

NEWS CONDENSED.

DONIGS OF CONGRESS.

The tariff again formed the subject of discussion in the Senate, Jan. 23. Mr. Mahone proposed a duty of \$2 per ton upon iron ore, but this and successive propositions to make the rate \$1.85 cents and 76 cents failed to go through. Pending a vote on Mr. Camden's motion to fix the duty at 60 cents per ton the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Battenworth introduced a bill for the appointment of seven Commissioners to investigate questions relating to railroad or steamboat tariffs for passengers or freight. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. In the House, Mr. Battenworth introduced a bill for the appointment of seven Commissioners to investigate questions relating to railroad or steamboat tariffs for passengers or freight. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. In the House, Mr. Battenworth introduced a bill for the appointment of seven Commissioners to investigate questions relating to railroad or steamboat tariffs for passengers or freight. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

A resolution was offered in the Senate, Jan. 24, that hereafter reciprocity treaties be considered only in open session. The tariff bill was taken up. A motion by Mr. Sherman to make the duty on pig iron vary from three-tenths of a cent per pound was rejected. The rate on steel rails was fixed at seven-tenths of a cent per pound. The House went into committee of the whole on the Navy Appropriation bill. A paragraph was adopted to provide for the completion of one of the double-turreted monitors, either in a navy yard or on proposals from ship-builders. The bill was reported to the House, and the annual conference was adopted in bulk, except the one providing that Chiefs of Bureaus shall receive no additional pay. The House of Representatives passed the Naval Appropriation bill, Jan. 25, after rejecting an amendment to provide that chiefs of bureaus shall receive no additional pay and adopting a measure to give \$25,000 for the use of his torpedo invention. Tributes to the memory of Senator Hill were offered by Messrs. Hammond, House, Hooker, Cox, when an adjournment was taken. The day having been spent by the Senate on the services in honor of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia, on motion of Senator Brown, immediately after the reading of the journal, remarks on the death of the deceased were begun. At the conclusion the Senate adjourned, and the Republicans resumed their caucus on the tariff. Thirty Senators were in attendance. After considerable discussion, reports were adopted a resolution providing for the discussion of the tariff bill now pending in the Senate under the five-minute rule, and the pushing of it forward as far as possible to a vote. The Democratic Senators, to the number of twenty, also held a conference. The discussion was confined to the general policy to be pursued in regard to the pending tariff bill. No attempt was made to reach an agreement as to what action should be taken touching any particular feature of the bill, or as to any amendments to be offered. The general discussion favored a curtailment, as far as possible, of speech-making, and the avoidance on the part of Democrats of filibustering or purposefully delaying the passage of the bill.

An adverse report was made in the Senate, Jan. 25, on the bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers. Mr. Platt introduced a bill to add \$6 per month each to all pensions of \$24 or \$32. The committee on Agriculture reported in favor of holding a world's centennial cotton exposition in 1884. Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. The duty on flat iron was reduced to \$1 per ton, and on round or square bar iron to \$2 per ton. On iron or steel rails the rate was made eight-tenths of a cent per pound, and on the place of iron in the House of Representatives three members presented petitions against the transfer of the revenue marine, life-saving, marine hospital, and signal service. A bill was reported granting the right of way for a railroad through the Fort Smith military reservation. The tariff bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Kelley declared it the best ever submitted to Congress. It was agreed that general debate on the measure should close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Senate, on Jan. 27, a petition was received from the council of the Six Nations of Indians, asking a recognition of their interest in certain lands in Kansas. Some work was done on the tariff bill. The House spent the day in committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Bland criticized the action of the dominant party for delay in bringing in the tariff bill and in attempting to choke the pending measure through the House and Senate without due consideration. It has been whispered around that, unless this Congress discharge its duty on a similar bill, the President would call an extra session. That statement was held over this Congress to prevent due consideration of the subject. In reply to Mr. Kelley's question asking authority for the statement, Mr. Bland said he had seen it stated in the public press. Mr. Beaman said he heard it from a Senator, but had it from the President. Mr. Kelley did not think the President proposed to offer a bribe to the Democratic party to prevent legislation on the subject. Mr. Bland opposed the bill, which he said meant death to the agricultural interests of the country. Mr. Converse concluded a long constitutional argument with the declaration, that though it was within the power of Congress to protect special industries, it was not proper policy to be followed. Mr. McKinley, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, recognized the general demand for a revision of the tariff. A long and somewhat exciting discussion ensued concerning increased duties on cotton ties. The Marquis of Lorne occupied a seat in the members gallery of the House, with Speaker Keifer, while Mr. McKinley spoke on the degradation of labor in England. An introduction to members followed, when the visitor was conducted to the Senate chamber and presented to the leading Senators.

