Historical Society X

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FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in Both Branches of Congress.

ANOTHER DELAY

For Dakota—Miscellaneous Legislation—The Cabinet and the Senate—Land and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—On motion of Mr. Sewell, the Senate passed the bill heretofore introduced by him, amending the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the annual appropriations for the militia.

On motion of Mr. Harrison the morning business was laid aside and the Dakota bill taken up, on which Mr. Butler took the floor. Mr. Butler said that the Senator from Indiana (Harrison) had either evaded or forgotton many of the facts bearing on the Dakota question. He (Butler) charged that the opposition to Dakota had first come, not from the Democratic side of the Senate, but from the Republican side, and quoted some remarks of a former Congress to sustain his position.

Mr. McMillan believed that Mr. Hale had then stood alone. Mr. Butler did not care how that was. The Senators from Indiana and Illinois, he said, had referred to the vote polled in South Carolina and other Southern States, and compared these votes with the vote of Dakota. Mr. Butler had to assume that that was done for the purpose of giving a sectional turn to debate and arraying popular prejudice again at the Southern people. The Southern States, Mr. Butler continued, had been under a fire for a good many years. They had survived heavier artillery than that now turned against them, would survive this. Whatever might be said against South Carolina (and no doubt she had made mistakes in the past and would make mistakes in the future) never until the political friends of the Senators on the other side camped on the fair bosom of that State had her officers been tainted with a blemish of corruption. It had never happened till then that her officials had been compelled to fly from her borders to escape the State's Prison, and while this degrading, disgraceful and humiliating spoilation had been going on, not one word of protest had come from the honorable Senators on the other side, who now arraigned South Carolina.

Mr. Logan said attention had been directed to the vote of South Carolina, because the Senators from South Carolina and Missouri complained that Dakota in 1884 had polled 55,000 votes, while on the adoption of the proposed Constitution only 31,000 votes had been polled. He (Mr. Logan) had then called attention to the vote of the Senator's own State—South Carolina. Dakota, with only a quarter of a million population had polled 31,000 votes, while South Carolina had, with a population of a million, polled only 91,000 votes and he (Logan) had inquired whether if an explanation was required for Dakota, if an explanation was not also required for South Carolina.

Mr. Baker replied that the explanation was that at the last election in South Carolina the political friends and allies of the Senator from Illinois were industriously neglected. They had not been instructed or even approached by that Senator. He (Mr. Butler) believed that all the people of South Carolina white and colored, were satisfied with their State Government.

Logan commented on the reference of Mr. Butler to the "lolling in their tents" of officers while the soldiers were on the march. "That remark," he said, "was not just to the gentlemen on this side side of the chamber."

Mr. Butler disclaimed habing intended its application to any Senator.

Mr. Logan recognized equal merit in all, where there had been faithful service. In conclusion, Mr. Logan repeated that whatever pretense may be made as to the reason for excluding Dakota, however, Senators may "haggle" over the words. The real reason was that it would have a Republican majority. Men may argue as they please, with flimsy pretexts, that this was the real source of difference, but the American people had a big sense of justice. They know that the elements for statehood existed in Dakota; that it had the necessary population and area, and all the condition of industry, energy and civilization. Then why, he asked, should not this new State be placed in the cluster of the American Union that it may add its share to the light and glory of the Republic? Mr. Call opposed the committee's bill. The will of the whole people of Dakota, he said, had not been ascertained on the question of division or on the proposed Constitution and they should have an opportunity of voting on those questions before action of Congress was necessary.

Mr. Edmonds inquired whether Mr. Call, Mr. Butler and their associates would vote for the bill if an amendment were made to it, providing for the submission of the new Constitution to the people for their approval before it should go into operation or would they vote for a bill which would be submitted to the people of the whole Territory for them to say whether they wanted a division or not.

Mr. Call saw no necessity for such urgent haste. This matter had to be decided with a view to the future as well as present

Mr. Butler—Will the Senator from Vermont before submitting this bill to the people eliminate from it everything that has been done in the way of the election of Senators, Congressman, etc.?

Mr. Edmunds—I will not. After all these years of effort and application by these people the matter should now be disposed of. There was a Constitution like the Constitutions of the other States in respect to security of property, administration of justice, equal levying of taxes and everything that goes to make up the best of modern Constitutions. I would not, therefore, say to those people that they must again put it off for one, two or three years. A Territory has no right to remain a Territory forever. The United States paid a very large part of the Territorial expenses and should be relieved of that burden as soon as it was consistent with the general good. It was the misfortune of late for the Senators on the Democratic side that the Dakotans did not have political opinions with which those Senators could agree, and that was what the matter was.

