The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII.---NO. 45. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1887. THREE CENTS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TWELVE WOMEN AND FIVE YOUTHS TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Minister Pendleton Coming Home—Anything to Annoy Great Britain—Exciting Scenes in Ireland—New Conspiracy Bill—French Naval Credits.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A frightful accident happened here this evening. The Hebrew Dramatic Club gave an entertainment in Princess street, Spitalfield, which was attended by about 500 persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a joke, shouted "Fire!" The gas was immediately turned off at the meter, and a terrible panic ensued. The people rushed in a solid mass for the doors, and numbers were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided it was found that twelve women and five youths had been trampled to death in the rush to escape, and many others injured.

SPEECH BY MR. GOSCHEN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Goschen delivered a speech at Liverpool this evening. He said that although the events of the past few months had not rendered the position in Ireland less difficult, the efforts of the unionists would be as steadily directed as they had been heretofore. He dwelt upon the necessity of keeping a firm hand upon the expenditures of the kingdom, but added that if the nation insisted that certain things were necessary it would be foolish to refuse to pay the cost. The government, he said, were prepared for any obstruction that they might meet with, and were hopeful that worthy additions would be made to the statute book which would deserve the approval of all classes of politicians. He congratulated the country upon its being free from the military incubus with which the continent was burdened. England, he said, equally with Germany, was laboring to preserve peace. It was false to assert that the British government were inclined to risk the peace of Europe for a particular dynasty or man. The rumor that the government had worked directly or indirectly for the restoration of Prince Alexander was unfounded. The government would give no opinion in regard to the choice of a candidate for the Bulgarian throne except in concert with the other powers.

ANYTHING TO ANNOY GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—A meeting of the National League was held here to-day. Mr. William O'Brien, in a speech, said that the plan of campaign would always go on within wise limits. Mr. Dillon said that no British government would have rest while the Woodford prisoners remained in jail, and that blood shed in effecting evictions would be on the head of Judge Palles, who sentenced the Woodford tenants.

The lord mayor announced the receipt of £3 from a New York worker, which sum the sender said was to be applied "in any way that will annoy Great Britain."

THE NEW CONSPIRACY BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—All the newspapers to-day publish the outline of the new conspiracy bill as it was given in yesterday's *Standard*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the pretense of applying the new law to the United Kingdom is the thinnest veneer—a make-believe—deceiving no one. The *Gazette* continues: "The bill is intended for Ireland alone. As a coercion bill for England and Scotland it will receive the most resolute opposition. We are not going to allow English liberties and privileges to be sacrificed merely because a tory government finds it impossible to keep Ireland quiet without another turn of the screw. Instead of levelling England down to the Irish level the Irish method is level Ireland up to the English level." The *St. James Gazette* considers that the measure can do no mischief. England, it says, is absolutely necessary to Ireland. The *Globe* commends the proposal to change the venue in the trial of cases in which local juries was not likely to convict.

EXCITING SCENES—EVICTIONS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—Exciting scenes were witnessed to-day near Caherconlish, County Limerick, the occasion being the eviction of Edward O'Grady, a tenant on the Gabbett estates. Information was conveyed to O'Grady that 180 policemen and bailiffs, under command of Capt. Plunkett, was coming to evict him, and he prepared to give them a warm reception. With the assistance of neighbors he cut down trees and shrubbery, with which he barricaded the house. Then O'Grady and about twenty of his friends proceeded to the upper story of the house, cut away the staircase behind them, and stationed themselves at the windows to await the coming of the enemy. The evicting party soon arrived and stormed the house with sledge hammers and bayonets. Ladders were placed against the walls, up which policemen and bailiffs swarmed, but the defenders threw boiling water upon their assailants, and hurled the ladders to the ground. The attacking party advanced repeatedly upon the house, and were as often repulsed, the contest lasting fully three hours. Ultimately a hole was cut in the upper floor, through which some of the policemen crawled, while others covered the occupants of the house with rifles, threatening to fire if the slightest hostile movement was made. The eviction was then effected, and several persons were arrested. During the excitement crowds of people gathered about the house and cheered the defenders. For this display of sympathy they were repeatedly charged by the police and vigorously clubbed. A number of policemen and citizens were injured in the affray.

