

THE NEW HOUSE FIXED.

NUMBER FIXED AT THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE.

The Old Method of Apportionment Adopted—A Stormy Time Over an Amendment Authorizing Special Elections for Representatives in Certain Cases—Democrats Break the Quorum by Refusing to Vote, and the House Adjourns—The Bill Admitting Dakota Favorably Reported—House Bill Pensioning Mrs. Garfield Passed—The Senate Amends and Passes the Anti-Polygamy Bill by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

The Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—After a short executive session the anti-polygamy bill was proceeded with, the question being upon the eighth section as reported from the Judiciary committee and Senator Morgan addressed the senate. He asked whether the bill would not expel from his seat in the house the delegate from Utah, who was represented to be a polygamist.

Senator Edmunds said a reply to the inquiry would be made in due time on behalf of the committee which reported the bill. Every feature was that of a bill of attainder (inflicting punishment without judicial trial) which was prohibited by the constitution. He would not give his vote for the principles of the bill, though upon his assent should depend his future official life. He believed in a source all world recognize, and that in this way we would get rid of polygamy by the voluntary action of its supporters.

The removing committee amendments and several sections of the bill were then agreed to. The amendments were reported from the senate as from the committee of the whole. Senator Brown then renewed his amendment requiring that not more than three of the members of the board of commissioners shall be members of the same political party. Agreed to on a party vote—yeas 26, nays 24. Senator Davis (Ill.) voted yeas with the Democrats and Mahone was absent.

By Mr. Carlisle an amendment was reported from the senate to the last section of the bill was adopted, prohibiting the board from disfranchising any one on account of his opinion on the subject of bigamy or polygamy. By Mr. Carlisle an amendment was reported from the senate to the seventh section inapplicable to all persons now holding office in the territory. Defeated after a statement of Edmunds that such an amendment would render the bill nugatory.

Several amendments were proposed and defeated by decisive votes, and after a rearrangement of its sections the bill passed by a viva voce vote, in which no negative responses were heard. The pension arrears resolution was laid over as unfinished business. Adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Cox, from the committee to audit expense growing out of the death and burial of the late President Garfield, reported a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 per year to Mrs. Garfield. Passed.

Under the call of committees, the following bills were reported: From the committee on ways and means, to regulate the collection of the tax on Weiss beer; committee of the whole.

By Mr. Burrows, from the committee on territories, for the bill to amend the act in relation to the adoption of the "Seaton" method and Congress, Ohio, to amend the amendment so as to adopt the plan previously presented and favored by him.

Mr. Hooker submitted an amendment to the act relating to the total number of representatives. Mr. Thompson, Ky., addressed the house in favor of the apportionment bill fixing the representation at 319.

At 8 the previous question was seconded and the vote taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Converse to the resolution submitted by Mr. Prescott, and it was rejected.

Mr. Bayne's amendment only received nine affirmative votes, while forty-eight members were recorded in opposition to the adoption of the "Seaton" method. Mr. Prescott's resolution basing upon the old system of apportionment was then agreed to without division.

The speaker said the first vote would be on the amendment offered by Cox, fixing the representation at 307, and ruled that Cox could not modify it by changing that number to 319. Mr. Cox thereupon withdrew his amendment.

The next vote taken was on the amendment offered by Mr. Anderson fixing the number at 325 and it was agreed to, yeas 162, nays 104. Representatives are distributed among the several states as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Representatives. Includes Louisiana (6), Maryland (6), Connecticut (4), Michigan (11), Florida (3), Mississippi (1), Illinois (20), Nebraska (3), Iowa (11), New Hampshire (3), Kentucky (12), West Virginia (4), North Carolina (9), Massachusetts (13), Ohio (21), Minnesota (5), Oregon (1), Missouri (14), Pennsylvania (38), Rhode Island (1), New Jersey (7), South Carolina (7), Arkansas (5), Tennessee (10), Colorado (1), Texas (11), Delaware (1), Vermont (2), Georgia (12), Virginia (10), Indiana (13), Wisconsin (9), Kansas (3).

