthy feature.

Milwaukee Newspaper War.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—E. H. Abbott, for himself and a majority of the stockholders of the Milwaukee daily *Sentinel*, undertook to attend a meeting of the *Sentinel* company today, and was forcibly expelled from the office. Mr. Abbott then called a meeting on the sidewalk and adjourned it until Jan. 30. The contest is between wealthy capitalists here who claim to have bought a majority of the stock of the *Sentinel*, and the president, N. S. Murphy, and Secretary McCord, of the company, who have present possession of the office. The affair creates great excitement in local circles.

The Big Bridge.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The East river bridge trustees had a meeting to-day. The treasurer's report showed the total receipts $13,537,731; expenditures $13,377,715; outstanding liabilities $100,000. About $600,000 more is needed to finish the structure and improvements connected with it by next fall. The engineers' reports showed the aggregate strength of the cables to be 12,300 tons and the elastic limit 820. The floor beams supporting the structure will sustain 140 tons each. The reason given for the increase of weight of the trusses was that the bridge might be used for any purpose.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF

THE MORRILL COMMISSION BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED,

And Senator Bayard Supports it, Taking the Middle Ground that it is the Best that Can be Hoped For—Strong Speech in Opposition by Senator Beck—Figures and Facts Presented Decidedly Unfavorable to Our Present System—And Showing Rapid Increase in National Wealth and Individual Prosperity in England Under Her Free Trade Policy—The Utah Contested Election Case in the House—General Capital Notes.

The Senate,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, which had had before it a letter from the secretary of the interior on the subject of the reported bill to accept and ratify the agreements submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation, and make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

Senator Bayard, from the finance committee, reported, with a recommendation that it pass, the Morrill tariff commission bill, and also with an adverse report, the Garland commission bill. He said he favored the mode of constituting the commission prescribed in the former, namely from among civilians, as tending to remove the tariff questions from the arena of sectional or partisan feeling, of the existence of which congressmen were fully conscious. Proceeding to argue the necessity for immediate action to correct the incongruities and inefficiency of the existing tariff, he chararterized class legislation for the benefit of the few as a perversion of legislation. He repudiated the doctrine that what is wanted is a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue, and argued that taxation to be just must be uniform, and to be uniform must be universal. The paramount purpose in tariff taxation should be to provide for the expenses of the government, and the incidental result of this unfettering our industries might be considered not as a controlling motive in levying taxes, but as one of its inevitable results. He did not propose now to discuss the principles of the tariff taxation at any length. They were soon to be acted upon by the representatives of the people. The war taxes of the present tariff were out of date in time of peace.

Senator Beck in his speech opposed the bill as a cunning scheme of monopolists for delay, to which they had resorted not only as a means of preventing legislation by the present congress, but of whitewashing all the enormities of a high protective system. He wanted to have immediate action upon the tariff and asserted all the commission would find out as a basis of a judicious reductive taxation could be presented by the committee of the senate and furnished the ways and means committee of the house in six weeks. The wise men whom it was proposed to have might refuse to hear whatever did not suit them, and would not be accountable for misrepresentations in their report. The evident purpose of the so-called protectionists, as shown by the declaration of their organs and conventions, was to have a commission which would be committed to their interest. This declaration of the senator from Vermont, (Morrill), that the changes should be made by friendly hands and not by ill informed and reckless revolutionists, was easily understood. This, however, was an impeachment of the integrity and capacity of congress, one house of which was charged by the constitution with the duty of originating bills for raising revenue, or charging taxation upon the theory that the accountability of its members every two years would make them careful. In the last congress, with a Democratic majority in the senate, there was some plausibility in the suggestions of Bayard and other Democrats who then supported a similar bill, that a commission unfairly composed by the president could be rejected. Now, when the power to reject did not exist he, Beck, was amazed at the surrender by any Democrat, to the Republican president, and to protected monopolists, of the constitutional obligations and powers of the representatives of the people. For one he would arrange the taxes so as to aid all industries and particularly those which were started on the belief they would be fostered by congress.

