The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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Once More

THE DEMOCRATIC FLUNKERS

Do Not Accept Opportunities to Organize When Presented Them,

And the Responsibility for the Costly Deadlock at Charleston is on Them.

M'CALLISTER BAMBOOZLED

By His Party When He Was About to Do the Proper Thing at Last.

Senator Davis, of Taylor, Elected President, But Knocked Out by the Schemers.

Highly Interesting Senatorial Situation. Mr. Kenna's Slim Show—Constitutional Provisions Regarding the Governorship—Wilson Cannot Hold Over After March 4.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 18.—To-day the Senate made another narrow escape from being organized. Although Judge Maxwell was still the Republican nominee, with his consent, Republicans, thinking they saw a disposition on the Democratic side to support Senator Davis, of Taylor county, changed from Maxwell to Davis, and Minear joining with them made 13 votes, and one from McCallister, Democrat, of Cabell, made the 14 necessary to elect. To the great surprise of all the Republicans and some who were not Republicans, McCallister got away in a hurry at the critical time and the deadlock continued.

Senator Davis, a modest, solid man, was not a candidate, and had no thought of being chosen. The first impulse on the Republican side was that McCallister had trifled with him, but further inquiry proved this to be unjust to Senator McCallister. The Senator from Cabell is much interested in Col. Peyton, of the same county, the old clerk of the House who was defeated in the recent scramble. As the best solution of the problem there was a general understanding among the Republicans that if McCallister and Prichard, of Wayne, his colleague, would help to elect a Republican President Col. Peyton should have the clerkship. For some reason Senator Prichard held off, but with Minear's vote he was not needed. When it was seen that Davis had the fourteen votes necessary the Senators on the Democratic side made haste to inform McCallister that the Republicans were about to trick him, having no intention to give him the clerkship.

M'CALLISTER'S HASTE.

There was little time for consideration, for the vote was about to be announced. McCallister heard some other Republican Senators considered in connection with the clerkship promise, but the Davis idea was new to him and there was not time enough for him to ascertain that the same understanding applied to Davis as to the other Republicans. When McCallister understood the true situation he was a great deal chagrined that another chance for his friend had slipped away. Of course the information suddenly pressed upon him was a pure invention. Democratic Senators generally were not ready for an organization. They had taken it into their heads that they could make a deal with one of the Republican Senators to make him President with the understanding that the contests against Sweeney and Yeater were not to be pushed; so they desired to enter into negotiations. Added to this was the general Democratic disinclination to organize which has shown itself on every occasion when there was a good opportunity to elect a president.

WHIPPED THEM IN LINE.

Between the morning and the evening sessions the Democratic Senators held a caucus and straightened up their lines so that when night came, before the first ballot was taken, it was evident that no help could be had from their side to organize the Senate. Republicans gave them opportunities which the Democrats would not accept.

The Democratic Senators will caucus to-morrow morning to determine whether they will help the Republicans to organize or go on doing as they have been doing.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

Up to this point the Democrats stand before the country as having twice defeated the election of a President when the chair was about to announce the result, so that they will continue to be responsible for the dead-lock. This responsibility will be made to appear more clearly to-morrow, unless they change their tactics, for to-night, in the Republican caucus Judge Maxwell released the Republican Senators from any obligations to vote for him, and they have decided to begin at the head of the list to-morrow morning and go through the list alphabetically, to give the Democrats a chance to select that Republican who may be most acceptable to them, in return for which the Republicans will give them the clerk.

Senator Carr said to-night that he was no longer a candidate for President, but that he will not vote for any other Republican except Minear, and it is thought that if Minear had any chance to be elected Carr would quickly leave him.

In my dispatch last night I was made to say: "It is strange that Judge Maxwell, realizing the situation, will not voluntarily release the caucus members from any obligation to support him further." What I intended to say, was "It is *thought* that Judge Maxwell, realizing the situation, will *now* voluntarily release," &c.

The House had nothing to do and met only to adjourn. C. B. H.

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

Democrats Endeavor to Call a Caucus. Mr. Kenna's Chances Glimmering—Other Probabilities.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 18.—A Democratic call for a caucus for United States Senator is being circulated to-night and there is a mighty wrestling with the stiff-necked brethren who refuse to sign it. Every such refusal is bad for Mr. Kenna, whose success in gathering Democrats into caucus and binding them when they get there, will measure his success in securing an even chance to sit in the seat of a Senator for six years more. He will not get them all into caucus and there are Democratic votes which he will never get, unless there are some radical changes of heart. The anti-Kenna men prefer a conference, in which Kenna men shall hear it said with the bark on it if they nominate Kenna they may elect him if they can. In such a gathering the anti-Kenna men would urge the selection of a man who can hold the whole Democratic vote if such a man there be.