The next vote was taken upon the amendment offered to the third section of the bill by Belcher of Pa., and the object of which is to make it unlawful to divide any parish or county on the formation of any representative district which shall consist of one county or parish. Rejected. Yeas 117, nays 157.

At 11:30 Mr. Springer (Ill.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the house had rejected the amendment offered by Mr. Colerick amending section 37 of the bill so as to provide: "If in any state in which the number of representatives is changed by this act, the legislature thereof shall not have adopted a law in time

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As It Casts Its Light on the Chicago Markets.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Cables lower. The smoke cleared away this morning, but no more corpses were discovered than the dead of yesterday. I think it speaks very well for our commission houses here that so few had to lay down during such a panic as we had yesterday, as it was the biggest day for margins that has been known during the history of the board. Everything firmed up today as I told you it would last night, wheat opening at \$1.21 1/2 for April, and sold up to \$1.33 and the curb prices now are \$1.33 1/2. Of course this was but a natural reaction after so great a break, but still it looks as if we were going to have colder weather, and if it comes you want to trade with the bulls, for there will surely be a bulge.

Corn closed firmer, with a good demand. Phil showed provisions up today, but unless you "stand in" with him you'll get left. April corn, \$18 bid on curb.

[Western Associated Press.] CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The trading in wheat today was active and nervous, and an unsettled feeling prevailed. Prices, although subject to sudden and frequent fluctuations were stronger, and closed with yesterday's decline fully recovered. Demand was active from the opening, and numerous buying orders being received from the country, largely from parties who had sold at the high prices, were also parties buying in anticipation, and there was less desire for sale.

The market opened 2 3/4 c above yesterday's close and advanced 1/2 c, then under liberal offerings, declined 1/2 c, rallied, advancing 1/2 c, fluctuated, and finally closed about 3/4 c above yesterday's figures. Sales ranged at 1,200 @ 1.21 cash; 1,200 @ 1.21 1/2 February; 1,000 @ 1.22 1/2 March; 500 @ 1.23 1/2 April; 500 @ 1.24 1/2 May; 500 @ 1.25 1/2 June. On call corn was fairly active and prices for May unchanged; others were higher. Call sales were 43,000 bushels.

Oats, although quiet, shared in the general improvement, and there was a liberal reaction in prices. The demand was good for mixed oats, but white was rather slow. Sales ranged 41 @ 41 1/2 c cash; 39 1/2 @ 40 c March. On call oats were very active, sales being 155,000 bushels and prices were higher, except for June.

Pork was in fair demand, but prices were irregular early. Sales were at 60 @ 70 c advance over yesterday's close, but gradually declined to 55 @ 56 c. Toward the close prices were 57 1/2 @ 58 c, and closed steady. Sales, 17,250 @ 17.80 March. Sales on call were 107,500 barrels and prices generally 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c higher.

Lard was in quite active demand, and offerings were liberal. Prices advanced 20 @ 20 1/2 c, and ruled steady. Sales, 17,250 @ 17.80 March. Sales on call were 107,500 barrels and prices generally 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c higher.

HELENA'S DANGER. High Wind Floods the Water Over the Levee and Floods the City—Serious Break in the Levee Just Below the City and Serious Damage Feared.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Special from Helena, Ark.: A heavy gale prevailed here this morning, the wind blowing from the south at the rate of 35 to 40 miles per hour. During the prevalence of the wind the waves on the river were three to four feet high and poured over the levee in front of Commercial Row at a fearful rate. The greatest damage occurred at the corner of Main and York streets and it was with difficulty the flow over the levee at that point could be prevented.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the city fire bells were vigorously rung and merchants and others closed their places of business and hastened to the scene of threatened danger. The wind soon died away and by 3 p. m. the surface of the river was calm. In the vicinity of the Iron Mountain and Helena depot an immense force of hands are engaged in strengthening the levee which is considered in a very weak condition. The railroad track is considerably undermined for a distance of several hundred yards, and grave doubts are entertained as to the levee at the upper end. The Williamson place two miles below the city broke about 2 o'clock in two places. The breaks aggregate about 300 yards in length. The water is pouring through at a rapid rate. It is thought it can be kept out of Helena by closing the culvert in the embankment of the Midland railroad which is being done under supervision of the city authorities. Several houses outside the levee have floated off to-day. The levee about the city is weak, but the hope is entertained that the water can be kept back at this direction. The steamer Golden Rule passed down at noon without landing, being prevented by the high wind.