FRENCH NAVAL CREDITS.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—At the cabinet council to-day, Admiral Aube, minister of marine, withdrew his bill providing a special grant for naval construction and the fortification of harbors, and announced that he would only ask the chambers, on account of his department, for a credit to extend over several years, but not to exceed 4,000,000 francs yearly.

MINISTER PENDLETON COMING HOME.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Mr. Pendleton, United States minister to Germany, has started for New York. He goes by way of Bremen.

Dr. McGlynn is Very Ill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Dr. McGlynn is very ill and it is doubtful whether he will be able to resume parochial work for a long time, even in the event of his restoration to office. Dr Shrady was seen this morning, but refused to be interviewed. From several of Dr. McGlynn's most intimate friends it was learned that he has been for a long time past suffering from heart trouble. The recent excitement to which he has been subjected has given his malady an acute form. He is also afflicted with nervous prostration. It is not now expected that he will go to Rome although it is known that he is not averse to going. He sent a message to his parishioners to be read at the meeting last night, and which is said to have enjoined on them forbearance, submission, and patience. It was not delivered, owing to the presence of the police, which intimidated the bearer.

The committee of the parishioners of St. Stephen's Church appointed at the meeting last night to call on Archbishop Corrigan and ask that the Rev. Edward McGlynn be reinstated, held a meeting to night. Early to-day a letter was sent to the archbishop asking when it would be convenient for him to receive the committee, and up to a late hour to-night no reply had been received to the note. A subcommittee of five was appointed to call on the archbishop. Subscriptions for the St. Stephen's McGlynn fund were started. It was stated that Rev. A. J. Donnelly had given Father Curran, Dr. McGlynn's assistant, notice that he was to be transferred to another church.

Congressional Election.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—A severe blizzard caused a very small vote to be cast to-day in the eighth congressional district for a successor to William T. Price, deceased. Scattering returns received to-night indicate that Nels P. Haugen, Republican, is elected for the full term over Dr. Johnson, Democratic and Knights of Labor candidate, and Peter Truax, Prohibitionist. Hugh R. Price, Republican and Prohibition candidate, who is a son of the late congressman, is elected for the fragmentary term.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

Two Conventions in Indiana—A Vote Yesterday—Caucussing in New York—Van Wyck and the Democrats—News From Other States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—In response to a call of Chief Justice Elliott the judges of the supreme court came to the city to-day to hear arguments on the appeal brought by Lieut. Gov. Robertson in the injunction proceedings in the circuit court. The transcript, however, was not ready, and the argument was delayed. The papers were not filed until a late hour this afternoon, and there is no probability that a decision can be reached before the time appointed for holding the joint convention, noon tomorrow.

At present there is no reason to change the previous statement that two conventions will be held. The Democratic convention, of course, will be presided over by the president of the senate, and is announced to be held in the hall occupied by that body. The Republican convention will be held in the house, but it is uncertain whether Col. Robertson will preside. In case he should preside, he would probably be cited to answer for contempt of Judge Ayer's court. Neither Robertson nor his friends will state what he intends doing. If the conventions are held, each party will develop the necessary majority of the general assembly by refusing to recognize the action of their opponents in unseating members, two senators will be elected, and the entire question transferred to the court for final settlement.

The two houses of the legislature voted separately to-day for United States senator. In the senate Turple (Dem.), received 32, and Harrison (Rep.), 18. In the house Harrison received 53; Turpie, 43; Allen, 4. Of the 4 votes cast for Allen, 3—those of Messrs. Cates, Glover, and Mackey—were by Republicans.

During the recess of the two houses some members of the joint committee on rules came together, and a movement looking to some sort of compromise was inaugurated, the basis of the negotiations being a single joint convention, over which neither Robertson nor Smith should preside. This proposition has been under discussion during the night, but no conclusion has yet been reached. To-night the hotels are crowded with politicians discussing the situation, and the air is thick with rumors of troubles to-morrow, but it is impossible to trace any of these rumors to an authentic source. The only thing that appears to be certainly known is that efforts at a peacable solution of the muddle have not yet been abandoned, and that the negotiations for an adjustment will be continued in the morning.