PRETTY, BUT IT WON'T DO.

Unless Kenna's friends fall in with these men, they will have to go ahead with the melancholy performance of setting him up in the caucus to wither when they set him out in joint convention. Kenna's friends insist that they will hold a caucus and give him the nomination, so that if he must go down he shall go with the party throttle in his hand, which is all very pretty and spectacular, but does not satisfy the Senatorial yearning. The men who have said from the first that they would have Kenna's scalp are prancing around in high glee with what they declare to be the real thing.

After Kenna the field comes in with some very promising material. Ex-Senator Davis *is not regarded as a remote* possibility. A well informed Democrat assures me that he cannot get one Democratic vote, but I think he can do better than that. I know ex-Senator Camden can. The latest suggestion, probably as a feeler, is Judge Ice, of Barbour, who is now out of an engagement. These statesmen by no means exhaust the favorable mentions. C. B. H.

THE DEADLOCK UNBROKEN.

McCallister Votes for Davis and Elects Him, But Changes Too Soon—Interesting Moves.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 18.—The first ballot of the day showed the caucus Republicans standing by Maxwell, the Democrats giving Price, 6 and scattering the remainder. Carr gave his old time vote to Minear, who returned the compliment. The next ballot differed only in the scattering vote. The next ballot was the 88th. McCallister ("Democrat") voted for Morris (Republican.) Scott changed to Morris. The Republicans showed some disposition to exchange views. Maxwell went over to Scott. They had a chat. The other Republicans gathered in knots of two and three. Occasionally a Democrat crossed over to the Republican side, and surface indications pointed to a coming solution. Scott voted for Maxwell and then changed to Davis, leaving Maxwell 11. McCallister ("Democrat") went to Davis. At this point the Republicans got to exchanging views some more. Minear changed to Davis and Maxwell followed suit, and so the Republicans went one after another. Price ("Democrat") voted for Davis, his vote being received with applause, Davis now had 14 votes and the long deadlock seemed to have been broken. Just before the announcement of the vote, however, McCallister dropped Davis and threw a complimentary vote to Scott, who had just gone to his seat satisfied that his earned effort to organize had shown by the result. McCallister's sudden and decisive change surprised the Republicans, who thought he desired an organization effected.

THE DEMOCRATS INSINCERE.

It was the second time votes enough had been given to one man to elect him, and the election defeated at the last moment by a Democratic movement of some character. The Republicans were disgusted. They did not know until late why McCallister had taken the back track, and then it appeared clearly that McCallister had acted in good faith, and had been bamboozled by an element on his own side which had reason to want further delay.

At 11:40, when only three ballots had been taken, Sweeney (Democrat) wanted to adjourn until to-morrow at 11 a. m. A few Democrats had hopes of making a dicker with Carr. Others had another scheme in view. Scott called for the ayes and noes, which defeated the motion 21 to 5. Carr moved for a recess until 7:30 p. m. Minear voted with Carr to adjourn, the Republicans, except Smith, going against adjournment and most of the Democrats with them, defeated the motion by 18 to 8. On the next ballot the Republicans went back to Maxwell, the caucus nominee, who received 11, Scott changing to Davis to give the Democrats another chance to show how sincere they were in professing to want to organize. Scott said he changed because he saw the clouds lifting on the Democratic side. On the Republican side they could not command the 14 votes necessary to elect. A recess was then taken until 7:30 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The first ballot of the evening session of the Senate resulted, Maxwell 9, Van Pelt 9, Scott changing to Woodyard and the remainder scattering. On the next ballot Maxwell changed to Minear, who, with Carr's vote, had two, Gettinger (Democrat,) had 9, Maxwell 10. Scott said he would gladly vote until morning for Maxwell if he thought he could elect him. He was trying to find some one on the other side who would help to elect. He therefore voted for Morris, of Ritchie, on the ninety-third ballot. Flournoy, Democrat, had 9 votes and Maxwell 9, the remainder scattering. When the next beat was trotted, Knott, of Jefferson, carried the Democratic colors, the Republicans voting for Maxwell, except one, who gave Snyder another chance. McCreary offered as a solution of the whole question the election of President pro tem Price. If they would do this nothing further would be put in the way and the Republicans should have all the other offices. Price received the solid Democratic vote and Maxwell, the Republican, except Scott's vote, which went to Worley, of Preston.