EASTERN.

Three coal trains, consisting of sixty-nine cars, on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad, in West Virginia, while descending a grade ten miles from Cumberland, started downward at a terrific pace, finally jumping the track and falling down a steep hill about 100 feet in height. Several persons were instantly killed, and several received mortal injuries. Charles Delano, member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, died at Springfield, Mass., aged 63. A space of nearly forty acres above the Delaware and Hudson mine at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., caved in, the dwellings sinking from six inches to two feet. The cause is believed to be the decay of the props. A charter has been issued in Pennsylvania for a Vanderbilt road 300 miles long, from Harrisburg into Allegheny county, with a capital of \$18,000,000. In Northern New York and the upper portion of the New England States, on the 20th and 27th of January, the thermometer registered from 14 to 28 degrees below zero.

WESTERN.

Frank James was taken from Independence jail to Kansas City last week. Indictments for complicity in the murder of

Witcher and for the robbery of the Independence Bank were dismissed. An indictment for connection with the Blue Cut train robbery found both sides unprepared, and a continuance to May was taken, James' bail being fixed at \$3,500. At the inquest in the Newhall House disaster, Night Clerk Delaney said he had plenty of time to warn the guests, but he considered the saving of papers and valuables in the hotel safe of more importance. J. W. Wilson, a St. Louis crank, who had been fasting for seventeen days, was arrested by the police, forced to resume his meals, and sent to the City Hospital. Advice from the cattle ranches in Wyoming are to the effect that the winter-cured grass was not covered with snow during the storm, and that the loss of stock has been insignificant. Frank James occupied a box in the theater at Independence, Mo., the other night, with Deputy Marshal Holland, for which adventure the latter was dismissed from his position as jailer. The Criminal Court Grand Jury made a special report at St. Louis, stating that 80 per cent of the crime and pauperism of the city is attributable to the saloons, and recommended that the minimum license of places where whiskey is sold be fixed at \$1,000, and that wine or beer dealers be taxed \$500. All the leading business houses of Milwaukee were closed on the occasion of obsequies over the charred remains of forty-six victims of the Newhall House calamity. Impressive services were held at St. John's Cathedral for the Catholic dead, and at the Exposition building for those of the Protestant faith. The chief civil and military societies of the city took part in the sad procession. Trains on the Conotton Valley road collided near Canton, Ohio, mangling an passenger and fireman and injuring several passengers. George W. Traughber was hanged at Taylorville, Christian county, Ill., for the murder, a year ago, of Joseph McKinney. The execution is claimed to have been one of the quickest on record, the murderer being dead in nine minutes from the time he climbed the scaffold stairs in his velvet slipper. The culprit dropped six feet, and the neck broke with a snap like the crack of a whip. The partial destruction of the Caldwell block, in Omaha, entailed a loss of \$125,000. A train dispatcher's error caused a collision between an express and a freight train near Canton, Ohio, resulting in the death of Fireman John Russell, and the probable fatal wounding of Engineer John Stoneman. One passenger had a leg badly crushed. Small-pox has broken out in the lumber camps of the Itany Lake River district, in Minnesota, and ten deaths from the disease have already been reported. A Catholic journal of St. Louis, called the Western Watchman, announces that Father McCarthy will devote to the liquidation of Archbishop Paroel's debts a fortune of \$1,000,000, to which he has fallen heir. The distilling firm of Mohr & Mohr, of Cincinnati, with liabilities amounting to \$150,000, made an assignment to Charles Rankin, after filing chattel mortgages for \$33,000.