ONE BALLOT IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—After going through the order of introduction of bills, the house, on motion of Mr. Erwin, proceeded to ballot for senator, with the following result: Miller, 32; Morton, 26; Hiscock, 10; Weed, 41. The speaker announced that no nomination had been made.

The Republican legislative caucus adjourned without making a nomination for senator.

The two ballots to-night resulted as follows: Miller, 45; Morton, 36; Hiscock, 11; a gain of one for Miller. The adjournment resolution was carried by 47 to 45, the Morton and Hiscock men in the affirmative.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 18.—Both houses of the legislature to-day balloted for United States senator with the following result: Senate—Eugene Hale, 27; W. S. Clifford, 3; absent, 1. House—Eugene Hale, 114; W. S. Clifford, 26; Neal Dow, 1; absent, 10.

DELAWARE.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 18.—Both houses of the general assembly, in separate session, voted unanimously this morning for the re-election of George Gray, the United States senator. The election will be completed by the houses in joint session tomorrow.

VAN WYCK AND THE DEMOCRATS.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 18.—The first ballot for United States senator was taken today in the two branches of the state legislature, and resulted as follows:

Senate—Paddock (Rep.), 4; Cobb (Rep.), 2; Van Wyck (anti-monopolist), 11; Weaver (Rep.), 4; Laird (Rep.), 1; Riese (Rep.), 2; Thayer (Rep.), 2; Norton (Dem.), 7.

House—Van Wyck, 33; Norton, 25; Weaver, 12; Paddock, 8; Cobb, 8; Laird, 5; Miller (Dem.), 2; Nance (Rep.), 1; Livingston (Rep.), 1; Thayer, 1; Duworth (Rep.), 1, Majorr, 1; Dundy (Rep.), 1; Maxwell (Rep.), 1.

The Republicans will probably caucus tonight and concentrate their strength on one man. The first joint ballot will take place at noon to morrow. The indications for a deadlock are very favorable, and it is conceded that Van Wyck in to day's ballot received four votes of Democrats. The only question is now whether he can or cannot secure enough Democrats to secure his election.

SENATOR HAWLEY RE-ELECTED.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 18.—Both houses of the legislature re-elected Senator Hawley to-day. The vote in the senate was 12 for Hawley to 6 for Charles R. Ingersoll. The total vote cast in the house was 227. Hawley received 128, Ingersoll 98, and Henry C. Baldwin, Knight of Labor, 1.

QUAY ELECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 18.—M. S. Quay was to-day elected United States senator by the following vote in the legislature: House—Quay, (Rep.) 132; Wolverton, (Dem.) 65. Senate—Quay, 33; Wolverton, 13. Quay's majority, 85. This is final, as the two branches of the legislature do not meet in joint session when the same candidate has a majority in each branch.

STOCKBRIDGE SUCCESSOR TO CONGER.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 18.—The senatorial election this afternoon in the lower house resulted: Stockbridge (Rep.), 65; Yaple (Dem.), 27; Robinson (Labor), 5. The senate vote was: Stockbridge, 23; Yaple, 9.

WHITTHORNE ELECTED IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.—The assembly in separate session balloted for senator for the short term. In both houses Hon. W. C. Whitthorne received 82, and his opponent, J. A. Nunn, 49. The result will be declared in joint session to-morrow. One ballot was taken for senator for the long term, but no result was reached.

COCKRELL HIS OWN SUCCESSOR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 18.—The two branches of the legislature voted separately to-day for a successor to Senator Cockrell. In the house the vote stood for Cockrell, 86; Warner, 50; Ford, 2. In the senate for Cockrell, 25; Warner, 3.

EX-GOV. DAVIS WILL BE ELECTED.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 18.—The legislature at noon voted for United States senator. The senate stood: Davis, 33; Doran, 14. The house stood: Davis, 70; Doran, 26. The joint assembly will meet to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA'S NEXT SENATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 18.—The senate to-day voted for United States senator. George Hearst (Dem.) received 25 votes, and Henry Vrooman (Rep.) 11. In the assembly 38 votes were cast for Hearst, and 40 for Vrooman. A joint convention ballot will be taken to-morrow.