CARR'S CHANGE.

Carr stands third on the roll of Senators, Arbuckle (Democrat) being the first. When his name was called on the ninty-sixth ballot he popped in his vote for Morris, of Ritchie, the first Republican, except Minear, he voted for. Scott came along with a vote for Morris, and the Republicans continued to vote for Maxwell until the roll was complete. Smith, of Hancock, changed to Morris, when Carr hastily took the floor and said: "I don't want to put the brethren on this side to the trouble of changing their votes, so I change mine to Minear." The few who thought Carr in earnest were astonished. The flurry was of short duration, and was succeeded by an unsuccessful Democratic effort at 8:20 to adjourn for the night. Flournoy had fun with McCreary, of Raleigh, in placing him in nomination as the protector of his neighbor's children. McCreary got 19 votes. At 8:30 the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow. C. B. H.

CONDEMNS ITS PARTY.

The Parkersburg Sentinel (Dem.) Says Democrats in the Legislature are Wrong.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 18.—The *Sentinel*, a Camden organ, and the second most influential Democratic paper in the State, has come out boldly against the refusal of the Legislature to recognize the returns of Kanawha county; that the Legislature had already admitted the validity of the returns by recognizing the members of its own body, the men elected by the very returns which an attempt is now being made to throw out in order to elect a Democratic Governor; that by the very returns which elected members of the Legislature, Goff was elected Governor, and to reject this county's vote was not politics and was not right. The *Sentinel* has all along admitted the election of Goff.

In the same issue the *Sentinel* comes out squarely and advocates the election of ex-Senator J. N. Camden to succeed Kenna.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

Governor Wilson Cannot Hold Over Until the Contest is Decided—What the Constitution Says—Conclusive Points Made.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—The notion seems to be obtaining here, among even the lawyers, that in case the Legislature fails to do its plain duty in declaring the result of the election for Governor, the present incumbent will "hold over" under the provisions of Section 6, Article IV, of the constitution of West Virginia, which reads as follows:

"All officers elected or appointed under this constitution, may, *unless in cases herein otherwise provided for*, be removed from office for official misconduct, incompetency, neglect of duty, or gross immorality, in such manner as may be prescribed by general laws, and unless so removed they shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors are elected, or appointed and qualified."

Reference to section 16 of article 7 of the Constitution will satisfy any mind at a glance that no contingency can arise in which Governor Wilson could "continue to discharge the duties of the office" of Governor after the fourth of March next without usurping its powers, which, with all the present revolutionary tendencies of the Democracy assembled here, Mr. Wilson will hardly dare to do.

The last named section reads as follows:

"In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failing to qualify, resignation or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates; and in all other cases where there is no one to act as Governor, one shall be chosen by joint vote of the Legislature. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the first three years of the term shall have expired, a new election shall take place to fill the vacancy."

The only possible contingency in which the incumbent could have the semblance of justification to "hold over" would be "when there is no one to act as Governor" and the Legislature not in session to choose one, in which case he would hold over by mere sufferance of of the people, having no more actual authority than any other citizen. H.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 17.

HIS WORK COMPLETED.

Retirement of Mr. Bromley, Assistant to President Adams.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. I. H. Bromley will retire from the office of Assistant to the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on March 1.

Mr. Bromley's duties in this position, which he has held for four years, have been chiefly in connection with the effort to procure a settlement of the questions between the company and the Government. It having been decided that no further effort in this direction will be made after the present Congress, the department heretofore in Mr. Bromley's charge will be discontinued.

In accepting Mr. Bromley's resignation President Adams writes: "As you say, the work you came here to do is practically accomplished, so far as your part of it is concerned. We have not got a settlement with the Government, nor are we likely to get one, but the tone of the press toward us has, largely through your exertion been greatly moderated, and our case is fairly understood. Under these circumstances, I do not see any field for active work which remains for you here. I have no hope of being able to attempt anything of that sort in the short time left me. I have wasted four years in futile attempt at an honest settlement, and have no more years to give to work which would in those years have been worth doing."

A PETRIFIED CORPSE.