Taking up the denunciation of the Morrill tariff in the Democratic platform of 1876, in which he said the country was carried for Tilden, he asserted that each of the specific charges therein contained were equally as true to-day as they were then, except that in the last few years the revenue from the tariff had risen and had not dwindled yearly. This, however, was not because of, but in spite of protection, and was due to scarcity in Europe and abundant harvests at home. The latter being stimulated by land grants to railroads and frontier settlers. Congress did not, for it could not, prevent foreigners from selling at his own price, but it did rob our farmers who furnish nine-tenths of our exports, in making them pay for things they bought in foreign markets where their sales were made at least 45 per cent. more than the seller asked, and that much more than anybody else paid protection that gave congressional license to a few wealthy combinations to extort from American farmers and laborers a large per centage of their earnings was such protection as the wolf gave a lamb.

Another evidence was our commercial degredation, as shown by the loss of our carrying trade, thus compelling us to pay $130,000,000 a year for acting as our carriers, brokers and insurance agents in our commercial relations. together with the almost total disappearance of our 60,000 sailors of 1860. That it had swindled the American agriculturists was manifest in its compelling a six dollar a week laborer to pay six dollars for coal worth only three dollars, and purchasable elsewhere in the world at that sum. That it had cost the people five times more than it had produced to the treasury was shown in connection with the passage of the bill of 1872, making a reduction of 10 per cent. on certain classes of manufacturies, when the statment was made by Burchard the reduction upon but six classes lessened the revenue not quite $10,000,000. This 10 per cent. protection taken off in 1872 was restored by the senator from Vermont, and his allies in 1875 on the pretence of making an increase loss of $25,000,000 of revenue. That this system of smuggling enriched dishonest officials and bankrupted honest merchants was shown in the investigation in 1874 into the moiety system. This was the system of which the senator from Vermont was so proud and against the continuance of which he, Senator Beck, protested. Furthermore the manufacturers would not be surprised by the immediate reduction of their protective privileges. In 1878 schedules proposing liberal reductions in cottons, woolens and silks were submitted in the house by Gen. Banks, as spokesman of manufacturers, and they were astonished that reductions were not made. All these matters were now of available use without the interposition of the committee, while the facts as to leather, iron and other manufactures, would be equivalent to putting into the pocket of every head of a family in the country from $50 to $75.

Replying further to the point made in the speech of Morrill, Senator Beck argued our manufacturers should no longer be content with a home monopoly, but should exert themselves to inform us as to alleged pauperism and discontent of the English laboring classes under free trade. The railroad riots and other turbulent scenes had been witnessed in this country under protection and with abundant harvests. Under free trade England had attained her commercial supremacy. The wages of her laborers and wealth of her people have increased beyond all precedent.

As disproving the statement that the wages of English laborers were comparatively low, thus affording a basis for cheap production, he quoted from speeches by Bright, Gladstone and others, giving specific instances of an increase of 40 per cent. in some industries and that as to farm laborers, as stated by Bright, wages, accounting for the hours they worked and all particulars, had doubled since free trade was established, and that this policy which had increased trade four fold had made extraordinary improvement in the pay of mechanics, factory operatives and agricultural laborers. In addition, the necessities of life had been reduced from 33 to 50 per cent., population had increased from 26,000,000 in 1841 to 35,000,000 in 1881. English exports had increased 450 per cent. since 1840 aud the annual saving of her working classes from £24,500,000 in 1810 to £76,500,000 in 1880. English laborers and mechanics to-day receive much higher wages than like labor or skill commands in any European country, yet her manufaeturers compete successfully with all others. Reports by Secretary Blaine, based on the statements of consuls and by other authorities showed that as compared with the English purchasing power the wages of Americans was reduced by our tariff from 33 to 50 per cent.

Among other considerations Beck suggested the following: That a failure of our harvests, or a war between nations who are our ocean carriers, thus cutting off the means of getting our exports to market, while causing the ruin of many more people, would have the effect of breaking our miserable protective system as it did in England, that protected manufacturers could not fairly claim credit for cheapening the prices of goods because some protected articles cost the consumer less now than when the tariff was imposed, as this was due to improved machinery and like goods were made by machinery in other countries at a rate 50 per cent. cheaper than that at which Americans were willing to sell them.

The success of infant southern cotton industries demonstrated that the only protection such industries require to compete with old and established ones was proximity to raw material and a market for the product. Georgia, in this direction, was more successfully competing with New England than would the latter in a free trade contest on cotton products with Great Britain. He would cheerfully vote to exempt all cotton machinery from tax by way of encouraging home competing industry, and would also make iron cotton ties free. He would do this in compensation to the cotton planters for the $60,000,000 of which they were robbed by the unjust cotton tax of 1865 and 1866, and to make them even with the New England manufacturers, who had for fifteen years had the benefit of the war tariff.