Mr. Beck denied the right of a Territory to divide itself, that being a power lodged only in Congress. The population of the new Territory, he said, consisted to a considerable extent of foreigners, Scandinavians and others who were not prepared for citizenship.

The debate then closed and Mr. Butler's substitute was put to a vote and lost; yeas, 22; nays, 34.

The bill reported from the committee was then passed; yeas, 32; nays, 22. The only Democrat voting in the affirmative was Mr. Vorhees. The negative votes were all Democrats.

The bill divides the Territory on the forty sixth parallel of latitude and provides for the admission of the southern portion as a State under the title of Dakota and the organization of the northern portion into a separate Territory, under the name of Lincoln.

Mr. Blair moved that the Senate take up the education bill, heretofore introduced by him and reported favorably from the Committee on Education and Labor.

Senator Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably Mr. Fry's bill to provide for the appointment by the President of a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic. It provides that the members of the commission shall be selected solely with reference to the personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial and thorough investigation. It stipulates that all of them shall not be advocates of prohibition legislation or of total abstinence, and that they shall serve without salary. Their duties shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crimes, public health and the general welfare of the people; to inquire and take testimony as to the political results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States and to report the results of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress. It appropriates $10,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

House.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a response to the Secretary of the Interior to the House resolution calling for copies of any contract or lease between the Southern Pacific Railroad Company or any other land grant road, also copies of the charters of the Southern Pacific and of any contract between the Pacific Steamship Company any land grant company referred to.

The House at 12:50 went into a committee of the whole on the State Calendar.

The Committee remained in session until 3:40 p. m., when it rose and reported various bills to the House, leaving the Fitz John Porter bill standing at the head of the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, a resolution was adopted, making the Fitz John Porter bill a continuing special order from Thursday, the 11th inst., until Thursday, the 18th inst., including a night session on Tuesday.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has received from the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, an official report of the unfortunate encounter which the Mexican forces had with the United States troops commanded by Captain Crawford at the Mountains of Bavis, Chihuahua, on the 11th ult. It is stated in the report that the Mexican force commanded by Major Maurice Corredor, arrived on that day at a place called Tiopar in the Sierra of Bavis, where they knew that the Apache Indians had resorted under the leadership of Geronimo. The Mexicans fired on the United states troops in the belief that they were hostiles. In the fight which ensued Major Maurice Corredor, First Lieutenant Juan de la Cruz, and privates Marian Madid and Lu Estrado were killed and four other soldiers wounded that as soon as the Mexican troops found out that they were firing on United States soldiers they stopped firing and expressed to the latter their regret at the losses occasioned to both commands. The report gives as an excuse for the above mistake the difficulty of distinguishing renegade Indians from scouts, and says that while the latter generally behave themselves when in camp and under view of their officers, when they get out, under pretext of hunting or looking for hostile Indians or others, they sometimes commit great depredations on peaceful inhabitants of the frontier, and cannot readily be distinguished from hostile Indians.

It was reported from Mexico that the scouts killed and wounded on December 17 a considerable number of cattle and horses belonging to Mexicans, and that on December 23, while they were in camp at a place distant about a mile from Guasabas, Sonora, seven scouts entered the village and committed great outrages and the Mayor was forced to ask for an armed force to bring them to order and one of the scouts was wounded. The same Indians killed two men who were leading mules loaded with goods which were stolen from the scouts. It is also reported that these Mexicans were attacked by the scouts on January 8, on the road that leads from Nacosari to Cumpas. The Mexicans succeeded in escaping, but their donkeys, their cargo and pack saddles were captured.

TUCSON, A. T., February 4.—With reference to the recent killing of Captain Crawford by Mexican troops, the *Star* says: It can be shown to the satisfaction of any Congressional committee that trade has been constantly kept up between the Mexicans and hostile Apaches while every obstacle has been put in the path of the American commands sent into Mexico in pursuit of renegades. Whenever possible the officers were arrested and thrown into prison. Among these were Lieut. McDonald of the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieut. Elliott of the Tenth Cavalry. They were kept under guard until the approach of large forces of American troops frightened the Mexicans into liberating them. From the most reliable information there is not the least doubt that the murder of Capt. Crawford was premeditated.

A MEXICAN EXPLANATION.

