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A. P. Miller,
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The Worthington Adv

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VIII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

RAILROADS AND IMMIGRATION.

JAY COOKE'S PROPERTY AND PLANS ON ST. LOUIS RIVER.

Immigration Into Minnesota—Large Sales to Settlers by the St. P., M. & M. Land Department—The St. P. & D. Timber Lands—Farming Successes There—Opening of Lake Navigation—Northern Pacific Steamer Connections on the Missouri—Sioux City People Insist That the Consolidated St. Paul & Sioux City Belongs to the Northwestern.

ST. PAUL, April 5.—At Duluth Jay Cooke is understood to be the owner of the most valuable part of the water power of the St. Louis river, and a railroad up the bank of the river to near the falls, to facilitate the building and operating of mills is talked of. A large grist mill, it is said, is to be built at about the foot of the rapids this season, and it is also reported that negotiations are in progress for the establishment of several mills along the river. The fact that the near approaching final settlement of Jay Cooke's estate is likely to leave him about as rich as he was imagined to be seven years ago, gives credit to these reports and rumors.

The immigration movement into Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba is increasingly large, especially on the St. Paul & Manitoba road. The evening freight trains from this city on that road are mostly loaded with stock and immigrants' goods for stations all along the line. The snow is about all gone from the Red River country, and so far it has not produced any floods.

Friday evening two of the Northern Transit company's steamers started from Chicago for Port Huron. The grain-laden Chicago fleet, carrying 2,575,000 bushels of corn, 180,000 bushels of wheat, 77,000 bushels of oats, 78,000 bushels of rye, and 29,000 bushels of flax-seed, have probably most of them set sail ere this, and a number of boats from the lower lakes will soon be due at Duluth. Later reports are that several of the grain fleet set sail from Chicago Saturday.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company has secured the government contract for carrying military supplies from Chicago to Yankton.

The arrival of immigrants at New York continues on an extensive scale, and the indications are that the stream will increase rather than diminish. There were landed at Castle Garden, last Monday, 2,479 immigrants, of whom 1,184 came by the Inman steamer City of Berlin, that being the largest number on any one vessel since 1873, when the Egypt brought over 1,400. Among those now arriving there are a large number of Irish peasantry, who, it is observed, are mostly provided with tickets for points in the West. There are also an unusual number of Hollanders, and among the rest there are 126 starving Hungarians, who will have to be provided for in some way.

Fifteen car loads of black walnut logs, some of which measured forty-six inches in diameter, were shipped in one day last week, from West Liberty, Iowa, bound for Liverpool, England.

All the Eastern trunk line roads have advanced the wages of their subordinate officers and employes.

A reduction of five cents on freights for the seaboard will probably be made by the trunk lines, on the 15th if not earlier.

The St. Paul & Manitoba road has lately been short of cars for West bound freights, because many of its cars have been standing loaded at western and northern stations, waiting for the wagon roads to improve so that the goods can be removed. These cars will soon be released and brought back.

UPPER MISSOURI TRANSPORTATION.

The steamer Key West will leave Bismarck for Fort Benton on the 15th inst., carrying passengers for all river points and for Helena. Arrangements have been made by the Northern Pacific management with the steamboat lines to send out passenger boats tri-weekly from Bismarck for Fort Benton during the season, making this route to the upper Missouri and Montana more desirable than ever, as regards time and comfort. Through tickets for Helena, Benton or any landing on the river between Bismarck and Benton may be had at the office of the Northern Pacific company, No. 43 Jackson street. The railroad company will also contract through rates for freight. The road is now clear of the winter obstructions and in good working order, with both freight and passenger business increasing very rapidly. The company is well supplied with cars for present needs, but the growing business will soon require more, and 200 new box cars have been contracted for, to be delivered this month.

ST. P., M. & M. LAND SALES.

The sales of the first three months of this year by the land department of the St. Paul & Manitoba railroad company were as follows:

	Acres.	Sold For.	Cash Rec'ts.
January	18,499 33	$76,276 46	$20,944 16
February	36,659 60	164,507 15	31,972 59
March	30,479 89	154,210 39	57,313 46
Totals	85,637 82	$392,994 00	$110,230 21