SENATOR LOGAN'S SUCCESSOR.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 18.—Charles B. Farwell was to-day elected on the first ballot to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Gen. Logan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The indications tonight are that the senatorial contest will not be settled to-morrow, and that it may be prolonged for several days. Much surprise is expressed at the result of to-day's ballot. Long's vote was much less than his friends had anticipated, while Robinson's vote was at least 15 larger than it was thought possible for him to command.

Promoting Commercial Relations With Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Spanish merchants of this city opened a new chamber of commerce and exchange at No. 2 Liberty street this afternoon. Don Miguel Suarez Guanes, the Spanish consul at this port presided. The object of the institution is to promote commercial relations between the United States and Spain. There are nearly 200 names on the roll of membership.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN 1892.

Indignities and Annoyances to Our Northern Fishermen—Land Grant Forfeiture Bill Passed—Pacific Railroads Investigation—Spicy Debate—Interstate Commerce.

Mr. Hawley, from the select committee on the centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution, reported a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five senators and eight representatives to consider the expediency of holding in 1892 an international exhibition of the industries and productions of all countries. Passed.

Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces. Passed.

Mr. Gorman offered the following preamble and resolutions which laid over until to-day.

Whereas it appears from documents laid before the Senate that the ancient rights of United States fishermen, when bound to the northeast deep sea fisheries, of transit through Canadian waters, with the incidents appertaining thereto of shelter, repairs, and provisioning in the adjacent ports (such rights being founded on international law and treaty), have been obstructed by Canadian authorities, such obstruction being attended by indignity and annoyance and followed by great loss to the parties interested in such fishing vessels; and

Whereas such transit, with its incidents of temporary shelter, repair, and provisioning, is part of a system with the transit (with similar incidents) permitted to Canadian engines, cars, vessels, and goods through the territory and territorial waters of the United States on their way from point to point in Canada—with this distinction, that the transit in the former case is a matter of right, based on international law and treaty, while in the latter case it is a matter of permission and gratuity:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is authorized, whenever it shall appear to him that there is an insistance on the part of the Canadian authorities with the obstructions, indignities, and annoyances above recited, to issue his proclamation prohibiting the transit through the United States or the territorial waters thereof, from point to point in Canada, or from Canada to the ocean, of any engines, cars, goods, or vessels proceeding from Canada.

Mr. Dawes, in connection with the same subject, inquired of the committee on foreign relations whether that committee had considered the bill introduced by him last session, covering the same point, and was ready to make a report on it.

Mr. Frye replied that a subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations had investigated the subject during the vacation, and that the evidence was printed, and that the subcommittee had been in session in the morning considering the evidence and the report to be made on it. That report would undoubtedly be made within a few days.

Mr. Dawes remarked that every day the grievance was more glaring and more inexcussable.

The Senate then took up, as a special order, the House bill to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company (the Backbone railroad), the forfeiture to apply to the lands east of the Mississippi; and to confirm to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company (the assignee of the other company) the granted lands not forfeited.

Mr. Eustis supported the first proposition, but opposed the second, and offered a substitute for the whole bill. The substitute declares forfeited all the lands originally granted, with a proviso confirming titles acquired by purchasers from any railroad company by any bona fide settlers.

Mr. Teller reviewed the history of the case and argued that the transfer of the lands to the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company, which had gone on and carried out faithfully the terms of the original grant, was valid and legal, and had been so decided by the Attorney General, Mr. Brewster, in June, 1882, to whom it was submitted by Mr. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Gibson offered an amendment to the original bill protecting the rights of the settlers, and he argued against the substitute offered by his colleague, taking the ground that the policy which dictated the grant had been executed in the construction of the road by the assignee company, that the public had the benefit of it, and that the transfer of the grant was legal and valid.

Mr. Eustis advocated his substitute, and spoke of the near time when the overshadowing influence and power of corporate bodies over legislation would be checked, subjected, and destroyed. The conditions of the grant, as to the time when the railroad should be completed, has not been complied with, and therefore the grant ceased to operate.

Mr. Call opposed the bill and supported the proposed substitute. Such bills, he said, were not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of those few individuals who wanted to build up great fortunes by taxing the people.