CITY NOTICES. The Endowment Assortment of Embroideries to be on the exhibition today at Dibble's, 75 East Third street.

A Word to the Wise. All the lovers of a first-class article of beer should bear in mind that the justly and widely celebrated P. H. BEST BREWING COMPANY has a branch located at 293 JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, where those interested can obtain their new brand in both keg and bottled beer.

Embroidery. Special sale of Embroideries at Dibble's to-day.

Hamburg Edgings. Fresh arrivals, beautiful patterns and an immense assortment, at Lindeke, Ladd & Co.'s.

Embroidery. Special sale of Embroideries to-day at C. A. Dibble's, 75 East Third street.

PUNCHING UP POLYGAMY.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

Full Text of the Important Measure—The Straw Bond Star Route Geary Held to the Grand Jury—Yield and Value of Cereals in 1880 and 1881—Mrs. Garfield's Pension Bill Passed by the House—Unanimous Report in Favor of the Confirmation of Major Rochester—Proposed Appropriation of \$10,000,000 for Rebuilding the Navy—Success of the "Peace Policy" in the Treatment and Care of Indians—General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following is the anti-polygamy bill, as passed by the senate: Be it enacted, etc., that section 5,235, revised statute, of the United States, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows; namely, "Every person who has a husband or wife living, in a territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, who hereafter married another person, whether married or single; and any man who hereafter simultaneously or on the same day marries more than one woman in a territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be deemed guilty of polygamy and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, and by imprisonment for a term not more than five years. But this section shall not apply to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living, and is believed by such person to be dead; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by a valid decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been pronounced void by a valid decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of a marriage contract."

Sec. 2. The foregoing provisions shall not effect the prosecution or punishment of any offense already committed against society by the person named in section 5,235, revised statute, of the United States, or the act of July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to prevent and suppress the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of Utah;" or second, that he believes it right for a man to more than one wife or woman, in and over or against him, or for any offense in sections 1 or 3 of this act, but if he declines to answer on any ground he shall be rejected as incompetent.

Sec. 3. That the president is hereby authorized to grant amnesty to such classes of offenders, guilty of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, before the passage of this act, which conditions and under such amnesty shall be complied with, and no such amnesty shall be granted unless the conditions thereof shall be complied with.

Sec. 4. That the issue of bigamous or polygamous marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in cases in which such marriages have been declared void and each and every duty relating to the registration of votes, the conduct of elections, receiving or rejection of votes, and canvassing and returning of the same, and issuing of certificates of election, shall be under the supervision of the legislative assembly of said territory, or is hereinafter by this section provided, be performed under the existing laws of the United States and of said territory, by the proper persons who shall be appointed by such officers and to perform such duties, by a board of five persons to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more of whom than three shall be members of one political party, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The members of said board, so appointed, by the president, shall each receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the term of their office.

Sec. 5. That all registration and election officers, of every description in territories or other places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be appointed by the legislative assembly of said territory, or is hereinafter by this section provided, be performed under the existing laws of the United States and of said territory, by the proper persons who shall be appointed by such officers and to perform such duties, by a board of five persons to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more of whom than three shall be members of one political party, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The members of said board, so appointed, by the president, shall each receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the term of their office.