EL PASO, Texas, February 4.—The report of the commanding officer of the Mexicans who attacked Crawford's command has been published in *Estado de Chihuahua*, a newspaper, which reached here to-day. It states that on the 11th inst. the Mexicans combatted with a good many tame and wild Indians, propably 200, led by foreign (United States) officers, and over 20 soldiers. Four Mexicans are reported killed and four wounded. The report also states "they displayed not a sign of legality, as was evinced as much by their strategy as by the animals which they had and which I hold to prove were stolen." The report was dated from Dolores mining camp, January 20, and signed Santa Anna Perez. It is believed the animals referred to in the report are those captured from the Indians, and which the latter had probably stolen.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TALKS.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—It is believed at the War Department that the killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican troops was the result of accident, and that the Mexicans fired on his command under the impression that they were hostiles. The statement that the United States had stock in their possession at the time of the attack which had been stolen in the vicinity is explained by Lieut. Mann's report—that they had just captured it from the hostile Indians. It is explained that Capt. Crawford was unable to show the identity of his command at the outset of the firing by the Mexicans, because of his ignorance of the nature of the attack and the general demoralization which it caused.

THE TIGER ON HIS LAIR.

Chicago Raid and Two Hundred and Twenty Arrests.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Two hundred and twenty gay gamblers, who were interviewing the tiger in George Hankins' place at 134 Clark Street last night, were overtaken by the cold hand of authority and conveyed in the quiver which the municipality furnishes to the armory.

The raid was accomplished by the intrusion of policemen from outside stations, not known to the gambling fraternity. They effected an entrance in plain clothes, but when it was discovered that they were officers there was a rush for the door. The officers, however, seized the key and locked in all the inmates. Then fifteen policemen with Lieut. Arch and Sergt. Backus came. The door not being opened at once, they battered it down, and, having effected an entrance, they ranged their victims in line and carried them away in small batches, the operation lasting about an hour and a half, and affording much amusement to the crowd assembled on the sidewalk who indulged in cries of "Rat!" or "Ah, there!" and other aggravating language.

The "old sports" attempted no disguise as they seated themselves in the patrol wagon, but the non-professionals muffled themselves up so as to prevent recognition. When the armory was reached it was a remarkable circumstance that the majority of the congregation belong to the Smith and Jones families. George Hankins and Henry Romaine went bail for them.

The gaming implements were not destroyed as, before they reached the amory, a writ of replevin whi h had been issued by Justice Lyon, was served by Constable Tom Major.

The case of the raided gamblers came up before Justice Meech to-day. Only about fifty were present. Fines of $1 each were assessed against the whole party, which Hankins agreed to pay. Harry Romayne, who was booked as keeper, was fined $10.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Preparing to Prosecute the Bell Telephone Case.

SPECIAL COUNSEL

Employed by the Government—Dement Still Denying—Crooked Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—The Senate Committee on Rules at its meeting this morning ordered adverse reports on the resolutions offered by Senator Platt requiring that executive nominations be considered in open session; by Senator Hoar, requiring a yea and nay vote to be taken on all motions to adjourn over one day, and by Senator Morgan, providing for a daily recess from 2 to 2:30 p. m.

Senator Platt was before the committee and made a strong argument in support of his resolution. The vote on it was as follows: Sherman, Ingalls, Harris, Blackburn, negative; Frye, affirmative. The resolution will be adversely reported by Senator Ingalls. Senator Platt will ask that it go upon the calendar, but will not seek to obtain consideration for it at once, as he does not wish to have it connected in any way with the contest between the Executive and the Senate with which, in fact, it has no necessary relationship. Ultimately he will call it up in open session and discuss it upon its merits.

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

Solicitor General Goode who has been specially designated to conduct the suit against the Bell Telephone company to test the validity of their patent has secured the services of the following named gentlemen as special council to assist in the prosecution of the suit, A. G. Thurman, Ohio; Governor Lowery, New York, who is a specialist in electrical matters; Messrs. Epps, Hunton and Jeff Chandler, of Washington. The suit will be filed as soon as the Solicitor General shall have had an opportunity to consult with his assistants in regard to the bill which is now in course of preparation at the Department of Justice. The place where the suit will be instituted will not be decided until all the papers in the case are ready. The Attorney General has positively declined to have anything whatever to do with the case. Judge Goode says the case will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, and with fairness to all the parties concerned.

STILL DENYING.

Surveyor General Dement of Utah was again before the Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day. He read the statements made by the newspaper men to the Committee day before yesterday and reiterated his denial that he had ever said what had been attributed to him, but added nothing to the information previously in possession of the Committee.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably the bill to forfeit the Southern Pacific land grant except the right of way through the public lands and all necessary land for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, all lands included within the limits of any village, town or city site, and any lands sold by the railroad company and in possession of actual settlers to an amount not exceeding 160 acres. The question of forfeiting the Northern Pacific land grant was considered but no action was taken.