Mr. Plumb advocated the bill and referred to the fact that the Interior Department, the judiciary committee of the House, and the House itself concurred in opinion as to the wisdom, justice, and propriety of this settlement of a long existing controversy.

Mr. Edmunds argued against the the bill. He characterized the purchase of the grant from "the Backbone railroad" as one of the most audacious deals ever practised in the United States, and that was saying a good deal.

Mr. Morgan favored the bill and Mr. Gibson's amendment to it, but opposed the substitute as keeping the question open and promoting litigation.

Mr. Teller declared that there was no distinction between this case and that of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. That company held its 47,000,000 acres of land by an assignment, not even direct, but under a mortgage.

The amendment offered by Mr. Gibson was agreed to without division.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Eustis, and it was rejected—yeas 11, nays 35.

The bill, as amended, was then passed without division.

It declares forfeited the lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company by the act of March 3, 1871, as to that part of the grant situated on the east side of the Mississippi river, and also as to that part on the west of the Mississippi which is opposite to and coterminous with, the part of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, which was completed on the 5th of January, 1881. It relinquishes and confirms to the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company (as the assignee of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg) the lands not so declared forfeited, such lands to be located in accordance with the map filed by the New Orleans Pacific Company in the Department of the Interior, October, 1881, and November, 1882, indicating the definite location of the route, provided that all the lands occupied by settlers, and still remaining in their possession, shall be deemed exempt from such grant. (This proviso is part of Mr. Gibson's amendment.)

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that early to-day he will move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business for the consideration of topics of wide public interest. He gave the notice so that all senators might understand it.

[It is supposed to refer to the Nicaragua canal resolution.] Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House in the morning hour resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the accounts of the Pacific railroads.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, offered an amendment directing an inquiry into the kind, character, and amount of the assets of such of the companies as have received aid from the government in bonds and what assets of each company are now subject to the lien of the government and the value thereof.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, offered an amendment directing an inquiry as to whether any dividends have been unlawfully paid on the capital stock of said companies, and whether any new stock has been issued or any guarantees or pledges made without authority of law. The commission is also directed to investigate all the facts relating to the pretended consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and the Denver Pacific Railroad Company into an alleged corporation known as the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment directing the commission to inquire whether any of the Pacific railroad corporations which have obtained bonds from the United States have expended any of their moneys or other assets in the construction of other railroads or invested any of their moneys or other assets in the stocks or bonds of other railroad corporations; and, if any such expenditures or investments have been made, the extent and character thereof made by each of said corporations shall be inquired into, and also the present interest of such corporations in the railroads auxiliary of their respective railroads.

Mr. Henley, of California, offered an amendment extending the inquiry as to whether any dividends have been illegally declared by the directors of said companies; if so, to what extent, and whether the amount of such illegal dividends may not be recovered from the directors unlawfully declaring the same.

Mr. Hayden, of Massachusetts, speaking for Charles Francis Adams, stated that that gentleman desired the proposed investigation, and presented his published letter to that effect. He desired to give a little piece of history in connection with this resolution, which had originally been introduced by Mr. Henley, of California. The resolution had been introduced for the purpose of obstructing any legislation on the extension bill before the House.

He then briefly sketched the connection of Mr. Reddington with the railroad commissioners' office and the severance of that connection, and declared that everything that had been done to obstruct the consideration of the extension of the bonds had been inspired by this man. It had been a stock jobbing operation from beginning to end. Within the last few weeks, when it had appeared likely that the funding bill would be considered, certain newspapers had brought charges against the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crisp) and other members of the committee on Pacific railroads.

At one time Mr. Crisp was charged with being Huntington's man, and every man on the committee had been charged with doing acts wrongfully and wickedly.

Mr. Henley said that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hayden) had made an allegation which he did not think that the gentleman upon reflection, would be disposed to stand by. That was, that every person on the floor, including the gentlemen from Indiana and Illinois (Messrs. Holman and Springer) and all others who, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, had seen fit to antagonize the Pacific extension bill were inspired to do so by stock jobbers. The gentleman stuck to it. Well, so far as he was concerned, a man who said that he (Mr. Henley) was inspired by any stock jobber, he could not properly reply to on this floor, because if he did his words would have to be taken down. He might refer to the gentleman that according to the estimate of some persons the gentleman had signalized himself as the defender and upholder of the outrage and wrongs charged against the Union Pacific management. By every means on top of the earth, parliamentary and honorable, he intended to defeat, if he could, the funding bill to which the gentleman seemed so devoted.