It can but be gratifying to Minnesotians to see how our State is being taken up by industrious immigrants and that largely through the efforts of this company the real merits of our soil and the advantages of climate and locality are being more than ever appreciated by enterprising people of Eastern and neighboring States. Minnesota has not been so diligently advertised as have Kansas and Nebraska, nor have such extraordinary efforts been made to sell their lands by our land grant companies as have been made by those of Kansas and Nebraska. But the new St. Paul & Manitoba management has caused the indisputable facts regarding the character and location of its lands to be made widely known wherever there was a prospect of gaining the best class of immigrants. It has refused to contract its lands to speculators, but has offered them on the most liberal terms to actual settlers, and the result appears in the above brief but significant tabulation, which shows an aggregate of sales to settlers which is not approached by any other land grant road in the country. The new comers are distributing themselves on all parts of the company's grant, but the most of them go into the Red River valley and the larger portion of these have located in the district where the company allows on the price of the land a large discount for each acre broken and cultivated in the first three years. These sales, large as they are, being the winter sales, when there was comparatively little of immigration or land hunting, will doubtless be largely exceeded by the sales of the next three months, and confirm the indications of the present migratory travel, that Minnesota will have a larger gain of population this year than ever before.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH LAND GRANT.

Mr. Philip S. Harris, manager of the land department of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad company, has lately published an interesting pamphlet, the title page of which reads as follows: "Homes, for a Million, on the Line of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, the Best Location in the West for Small Farmers. The Advantages to Settlers of the Country Between St. Paul and Lake Superior. The Best Country for Grain, Grass, Stock Raising and the Dairy Business." The matter of the pamphlet appears to amply sustain the claims of the title. The lands are fairly described and the advantages offered to settlers are clearly stated. We have only space to speak generally of the lands and describe them as timber lands with frequent occurrences of natural meadows and grazing lands. They are, for marketing purposes, conveniently near to St. Paul and Duluth and where produce values are and will always be higher than in any other rural part of the Northwest. It is no disparagement of the rich prairie lands of Minnesota and Dakota to say that these timber and meadow lands are as well adapted as they to profitable farming and stock raising. But, while many immigrants will prefer the prairies because they are all ready for the plow and allow of large farms being quickly made productive; yet these timber lands offer peculiar and greater advantages to healthy poor men who are not afraid of work. A good living for wife and children can be earned from the start. A comfortable house, barns, stables, granaries, fences, etc., may be built with little outlay beyond the man's own labor. The woods, though an obstacle to rapidly bringing the farm under cultivation, furnish the means of living and protect the inhabitants and their stock against extremes of temperature. The company guarantees to purchase at fair prices, from new settlers, the ties, timber and fire wood they cut in clearing their lands. Large crops of hay, grain and vegetables are grown and the selling values of these all along the line approximate closely to those of St. Paul, while for beef, pork, butter, eggs and poultry the values at St. Paul & Duluth stations approximate closely to those of St. Paul.

TIMBER LAND FARMERS.

The pamphlet gives the history of numerous settlers on the St. Paul & Duluth lands. Two of these will suffice to illustrate the whole and are as follows:

Seward P. Woodman purchased and began improvements on 160 acres in section 27, town 35, range 22, in 1876. At the time of his purchase he was worth about $700, which he earned in the pineries. He paid a small amount on the land and commenced clearing. He has now 135 acres cleared and under cultivation, and in 1879 the product of his farm was 1,200 bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of oats and 1,800 bushels of corn. He has seven horses, one of which is valued at $600; twenty head of cattle and ten sheep. Has twenty-five apple trees in bearing and various kinds of small fruits. Has a good two-story frame house 20x30, good granery 18x30, and other outbuildings. Has thresher, reaper, and all necessary farming implements. Mr. Woodman is out of debt and has money out at interest.

Oscar Malmquist purchased from the railroad company, in 1872, eighty acres in section thirty-three, town thirty-seven, range twenty-two, payable in eight annual installments. He had no capital. The land was heavily timbered with maple, oak, elm, ash and pine. He now has sixty acres cleared and under cultivation, from which he has cut and sold 1,000 cords of wood and 2,500 ties. In 1879 he raised 600 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of potatoes, twenty tons of timothy, and from eight acres of meadow, two tons of red top and blue joint hay per acre. He also made sixty gallons of maple syrup, and raised vegetables enough for the use of his family. He now owns 320 acres, all paid for except two small payments on the last eighty acres purchased, nearly all of which he has acquired from the product of the first eighty acres purchased. He has two teams, two wagons, six cows and two pair of steers.

SWALLOWED OR NOT SWALLOWED.