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Sec. 7. That the issue of bigamous or polygamous marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in cases in which such marriages have been declared void and each and every duty relating to the registration of votes, the conduct of elections, receiving or rejection of votes, and canvassing and returning of the same, and issuing of certificates of election, shall be under the supervision of the legislative assembly of said territory, or is hereinafter by this section provided, be performed under the existing laws of the United States and of said territory, by the proper persons who shall be appointed by such officers and to perform such duties, by a board of five persons to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more of whom than three shall be members of one political party, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The members of said board, so appointed, by the president, shall each receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the term of their office.

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INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Dannel, chairman of the sub-committee of the ways and means committee, charged with consideration of the proposed changes in the internal revenue laws, recently submitted a number of questions to the commissioner of internal revenue and requested Gen. Baum to appear before the sub-committee to-night for the purpose of answering them.

First, a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits from 90 to 75 cents per gallon, would be equivalent to a reduction of revenue of \$10,000,000. If the tax were reduced to 50 cents the reduction of revenue would be twenty-eight millions. Second, lowering the duty on malt liquors to 80 cents would be equivalent to a loss of revenue of \$2,000,000; to 60 cents, \$5,000,000. Third, a reduction of tax on tobacco from 10 to 12 cents would be a reduction of revenue of \$5,000,000; to 10 cents, \$8,000,000. Fourth, a reduction of tax on cigars from 80 to 75 per thousand would involve a reduction of revenue of \$3,000,000; to 60 per thousand \$5,500,000. If in addition to this the foreign congress should take off the taxes on bank checks, matches and proprietary medicines, etc., the additional deduction of taxation would be \$1,683,286. In other words there would be a grand total reduction in the foreign congress should take off the higher scale of \$84,088,580. The commissioner further informed the sub-committee that a reduction of special taxes, say 40 per cent, would be decided upon the aggregate of all reductions of revenue above specified would be \$49,334,288; upon the higher scale of inquiries of \$67,657,236. The calculations are based upon the present figures for the year 1881. The commissioner further informed the sub-committee that a reduction of special taxes, say 40 per cent, would be decided upon the aggregate of all reductions of revenue above specified would be \$49,334,288; upon the higher scale of inquiries of \$67,657,236. The calculations are based upon the present figures for the year 1881.

The Army and Navy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The senate in executive session this afternoon had read and referred the nominations received the past two days. The military committee unanimously reported back the nomination of Major Rochester for paymaster general of the army, favorably. The committee, after investigation, exonerated Rochester from all responsibility for the delinquency of Paymaster Hood. The committee declare that Rochester followed the usual custom of his department in passing upon the papers of Rochester's record as an officer is an excellent one.

There was a conference held last night between the members of the senate and house naval committee, and some twenty or more naval officers, including Hunt and members of the naval advisory board, with reference to the plans for rebuilding the navy. The recommendation of Chairman Harris of the house naval committee, that \$10,000,000 be appropriated for the construction of seven first class ships was by a sufficient margin, and drawn as a jurymen or talesman; first, that he or she is living in the practice of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation with another person, and that he or she is a member of the same household as she has been guilty of an offense punishable by either of the foregoing sections, or by section 5,235 revised statute of the United States, or the act of July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to prevent and suppress the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of Utah;" or second, that he believes it right for a man to more than one wife or woman, in and over or against him, or for any offense in sections 1 or 3 of this act, but if he declines to answer on any ground he shall be rejected as incompetent.

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MINERS ENTOMBED.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

One Hundred and Two Miners Buried by an Explosion—Four Men Two Miles Distant Killed by Gas Resulting from the Explosion—The Tenant Farmers of Wicklow Looking After Parnell's Agricultural Work—A Letter of the Pope Urging Greater Activity in Efforts to Secure His Temporal Independence—Better Financial Feeling in Paris—Outrages Upon Jews in Russia—Gladstone's Defensiveness of His Irish Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The bulletin in the Bank of England increased \$1,400,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 35 1/2 per cent, as against 33 1/2 per cent last week. An explosion occurred in the colliery at Hindon Grande, Durham, to-day. One hundred and two persons were entombed. Thirty of the imprisoned workmen have been recovered. Gas resulting from the explosion caused the death of four persons in another colliery two miles distant.