SOUTHERN. Polk, the defaulting Tennessee Treasurer, has been held in \$100,000 for his appearance for trial. A fire at Washington, Hempstead county, Ark., swept away business property valued at \$50,000. At Pine Hill, Ky., some workmen attempted to dry Hercules powder cartridges, the result being the loss of three lives. A bill to abolish the whipping-post has been defeated in the Delaware House of Representatives, after having gone through the Senate. Edward Garrett, colored, was hanged at Texarkana, Ark., for the murder of his wife. The accounts of Polk, late Treasurer of Tennessee, show a deficit of \$382,427.25.

WASHINGTON.

When David Davis called the Senate to order, the other morning, the only Senator present was Mr. Butler. With due gravity the acting Vice President called out: "The Senator from South Carolina will come to order." A very important bill has been introduced in the national House of Representatives by Mr. Blanchard, of North Carolina, to establish the time when the term of Congress shall begin and end, and to fix the time for beginning its regular sessions. The object of the bill is to remedy the present bad practice of a new Congress not meeting until thirteen months after its election. The Legislatures of all other nations meet a few weeks after their election, and it is the aim of the present measure to have our Congress do the same.

POLITICAL.

Richard Coke, Democrat, has been re-elected United States Senator from Texas by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. John E. Kenna, Democrat, has been elected Senator from West Virginia, and Senator Plumb, Republican, has been re-elected from Kansas. The Legislatures of Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska again balloted for Senator without result on Jan. 23. The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature balloted for Senator without effecting a nomination. The Legislatures of Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Colorado continued their unsuccessful balloting for Senator on Jan. 24. The voting showed about the same multiplicity of opinions regarding the proper men to send to Washington as the preceding ballots. President Arthur, says a Washington telegram, has freely stated his intention to appoint very few colored men to office, and those only of the best character, as white men of standing in the South were kept out of the Republican party by negro officeholders. Two ballots for Senator were taken at Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 25, Boyd, Democrat, receiving 33 votes and Millard, Republican,

the highest vote of his party. In the first ballot at Lansing, Ferry and Stout had 49 votes each. At St. Paul, Windom had 50 supporters and Wilson 31. In the Colorado contest, Tabor led the field with 21 to Pitkin's 14. The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature, on Jan. 20, nominated the Hon. T. M. Bowen for United States Senator for the long term but made no selection for the short period. There was no change in the situation at the capitals of Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska, the various aspirants maintaining about the same relative strength they had shown in the preceding ballots. Judge Thomas Bowen, the New Colorado Senator, is a native of Iowa. He is about 40 years of age. When a youth he went to Kansas, and when not over 21 became the commander of a Kansas regiment in the late war. The close of the war found him in Arkansas. He became the Supreme Justice of that State. He was afterward appointed Governor of Idaho, but soon resigned. He then went to New York, and in 1876 located in Colorado and engaged in mining. The Legislature of Colorado elected Thomas M. Bowen Senator for the full term and H. A. W. Tabor to fill the Teller vacancy, ending March 4, 1883.

MI CELLANEUS.