At Sioux City it is reported that the cash receipts there of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad are remitted to the Northwestern railroad company at Chicago, and that the car reports of the St. Paul & Sioux City and the reports of the machine shops of the St. Paul & Sioux City are also sent to the Northwestern at Chicago. The *Journal* also sees a pointer in the same direction in the fact that Mr. F. M. Luce, car accountant of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, is also car accountant of the St. Paul & Sioux City. This latter fact has no particular significance, and there have been no late instructions at St. Paul to confirm the other Sioux City discoveries. The existing orders here are that reports are to be made as formerly until further orders. But if the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha consolidation is not independent, it naturally belongs to the Chicago & Northwestern company; and we are inclined to believe the Sioux City people are not much out of the way. However, the ownership of the St. Paul roads is not a matter of importance, provided St. Paul can in any way make it the interest of the owners of the roads not to discriminate against her in tariffs. As to that, time and St. Paul enterprise and pluck will have to be taken into account.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 5—The municipal election to-day brought out not more than three-fourth the usual number of votes. Twelve members of the board of education and one city comptroller were the only city officers voted for. Returns at 1 A. M. from nineteen of the fifty-four precincts of the city give Eshelby, Republican, for city comptroller, a majority of 800 over Hoffman, Democrat. Gains indicate that E. Shelby is elected by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. Nothing definite can be known with reference to the board of education, but it is thought the Democrats elect three or four out of the twelve.

The vote was light throughout the State. The specials to the *Gazette* and *Commercial* show the following results: Lancaster, Republicans elect three councilmen, Democrats two. Coshocton, entire Republican ticket by small majority. Mansfield three Democrats, one Republican elected to the council, Republican clerk, Democratic treasurer. Springfield, large vote. Council, Republicans six, Democrats, three. Massillon, Democratic mayor elected by nine majority, council a tie. Zanesville, the entire Republican ticket elected except treasurer. Lima, Democratic ticket elected except mayor and marshal. Tremont; council, Republicans two, Democrats two. Wooster, council, Republicans two, Democrats one

TOLEDO, April 5.—At this hour, 12 midnight, it is impossible to give even the estimates of the result. To-day's election tickets were very much scratched and party lines entirely ignored, the result on the city ticket turning entirely on local issues and personal preferences. It seems to be conceded that McGrath, Democrat, is elected street commissioner. In the only ward from which full returns are received, the Third, Sletter, Republican, carries it by 45, whereas the rest of the Republican ticket has a majority of about 300. Nothing whatever is known of the complexion of the city council, the board of education or police board. It seems likewise to be conceded that the Nationalists are greatly defeated on the city ticket.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5.—At this writing, 1 A. M., only partial returns of municipal elections in this city have been received. It will require the official vote to decide the contest. Republicans probably elect the city civil engineer and one police commissioner, and the Democrats the remainder of the ticket. The city council will be Republican by six majority.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—Returns not all in but indications that the entire Republican city ticket is elected.

AKRON, O., April 5.—The Republicans elect four of the six councilmen and five members of the board of education, with one ward to be heard from.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—The elections in Indiana for township officers and on the constitutional amendments to-day, brought out about two-thirds of the voters of the State. Indications are that the Republicans make large gains in the township elections and carry the constitutional amendments by a very decided majority. The Republicans all voted for the ratification of the amendments, and so far as reports have been received, they indicate that from 10 to 18 per cent. of the Democratic vote was in favor of ratification. The Germans voted about solid for the amendments. The ratification of the amendments dispenses with an October election, placing the State election on the day of the Presidential election.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 5.—The city election passed off quietly. The largest vote ever cast in the city was polled. Returns come in slowly. Indications are that the Democrats elect the mayor and marshal and three councilmen, and the Republicans the clerk and treasurer and three councilmen.

TERRE HAUTE, April 5.—The Republican candidate for trustee is elected without a doubt. Also the Democratic candidate for assessor. Vote not all counted at 1:30 A. M. The Republicans gain heavily. Two years ago this was a National stronghold. Now their vote has almost disappeared.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(Second Session.)

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The bill granting a pension to Jesse P. Hares was laid aside informally on account of the absence of Senator Withers, who wishes to speak on the bill.

Senator Bayard, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments, and to punish fraud therein, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The vice-president laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war transmitting copies of letters from the paymaster general and second auditor of the treasury, showing the necessity of an additional appropriation of $265,000 to pay certificates for arrears of pay and bounty due white and colored soldiers and their peers, issued since January 1, 1880, and to be issued until June 30, 1881. Referred.

Senator Whyte presented a memorial of the cigar manufacturers for a reduction of the tax on cigars from $6 to $4 per 1,000, in accordance with the spirit of the reduction heretofore made for manufactured tobacco. Referred.

Senator Pendleton presented a petition of the type founders of Cincinnati against a reduction of duty on type. Referred.