FALSE CLAIMS.

A circular letter was recently issued by the claims agents of this city and widely distributed among the Government pensioners, soliciting employment in the prosecution of claims which they say is not "in the nature of a pension," and which they have reason to believe is due pensioners from the Government under the act of Congress of March 19, 1836, which provides half-pay for five years to the widows of soldiers killed or who died of wounds subsequently to April 30, 1818. The Commissioner of Pensions in his report upon the subject to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions says: The act of March 19, 1836, appears to be obsolete, as all beneficiaries are provided for by the more comprehensive act of July 4, 1636 and its benefits cannot be extended to soldiers of the late war or their heirs, as by the terms of Section 6 of said act its benefits are limited to those who served in the Florida war of 1835. The Commissioner asks for the repeal of the act mentioned and says, "its retention in the statutes tends to create confusion and offers inducements to claim agents and others to institute claims against the Government resulting in unnecessary labor and costs to the departments, even when it is shown as in this case, that all the benefits conferred by the act have been fully satisfied."

NATIVE WINE.

Meeting of the California Viticulturalists.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Viticultural Association of California held the second of its series of meetings this afternoon at which samples of the various native wines were exhibited by Commissioner Wetmore. Messrs. George E. Deny, C. G. Fresh and F. N. Curtis, of W. T Coleman & Co., a committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Wine Growers, held in New York City, were present and advocated the general views of the Association. At the evening session an address was delivered by Mr. Wetmore on the present and possible future influence of the national laws upon the viricultural industries of the country. Mr. Wetmore called upon President Cleveland to-day who expressed his pleasure at meeting a representative of the Wine Growers and remarked that he wished to know more about the industry, as he was of the opinion that if the people had more pure wine to drink and its use became popular, it would be better for them than using some other things he did not specify. He expressed also his desire to take an interest in the proposed convention of Wine Growers to be held here in May. Mr. Wetmore presented some samples of raisins of California production which the President considered very fine and remarked that he had not realized how much success had been achieved in this direction.

Destruction of a Synagogue.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The new synagogue of the congregation of Bnai-Jerushun, on Madison avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, caught fire from an overheated furnace in the cellar, at 9 o'clock this morning the hour when the doors were opened to admit the congregation for Sabbath services. Rabbi Dr. Henry S. Jacobs, while putting on his robes, discovered the fire, and so quick was its progress that the sacred scrolls in the ark had to be abandoned to their fate. A general alarm called out the entire available force of firemen, and the fire was quickly extinguished. It did $5,000 damage to the building and furniture. Some of the valuable records of the congregation (which is the second oldest in New York, and only last spring moved up town from its old temple on West Thirty-fourth street,) were lost. Had the fire occurred half an hour later a disastrous loss of life must have resulted, as the church was filled with smoke in an instant.

Hudson Bay Railroad.

WINNIPEG, February 6.—Curant & McClellan, railway contractors now here, have made an offer to the directors of the Hudson Bay Railway Company to construct this road. The figures are much less per mile than the estimates of the engineers. President Sutherland telegraphed the offer to the British capitalists and to day received a reply to have the contract signed. Building operations will be begun, it is believed, in the spring at the north end of Lake Winnipeg.

Specie Exports.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The exports of specie from this port during the past week were $610,995. To Europe, $185,935 silver, and $135,362 gold. To Havana, $261,440 gold, and $1,500 silver. The imports were $37,726.

HIDDEN FROM SIGHT.

The Remains of James A. Garfield Entomed.

CLEVELAND, February 6.—The transfer of the remains of the late President James A. Garfield has been under consideration for some time, and this morning James R. Garfield, Lieut. Edwards, and the soldiers stationed at the Garfield Post, repaired to Lake View Cemetry for this purpose. Beyond the undertaker and the press representatives, no one else were present. The casket containing the remains of the dead rested in its usual position in the vault, and its shellac-stained sides presented a natural appearance. Withered flowers were there and evidences on every hand showed that the illustrious dead was remembered by loving friends. The casket was not opened, but was quietly placed in the sarcophagus under the direction of the undertaker. The outer covering was then hermetically sealed, and the remains were lost to mortal view for ever. The sarcophagus was then returned to the vault, where it will remain until the handsome monument which is to be erected in memory of the honored dead is completed. The sarcophagus is a work of art. It is of solid bronze metal, handsomely ornamented, and weighs 450 pounds. The top is partially oval and massive handles run along the sides and end. The entire sarcophagus rests on four lion's feet, one at each corner, indicating strength, and a handsome tablet of superior workmanship placed on top of the sarcophagus. It is 6x15 inches, and lillies, oak leaves and acorns ornament the projections in the center, while lichen and other flowers are intertwined, giving a beautiful effect. The tablet was designed as symbolical of the dead President, showing his love of home by the lichens, his love of mankind by the only canthus, his purity by the lily, and his courage by the oak. The cost of the sarcophagus was $20,000. The military guard about the vault will be continued until next June.