There is every reason to believe that the accident on the Southern Pacific road, by which a number of people were killed was the result of an attempt to rob the train. The marriage of Senator David Davis to Miss A. E. Barr will, it is announced, occur in March at Fayetteville, N. C. Col. O. H. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, died at Washington of paralysis of the heart. President Arthur entertained the Marquis of Lorne at dinner at the White House the other day. Unusual preparations were made for the event, and all the arrangements were carried out on an elaborate scale. The guests were chosen with special reference to their being representative people in official and national life—the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Secretary of War, as the son of President Lincoln, Bancroft, the historian, Story, the poet and sculptor, and others, being selected with a view to illustrating those features of American life and character. Flames swept away the shoe factory of Martin & Tapley, at Danvers, Mass., causing a loss of \$75,000; a wool storehouse at Winoski, Vt., valued, with contents, at \$300,000; the Sweetzer Block, in Lynn, Mass., entailing a loss of \$100,000; and a block of stores at Atlanta, Ga., involving a loss of \$60,000. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va., has published an order directing his flock to withdraw from the Knights of St. John, a local German Catholic society, under pain of excommunication. Gen. Grant has declined the Presidency of the National Rifle Association. Cable dispatches from Paris state that France is threatened with a ministerial crisis. The fear of revolutionary measures caused large amounts of securities to be thrown upon the market on the Bourse. Eugene is staying at the Hotel du Rhin, and stated that she went to Paris to show her sympathy for Prince Jerome and extend consolation to Princess Mathilde. The cable announces the death of Anna Eliza Bray, the distinguished English authoress. Gustave Dore, the celebrated French painter, is dead. At the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, Davitt, Healy and Quinn, charged with inciting to lawlessness, were ordered to find securities for good behavior or go to prison for six months. A week's time was allowed them to make the choice. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, held that the language of the defendants was distinctly seditious, and an incitement to civil war. Judge Lawson added that he never read more blasphemous language than Davitt's. A Paris dispatch says the members of the French Cabinet unanimously agreed to oppose Floquet's motion to banish members of all former dynasties. Eugene has gone back to England, and it is stated that she was informed by the Grand Duke Constantine that President Grevy deemed her presence in Paris undesirable. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, has been elected member of Parliament for Mallow. A cablegram from Wiesbaden announces the death of Flotow, the composer. The Rothschilds have placed in Europe, at 89, a Brazilian loan of \$4,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent interest. There is an evident determination on the part of the French Assembly to protect the Government from Princes conspirators who abuse the hospitality of the republic. A Paris dispatch states that the committee of the Chamber having the Floquet bill in charge adopted the proposition to exclude from France and its dependencies all members of families which have reigned in France—Bonapartists, Bourbons and Orleanists alike. They are also to be deprived of their political rights and declared ineligible to hold office or to serve in the army. Fine and imprisonment await any pretender who returns to the country after being expelled. The steamer Agnes Jack was wrecked of Swansea, Wales, the crew, thirteen in number, all being drowned. Michael Davitt says if Gladstone would deal a legislative blow at landlordism his name would be venerated by generations of those relieved from oppression. Five men were arrested in Craughwell, Ireland, on the charge of having murdered a man named Doherty in 1861. The prisoners were taken to Galway. The arrests were made on the evidence of an informer. A conference of tenant farmers held at Belfast on the land question passed resolutions in favor of the amendment to the Land act, and urged that lease-holders be admitted to its benefits and the purchase clauses be altered so as to afford greater facilities to farmers in acquiring the possession of land.

THE TARIFF.

A Lively Discussion of the Question in the House. [Associated Press Report.] Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, took the floor. He said there was scarcely an article known to the consumption of the American people which was not included within the taxation schedule of the bill, either by name or within the extraordinary classification. The whole purpose of the tariff system seemed to have been perverted from its original object until experts have been employed for the purpose, not of finding how the revenue could be raised, but how revenue could be prevented in the interest of monopolists. Referring to the Tariff Commission, Mr. Tucker said a number of its members were gentlemen interested in perpetuating this system, by which the consumer was made the beneficiary of the tariff. The commission was a tribunal, the very advocates at whose bar were Judges who sat on the bench. Their bill had gone to the Committee on Ways and Means, and two of the members of that committee, the very committee, and one of them very signally went back on the report of the commission, and the committee, subscribing to his views, increased the duty on woolen goods. All the committee had done was to increase duties, with very few exceptions, over the commission bill. Yes, except on sugar and tin plates. Mr. Haskell—And wire rods and bar iron and sundries. Mr. Tucker—Particularly sundries. Mr. Tucker—Very large reductions were made by the committee from the commission bill.