Remarkable Discovery in Exhuming the Remains of an Indian Woman.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Jan. 18.—A remarkable case of what is alleged to be petrification has just come to light. Sixteen years ago a half-breed named Rolade buried his wife about twenty miles from this city. A few days ago he, with some friends, exhumed the remains, intending to carry them to another burying place. Upon opening the coffin the body was found to be perfectly preserved, the eyes and mouth being partly open and the hair quite black and natural. When an attempt was made to lift the remains it was found quite impossible, as they were completely petrified. Examination showed that a small spring of alkali water had been running through the coffin and the action of the water on the remains had caused petrification. Assistance was procured and the remains were raised to the surface and transferred to the city, where they were weighed. The weight was found to be 700 pounds.

A BRUSH TRUST

To Control all Prison Made Brushes in the Country—Proposition from Mr. Corner.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18.—Through a proposition made to the local Board of Workhouse Directors by C. C. Corner, of Columbus, Ohio, it is learned that a trust has been formed to control the sale of all common or prison made brushes in America. Corner offers to take the entire product of the workhouse and House of Correction and pay $21,000 a year over the present cost of production. This offer is made because the local institutions are meeting and underselling the combination in the market. The Corner trust already manufacturers $730,000 worth of common brushes a year. The institutions controlled by it are the Albany Penitentiary, the Philadelphia House of Refuge, the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary, the House of Refuge of Morganza, Pa., the Boys' Industrial School of Lancaster, O., and the St. Louis workhouse. The trust also controls large works employing free labor in Elmira and New York.

A Dead Sure Winner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The editor of a sporting paper to-day received this dispatch from "Sailor" Brown, dated San Francisco, January 18:

"I met Paddy Gorman at the Cremorne Theatre last night and whipped him easily in four rounds. Will make a math cwith him, Frank Hall representing me and Joe McAuliffe backs Gorman. Stake money posted to-day at 3 o'clock. I am a dead sure winner."

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The Tariff Debate Continued in the United States Senate.

THE OMNIBUS BILL PASSED

By the House After a Partisan Debate—A Gross Injustice to South Dakota by the Democratic Majority—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Senate met at 11 a. m., but it was only at 11:20, and as the result of a roll call, that the attendance of a quorum was secured.

The President's message returning, without approval, a bill for the relief of William K. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, who have been register and receiver respectively of the Land Office at San Francisco prior to 1887, to pay them the salaries of two clerks to the amount of $3,800, was presented and read.

The credentials of Mr. Frye, for the Senatorial term of six years from the fourth of March next, were presented by Mr. Hale and read and placed on file.

The Senate at 11:30 resumed the consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendment reported from the Finance Committee, allowing a bounty of one cent per pound on sugar produced from beets, sorghum and sugar cane grown in the United States.

Mr. Reagan opposed the amendment, and expressed his surprise that the bounty was not also to be extended to maple sugar. He commented upon Mr. Plumb's support of the bill, in which he said (quoting Thomas H. Benton) "the west and south are recognized in its burdens, not in its benefits." He had been astonished to see Senators on the other side, which represented agricultural communities compelled, by party exigency and party discipline, to support a measure which distinctly and clearly sacrificed the interests of the States which they represented.

In course of the debate Mr. Chandler branched off into a discussion of the political troubles in Louisiana, stating that the colored Knights of Labor there who undertook to get better wages were shot down by the militia, and he read a letter from Hugh M. Wallace, editor of the Terrebone *Times*, rehearsing some of these troubles and reflecting on Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Gibson controverted the statement made in the letter, and mentioned the fact that the colored people whom he had inherited were now working his plantation for their own benefit, without paying a sou of rent or a sou of taxes. He resented as something which passed his understanding the insinuation that his colleague and himself did not represent the good people of Louisiana. He had never expected that any Senator would permit himself to read a letter in the Senate which might be painful or wounding to the just sensibilities of one of his associates.

Mr. Chandler said that the general discussion of affairs in Louisiana might be well deferred until the resolution for the investigation of the election in Louisiana of last April was taken up.

Mr. Gibson predicted that under the bounty the production of sugar would increase five fold every year; so that in five years the bounty to be paid out of the Treasury would exceed the present revenue from sugar.

Mr. Spooner questioned the correctness of that statement, and said that if it were correct he would not vote for the amendment. He was in favor of a reduction of the present duty by one half and of the payment of a bounty, because that would accomplish two purposes. It would give the needed protection and encouragement to the sugar industry all over the United States, and would vastly reduce the revenues.

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Butler whether he was in favor of protecting sugar and rice by higher duties than were imposed on any other products.