Senator Whyte, from the committee on printing, reported a joint resolution providing that employes of the government printing offices be allowed holidays with pay, Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4 Dec. 25 and Thanksgiving day. Placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Senator Allison—To authorize the postmaster general to compensate the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company for facilitating transportation of the overland mails, under agreements. Also, to provide for payment to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad company for transportation of the United States mail.

By Senator Williams—Repealing the statute prohibiting farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco directly at retail to consumers without special tax.

The bill to amend sections 2,262 and 2,301, revised statutes, in relation to settlers' affidavits preemptive and commuted homestead entries, was opposed by Senator Edmunds and advocated by Senator Jones, of Florida, and Teller, and passed. It permits the affidavits required by these statutes to be made before the register or receiver of the land district, thus equalizing the provisions in this respect of the homestead and preemption laws.

The joint resolution directing ten thousand copies of the medical and surgical history of the war of the rebellion be printed, which was reported already from the committee on printing, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to authorize the retirement of non commissioned army officers of thirty years' service was opposed by Senator Saulsbury as requiring more attention than could be given in the morning hour. He understood it increased the pension rolls, which he considered sufficiently large now. He had some regard for others than military men. There were thousands of civilians who had done as much for this country as any of these officers; he thought too much attention was given military affairs. All over monuments seemed to be for military men, and the youth of the country were being educated to the idea that the only road to glory and the nation's gratitude, was through the army. While duly sensible of the gallant services of the army, he must object to any further increase of the pension rolls in its favor at the expense of the body of tax payers.

Senator Maxey advocated the bill as a measure of justice to deserving officers.

Pending debate, the morning hour expired and the bill went over, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill ratifying the Ute agreement.

Senator Morgan, Alabama, said the bill was important in two ways. It would take about four million dollars, and would settle the relations to hereafter exist between the government and the Indians.

Senator Dawes spoke in opposition to the bill. He said it provided for the support of 4,000 persons for an indefinite length of time, and would cost at least $4,000,000. At the close of Dawes' speech, the Senate held an executive session, and when the doors re-opened, adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Gibson—Relative to the appointment and pay of Mississippi river commissioners. Also, to entitle State banks to circulate notes on the same conditions as national banks, provided they comply with the provisions of the national bank law relative thereto.

By Mr. Davis, Mo.—Requiring the postmaster general to mail the first of each month to every member of Congress an itemized statement of all mail contracts made the preceding month.

By Mr. Chalmers—For relief of the heirs of colored soldiers.

By Mr. Armfield—To reduce the tax on distilled spirits. It abolishes the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, etc., and reduces the tax on spirits distilled from grain or mixtures thereof to 25 cents per gallon. It provides that no storekeeper shall be appointed for any distillery except such as may distill thirty-two gallons per day, and vests the appointment of deputy collectors in the judges of the district courts of the respective districts.

Mr. Armfield also introduced a bill providing that producers of leaf tobacco may sell the same in quantities of not more than ten pounds at any one time without license.

[NOTE.—The report at this point gives the statements of Messrs. Manning and Springer with reference to the latter's reception of an anonymous letter, offering $5,000 for his influence in retaining Washburn in his seat, which statements appear in another column.—ED.]

WEAVER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Springer's statement, Mr. Weaver obtained recognition of the Speaker, and moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, shall be issued and its value controlled by the government, and not by or through bank corporations of the country, and when it is issued it should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House that portion of the interest-bearing debt of the United States which shall be redeemable in the year 1881 and prior thereto, being in amount about $782,000,000, should not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in such obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possible and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity on the coinage of standard silver dollars and such other coinage as the business interests of the country may require.

Mr. Garfield described the proposition as having some good things in it, but called attention to its three salient points. The first was that all money, whether coin or paper, was to be manufactured and issued by the government directly and was to be a legal tender. Never had a proposition of such vast and far reaching centralism been offered in Congress. It surpassed all centralism and all Cæsarism that had ever been charged on the Republican party in the wildest days of war or of the acts growing out of the war prior to 1862. The wildest dreamer in American politics had never been wild enough to propose such a measure of centralization. The second point involved in the resolution was that the government should pay its public debts as well as its private debts in such manufactured money, notwithstanding the solemn and acknowledged pledge of the government to pay in coin the interest and principal of its debts.

Mr. Ewing—The gentleman certainly misunderstands the resolution. It declares that the public debt shall be paid in the money of the contract.

Mr. Garfield—And any money that the government shall now or hereafter issue is lawful money, and therefore the money of the contract.

Mr. Ewing—That is a mere quibble, and misunderstanding of the resolution.