Mr. Tucker criticized the Committee on Ways and Means for coming into the House with all prepared to satisfy the howlers of members and the demands of the country to know what would be the effect of the measure. Mr. Kelley asked whether the gentleman ever saw a tariff bill the effect of which upon the country could be foretold by any man. Mr. Tucker thought the committee had shown itself incompetent to do that. He would upon it when it was unable to make even a shrewd estimate of the effect of its bill. Mr. Kelley inquired whether the gentleman on behalf of the minority of the committee could not give a shrewd estimate. Mr. Tucker replied before the committee members asked for delay in order to secure information from the Treasury Department. That delay had not been accorded them, and he confessed he had not means at his disposal for making estimates, but he could show the estimate of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was utterly delusive. Mr. Kelley asserted the bill had not been reported to the House until the committee had reviewed all the duties which the Treasury Department could give. Mr. Tucker called attention to the fact that the committee had not submitted an estimate in its report, and that it had not done so because it regarded the estimate as unreliable. The majority of the committee did not propose any radical reform in the tariff system. They recognized the fact that under the protective system industries had grown up and capital had been invested in such forms it would not only be wrong, but had statesmanship, for any one to attempt to break them. They proposed, by changing suddenly the protective system into a revenue-tariff system. All they had attempted to do, all they would attempt to do, was to diminish the enormous duties, which were levied on the products of the country, which they derived from the tribute levied on the consuming class. The burden of the consumer was doubled in its amount, and the duty on the tariff levied on imports, but that was a burden which he bore cheerfully, as it went to support his Government; but he also bore a burden which resulted from a system of protective duties, which, by preventing importation, enhanced the price of the home articles. When the amount of diminution of tax proposed by the bill was considered, these two burdens must be taken into consideration and it must be found not only how much the revenue was diminished, but also how much tribute to the manufacturer was diminished. Under the present duty, they would be below at the duty of 35 per cent, but the pending bill proposed a duty equivalent to 82 per cent. Under the present duty a revenue was collected by the Government. Under the proposed duty there would be no revenue, and the effect would be gentlemen would say they had relieved the South from taxation by the book of the treasury, while by the effect of the tariff, they would be doubling the duties on the raw cottons which would be doubled in the interest of monopolists. Passing into a discussion of the relations existing between labor and tariff, he asserted that the tariff protection had no effect on the price of labor was a fallacy. So far from a high tariff being the cause of high wages, it was high wages, because of the protection. Mr. Tucker then proceeded to discuss briefly some of the more important changes of the bill, especially criticizing the sugar schedule. The reduction of duty on refining sugar was at least 4 per cent, but the duty on all sugars that went into consumption was positively prohibitory. Such legislation was not only unjust, but viciously unjust, as it laid the whole agricultural interests under contribution to a few manufacturers of the country. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Tucker received the hearty applause of his party associates. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, regretted that the House had determined to have any general debate. He would have preferred to proceed to the direct consideration of the details of the bill, because every day's delay was producing harm in the country and demoralization of business. He defended the Tariff Commission against the criticisms of the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker), which reminded him of the man who wanted no lawyer on the bench, because it would not be possible for him to be impartial in decisions of points of law. There were articles in the bill in his opinion, on which duty was unduly imposed. Duty was placed on some articles on the basis of protection of more intricate enterprises, instead of the basis of the maintenance of the average interest throughout the United States. If there were one poor lead mine and other rich ones, he did not think Congress ought to base its schedule on those mines which would protect the poor enterprises and raise enormously the price of greater sources of wealth. The gentleman from Virginia (Tucker) had styled the creation of competitive establishments as monopolies, when the very creation of those establishments was the destruction of foreign monopoly. He was willing to treat the world with charity. He was willing to send ship cargoes of food to the poor abroad, but when he came to legislate, he would legislate for the United States of America, and not for the interest of foreign lands. The only practical question for Congress was to the proper rate of duty to impose on articles which the United States produced in connection with foreign countries, in order to offset the disadvantages of the location of our industries, the cost of raw materials, and the cost of labor. When that had been done, call it protection, or call it tariff for revenue only, an act of statesmanship and patriotism had been performed. The pending bill made a conceded reduction of revenue to the amount of \$25,000,000. He should be glad to have \$50,000,000 taken from the revenue. If it were not for the old maxim "Nil desperandum," he would support the passage of any tariff revision bill, and when the gentleman from Virginia contended himself with a running fire of criticism on the bill instead of urging consideration of the measure, he did not charge the duty which he was so well able to perform. He (Kasson) was for protection because he was for the maintenance of two things, the independence of his country from foreign control, and giving bread and shelter and clothing to the poorer men of