Mr. Butler replied that he was not. In common fairness and common honesty, Congress ought not to select one, two or three articles of consumption, and strike them down and put up duties on other articles. Referring to the statements made by Republican Senators in the course of the debate as to the "debauched and degraded labor of Europe," he said that he had never seen in this or in any other country working people who appeared to him more contented than those he had seen on the continent of Europe. He had seen no women working by the side of dogs in cars; but the first incident of degraded labor which had greeted his eyes when he landed in New York was four or five Irish women on their knees, scrubbing a restaurant for the bread of life.

Mr. Frye—Washing the floors?

Mr. Butler—Yes! scrubbing them.

Mr. Frye (ironically)—That was horrible.

Mr. Butler—Yes, it was horrible—after hearing the Senator from Maine deprecate the condition of the laboring men on the other side of the water, and describe the luxurious mode of living of the laboring people in New England.

Mr. Hawley—Do they not wash their floors in South Carolina? [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler—That may appear very smart—exceedingly smart.

Mr. Hawley—Well, it is.

Mr. Butler—But the Senator from Connecticut cannot get rid of a fact by attempting to interject a ridiculous and stupid remark into my speech.

Finally the discussion was closed and a vote taken on the sugar bounty amendment.

It was agreed to by a vote of 27 to 23, party lines being maintained on it, except in the case of Mr. Payne, of Ohio, who voted aye with the Republicans, and Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, who voted with the Democrats against it.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—In the House this morning the consideration of the Territorial bills was resumed, the pending question being on the McDonald substitute for the Senate Dakota bill. The House proceeded immediately to vote upon the McDonald substitute, which has never been read, but which embodies the main features of the omnibus bill, except that it provides for the immediate admission of South Dakota.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 117, nays 122—Messrs. MacDonald and Tarsney being the only Democrats joining in the solid Republican vote in favor of the proposition. Mr. Springer then offered an amendment to the omnibus bill providing that if a division of Dakota is authorized and a majority of all the votes cast at the election provided for in the act shall be in favor of the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls to resubmit to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, and also the articles separately submitted at that time including the selection of the temporary seat of government, with such changes as relate to the name and boundaries of the proposed State, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts and such other amendments as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this act.

A HITCH.

Mr. Springer demanded the previous question on the pending amendments and the third reading of the bill. The Republicans demanded further time for debate, but Mr. Springer was obdurate, until Mr. Symes, of Colorado, threatened that unless an hour was allowed for discussion the Republican side would resort to filibustering. Under this threat, Mr. Springer signified his willingness to permit the debate to run on for an hour. Mr. Randall, however, came forward with an objection which he based upon the fact that the Territorial bill should monopolize the time of the House for past week to the exclusion of the Appropriation bills. Thereupon the edict of "don't vote" went forth upon the Republican side, and as the edict was obeyed, the House was left without a quorum.

Mr. Springer then withdrew his demand for the previous question.

Mr. Baker, of New York, made an appeal for the passage of the Senate bill for the admission of South Dakota, and pledged the Republican side to a cheerful consideration of enabling acts for the other territories.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, regarded Mr. Springer's amendment as tending to delay the admission of Dakota, and for this reason he opposed it.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that the object of the amendment is to permit the people of South Dakota to decide for themselves whether they desired to ratify the Sioux Falls constitution. He favored anything which would forward the admission of South Dakota, and the amendment was in the line of progress.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, called attention to the fact that the amendment offered this morning by Mr. Springer differed materially from a somewhat similar amendment offered by him yesterday and subsequently withdrawn. The amendment offered yesterday provided that upon the ratification of the Sioux Falls constitution the President should issue a proclamation declaring South Dakota, admitted as a state. That clause did not appear in the amendment offered this morning. He wished the gentlemen from Illinois to state to the House why the change had been made. In reply Mr. Springer said that the election, at which the constitution was to be voted upon took place on the first Tuesday in November. On the same day the people of North Dakota would vote upon the constitution and he assumed that both Dakotas would ratify their respective constitutions.

Mr. Warner said that it might be inconvenient for the people of North Dakota to be kept out of the union for seven days but it would be a greater inconvenience and hardship and wrong the four hundred thousand people of South Dakota to keep them out for a month or perchance for a year.

Mr. Springer—There will be no delay about it. Both branches of Congress will be Republican.

Mr. Warner—That is the hope of the territories, thank God. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Springer—The gentleman will not trust his own party.

Mr. Warner—I will trust my own party, and I am thankful that action of my party has stricken the scales from the eyes of the gentleman from Illinois, and he proposes to do something to-day that he would not do before the ides of November.

Mr. Springer—They were struck by "blocks of five."