After detailing at much length the incongruities of the present system and advocating a tariff for revenue, framed so as to be readily understood and adjusted upon advalorem principles, as far as practicable. Senator Beck closed by criticising with some severity the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury for the withdrawal of silver certificates and placing the currency in the hands of national banks. He incidentally referred to what he called the absurdity of any effort to abolish internal taxation in view of the present wants of the treasurer.

At the conclusion of Beck's speech the chair laid before the senate unfinished business, the Sherman funding bill, and adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Benjamin Wood, of New York, qualified as a member.

Mr. Kasson, Iowa, presented and had read a memorial calling the attention of congress to the death of Carlisle P. Patterson, superintendent of the coast survey, and to the great benefit resulting to the country from his earnest and faithful performance of duties pertaining to that office. He then offered a resolution referring the memorial to a joint committee of the senate and house. Adopted.

Mr. Page, under instructions of the committee on commerce, called attention to the fact that the bill introduced yesterday by Luckey, to give American registry to foreign built iron and steel vessels, has been referred to the committee on ways and means. This he claimed to be an improper reference. Such matter belonged to the committee on commerce.

The call for the regular order took him off the floor and the matter went over.

On motion of Williams, of Wisconsin, Wednesday the 25th inst., was assigned for memmorial services of Senator Carpenter.

The house then resumed consideration consideration of the Utah contested election case, the pending resolution being that offered by Haskell, declaring Allen G. Campbell, delegate elect, entitled to be sworn as a delegate on his prima facie case.

Mr. Reed offered as a substitute a resolution referring to the committee on elections the question on the prima facie right, as between Campbell and Cannon, to be sworn in, together with all the certificates and papers presented on each side, with instructions to that committee to report at as early a day as possible.

Mr. Haskell called attention to the fact that for years the Democratic side had insisted that when a man came to this body, bearing in his hand the certificate of the governor of his sovereign state, he should be sworn in, and the Republican side acquiesced. "How will the country," he said, "look at the action of the house, which has always construed certificates literally, when for the first time in the history of the American congress it turns a microscopic, harping, pettifogging eye on this question, in behalf of the scarlet-robed harlot who sits enthroned among the hills of Utah?"

Mr. Cox followed Haskell, and then McCord, Iowa, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a resolution, which he said he would offer at the proper time as a substitute for the pending resolution. It recites that Utah is under control of an association which maintains immoral doctrines and practices polygamy in violation of the constitution of the United States, and insurrectionary defies the legislative, executive and judicial power of the government; that the territory thus usurped by the barbarous institution of polygamy belongs to the United States; that the federal government stands responsible in the sight of God, and at the bar of enlightened public opinion to the civilized world for the continuance of this crime against morality and marriage, and that the institution of polygamy is a usurpation by Mormons incapable of any constitutional existence, and utterly lawless; and resolving that the solemn duty is cast on congress to wholly absolve the general government from any suffrance or countenance of the institution of polygamy, and by every means in its power to enforce the laws against it; that it is inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the house that the Territory of Utah, which is so illegally controlled by the institution of polygamy, shonld be entitled to representation on the floor of the house; that members claiming a seat from that territory are hereby declared disqualified, and that all papers in this case be referred to the committee on elections, with instructions to present a bill declaring in effect the judgment as herein expressed.

Mr. McCord proceeded to make an exhaustive argument in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Barrows, Michigan, argued in favor of referring the whole matter to the committee on elections, and Brown and Vorhees contended that Campbell should be given his seat on his prima facie case. Mr. Converse, Ohio, took still another ground, holding that the certificate in connection with the other papers in the case, Cannon was entitled to be sworn in. Hiscock and Cox having engaged in an oral war, in which Robeson joined Hiscock, Haskel demanded the previous question, which, being seconded, cut off Marsh, who desired to offer a resolution directing the committee on elections to report in fact whether either of the claimants were practical polygamists.

Mr. Haskel stated he desired to offer a resolution giving certain instructions to the committee on elections in case the matter was referred. It was read as follows:

WHEREAS, Polygamy has been for very many years, and is now practiced in several territories of the United States in controvention of the laws thereof (section 5,352, revised statutes); and

WHEREAS, There has been admitted into former congresses of the United States a delegate fram the territory of Utah, who has served in the house of representatives as such while sustaing polygamous marital relations (vide documents in the contested election case of Cannon vs. Campbell), therefore be it

Resolved, As the firm and final determination of the house of representatives of the forty-seventh congress, that no person guilty of living in polygamous marital relations, or of teaching or instigating others so to do, is entitled to be admitted in this house as a delegate from any territory.