the United States who depended upon their labor for their daily bread. He could not accomplish these objects if he allowed, by his action, the workshops of Europe to send to this country its manufactures. He could not do so if we adopted a pure revenue standard, because when our manufacturers were forced either to perish or reduce the price of labor the bread was taken from the mouths of working men. A million homes in the United States were as anxious for their occupation of the pending legislation as if their occupants lived in palaces instead of hovels. Congress could not afford to say it would pass no bill unless every item was agreeable to every member. There never would be a revision of the tariff without some mutual cooperation. Mr. Kasson's brief speech was greeted with applause. LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The fate of the proposed constitutional amendments in favor of prohibition and woman suffrage, which have been quite a disturbing element in Indiana politics for two years past, was settled in the State Senate on the 20th ult., which voted that they were not legally pending before this Legislature, and could not be considered. The reason for this action is the fact that the resolutions incorporating the amendments which passed last session are not set out in full in the House and Senate journals, as provided by the constitution. The Supreme Court last week rendered a decision in which it is held that the law of Alabama prohibiting miscegenation is not in conflict with the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution, or with the civil rights legislation founded on it, for the reason that it applies the same punishment to both offenders, white and black, without discrimination. A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., says that five negroes were drowned while crossing the Ogeechee river. The steamer Black Watch foundered on the coast of Wales, and twenty-six persons perished. The authorities of Dublin have procured iron lutes in which to protect informers. A Paris dispatch says that Jules Ferry having declined to undertake the formation of a Cabinet, it has been decided, therefore, to revert to a combination ministry, under the Presidency of Fallieres, all the late Ministers, except Ducloux, Gen. Billot and Admiral Jauriguiberry, retaining their portfolios. Tirard will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Mahy Minister of Marine and interim and Thebaudin Minister of War. While Sands Hopkins was cleaning a gun at Westport, Mo., its contents were discharged, blowing out the brains of Mrs. Hopkins, who was sitting near her husband. Hazleton Brothers and Behr Bros. & Co.'s piano manufacturing at New York were destroyed by fire, creating a total loss of about \$250,000. The Senate spent ten hours upon the tariff bill, at its session on the 20th ult. On motion of Mr. Allison, the rate on steel not specially enumerated was changed from 3 cents per pound to 50 per cent ad valorem. This duty on metal in iron or other grade form was reduced from 25 cents per pound to 15 cents. The paragraph embracing zinc, spelter, tannic acid, etc., being reached, Mr. Vest declared that while he believed in a tariff for revenue, he also believed that the protection incidental to every tariff should be given to infant industries. This he regarded as good Democratic doctrine. Mr. Conner welcomed Mr. Vest to the ranks of the protectionists. Mr. Bayard regretted Mr. Vest's avowal that he would be influenced by local considerations in dealing with the tariff question. If generally entertained it would be absolutely fatal to all attempts to reform the tariff. The House discussed the tariff bill all day, in committee of the whole. When the section was reached which provides that a duty shall be paid upon importations of articles subject to internal revenue tax an amount equal to that tax, an attempt was made by the friends of the Bonded Spirits bill, through Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, to bring in an amendment embracing the substantial features of that bill. It was ruled out on a point of order, but there was a lively discussion upon it, participated in by Messrs. Thompson, Blackburn, Burtchworth and Reed. Mr. Blackburn submitted to the House that as long as it recognized whiskey as property, as long as it burdened it with a tax of 50 per cent over its actual value, it was not only fair but wise to treat the whiskey interest with common decency. He was opposed to abolishing the tax on whiskey and tobacco, but he would deal fairly with the dealers in these commodities and enable them to pay their tax. He would have free salt, free sugar, free tea and free coffee instead of free booze only.

How Gov. Andrew Did It.

Late one afternoon, after a busy day, when the executive office people were getting ready to go home, a poor old Irish woman was announced, the messenger remarking: "It's only an old woman, Governor, who wants to get her husband pardoned out of the House of Correction. I'll get rid of her for you." "No you won't," said Andrew; "I am here to see just such people, and the poorer they are the more necessary it is that they should see me." It is also said that here the Governor used a mildly profane word. The discomfited official of the ante-chamber ushered the old woman into Andrew's presence. She told her story quickly, inspired by the sympathy of the Governor. Her husband had been injured on the railway, and to support himself in his disabled condition, had begun selling a little rum in his shanty out at Revere. He had been arrested and sentenced to the House of Correction. When Andrew had heard Bridget through, he said: "Don't worry, my good woman; I'll pardon your husband to-morrow." She left the room, showering blessings on the Governor's head. When she had gone down stairs, Andrew said: "I'll pardon out every such case as long as I'm Governor of this State, and they continue to imprison poor men for doing what rich hotel-keepers do every day unremotely. There shall not be one sort of justice for the poor and another for the rich."—Boston Herald.

THE OHIO RESERVE.