Mr. Struble, of Iowa, read a letter written by Mr. Springer to Gov. Ross, of New Mexico, asking him to secure memorials for the admission of that territory and to forward them to Washington. Mr. Springer replied that the Republican Legislature of New Mexico had tendered a vote of thanks to Delegate Joseph and himself for the assistance to that territory.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, moved to amend Mr. Springer's amendment by providing that if the Sioux Falls constitution is ratified by the people of South Dakota, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of South Dakota admitted into the Union. Agreed to.

Mr. Springer's amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

A similar provision relative to the admission of Montana was embodied in the substitute upon motion of Mr. Toole, of Montana.

THE BILL PASSED.

Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, offered an amendment including Utah and Arizona, saying that he did not see why an omnibus bill of Democratic origin should let in all of the Republican territories and keep out the Democratic territories. He did not see why Utah should be kept out.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

The House then proceeded to vote on the omnibus bill, as amended, as a substitute for the Senate measure, and it was agreed to by a party vote of yeas 133, nays 120.

Mr. Baker, of Wyoming, then moved to recommit the bill with intructions to the Committee on Territories to report back a bill for the immediate admission of South Dakota, and an enabling act for Montana, North Dakota and Washington. The motion was lost—yeas 116, nays 131.

Mr. Springer closed the debate in a speech which elicted applause.

The Senate bill as amended by the substition of the omnibus bill was passed—yeas 144, nays 98.

Mr. Springer moved to amend the bill so as to conform to the body of the bill. Agreed to.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

AN INAUGURATION ORDER.

The Chief Marshal Issues His First Orders Regarding the Parade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Gov. Beaver, Chief Marshal of the inaugural parade, to-day issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MARSHAL INAUGURAL PROCESSION OF MARCH 4, '89. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1889.

General Orders No. 1.

First—Having accepted the invitation of the committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gen. Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, to act as Chief Marshal of the inaugural procession the following appointment is announced: Chief of Staff, Brigadier General Daniel H. Hastings, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Second—All organizations desiring to participate in the parade will notify the headquarters on or before February 20, 1889, in order that they may receive proper assignment in the procession. No civic organizations will be permitted in line numbering less than fifty men. No organizations wearing improper costume or equipment will be assigned a place in the parade.

Further announcements will be published in future orders.

JAMES A. BEAVER, Chief Marshal.

Opposed to It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Gov. Caleb W. West, of Utah, was heard by the House Committee on Territories to-day in opposition to the admission of Utah Territory as a State.

The Railway Law in Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 18.—A bill for the regulation of railways was introduced in the State Senate yesterday. The long and short haul clause of the Inter-State law is copied verbatim, as well as many other features.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Of Southern Representatives With the President-Elect.

COLONEL BUCK, OF ALABAMA,

Looming Up as a Cabinet Possibility. He Has a Long Talk With Harrison—The Needs of the South as Told by Dr. Arnold.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—General Harrison's principal callers to-day were the Georgia visitors, Col. Albert E. Buck, of Atlanta; Dr. C. W. Arnold, of Albany, and R. D. Locke, of Macon.

"It may not be discreet for us to talk much of politics," said Dr. Arnold this morning. "At present our position is somewhat delicate, still it can do no harm to state what our ideas of the needs of the South are. Down there the predominating question is that of race. Until that is removed we cannot hope for the prosperity which we desire. The only possible manner of disposing of it is by a division of the white vote. We think General Harrison has it in his power to cause this division if he is given to fully understand the situation in which we of the South are placed."

Col. Buck was sent for by the President-elect, and his long conference this afternoon is regarded as very important. He visited General Harrison at 1 o'clock. His colleagues, Arnold and Locke, held their interview an hour later, and after they had been closeted with Col. Buck on his return, they all expressed great satisfaction at their visit and intimate that their views on Southern political matters are accorded in by the President-elect.

Dr. Arnold and Locke are earnest advocates of Colonel Buck for a Cabinet place, but they declare Buck is not a candidate and has not made the least effort in his own behalf.

This statement is borne out by other Southern delegates that have visited here. That Colonel Buck's name stands pretty high upon the list of possible, and even probable, cabinet appointees, is conceded to-night by several astute politicians, who catch every political breeze that blows hereabouts.

Colonel Buck is a native of Maine, and was Colonel of a Maine Regiment. He is about 52 years old. He moved south at the close of the Rebellion and was the first Republican Congressman elected from the Mobile Alabama district.

URGE HIS IMPEACHMENT.