Mr. Garfield proceeded with his remarks in opposition to the resolutions. There was a third proposition in the resolution. There was to be no refunding of the seven hundred and eighty millions of bonds which would fall due this year, or next year, but they should all be paid not out of the resources of the nation, but out of the manufactured paper. Print the debt to death. That was the way to dispose of it. The resolutions said those three propositions made a triple headed monster that was to be let loose on the country as the last spawn of the dying party that thought it had a little life in it a year ago. It was put out at this moment to test the courage of the two political parties. It was put out at this moment, when a Presidential growl came from all quarters, to see what the parties would do with it. For one, he said meet it, throttle it in the name of honesty, in the name of public peace, in the name of the rights of the people individually against a centralization worse than had ever before been heard of. Meet it and end it like men. Let both parties show their courage in meeting it rather than in bowing before it.

Mr. Kelly said there never had been a dollar or a shilling of money that had not been made by the government. There was no other power to make money. All that the gentleman from Ohio, Garfield, had said on that subject was balderdash. He stood here with the wildest of dreamers, of which the gentleman spoke, with Thomas Jefferson, and he would vote for the resolutions because, in the language of Jefferson, it would re-invest the government with power to control and issue its circulation. No funding, thank God. There was no prospect of funding either in thirty or forty years the bonds. Secretary Chase had never said a wiser thing than when he said the control of the debt is vastly more important than the rate of interest. If Congress made thirty or fifty year bonds, it would pay in premiums to the members of the syndicate more than it would ever save by having reduced the rate of interest of the bonds.

Mr. Weaver considered himself happy at having at last been able to get a vote on his resolutions. He was not surprised at the opposition of the gentleman from Ohio, Garfield. That gentleman stood in the road, blocking the progress of the people for financial reform. The gentleman assailed the resolutions, first, because it proposed centralization, and second, because it violated the public faith of the government. There was not one word in the resolutions looking to a violation of the public faith or payment of the public debt in anything except in coin. As a representative of the National Greenback party he wished to say that that party was opposed to a violation of the public faith and the repudiation of any part of the public obligations. Let the issue be fairly and squarely drawn. The issue was whether the government should issue currency and control its volume, or whether the banking corporations should do so, and he was content to go before the people on that issue. Centralization, indeed. That a Congress, chosen for two years by the people, was not to be trusted, but that the bankers were. In the name of the public faith, in the name of the laboring millions of the country, in the name of soft money Republicans, in the name of the farming interests, in the name of the humble poor who struggled not for office, in the name of all interests on which rested the peace and perpetuity of the Union, he asked Congress to stand up and assert with Thomas Jefferson that the issue of the circulating medium should be taken away from the banks and restored to the government.

After a short debate a vote was taken and the resolution defeated, yeas 84, nays 117. The following is the affirmative vote:

YEAS.

Armfield,	Finley,	Reagan,
Atherton,	Ford,	Richmond,
Atkins,	Forney,	Robertson,
Beale,	Forsyth,	Rothwell,
Belford,	Frost,	Russell, N. C.,
Berry,	Geddes,	Ryan, Pa.,
Bicknell,	Gillett,	Sawyer,
Blackburn,	Gunter,	Scales,
Bland,	Harris, La.,	Singleton, Miss.
Cabell,	Hatch,	Singleton, Ill.,
Clardy,	House,	Smith, Ga.,
Clark, Mo.,	Hull,	Sparks,
Cobb,	Jones,	Speer,
Coffroth,	Kelley,	Steele,
Colerick,	Kenna,	Stevenson,
Cook,	Ladd,	Taylor,
Cox,	Lowe,	Tillman, S.,
Culbertson,	Manning,	Turner, T.,
Davidson,	McKenzie,	Turner, O.,
Davis, N. C.	McMillan,	Vance,
Davis, Mo.,	Mills,	Waddell,
De La Matyr,	Muldrow,	Weaver,
Dibrell,	Murch,	Willboro,
Dickey,	Myers, Nev.,	Whitthorne,
Dunn,	Nichols,	Williams, Ala.,
Elam,	Persons,	Willis,
Ewing,	Phelps,	Wilson—84.
Felton,	Phillips,	

Mr. Aldrich, Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the statutes in regard to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

Mr. Morrison stated the bill had the unanimous approval of the committee on ways and means, and Aldrich's motion was accordingly agreed to.

Bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at Paducah, Kentucky, and Charlestown, West Virginia, and for the repair of public buildings at Cleveland, Ohio.