The resolution was received with applause.

Mr. Randall raised the point of order the resolution was not germaine to the case under consideration. He protested against the idea that in voting upon the pending resolution members were expressing any opinion on the subject of polygamy.

The speaker held the resolution did not give such instructions to the committee as were comprehended in the rules and ruled it out of order.

Mr. Reed's substitute was then adopted, 189 to 24, the negative votes being all Republicans and the contested case was thereby referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Haskell then desired to offer as a privileged question the resolution given above, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Bayard and the Tariff---The Middle Ground,

[Special Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Bayard's speech to-day upon the tariff question is quite generally complimented as an able presentation of the subject from his standpoint. One comment, especially among the Democrats, is that the speech brings Bayard forward for the presidential nomination in 1884. The idea is, Bayard has planted himself upon the middle or compromise ground with regard to the tariff, and that he has thus worked out a new line of policy for his party; that after its experience of last year the Democratic party will not enter another national canvass upon a platform of a tariff for revenue only; that the middle ground taken by Bayard in his speech offers a platform upon which all Democrats may stand together, and if they accept it Bayard is the man for them to nominate for president. This is about the substance of the comments among Democratic congressmen who have conferred with Bayard and are inclined to look favorably upon his promotion. There are others, of course, who are not willing to accord to Bayard leadership and prominence. His strong friends and supporters are from the east and south. His speech was candid and straightforward. He denounced the protective system now in force as unjust, oppressive and out of place. He did not indicate he was a willing sacrifice to the principle of expediency. He said the protective system was born of the war, and was, perhaps, good enough in its time. That now, in time of peace it is as much out of place as an arsenal would be, when it was proposed to manufacture woolen goods. He denounced the doctrine of a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue, and declared a tariff should be a just and eqnitable tax, laid to meet the expenses of the government. The present tariff, he said, is simply prohibitive. In rearranging and readjusting it and its borders, he wanted to hear from all classes of people to have the interests of all consulted. He wanted the poor man's interests and needs consulted, and though the Morrill commission bill was not just what he believed to be necessary in the way of legislation, he was willing to give it a trial as making progress in the right direction. He wanted a commission that would listen to all classes and interests, and that would hear poor people and laboring people, and heed their voices.

Senator Bayard was not hopeful, however, of the final passage of the Morrill bill. He apprehended the house of representatives would resent senate action on this subject as an interference of its prerogatives, and that the bill would never see daylight in that end of the capitol.

Sherman's Funding Bill Doomed.

[Special Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—There is a bitter and determined opposition in the Sherman funding bill in the senate and if it passes that body it will be materially amended. Senators Windom, Plumb and Miller are mentioned as Republicans, who are against the bill, and it is said there are several others on that side of the chamber who will vote against it. Windom is represented as holding that no refunding legislation is necessary, as everything operated so smoothly and satisfactorily under the plan he put in force of continuing bonds at 3½ per cent., one point that will be made against the bill is that if new bonds are issued they will be entitled to double interest pending calls for redemptions of bonds, that 3 per cents must be sold to obtain money with which to redeem 3½ per cents, and that for the ninety days intervening between call and redemption both classes of bonds will be bearing interest. From this it will be argued that the net saving to be effected by the Sherman bill would not be sufficient to warrant refunding, or in other words, that after counting the cost nothing is to be really gained by the 3 per cent. funding law. The Democrats will generally support Vest's amendment, which is the Carlisle amendment to the vetoed bill of the last congress, providing that 3 per cents shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation. This amendment will meet with opposition and it is not improbable that while a decided majority of the senate favor a 3 per cent. funding law, the measure may fail to pass because of differences as to the provisions such a law should contain.

Agricultural Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—About 150 delegates from agricultural colleges and societies met at the agricultural department to-day. Commissioner Loring was elected chairman. A paper was read by Prof. Geo. H. Cook, Rutger's college, upon agricultural education. The paper was discussed by ex-Senator Sargent and others. Among the questions raised by the discussion was whether means can be devised to induce graduates of agricultural societies to return to their farm work instead of drifting into other occupations. The belief seemed to be general there are far brighter prospects for a young graduate who courageously takes up farm work and carries it on in an intelligent manner, than for the same young man in any other career open to him.