THE CIGAR MAKERS.

Prospect of a Return of the Men to Work.

NEW YORK, February 6.—If the progressive cigar makers agree to the terms proposed by the manufacturers and accept the schedule of wages based on the average price paid by all shops last year, about 4,000 people will be relieved from the suffering which is beginning to be felt severely in many of the trades more or less directly connected with the cigar making industry. The strike has produced a stagnation and consequent discharge of work people who, not being members of the Cigar Makers' unions, are not entitled to relief from these bodies. The box makers, label printers, etc., are out of work in consequence of the strike and do not know where to turn for relief. The Central Labor Union has too many demands upon its treasury at present to put those people on its rolls, and much suffering results. It is doubtful if the International Union, which bitterly denounces the conferences between the progressive members and the manufacturers, will be able to hold out long after their rivals return to work, for they do not want the members of the Progressive Union to get employment in the shops where the International has heretofore controlled. About 500 cigarmakers including women, have left for San Francisco since the strike began, and they are expected to contribute to the support of their suffering comrades in this city, when they get there. It will be some time, however, before the heavy expense of the trip can be paid out of the earnings on the Pacific Coast and a surplus sent to New York.

New York Capital.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $1,143,000. The banks now hold $35,810,000 in excess of all requirements.

Senator Miller Better.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The operation of paracentisis thoracis, an exceedingly delicate operation in surgery, was successfully performed on Senator Miller, of California, last evening. A large quantity of fluid was drawn from the cavity of the pleura giving the Senator great relief and his condition is much improved to-day.

Given Up for Lost.

GLOUSTER, Mass., February 6.—The schooner Maud M. Storey, carrying a crew of fourteen men, engaged on the grand bank halibut fishery has not been spoken since December 14 and has been given up as lost.

HALIFAX N. S., February 7.—The Dominion Government steamer Ganadowne which left here for Sable Island seven days ago it is feared has been lost.

Picked Up at Sea.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The steamer "William Burbett," which arrived here yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that on February 1, in latitude 32, 30—longitude 75, 50, she picked up a ship's boat containing the crew of the American brig "Annie L. White," from Rio Janeiro for New York, which had foundered the preceding day. The rescued men consisted of Capt. White and Mr. Walsh, a passenger, two officers and seven seamen, eleven in all.

Food Fish.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—Mr. Charles R. Buckland, acting resident agent of the New Zealand Government here, received a telegram to-day from the United States Fisheries Commissioner at Northville, Michigan, stating that 1,000,000 white fish eggs were shipped from there yesterday to Sir Julius Vogel, the Postmaster General at New Zealand, for propogation in the waters of that colony. The eggs will be repacked here and forwarded by the steamer "Alameda" on the 13th inst.

A Point of Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—In the *habeas corpus* case of Eli Frank who was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois on the charge of having embezzled $70,000 in Chicago from his brothers, Judge Tookey to-day decided that the prisoner had been illegally arrested and ordered his release. The decision was based on the fact that the original indictment against Frank was forwarded to Governor Stoneman instead of a copy as required by the act of Congress.

Who Is Boss?

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Mayor Smith has sent a communication to Elwin Hudson, the Superintendent of Police, saying that for insubordination in refusing to report yesterday for orders, as directed, he has been suspended from the office of Superintendent of Police. This brings to a crisis the conflict between the Mayor and the Police Commissioners, as the latter refuse to recognize the validity of the Governor's action in removing them from office.

Cold Weather in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston,) February 6.—Unusually cold weather prevails in the valley of Mexico. Owing to a cyclone in the upper strata of the atmosphere, according to the Government meterological report the cold is not felt on the coast nearly as severely in proportion as here on the table land. Several poor persons have died from exposure. The crop reports, however, are satisfactory, and the prices of food products are ruling lower.

Passenger Railroad War.