Paris advices say the fortnightly settlement shows the market considerably relieved. More money was offered to carry over speculative operations occurring in the market. Confidence is returning, and the women at Taunton the conservatives defeated the liberal candidate.

DEBIL, Feb. 16.—Tenant farmers to-day performed the agricultural work necessary on Parnell's farm at Avonville, County Wicklow. LONDON, Feb. 16.—A correspondent at Vienna writes for the truth of the statement that at Elizabeth, Grad, Kieff, Odessa, Merjina, Pezzer, Kovva and Proslat, over 250 women were arrested during the epidemic at Vienna. Kieff, Grad, Dretsching, and the women appealed for protection, said it was net worth while risking the soldiers' lives. At Odessa petroleum was poured on the men's heads and set on fire and the man died in great agony. Gladstone entered the house of commons at 10 o'clock this evening and eloquently defended the Irish policy of the government against reports that the epidemic at Vienna was spreading to other parts of the country.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Irish members of parliament declare they will oppose the attempt to remove Parnell's name from the parliamentary committee. Gladstone was prevented by indisposition from having an audience with the queen to-day.

GENERAL FOREIGN. BELGRADE, Feb. 16.—The stapleholders has passed a consular convention and commercial treaty with the United States. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The governor of Sanguin, reporting that the epidemic at Vienna was spreading to other parts of the country, has entirely abandoned the plan of partial or temporary occupation of Montenegro, but that negotiations were proceeding with Prince Nikija for the passage of Austrian troops across the territory, if necessary.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The civil tribunal of Peine has given judgment against Zola, novelist, for using the name of a Pope addressed in a novel. FEB. 16.—The Repeal presented a very grave letter to the Italian bishops, commending them in view of the dangers surrounding the church to increase their activity, and to encourage Catholic societies among the laity to develop the cause and advance boldly the temporal independence of the Pope.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.—There is great distress among the people of Sweden, the mildness of the weather preventing transportation of any heavy goods, as usual. CAIRO, Feb. 16.—The British cabinet decided in principle upon the total abolition of slavery. In view of the execution of this decision, Kade Pasha has been appointed governor. Detailed instructions relative to the slave trade and slavery are now being prepared.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Russia, in her negotiation with the Vatican, requires as the price of peace and liberty for the church in Poland, that the church should be allowed to call its national and that the pontiff shall not use religious sentiment to foster Slavism.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The Jews in a village near Kichinef were attacked by Russian troops, and 5th inst. and ten nearly beaten to death.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Official brokers command a surplus of 150,000,000 francs of unemployed capital. ROME, Feb. 16.—The carnival masqueraders to-day were fewer in number and poorer in dress and the procession more worthless than ever before.

PERSONAL. Mr. F. E. Drake has returned from Des Moines. Mr. W. H. Eustis, of Minneapolis, was in St. Paul yesterday.

M. A. Vinton of Mandan and G. H. Wright of Sioux City, are at the Merchants. A. Goldsmith, Pine Grove; W. J. Harris, Newton; E. J. Woodney, are at the Windsor. Superintendent Kiehle goes to Sank Centre to-day, to visit the high school at that place.

Mr. R. A. Dyne has returned to Le Sueur to attend the meeting of the old settlers of that county. J. D. Carroll, Ottawanna; J. H. Evans, Sioux City; W. Fowler, Newport, are at the St. James.

D. S. Dodds, Grand Forks; B. F. Gileup, Chicago; W. F. Hanley, Redwood, are at the Sherman house. H. E. Converse, of Chicago; W. J. Mason, Crookston; C. P. Sanderson, of Omaha, are at the International.

ALL ABOUT THE GLOBE.

The Chester, Pa., Pennsylvania military academy burned last evening.

The equality mutual relief association of Reading, Pa., was closed yesterday. Seven new cases of smallpox were reported in Chicago yesterday, and five deaths.