FREE PAPER.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules so as to discharge the committee of ways and means from further consideration of the bill placing salt, printing type, printing paper and material used in the manufacture of printing paper on the free list and put it on its passage. The motion was defeated; yeas 112, noes 89, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Anderson,	Forsythe,	Phister,
Armfield,	Frost,	Reagan,
Atherton,	Geddes,	Richmond,
Atkins,	Goode,	Robertson,
Beale,	Gunter,	Rothwell,
Belford,	Harris, Va.,	Russell, N. C.
Bicknell,	Haskell,	Ryan, Ks.,
Blackburn,	Hatch,	Sanford,
Blount,	Hawk,	Sawyer,
Boyd,	Hayes,	Shilley,
Buckner,	Henderson,	Singleton, Ill.,
Cabell,	Herbert,	Singleton, Miss.
Calkins,	Herndon,	Slemons,
Cannon,	House,	Smith, Ga.,
Carlisle,	Hull,	Sparks,
Clardy,	Hunton,	Springer,
Clark, Mo.,	Johnson,	Steele,
Calf,	Jones,	Stevenson,
Colerick,	Kimmel,	Taylor,
Cook,	Kitchen,	Thomas,
Cravens,	Lewis,	Thompson, Ky.,
Culbertson,	Lowe,	Thompson, Ia.,
Daggett,	Manning,	Tillman,
Davidson,	Marsh,	Tucker,
Davis, N. C.,	Martin,	Turner, T.,
Davis, Mo.,	McKenzie,	Turner, O.,
Deuster,	McMillan,	Upson,
Debr.ll,	Mills,	Vance,
Dickey,	Money,	Waddell,
Dunn,	Morrison,	Weaver,
Elam,	Muldrew,	Wellborn,
Ellis,	New,	Whittaker,
Evans,	Nichols,	Whitthorne,
Felton,	O'Reilly,	Williams, Ala.,
Finley,		Willis,
Ford,	Pearsons,	Wilson,
Forney,	Phillips,	—112

Nays 80. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

WANTS ITS RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the case of the Pacific railroad company of Missouri against Geo. E. Kitchurn, et al. deceased, by the United States supreme court, the 22d of March; counsel for appellants asked leave to-day to file a petition of the railroad company for leave to pay its mortgage debt, and receive back its railroad. Permission to file the petition was granted, and the respondents were allowed one week to answer.

SPECIAL MAIL CONTRACT.

The House committee on postoffices and post-roads to-day agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the postmaster-general to make a special contract with the St. Louis bridge company for carrying the mails across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

The House committee on militia to-day considered the report upon Hatch's bill to provide for the reorganization, arming and disciplining of militia. The report of the sub committee was read, and the bill as amended by them was taken up and twenty-three of the twenty-four sections adopted. Section 18, defining the control of the President of the national militia, was passed over for the present.

RIVER AND HARBOR.

The sub-committee of the House committee on commerce engaged on the river and harbor bill almost from the commencement of the session, concluded its labors to-day and will report the bill to the full committee to-morrow.

ADVERSE.

The House committee on claims to day decided 8 to 3 adversely on the claim of about $18,000, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for carrying mails Sunday, but as the members of the committee absent are to be allowed to record their votes, the result may be changed.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Francis P. Griffith census supervisor of the Sixth district of Indiana.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The House committee on appropriations, March 30, unanimously agreed on the army appropriation bill for the year ending June, 1881. It appropriates an aggregate of $26,425,800, a reduction from the estimate of $12,975.

Mexican Freedom of Elections.

President Diaz of Mexico has issued an order that perfects and army officers shall abstain from taking part in or interfering with the political campaign. The same rule is applied to postmasters and telegraph operators who, in case of disobedience, will be removed. The order enjoins perfect freedom of the people at the polls without distinction of party.

Paidup and Resumed.

Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., great distillers of fine whiskies at Louisville, who suspended two years ago owing a million, and a half dollars, and who resumed by agreeing to pay their creditors in full with interest March 31, completed the payment of their indebtedness as agreed, and the trustee has released from the record all trust deeds connected with their suspension.

Fire in the Woods.

A South Amboy, N. J, April 1, report states that a spark from a locomotive of the Pennsylvania, railroad started a fire which burned over between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of wood land, notwithstanding all the farmers and laborers in the neighborhood fought the flames for hours. Wood chopers' houses, wagons, wood chopping implements and maple sugar houses were consumed. Loss heavy.

Pork Packing.

The Cincinnati Price Current publishes a complete report of pork packing in the West, from which it appears the total number of hogs, winter packing, is 6,950,000. The increase of 530,000. The average decrease in weight is 4½ pounds. The average decrease in lard is 128,000 tierces. The summer and winter packing combined shows an increase for the year of 143,000, the largest year's business on record.