CHICAGO, February 6.—The rate cutting contest has taken a wider sweep than was at first supposed. By applying the $5.50 reduction on second-class tickets between Chicago and the Missouri River, the California emigrant rates are cut from $52.50 $47, and second-class fare to Denver is lowered from $31 to $26. Arbitrator Wilson, of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger Association, has authorized all roads in the pool to meet the cut. A number of first-class tickets have crept into the brokers' hands to-day, but not enough to amount to a demoralization.

THE SEALS OF OFFICE

Delivered to Premier Gladstone and His Cabinet.

SALISBURY HOOETD.

Other News From the European Centers—German Socialists Hopeful—Doings in France.

LONDON, February 6.—The members of the late Ministry left London for Osborne at 9:30 this morning to deliver up the seals of office to the Queen, and the members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet proceeded to Osborne at 11:30 to receive them from Her Majesty. The House of Commons to-day ordered writs to be issued for the re-election of those members who have been appointed to office since the House was last in session. The House has adjourned until the 18th inst.

Prussian Politics.

COLOGNE, February 6.—The *Gazette* says that the coalitions now being formed threaten the defeat of the bill in the Reichstag. It is rumored that the spirit monopoly bill will be withdrawn from the Reichstag, the Government being unable to face the universal opposition to the measure. Over 400 petitions have been presented against the bill. It is thought, however, that Bismarck will persist in his attempt to carry the measure through. In the Landtag, Herr Von Schultz, the Prussian Minister of Finance, in reply to Herr Wolff, the Conservative, stated that the Government had abandoned its reform measures having for their object direct taxation, owing to the opposition of a majority of the members of the Landtag. He added that in consequence of this opposition the Government would be forced to have recourse to indirect taxation. Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the clericals will raise the question as to the continued closing of Catholic seminaries, recent negotiations with the Vatican having failed to procure their reopening. The Catholic press commenting upon that fact declares that Kulterkamph is not yet dead.

Murderer Arrested.

PARIS, February 6.—The supposed murderer of Mr. Borrome, the Prefect of the Department of Euro, who was killed in a railway carriage compartment while returning to Evenx from Paris with $4,000 in his pockets, January 14, has been arrested. When the train started from Paris, the man asked the guard if Barrome was aboard, and when answered in the affirmative, purchased a ticket, and went on the same train. A man answering this person's description left the train at Mantes Sur Seine before the murder was discovered. The person taken into custody has been identified by the employes on the railway as the man who alighted at Mantes.

Socialism in Germany.

BERLIN, February 6.—The *Zurich Social Democrat* declares that despite the anti-Socialist laws, the minor state of siege inaugurated, and the incessant persecution of its German comrades, the propoganda is most prosperous, and that all the papers which are suppressed by the Government soon reappear elsewhere. It says that the increasing depression in trade is chiefly felt by the workingmen, and that this fact assists the spread of Socialistic doctrines. The smaller tradesmen, it adds, are also suffering, while the large manufacturing companies are paying [illegible] per cent.

Saucy Servia.

VIENNA, February 6.—The cool and evasive reply of Servia to the joint note of the Powers requesting her to disarm, in which she simply acknowledged the receipt of the note and said she would think about it, is to-day explained by a statement that just before sending the reply Servia had received from Greece a confidential telegram of an important character. It is surmised that Greece offered to join Servia in resisting the demand to disarm, as it is known that previous to the receipt of the dispatch Servia had drafted a reply very different from the curt note subsequently sent.

Missing Balloonists.

PARIS, February 6.—The report that the æronauts, Girod and Renaud had been rescued turns out to be untrue. They are still missing. The Hovas News Agency is still endeavoring to obtain information as to their whereabouts. The men ascended in the balloon from Brest, January 27, and were blown out to sea.

Bad for Politicians.

ODESSO, February 6.—A revolution is fermenting in Turkish Armenia; the jails in the city of Van are filled with political prisoners, and an extraordinary number of arrests are being made every day.

Publicly Insulted.

LONDON, February 6.—Lord Salisbury and the other members of the retiring Ministry were hooted at Portsmouth to-day while returning from Osborne, whither they had gone to deliver the seals of office to the Queen. Mr. Gladstone is rusticating at Tentmore, seat of the Earl of Roseberry.

Lorillard's Will.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The will of George L. Lorillard the famous turfman, who died at Nice, France, several days ago, was filed for probate to-day. By its provisions James Kennedy, of Islip, London, a former employe of the deceased, is left $5,000, and all the residue of his estate is given to his widow.

CONVEYANCES FILED.

An Average Number of Deeds Recorded During the Week.

During the week closing yesterday the following real estate conveyances were filed with the Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County.