The "Reserve," so called because it was reserved as the rightful share of the State of Connecticut, in the final adjustment of colonial land claims made by Congress, between the States, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, embraces a territory of nearly three and a half millions of acres, situated in the northeastern part of Ohio.

PROHIBITION SLEEPING CARS.

"Have you seen the new style of sleeping cars?" inquired a drummer of the conductor. "No, I think not," he replied. "What are they like?" "Well, they differ from any I have yet seen; and I don't think they will be very popular." "What are they called?" "Prohibition cars." "That's a somewhat singular name, thoughtfully mused the ticket taker. "Why are they so called?" "Because," said the onte commercial traveler, "they won't have any porter aboard."—Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

THE NEW YORK.

REVERE..... 5.50 @ 6.00
HOOPS..... 6.40 @ 6.80
COTTON..... 1.10 @ 1.04
FLOUR..... 5.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White..... 1.14 @ 1.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.13 @ 1.11
CORN—No. 2..... 46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2..... 46 @ 47
PORE—Mess..... 18.75 @ 19.00
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
CHICAGO.
BEELYS—Good to Fancy Sweets..... 5.40 @ 6.35
Covers and Hoppers..... 3.00 @ 3.25
FLOUR—Messiah..... 5.00 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex..... 5.25 @ 5.50
EGGS—Good to Fancy..... 27 @ 28
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard..... 1.01 @ 1.02
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 1.02 @ 1.03
CORN—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
EGG—No. 2..... 27 @ 28
BUTTER—Choice..... 33 @ 34
PORE—Mess..... 18.75 @ 19.00
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—No. 2..... 1.01 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
EGG—No. 2..... 27 @ 28
BUTTER—Choice..... 33 @ 34
PORE—Mess..... 18.75 @ 19.00
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—Mixed..... 49 @ 50
OATS—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
EGG—No. 2..... 28 @ 29
PORE—Mess..... 17.00 @ 17.25
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.06 @ 1.07
CORN..... 48 @ 49
OATS..... 48 @ 49
EGG..... 28 @ 29
PORE—Mess..... 17.25 @ 17.50
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
DETROIT.
FLOUR..... 4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2..... 1.05 @ 1.06
CORN—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
EGG..... 28 @ 29
PORE—Mess..... 17.50 @ 17.75
INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.07 @ 1.08
CORN—No. 2..... 49 @ 50
OATS—Mixed..... 48 @ 49
EGG..... 28 @ 29
EAST LIBERTY, PA.
CATTLE—Head..... 5.75 @ 6.00
FAT..... 6.00 @ 6.50
CONDITION..... 8.00 @ 8.75
HOGS..... 6.50 @ 7.00
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 3.75

HORRIBLE CRIME.

Three Children Stain by Their Lunatic Mother at Milwaukee.

Their Little Bodies Hacked to Pieces in a Frightful Manner.