Mr. Hayden reiterated his statement that the inspiration of this resolution came from persons interested in stock jobbing, and, if the gentleman was innocent in carrying it on, he (Mr. Hayden) had no charge to make. This whole proposition had been originated for the purpose of defeating the consideration of the bill which would put money into the treasury of the United States. He did not know what grievance the gentleman had, but he did know that the gentleman had been constantly, in season and out of season, making charges against Mr. Adams, which were without any foundation. He (Mr. Hayden) was glad to be here to stand up for an honorable gentleman who could not defend himself.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Crisp, Anderson, Holman, and Henley were agreed to, and the resolution was passed without division.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, on behalf of the committee on labor, called up the resolution setting aside the 20th of January for the consideration of the Blair education bill.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 76, nays 105.

The morning hour expired before final action was taken on the resolution.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, then called up, and the House proceeded to consider, the the conference report on the interstate commerce bill.

Mr. Crisp stated that the bill now presented was a compromise between the gentlemen of the two houses, who were desirous that some law should be passed to protect the people against the outrages of the railroad companies. The arguments presented by the agents of railroad companies against this bill were based upon the error that in their relations with the public the railroads stood on the same basis as a private business corporation. It was a fundamental principle of law that the public had rights in respect to transportation companies which they did not possess in regard to private business enterprises. There could be no doubt therefore as to the power and right of Congress to legislate in the premises.

Passing on to a discussion of the long and short haul section, he declared that the basis upon which freight rates should be fixed was the value of the line and the cost of transportation. He did not believe that extraneous circumstances ought to affect the question of charges. It was no business of the railroad company where the goods came from or where they went after they left its line. Its business was to transport at reasonable rates any freight that might be brought to it.

Believing these things, his understanding of the section was that it would bring about reasonable rates without discrimination, and would fix the charges for through traffic as the maximum rates which might be charged between any other points on the same line.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, conceded that the change from New York to New Orleans was based upon the water competition. It was impossible for the railroad to get the freight for New Orleans unless it charged rates which allowed it to compete with the water routes. Could the gentleman explain how it would benefit Atlanta to cut off that long haul altogether?

Mr. Crisp contended that Atlanta was entitled to a reasonable rate. What was or was not reasonable was a question of fact that must be settled, not on the basis of competition, but on the basis of cost.

The debate was continued throughout the remainer of the day's session, and was participated in by Messrs. Butterworth, Crisp, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Caldwell of Tennessee, and Hopkins of Illinois.

Pending further discussion the matter went over.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Bragg, Viele, and Steele as conferees on the army appropriation bill.

The House then, at 5:20, adjourned.

Virginia News Items.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Jan. 18.—The most severe weather of the season has prevailed here to-day with gales from the northwest. The mercury at this hour (7 p. m.) is 6 above and falling rapidly.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Jan. 18.—The trial of Samuel R. Sterling, the defaulting treasurer of this county, which had been set for to-day, was postponed till the May term of the county court on account of the physical condition of the prisoner. The bond of $10,000 for his appearance was renewed.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 18.—Fire last night destroyed the shoe store of C. J. Whithurst & Company. Loss $9,000; insurance $1,000; also the hardware store of J. D. Gale, loss $29,000; insurance $6,000.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 18.—During the trial to-day of Miller & Son at Tazewell Court House, charged with having burned their hotel at Pocahontas last October, Mr. A. J. May, counsel for defense, accused A. J. Baldwin, a commonwealth witness, with having sworn falsely. Baldwin arose and said, "You are a —— liar." Both parties drew their revolvers, and the discharge was almost simultaneous. May was wounded in the right leg and four other persons, whose names could not be learned, were also wounded. This trial is exciting a great deal of interest in southwest Virginia.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Endeavoring to Improve the Condition of American Shipping.

The American Shipping and Industrial League assembled in convention at 1 o'clock yesterday at Willard's Hotel, and was called to order by Mr. Ambrose Snow, first vice president, in the absence of Dandridge McRae, the president.