Monday February 1.—T. H. Fox to R. McDowell, 1,500x600 feet on Grand Prize lode, Summit Valley District, $1; Harrison Churchill to Henry Williams and A. A. Smith, water right on Jerry Creek, $500.

Tuesday, February 2.—James Haslam to F. W. Diederich, Price's Diggings placer claim, $750; J. H. Curtis to John Clinton, south 23 feet of lot 4, block 63, Butte, $400; J. W. Forbis to S C. F. Cobban, lot 17, block 5, Noyes & Upton's addition, $133; E. H. Irvine *et al* to W. A. Clark, mining property adjoining Steward lode $1,500.

Wednesday, February 3.—Henry Olson *et al.* to Paul Davis *et al.*, ½ interest in Corinthian lode, Summit Mountain District, $100.

Thursday February 4.—J. M. Venable *et al.* to R. D. Leggatt *et al.*, ½ interest in Joseph Joyce lode, Independence District, $400. J. A. Murray and S. F. King to Butte Smelting Company, northest ¼ of southwest ¼ of section 24, township 3 north, range 8 west, Silver Bow County, $200. Thomas to N. Tregeor, lot fronting 25 feet on east side of Main street, back 125 feet, Centerville, $5,000. N. Tregeor to Elizabeth Thomas, same property and consideration as preceding.

Friday, February 5.—Jamer R. Boyce to Curtis & Majors, ⅛ interest in President Cleveland lode, ⅛ Gov. S. T. Hauser lode, $2,500. A. H. Barrett *et. al.* to Methodist Episcopal church, lot 1, block 46, Butte $1.

Saturday, February 6.—A. W. Barnard *et. al.* to William Guedelhofer, all grantor's right to surface ground of Maxmillian lode, $750. Thomas Ford and wife to William Oliver, property adjoining Oden lode, $150. William A. Maddox to John Wells, 160 acres of land on Camp Creek, $800. United States Patent to M. M. Lewis *et. al.* for Elm Orlu lode, being lot 159, Summit Valley. Peter Hess to Susan Hess, east 30 feet of lot 4, block 2, Butte, $1.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.

The Brookbank Dairy Barns Reduced to Ashes—Many Cows Burned.

At 12:48 o'clock this morning the mammoth barn of Joseph H. Saville's Brookbank Dairy was discovered to be on fire, and in a few moments nothing remained of it except a blackened and charred mass of ruins. Last night about 8 o'clock the gang of men employed about the place had finished their day's labor, and one of them, in conformity with the orders of Mr. Saville, made a round of the entire premises, locking all of the doors of the barn, and after seeing that everything was in proper condition for the night, the most of the men came up town for the evening, a portion of them, however, going to bed. About 12:30 o'clock those who were in town went down to the barn and also went to their beds in the two story log house situated about seventy-feet from the barn and between it and Montana street. They had not yet gone to sleep when one of the drivers heard the dog bark, and asked if the animal was not locked up in the stable. Being told that he was not, he went to the window and could distinctly hear the roar of the fire close at hand. He immediately gave the alarm and all of the nine men on the premises rushed for the stable to save the cows, stalled inside of it.

THE BURNED BUILDING.

The barn was perhaps the largest of its kind in the Territory, being in the neighborhood of 100x200 feet in size and three stories high, and cost something over $8,000. The ground floor, or more properly a basement, contained stalls for about 140 animals, while the second floor had stable room for about seventy more, in addition to the grain rooms, harness room, wash room, and other necessary apartments. The third floor was an immense loft, and at the time of the fire contained about forty tons of hay. It was in this that the fire originated. The man who locked up the stable was about the first one upon the scene, and says that notwithstanding the fact that he had carefully and securely locked up the premises at 8 o'clock, when he ran down from his room all of the doors, both on the second and third floors were not only unlocked, but were standing wide open, showing conclusively that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The fire spread with wonderful rapidity, having started in the northwest corner of the third story in the hay, and when the men reached the barn the upper floor was already falling through and the blazing hay and boards rendered it impossible for them to save more than three or four of the animals on that flat. They rushed to the basement and released all of the stock down there, including two fine bulls and about 140 head of cows. The bellowing and moans of the burning cows upon the second floor was simply terrible, and there tied in their stalls sixty-seven milch cows perished. The horses, seven in number, were also being looked after by some of the men, and all were saved except one, which also perished. The men worked nobly, but there was no water to do anything with, and in a few minutes nothing was left but the ruins. In one wing of the building all of the harness, saddles, etc., belonging to the ranch was stored, and these, too, were destroyed, as well as the hay in the loft.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Mr. Saville was seen after the building was reduced to an unrecognizable mass of coals, and, although he could not exactly estimate his loss, he approximates it as follows:

The barn	$8,000
Sixty-seven cows	4,000
Forty tons of hay	800
One horse	150
Harness, saddles, etc	600
Total loss about	$13,550

There was an insurance upon the building and its contents, outside of the stock, of $6,000, Messrs. Warren & Mantle having risks aggregating $4,500, and F. E. W. Patten $1,500, and while the insurance does not half cover the loss, Mr. Saville feels very thankful that he was so fortunate as to have even that much to assist him in rebuilding.