The Wisconsin state senate yesterday passed the bill to restore capital punishment. The anti-monopoly league of Chicago will begin a crusade against retail raising the rate of May.

Fire at Fond du Lac, Wis., yesterday, damaged Church & Son's paint and oil store \$1,000. F. C. Tiffany's book and jewelry shop, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, burned. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$7,000.

The Cleveland, Ohio, bar held its annual banquet last evening. It is pronounced a brilliant social event. By a fire yesterday the stock in J. F. Felcrol's fur store, Chicago, was damaged to the amount of \$20,000; fully insured.

A portion of a freight train went through the bridge on the Lackawanna railroad, N. J., yesterday. No lives were lost. Traffic is partially suspended.

An international conference regarding the proper observance of the Sabbath has been called by the Sabbath association to meet at Pittsburg, March 23. A woman of New York city, has been arrested for connection with the death by malpractice of Mary Selco.

The funeral of Dr. J. E. Milne, whose imprisonment in Cuba some years ago created much feeling between the United States and Spain, took place to-day. F. D. Marratt has contributed \$7,000 to the Jewish relief fund and offers to contribute 1 per cent, on any sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 collected within two years.

The condition of Senator Ben. Hill (Ia.) is reported greatly improved. The attending physician reports that the epidemic of cancerous affection has been removed. A resolution is under discussion in the Virginia legislature inviting United States Senator Mahone to go to Washington and leave state legislation to the state legislators.

President Keop is authority for the statement that the epidemic of cholera at Chicago, caused by the failure of Keop and Co., is rapidly disappearing. Money is easy at the usual rates. The indications are that the suspended firm will not resume.

David Hunter, a resident of Brantford, Canada, died yesterday morning at St. Louis on a full moon sleeping car en route from Dallas, Texas, to his home. He was suffering from consumption and had been south for his health.

Frederick May, of Baltimore, was married at San Francisco, Monday night, to Miss Cecilia Coleman, niece of the late W. S. O'Brien, Rev. Archbishop Alemany performing the ceremony. A reception at the residence of the bride tomorrow followed. It was a brilliant affair.

Madison, Ind., is making telephonic connection with Milton, Carrollton, and Frankfort, Ky., and all intermediate towns of the Ohio river. The Ohio river local lines wires stretched from bluff to bluff, 400 feet above the level of the water.

The Iowa horticultural convention at Des Moines yesterday elected the following officers: A. E. Townsend, of Boone, president; J. W. Burt, of Boone, vice president; C. R. Wallace, vice president; Emil Borer, of Iowa City, permanent secretary; J. H. Harrison, of Davenport, local secretary; and C. H. Ward, of Des Moines, treasurer. The next convention will be held at Davenport the second Tuesday in May.

Railroad Manipulations. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the Western Trunk Lines association to-day a settlement was effected in the controversy with the Western lines, which has continued two years, regarding emigrant traffic. The report of the committee was adopted recommending that the lines agree to pay 10 cents per cent for the local lines proportion of through rate for the purpose of defraying the expense of procuring and directing foreign immigrant business, a percentage to be borne by each line in route from the seaboard to the destination of the ticket holders. The seaboard trunk lines agreed to pay the transfer charges of fifty cents in Chicago. A meeting will be held to-morrow to secure an understanding with the seaboard companies of Chicago.

A proposition is pending in regard to the road rate east, from 50 cents per 100 on grain and provisions. The Pennsylvania committee had decided to put the arrangement into effect, but an examination showed the situation unfavorable for such a movement. The Pennsylvania committee will probably confer with the Vanderbilt interests to-day at Cleveland, and decide the matter. The roads leading north west from Chicago and Milwaukee to-day met and agreed to restore for the coming season the tariff of last year. The same as the bill passed by the Democratic house last year, except it provides for six more months. These six additional months are given one each to New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas and South Carolina. The Democrats say it is a fair bill and they will support it.

KILLED BY CHLOROFORM.

MADISON, Ohio, Feb. 16.—