A Mayor Who Allows the Saloons to Keep Open on Sunday.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The city was treated to a sensation to-day in the controversy over the closing of the saloons on Sunday. An appeal was made to the citizens, by thirty clergymen of different denominations asking aid in shutting up the saloons all day on Sunday, and urging, in effect, that proceedings be begun at once to impeach Mayor Kirk.

The Mayor, although he was chosen by the liquor interest, announced several weeks ago, in a letter to the Police Commissioners, that the saloons must be closed on Sunday from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. In his epistle the Mayor said: "I see no harm if, before 9 o'clock and after 1, the saloons are kept open for a quiet business." The clergymen denounced the Mayor as counselling lawbreaking, and asked him to withdraw the letter. This he declined to do, but he has kept the saloons closed Sunday mornings.

The movement to effect his impeachment is not receiving much support, and will doubtless come to naught. Among the ministers in the movement is Bishop Huntington, and it is expected that Bishop Ludden will also sign the petition.

Florida Wants Protection.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the interests of the orange growers of Florida demand protection against the competition of foreign grown fruit, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to exert their efforts and influence to secure the passage of a law levying an import duty of $1 a box on two cubic feet capacity, or in that proportion, upon all oranges and lemons from foreign countries.

This movement is being made general by the boards of trade and by other organizations throughout the State, irrespective of party.

A British Vessel Lost.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A cable dispatch received here states that the British bark Silbel was yesterday posted at English Lloyds as missing. She was under command of Captain Partridge and left this city June 15 last for Rangoon with a cargo of case oil. She was spoke on the twenty-second of the following month in latitude 5 south and longitude 33 west, since when nothing whatever has been heard of her.

A Cold Wave.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 18.—The coldest cold wave of the season is passing over the northwest to-day. Neche, Dakota, reports forty-two degrees below zero this morning. At Morris, Minnesota, it was thirty degrees below, and at Grand Forks, Dakota, twenty-five degrees. There is no great interruption to traffic to-day.

Got a Capias at Last.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Judge Clifford this morning issued a capias for the arrest of J. J. West, proprietor of the *Times*, on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by Police Captain Schaack. This action grows out of the charges of malfeasance in office against Schaack and other police officials which the *Times* has been publishing from day to day.

No Pall Bearers.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—The remains of Rosalie Booth, sister of Edwin Booth, who died in New York on Tuesday last, were to-day taken to Greenwood cemetery and interred in the family lot. There were no pall bearers.

Became a Mother at 72.

POSTBOY, O., Jan. 18.—Miss Siddie Lytle, residing near this place, recently gave birth to a child. The peculiarity of this fact is that Miss Siddie is 72 years of age, and this is her first child. The child lived one week.

THE cost of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is only 25 cents. A bottle will convince all of its excellence.

SHE IS "GRATEFUL"

"I saved the life of my little girl by the prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York. C. R. Goetze, R. B. Burt, C. Menkemeller, Logan & Co. G

THE LATEST HAYTIAN OUTRAGE.

A Suspicious Collision—Probable Attempt to Sink the Haytien Republic.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 23.—The steamship Haytien Republic was run into by the Haytien gunboat Novelle Volorogus on the night of December 20, inflicting but slight damage to either vessel. The Haytian gunboat was entering the harbor at full speed and could have steamed to her anchorage without any change of course, but when within 200 yards of the Haytien Republic her helm was suddenly put to port and remained so until she struck that vessel. Then her engines were reversed and she backed to a distance of 200 yards. She then again steamed at full speed until a short distance from the Haytien Republic, when her course was slightly changed, thus just missing her. The gunboat was hailed both times, but no answer was made, neither did her captain attempt to ascertain the amount of damage she had done, or offer assistance. After ascertaining the damage done, an armed boat's crew was sent to the offending gunboat, where a statement was made that the kamming of the tiller ropes was the cause of the collision. It is the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to sink the released ship. It is a question whether the scheme was originated by higher authority than the *captain of the gunboat*.

A board of the Galena's officers met next day and a demand for an investigation was made upon the Haytien Government. These reports will be considered and redress demanded upon the return of the Galena from Kingston, Jamaica, on January 9, where she steamed on January 1 to coal and communicate by cable with the American Government.

On December 24 Legitime offered to pay an indemnity of $10,000 to the owners of the Haytien Republic. This will be accepted, one-half payable immediately and the remainder in installments. The released steamer was then at the request of Mr. D. L. Morse, the owner, turned over to him by Admiral Luce. A crew will be cabled for from Kingston, Jamaica, and she will return to New York about February 1 with a cargo of logwood. Admiral Luce has notified the Haytien government that he considered the blockade of all the northern ports voluntarily raised because of the desertion of their portion thereby all the Haytien blockading squadron. He wrote to Secretary Whitney that in the case of the illegal seizure of any other American vessels he would "demand their release at the cannon's mouth."