THE BROOKBANK DAIRY.

Joseph H. Saville started into the dairy business in Butte about five years ago with a very small number of cows and a limited capital, and by hard work and careful, honest management, had increased his stock of cows and attendant property until he had the largest and most complete business of the kind in Montana, and he has made hosts of friends, who greatly sympathize with him in his misfortune. The proprietor will at once rebuild upon the same site, and another lot of cows will be sent for immediately. In a short time the track of the fire will be obliterated, and Mr. Saville will again be able to supply all of his customers, and although the blow falls very heavily upon him, he will pitch right in and work himself up to his old business basis in a short time.

AROUND THE FLAMES.

When the alarm was sounded there was a general rush in the direction of the fire, and in a few minutes fully 1,000 persons hurried down both Main and Montana streets to the burning building.

The firemen quickly responded to the alarm, and although the fire was out of the reach of their hose, they showed their willingness and promptness in answering the tap of the bell.

As soon as the animals were freed from their quarters, the two fine Durham bulls belonging to the establishment, rendered frantic by the action of the flames, rushed out into the street, and engaged in an animated fight, lasting until the building had burned down and darknes was fast approaching again.

The boarding house, near the barn, was saved from destruction by the effective handling of water buckets and their contents by many willing hands.

The wagons, sleighs, buggy and cutter were all saved from the sheds adjoining the barn.

The Comique.

There will be no performance this evening by the Comique company, but from and after to-morrow (Monday) evening there will be regular entertainments given, but it is not definitely known whether the Amphitheater or Renshaw Hall will be secured. Last night it was definitely agreed to build an immense iron structure on the old site, and it will be pushed as rapidly as the material can be procured from Chicago and San Francisco. This course has been adopted owing to the scarcity of brick in this vicinity.

A Pleasant Party.

There occurred Friday evening a surprise party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Koch, at South Butte. Some twenty persons stormed at the front and rear door. Mrs. Koch was frightened, but, after opening the door, found the intruders did not desire to do any harm. They coolly took possession of the house.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Benge, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Green and neice, Mr. and Mrs. Bare, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Magee, Miss Lou Bricker, Mrs. McKee, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Bartels.

They spent the evening in singing, dancing and card-playing, and at 12 o'clock the "surprisers" spread an elegant repast, which all enjoyed. When the party took their departure from their host and hostess all voted that they had an elegant time.

Won't Pardon Them.

PARIS, February 6.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 347 to 116, has rejected the proposition of the Radicals to extend amnesty to political offenders.

Wrangling Over Cable Rates.

NEW YORK, February 5.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company to-day, it was reported that the receipts for 1885 had been reduced £93,926 pounds by the cutting of rates and the competition of the Mackay-Bennett Company. The Chairman of the Anglo American Company predicted that there would soon be an increase in the cable tariff. He declared that if the Mackay-Bennett people declined to be influenced by the reasons in favor of higher tolls, a war in rates would be inevitable.

LAW DEFYING SEATTLE.

Engages in Another Bold Anti-Chinese Demonstration.

CHINESE QUARTERS

Visited by a Mob—Inmates and Their Property Driven to Ocean Dock—Government Aid Invoked.

PORTLAND, Oregon, February 7.—The *Oregonian's* Seattle's special says: At last the long drawn out anti Chinese agitation has reached a culminating point so far as Seattle is concerned. It was thought by many when the United States troops were withdrawn from here that the agitation was dead, and as weeks went by without the commission of any overt act this opinion was strengthened. As events show, however, the feeling was not even dormant, and the agitators have been quietly laying plans all the while. An effort was made to put these plans into execution to-day, though with what success cannot yet be said. An anti-Chinese meeting was held last night at which a committee was appointed for the ostensible purpose of visiting Chinatown and ascertaining whether the city sanitary regulations were being properly observed by the Chinamen. This committee commenced its work at 7 o'clock this morning and headed by Acting Chief of Police Murphy and accompanied by an enormous crowd which had apparently come together by previous understandings it proceeded to Chin