At conclusion of the debate, Dr. Loring delivered an address. He predicted a grand future for all branches of the science, as he said, agriculture should be called. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

MORE DEMOCRATS TO GO.

Indications are there will be an upsetting of District of Columbia officials very soon. The president, it is said, has determined to remove two district commissioners, Dent and Morgan. There are numerous applicants for the places, but if the president has determined upon the appointments, he keeps it secret. The change involves considerable political interest. Dent and Morgan went into office when congress was controlled by the Democrats, and they were largely under Democratic influence. As a consequence many fat positions under the district government are filled by Democrats. The Republicans are insisting upon the appointment of commissioners who will weed out the Democratic officials and give their places to Republicans. Some of the present Democratic congressmen have constituents holding positions in the district government, and naturally they are working to pr tect them. The president has been impr ssed to appoint one Democratic commissioner, but the party pressure upon him to take them both from the Republican ranks is so strong it is not believed the Democrats have much show.

General Capital News.

TERMS OF COLLECTORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate committee on finance concerning the terms of internal revenue collectors, recommend adoption of the bill providing that hereafter collectors shall be appointed for a term of four years and the commissions of all collectors, who shall have served four years or more the 30th of June next, shall expire that day, and the terms of all other collectors then in office shall expire when they have completed a term of four years. It is provided, however, that all collectors shall after the expiration of their terms hold their positions until their successors are appointed and qualified.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

Postmasters were nominated as follows: H. H. Updegrove, at Vanwort, Ohio; S. J. Butler, Garretsville, Ohio; Lew Adams, Greenville, Ills.; R. S. Barber, Worthington, Minn.; H. A. Miller, Camden, Arkansas; J. H. Huckleberry, Vanburen, Arkansas;

HUNGRY RADICALS.

The pressure for offices was never greater here, say those who have positions to dispense than now. Each new congressman is seeking appointments for one or more, generally more constituents, who worked for his election. Some of the heads of bureaus do nothing else from morning to night but listen to applications for office. There is in all departments an evident disinclination to remove old and efficient men simply to make room for new men at the solicitation of congressmen. This may be done to comply with the president's declared civil service ideas, and to the desire of his subordinates to comply with them. At any rate members of congress are finding it more difficult than heretofore to put constituents into government positions

BREVTIES.

There are no signs of dissatisfaction in army circles over the statement the president shows no present intention of filling the vacancies on the retired list by the retirement of the surgeon general, quartermaster general, and pay master general.

At the cabinet meeting to-day one of the principal topics of discussion was the international monetary conference at Paris, which resumes its sessions in Paris in April next. The United States will have another Republican in place of Postmaster General Howe. Another subject considered was the best legislation to be recommended towards adjusting existing Indian troubles, and for the advancement of civilization among the tribes.

The committe on agriculture recommend transporting to Washington certain agricultural and mineral products on exhibition at the Atlanta Cotton exposition and presented to the United States government.

The committee on postoffices and post roads authorizes a favorable report be made on Upson's resoluiions relative to the readjust ment of postal star routes.

The committee on ways and means to-day directed Chairman Kelly to appoint two subcommittees to consider all bills in reference to the creation of a tariff commission, and to have charge of all bills proposing changes in the internal revenue laws.

The redemption of United States bonds to date under the 105th call are $18,115,500 and under the 106th call $9,519,300.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the president by prominent Republicans and journals of the South, and especially New Orleans, to have the present secretary of the navy, Hunt, retained. The call is being made that he is a representative Southern Republican in the broadest sense of the word.

J. C. Slater, chief of the railway adjustment division of the postoffice department, David Haynes, chief clerk of the money order department, and Murche, of the free delivery division, have been designated by the postmaster general to open, examine and schedule the bids received on the star route contracts. The bids aggregate over 60,000 in number and it will require at least ten days to open and file them. The awards will not be made before the 4th of March.

The committee on coinage, etc., has appointed a sub committee to consider the advisability of purchasing a site for a new mint in Philadelphia, which it is said can be secured for $300,000 less than the present mint can be sold for.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular embodying a communication from the national board of health recommending vaccination or re-vaccination of all employes of the government in connection with the treasury department on duty in different parts of the country where they may be exposed to the contagion of smallpox.

Postmaster General Howe is reducing the temporary force of the postoffice department.

The committee amendments to Sherman's funding bill, adopted to-day, lessons the aggregate of the new loan from $300,000,000 to $200,000,000, and perfects its details.