The English Premier Doomed.

The London *Daily News* of March 31, says of of the election now going on in England, that the first day's polling resulted in a great liberal victory. There is a liberal gain of twenty-four seats and a loss of nine, making a net liberal gain of fifteen, counting thirty in a division of the House. The boroughs which voted, have practically pronounced the doom of the Beaconsfield government. There is reason to believe that the gains will be continued.

Defeated.

A San Francisco telegram of March 31, states that the latest returns from the various precincts show a victory for the Citizens Union, their ticket receiving 16,339 votes against 10,246 for the workingmen. About 4,500 votes are yet to be counted The result may be accepted as evidence that a great number of workingmen have tired of the agitation and Kearneyism, and are prepared to unite in an effort to restore confidence and forward business activities.

Desperate Shooting.

At midnight April 3, a wife shooting affair occurred at Parkers Corner, seven miles west of Peoria, Ill., Thomas Washburn entered the room of his divorced wife, fired nine shots at her bed, two from a shot gun and seven from a revolver, wounding her twice in the breast and head. She begged for mercy and he relented, and attempted to bind up her wounds and care for her until 5 o'clock in the morning, when he took to the woods. Sheriff Hitchcock is after him and will have him tomorrow. The woman may recover.

Caucus Opposition to Riders.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus on the morning of March 30, for the purpose of determining the party's line of action in the Senate with regard to the clause inserted by the House in the immediate deficiency bill by wich it is proposed to mend the law concerning the appointment of deputy marshals of elections. The caucus unanimously decided the clause should be opposed on the ground it is a rider, and that all attempts of the majority to force legislation by such means should be resisted now as they were resisted at the extra session.

Murder of a Guilty Pair.

At Narrow Ridge, California, April 4, Neils Hammaland killed his wife, Johanna and her paramour, Frank Allison, as they were sleeping together, braining both with an axe. Hammaland's little son, sleeping in the same bed, gave the alarm, and the murderer was secured. Hammaland states the intimacy has continued for the past year and he felt obliged to commit the deed. It is known that he has been fully aware of the nature of the intimacy, and had apparently acquiesced in it, even to the extent of sharing the same room of the guilty pair.

Duty on Paper and Flannel Goods.

March 30, the House committee of ways and means, 8 to 3, desided to place upon the free list all manufactured paper, wood pulp, jute, butts, manufactured straw and all other fibre and fibrous plants fit for use for the manufacture of paper. The committee also decided, 7 to 5, to fix duty 40 per cent. upon flannel blankets, hats of wool knit good, balmorals, woolen of every description composed wholly or in part of wool not otherwise provided for. The vote on putting materials entering into the manufacture of paper on the free list was: Yeas—Tucker. Morrison, Mills Carlisle, Eaton, Kelly, Dunnell and Wood Nays—Phelps, Conger and Frye.

The English Elections.

According to cable returns up to April 2, in 218 constituences in Great Britain the liberals have elected 206 members, the conservatives 122, and home rulers 12. The liberals have gained 28 seats and lost 17, while the home rulers show a gain of 3 seats. The London *Standard* in its leading editorial says it would be useless to ignore the question whether the liberals will be in possession of a majority when parliament meets. The opposition has realized a clear gain of fifty seats. The *Standard* then points out that there is yet no ground for supposing that the liberal majority will prove to be independent of the home rule vote.

Failure of a Strike.

A Troy, N. Y. telegram of April 1 states that 35 loons started that day in No. 1 Harmony mills, where the strike originated. No. 2 mill pays Saturday $10,000, one-half the usual four weeks' pay. The section hands have resumed work. The arrival of Canadians in Cohoes caused a commotion, and a crowd of five hundred strikers followed them to their homes. The spinners gave the strangers protection.

English Elections.

There was polling in 76 constituencies, April 1, and nominations in forty-eight. The *Standard* conservative organ, says minor defeats are likely as not to be succeeded by important victories in elections to follow. The *Telegraph*, liberal, says no such sweeping changes is manifested as that which struck down the great party in 1874. The result cannot be predicted from one day's polling. The Pall Mall *Gazette* admits the government is defeated. The number of votes cast thus far aggregate 243,278 liberals, 231,570 conservatives.

Expulsion of the Jesuits.

March 31, advices from Paris state that the religious associations of France will probably contest in the courts the legality of decrees of the government against unauthorized (Jesuit) religious societies, on the ground the laws they are based are obsolete. *Union* Count de Chambord's organ, *Monde* organ of the papal nuncio, and *Universe*, ultramontane, are greatly exasperated, and declare the Catholics will vigorously resist the enforcement of the decrees. The *Pays* Paul Cassagnac's paper says the decrees are only preliminary to the re-establishment of the guillotine for political adversaries, while *Ordre* and *Liberte*, also Bonaparte, admit the legality of the decrees.