Legitime continued his arrest of alleged conspirators, many being of persons supposed to be his supporters. No organized conspiracy seems to have existed, but only individual dissatisfaction.

THE REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

The Destitution Among Dakota Farmers Not So Bad as Rumored.

PARK RIVER, DAK., Jan. 18.—In regard to the destitution existing in Walsh county among the farmers, Lieutenant Bondeza says he visited the region with County Commissioners Nicholson and Levaney. He says: With the exception of a few individual cases, I found no destitution or distress. The majority of the farmers are hard up and should be assisted in procuring seed wheat. The houses we visited, some fifty or more in number, were found to be as warm and as comfortable as could be expected in a country where the settlers are newcomers, and generally start farming without money or means of making a living, except their good health and strength.

Havana Cigarmakers Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—All the cigarmakers employed in forty Havana cigar manufactories in this city went on a strike to-day against a reduction of $2 per 1,000 which the bosses made eighteen months ago. The strikers are mostly Cubans, with a sprinkling of Americans and Spaniards. Their work is all hand made and brings the best prices in the market. For the past year and a half prices for making Havana cigars have ranged from $16 to $40 per 1,000 and the strikers want the figures raised to the old rates of from $18 to $42 per 1,000.

Will Take Desperate Chances.

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 18.—Private advices from the Pacific coast state that a fleet of nearly 100 American and Canadian vessels will set out shortly for Behring sea and take chances of capture by the United States revenue cutter.

Convicted of Murder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—John Greenwall, who is charged with the murder of Lyman S. Weeks, in Brooklyn, some years ago, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree and remanded for sentence.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Umpire Gaffney has accepted the terms offered by the American Association for next season. His salary will be $7,800.

The Ohio State Board of Pardons has recommended that the sentence of Mrs. Garrett, the condemned murderess, be commuted.

Gov. Shuman, who has for thirty-three has been managing editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, has retired, but retains his interest in the paper.

A resolution was adopted in the Minnesota State Senate yesterday to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the Senatorial election.

Near Kent, Ohio, last night, a New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio freight train collided with a section train and Edward Marshner, of the latter's crew, was killed.

Fire at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, partially destroyed the Omaha railroad general offices. The clerks in the upper floors narrowly escaped death. The loss was $40,000.

Prominent Pennsylvania railroad officials at Trenton, N. J., have been arrested for stealing from the company $5,000 worth of old ties and rails and selling them.

The Carbon and Excelsior collieries at Shamokin, Pa., has suspended operations owing to the dullness of the coal trade. Fifteen hundred men and boys are thrown out.

The collections of the Internal revenue for the past six months were $63,312,565, an increase of $868,957. $35,368,338 were from spirits and $15,343,653 from tobacco.

Jack Fallon and Dominick McCaffrey yesterday signed articles for a ten round fight at Hoboken in about a fortnight. McCaffrey also offers to fight Dempsey to a finish for $5,000.

The grand jury, investigating the cause of the Mud river railway disaster, by which sixty people lost their lives near Mauch Chunk, Pa., last summer, has indicted Engineer Major and Flagman Hannigan.

The eccentric and wealthy Miss Coffin, whose has a mad infatuation for actor Kyrle Bellew, was arrested in St. Louis last night while standing at the stage entrance of a theatre at which Bellew was playing. She was armed with a revolver. She labors under the impression that she is under a mesmeric influence induced by Bellew.

DISTURBED MENTALLY.

Voigt, the Pittsburgh Bank Swindler, is Affected

BY THE MEMORY OF THE PART.

He Took in the Organization of the Bank—He Neither Admits Nor Denies That He Took the Money—Interest Revived.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Interest in the South Side bank sensation has been revived by recent events. Henry F. Voigt, the former cashier, who was placed in jail last evening by Squire Shaefer at the instance of the president and directors of the defunct Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Birmingham, seemed very much disturbed mentally to-day when seen by a reporter in the county jail.

Mr. Voigt when seen at the jail this afternoon, said: "I have no statement to make for publication, at least not now. I think a statement at this time will affect me. The interests of my case will be better subserved by my saying nothing. If I had all or any portion of the money I am charged with taking, I would secure an attorney and make