The bill introduced by Senator Ferry to-day concerning pensions, provides that hereafter all persons entitled to pensions under the existing law, who have lost either an arm or leg, shall receive $40 per month.

The bill introduced by Senator Vest provides for extending the privileges of the bonded transportation laws to Kansas City and St. Joseph.

In the supreme court of the United States to-day Justice Gray was sworn in, and took a seat on the bench.

The members of the house committee on banking and currency, say there seems to be no doubt the bill to enable National Banking associations to extend their corporate existence, will be favorably reported upon. The bill is strongly indorsed by the comptroller of the currency.

The bill reported from the senate committee on military affairs with a recommendation for passage, provides no regimental or company officer shall be detached from duty with his regiment or company for more than three years consecutively, and that any officer heretofore or hereafter detailed who shall be returned to duty with his company or regiment under the provisions of this bill shall not be again detailed except temporarily, and not then for a period of more than ten days, until after the expiration of three years from his return to his company or regiment.

The court of claims has rendered its decision in the case of Paymaster Daniel McClure, U. S. A., against the United States. A claim was preferred for $31,421 amount of deficiency found in settling his accounts at the close of the war of the rebellion, which deficiency arose from his failure to charge himself with certain sums received from other paymasters, and for which he gave receipts. The court, in the decision, said it was not satisfied the complainant had not received the sums of money charged against him, and consequently found no just or equitable ground for giving the credits asked for in his petition. The court, however, allowed decrees for $1,490. The case has excited much interest in army circles, as Paymaster McClure is a candidate for the position of paymaster general, soon to become vacant.

New Trotting Circuit.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 10.—A meeting of representatives of the Driving association of Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan was held here to-day for the purpose of forming a spring trotting circuit. Dates were arranged as follows: Louisville, May 2d; Cincinnati, 9th; Maysville, 16th; Columbus, 23d; Toledo, 30th; Detroit, June 6th; Jackson, 16th; Saginaw, 20th; Grand Rapids, 27th. By this arrangement two weeks are left for Chicago meeting. The association will be known as the Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan circuit. Entries will close as follows: Louisville, Cincinnati and Maysville, April 27th; Columbus, Toledo and Detroit, May 15th; Jackson, Saginaw and Grand Rapids, June 5th. John Farley, of Toledo, was elected circuit secretary.

Dakota Delegation for Washington.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, D. T., Jan. 10.—Arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of the Northern Pacific elegant sleeping car The City of Fargo, containing the Dakota delegation to Washington, over the Northern Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern and Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania railroads. The delegation leave Fargo next Monday and arrive in Washington the following Thursday.

THE JEANNETTE.

Advices from the U. S. Steamer Rodgers—Contradicting Reports Received from Russian Sources.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Charles F. Putnam, graduate of the Annapolis naval academy in 1873, who joined the United States steamship Rodgers in search of the Jeannette, writes an interesting letter to his mother of this city. The first section of the letter is dated U. S. steamer Rodgers, Arctic Ocean, August 13, 1881. In it he speaks of being at St. Michaels, in the Pacific ocean from August 3d to the 11th, and hearing nothing of the Jeannette or her party, and on the 11th, sailing for Plover Bay, on the Siberian coast.

This contradicts the statement of M. Soulowsti in a recent dispatch that the Chasseur met she Rodgers on the 9th of August, and that the Rodgers was steering for Herald Island. In point of fact the Chasseur could not at that time have been in the Arctic, and the Rodgars, which certainly had not, was steering, not for Herald Island, but for Plora bay. The Rodgers reached Plora bay on the 16th of August and Master Putnam says did not find the Russion man of war Strelock, and therein he again contradicts M. Soulowski That vessel, he says, had left on the 13th, leaving word it would meet the Rodgers at St. Lawrence Bay. They did meet the Strelock on the 18th, and on the 19th passed through Berings Strait in company with her into the Arctic Ocean.

Master Putman says we have heard of several sledge parties, both on the northern coast of Siberia and on the coast near Point Barrow, and some think it may turn out that some of the Jeannette's party have left the ship and started by sledge. We shall investigate these stories, first going to Cape Serdye Ramen, on the north coast of Siberia, and thence to the eastward, where we will find the whalers and learn from them what they have heard.

He speaks of the fine weather, the thermometer being 40 degrees above zero all day, with no ice in sight anywhere. The Rodgers was well prepared to remain two years, he says, to find the Jeanette, but he expects they will be in San Francisco by October, 1882.