Lord Beaconsfield Discouraged.

Lord Beaconsfield and other prominent officers of the government returned to London April 3, and naturally are very much vexed over the defeat they have sustained in all parts of the kingdom. It is reported that Beaconsfield will resign before the opening of parliament. He is very down hearted at the unexpected turn of affairs, and refuses to see anybody except his most intimate personal friends. Minor officials of the government acting under the direction of the Beaconsfield and the other leaders now here, are busily overhauling the records of the various departments, and a vigorous search is in progress for such political documents as is understood the incoming ministry should see fit to handle.

Indian Fight.

A Fort Keogh special to the Bismarck D. T. Tribune of April 3, says that Capt. Hamilton's command of cavalry and mounted infantry, after a sharp, long chase, came up with the hostile Sioux party which recently raided into the Crow Country, and which had lost its extra ponies in a previous skirmish and had a hot running contest in which First Sergeant Johnson, of the second cavalry, was killed, and two or three savages were laid low. At last accounts Hamilton had the hostile party surrounded in a ravine near Fort Keogh and Col. Davidson (commanding the district in Gen. Miles' absence) had sent out from Custer a cavalry company with a field piece to assist him. Hamilton felt sure of being able to hold the savages and, with reinforcements, will be able to compel their surrender.

The Cohocs Striking Spinners.

A Cohoes, N. Y., dispatch of March 30, says the striking operatives of Harmony mills, have appointed committees to visit Eastern manufacturing cities to solicit aid. Distress has already manifested itself among the extreme poor, and the city department for indigents is overwhelmed with applications for orders. It is rumored Harmony mills has agents in Canada gathering families together and that at the expiration of thirty days notice to vacate their tenements an influx of the French working classes will begin. This people is regarded here as the Chinese are on the Pacific coast. Several families, numbering thirty persons are occupying rooms intended for one small family. Tables are converted to beds at night, and their seats are chests, which their goods are stored. Their food of the coarsest quality, and their garments homespun gray.

Head Torn off.

At Washington, D. C., April 2, James Madison Whatt Stone, a mulatto, about 40 years of age, was hanged in the jail-yard for the murder of his wife on the night of November 5th, 1878. Stone was in the office of the New York Associated Press, as janitor, from 1872 until 1875, when he opened a restaurant. At 1:10 o'clock in the afternoon the noose was placed around Stone's neck, the knot under the left ear. The signal was given and the drop fell. The body fell to the ground and was supposed that the head had slipped through the noose, but in the instant the head which had been entirely severed from the body, fell from the noose about four feet from the body. The blood spurted from the body and spattered the beams of the gallows, but in two minutes all muscular action had ceased. The head was picked up by physician Fall. The gallows was twenty feet high with a platform ten feet square and a drop of about five feet. It is reported that in the fall the head was completely severed from the shoulders.

Great Tide of Emigration.

The emigrant travel through Chicago westward is simply enormous. The railroad companies are taxed to furnish cars for the transportation of this class of passengers. In this tide of travel all the nationalities of Europe are represented. Their destinations cover every one of the Western and Northwestern States, and some of the Territories. A majority, however, are ticketed to Manitoba. Those destined to that frosty frontier are mostly emigrants from Canada and Nova Scotia. Since the first of the year the movement has been steady in that direction. Trains of ten and fifteen coaches have been employed in transporting colonies of these settlers after new homes. April 1, three special trains were employed in bringing emigrants from Detroit. About 1,900 of these people passed through Chicago on that day. They were mostly all bound for Manitoba. Some are intending to settle on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in Northern Minnesota and Dakota. April 3 the number of emigrants that arrived via Michigan Central was about 1,500.

Murder of an Insane Man by His Keepers.

At Pittsburg, Pa., on the 30 of March, additional facts developed at the coroner's investigation relative to the murder of John Goehring, inmate of the Allegheny City alms house, are, that the morning of July 6th, S. E. Crawford, in charge of the insane department, found an insane man named Wanswan, severely beating Goehring. Wanswan was locked up, and Goehring ran into the dining-room. Crawford called Coolhaff, a half crazy inmate, to assist him in taking Goehring back to the room. Goehring resisted, kicking Coolhaff in the stomach. Coolhaff was greatly angered and returned the kick, knocking him down. While Goehring was on the floor, held there by