A terrible crime was committed in the city of Milwaukee a few days ago, a mother killing her three little children—the oldest 4 years, and the youngest 18 months—in a most brutal manner, literally cutting them to pieces and completely disemboweling them. From a local paper we glean the following details of the blood-curdling horror: When the reporter reached the dingy apartment where the deed was committed he beheld a terrible sight. Left of the door stood a large, low bed, and on the scanty, dirty bed clothes lay the prostrate forms of three little girls. They were a ghastly group. The little bodies were nude and cut up in a terrible manner. The oldest girl had a large number of gashes made with a butcher knife all over her little body. The arms of the second girl were cut off near the shoulders, the lower extremities hung to the body by thin shreds of flesh, and the little body was completely disemboweled. The small body of the babe was cut into six pieces, the head and extremities being completely severed from the trunk. Near the foot of the bed a young woman, only partially dressed, with disheveled hair, crouched on the floor, led down by two strong men. Upon a table near by were the remnants of a frugal breakfast, and carelessly thrown among the cups and saucers lay an ugly-looking butcher knife, blood dripping from the blade, and a cooper's knife, or scraper, with two handles, also smeared all over with blood. The butcher was horribly blood-dripped from the bed onto the uncarpeted floor, forming a large pool. The whole surroundings were exceedingly squalid. Poverty and uncleanliness gave the rooms a dreary look, which was not improved by the bitter cold atmosphere. The young woman held down was the murderer. Her hands were smeared with blood, and the front of her dress was dyed in gory, a satanic smile played about her mouth and her whole appearance was that of an insane person. She was a fair-haired young person, and her features were strikingly beautiful. She was five feet three inches high. Over her head was a bed-quilt and when she had been placed before the fire in the police station she told her story in broken German. When asked how she murdered the children she said she stabbed one in the breast and another in the shoulder. They cried but little, as she made quick work of the butchery. She smiled as she pronounced the last words, and she looked at the children with a satanic smile. With the former she shaved the children's bodies, and with the latter she stabbed and disemboweled them. While their bodies were shocking to behold, their heads were untouched. When asked what had caused her to do the fearful deed, she replied, "I read it in the book." Her insanity is of religious form, and she thinks she has made a great sacrifice. She kept smoothing back her hair with her bloody hands, looked at the crimson stains, and smiled. Her eyes had a wild look. The sight was so terrible that the officers turned away sick at heart. Hacked and cut and stabbed and chopped legs and arms, horribly severed from the body, is the butchery described in the shortest way. The husband stated that ever since their arrival in this country they had trouble, as there had been considerable sickness among the children. About Christmas time she had read something in a paper that seemed to have had a great effect on her. Ever since she has spent whole days looking at a small prayer book in her lap, cooking no food, and not even heating the room. She is doubtless insane from worrying because the sickness of the children prevented her from attending church.

PROHIBITION SLEEPING CARS.

"Have you seen the new style of sleeping cars?" inquired a drummer of the conductor. "No, I think not," he replied. "What are they like?" "Well, they differ from any I have yet seen; and I don't think they will be very popular." "What are they called?" "Prohibition cars." "That's a somewhat singular name, thoughtfully mused the ticket taker. "Why are they so called?" "Because," said the onte commercial traveler, "they won't have any porter aboard."—Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

THE OHIO RESERVE.

The "Reserve," so called because it was reserved as the rightful share of the State of Connecticut, in the final adjustment of colonial land claims made by Congress, between the States, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, embraces a territory of nearly three and a half millions of acres, situated in the northeastern part of Ohio.

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THE NEW YORK.

REVERE..... 5.50 @ 6.00
HOOPS..... 6.40 @ 6.80
COTTON..... 1.10 @ 1.04
FLOUR..... 5.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White..... 1.14 @ 1.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.13 @ 1.11
CORN—No. 2..... 46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2..... 46 @ 47
PORE—Mess..... 18.75 @ 19.00
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
CHICAGO.
BEELYS—Good to Fancy Sweets..... 5.40 @ 6.35
Covers and Hoppers..... 3.00 @ 3.25
FLOUR—Messiah..... 5.00 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex..... 5.25 @ 5.50
EGGS—Good to Fancy..... 27 @ 28
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard..... 1.01 @ 1.02
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 1.02 @ 1.03
CORN—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
EGG—No. 2..... 27 @ 28
BUTTER—Choice..... 33 @ 34
PORE—Mess..... 18.75 @ 19.00
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—No. 2..... 1.01 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2..... 47 @ 48
EGG—No. 2..... 27 @ 28
BUTTER—Choice..... 33 @ 34
PORE—Mess..... 18.75 @ 19.00
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—Mixed..... 49 @ 50
OATS—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
EGG—No. 2..... 28 @ 29
PORE—Mess..... 17.00 @ 17.25
LARD..... 10.00 @ 10.25
CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.06 @ 1.07
CORN..... 48 @ 49
OATS..... 48 @ 49
EGG..... 28 @ 29
PORE—Mess..... 17.25 @ 17.50
DETROIT.
FLOUR..... 4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2..... 1.05 @ 1.06
CORN—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2..... 48 @ 49
EGG..... 28 @ 29
PORE—Mess..... 17.50 @ 17.75
INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.07 @ 1.08
CORN—No. 2..... 49 @ 50
OATS—Mixed..... 48 @ 49
EGG..... 28 @ 29
EAST LIBERTY, PA.
CATTLE—Head..... 5.75 @ 6.00
FAT..... 6.00 @ 6.50
CONDITION..... 8.00 @ 8.75
HOGS..... 6.50 @ 7.00
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 3.75