On the 20th they had lost sight of the Shetock. On September 14th he writes, we have surveyed Wrangel Land and are now about to start north looking for more land where the Jeanette may possibly be found.

On Sept. 27th writes that their work for the year is about finished and they are going to St. Lawrence Bay to winter. He refers to a party to be left at Cape North, in Siberia, to make sledge journeys along the coast.

IOWA SENATORSHIP.

Jas. F. Wilson Nominated Unanimously, His Opponents Considerately Withdrawing.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—At a joint Republican caucus to night for the nomination of United States senator, Gov. G. H. Gear made a speech withdrawing from the contest. Senator Smythe, of Polk, on the part of Kasson, withdrew that gentleman's name. On motion of Senator Hebbart, of Montgomery, and Senator Russell, of Jones, James H. Wilson was declared the unanimons nominee for the long term, commencing March 4, 1883. Hon. J. W. Mc'Dill, incumbent, was nominated for the short term by acclamation.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The Iowa legislature met yesterday.

An earthquake at Kanchon, China, destroyed 250 lives.

The Erie canal is suspended, owing to three breaks.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., academy has received an endowment fund of $100,000.

An American war steamer is said to be quietly surveying Samana bay.

R. W. Dunham has been elected president of the Chicago board of trade.

The New York *Post* thinks the trunk lines are in a fair way to stay the railroad war.

John S. Copp, a prominent Philadelphia business man, speculated, lost and suicided.

Eight new cases of small pox were reported in Cincinnati yesterday, an increase of three.

The funeral of Hon. E. W. Stoughton took place in New York yesterday, and was largely attended.

The president of Hayti has declared Port au Prince, Saint Maria and Jacuelin in a state of seige.

There is a dead lock in the lower house of the New Jersey legislature, two Republicans refusing to vote for speaker.

Julia F. Scott, drowned Saturday while fording Emery river, Tennessee, was the original of Mark Twain's "Col. Sellers".

The Illinois state board of health report smallpox at sixty-one towns in that state. It is most prevalent along the Mississippi river.

The first snowstorm of the season at Chicago set in about 10 o'clock yesterday, and covered the streets to a depth of some inches by nightfall.

President Arthur will be invited to attend the National Agricultural convention, in New York city, the first, second, and third of February.

The igniting of a dry Christmas tree in the residence of Wm. Kuntz, New York city, caused the destruction of twenty oil paintings, valued at $10,000.

The Republican caucuses at Madison, Wis., last evening nominated Geo. B. Burroughs for president pro tem of the senate, and L. F. Gilson speaker of assembly.

There is a smallpox scare at Mather, a small station on the St. Paul & Omaha line, about fifteen miles from Tomah, Wis. There has been one death and ten cases reported.

Delano A. Goddard, editor in chief of the Daily Advertiser, Boston, is lying hopelessly ill of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Goddard's first experience in journalism was in Painesville, Ohio.

The deadlock still continues in New York, and the legislature is still unorganized. Tammany demands the withdrawal of Jacobs as a candidate for vice president of the senate and a fair share of the minor offices.

Wm. F. Powell, assistant city clerk of Newark, N. J., was arrested last night for alleged complicity in the city hall frauds. It is understood Powell altered a check for $399 to $8,399 by changing the dollar mark to an 8 at the instigation of Auditor Palmer and that Powell derived no pecuniary benefit from it.

In the supreme court to-day two decisions were given in favor of the city of Chicago against the claimant of patent street pavements. A decision was also rendered in favor of the city of Memphis, deciding that the municipality has the right to tax real estate owned by a bank, when not used by the bank for its business.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—9:56 P. M.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Fort Garry....	30.03	4	—	Hazy
St. Vincent...	30.07	2	S	Clear.
Bismarck......	30.19	18	—	Clear.
Moorhead	30.11	14	NW	Fair.
Duluth........	29.93	33	SW	Clloudy
St. Paul......	29.95	36	SW	Snow.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.993	33.3	28.7	SE	Cloudy.

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .2; maximum thermometer, 40.0; minimum thermometer, 19.0; daily range, 21.0.

River—Frozen.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

O. S. M. CONE,
Private Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Perfection is not of this world, but we feel safe in asserting that, as a neutralizer of pain and exterminator of rheumatism, St. Jacobs Oil approaches the nearest to it, among remedial agents.