Rev. Dr. Leonard, of St. John's Church, opened the convention with prayer.

Mr. Ambrose Snow made a brief address, in which he outlined the work which he thought ought to engage their attention. He also deplored the condition of American shipping at this time.

The acting president appointed the following committee to nominate officers: George H. Brewer, New Jersey; Timothy Doggett, New York; Frank S. Manton, Rhode Island; Breedlove Smith, Louisiana; J. A. Yeates, Alabama.

During the absence of the committee the convention was addressed by Mr. Joseph A. Harris, of St. Louis, representing the national board of engineers, and by Mr. Lavenseller, of Maine, both of whom indorsed heartily the objects of the league.

Mr. Charles S. Hill, the secretary, read a letter from Mr. Dandridge McRae tendering his resignation as president, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Sansum a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McRae for his valuable assistance to the league in the past.

Mr. Geo. H. Brewer, from the committee to nominate officers, reported the following, which were unanimously chosen: Hon. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, president; Ambrose Snow, first vice president; L. M. Merritt, second vice president; Chas. S. Hill, secretary; A. Vanderbilt, treasurer. Executive board—Ambrose Snow, of New York, chairman; Jas. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania; E. H. Ripley, of Vermont; Guy C. Goss, of Maine; A. Wheeler, of Pennsylvania; H. T. Gause, of Delaware; Wm. H. Webb, of New York; S. W. Carey, of New Jersey, and Geo. L. Norton, of New York. Commissioners of conference—Wm. C. Burwell, of Louisiana; Robt. C. Wood, of Louisiana; Sewell C. Cobb, of Florida; Chas. S. Hill, of New York, and one vice president and one secretary from each state. At 2:30 o'clock a recess was taken for lunch.

Upon reassembling the convention was addressed by Hon. Alex. R. Boteler, of West Virginia. His address was listened to with great attention. It was mainly devoted to giving a full and accurate account of the invention and first trial of propelling boats by steam, which was made by James Ramsey in 1783 on the Potomac river, near the village of Bath, in the state of Virginia, which was twenty years before Robert Fulton made the attempt to navigate a boat by steam on the Hudson. Mr. W. H. Webb, of New York, addressed the convention at some length. He maintained that before we can have a navy we must have sailors, and before we can have sailors we must have a merchant marine.

He also read a series of resolutions which had been adopted by the legislature of Vermont, and on motion they were referred to the committee on resolutions when appointed.

The president appointed the following committee on credentials: J. L. T. Stranahan, New York; Robt. C. Wood, Louisiana; P. Pendleton, West Virginia; J. C. Patton, Massachusetts, and J. F. Henry, New York.

The president then announced the following committee on resolutions: Hon. John M. Martin, Alabama; Hon. N. D. Wallace, Louisiana; Hon. Chas. N. Felton, California; J. C. Lavenseller, Maine; James E. Ward, New York; James H. Winchester, New Jersey; John A. Ganno, Cincinnatti.

At 5:30 o'clock the committee adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

The convention assembled at the hour agreed upon. Mr. J. L. Stranahan, from the committee on credentials, reported that the roll of delegates as presented by the secretary had been examined and found to be correct, and the same was reported to the convention as the accredited delegates. The report of the committee was adopted. Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, said that it would be impossible to build up our shipping until our government adopted the same means that were being adopted by the foreign nations. He called attention at length to the contract made by the Spanish government for the establishment of the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company, approved by the Spanish ministry on Nov. 17, 1886.

The contract provides for steamships to carry to ports designated "the public and official mails and official cargo and passengers, and, lastly, to aid with their vessels whatever extra service may be needed for war purposes to which they may be adapted, adhering in all respects to the condition of this agreement." The service requires thirty-six voyages from Cadiz and Santander to the West Indies, calling at New York, and extending to other ports, including Colon, and when the Panama canal is open trips are to be made to Guayaquil. Monthly trips are also to be established to Valparaiso and San Francisco, utilizing the Panama railroad, and between New York and New Orleans; also, from Havana to New Orleans, from Havana to Savannah, Charleston, Georgetown, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and from New York to Boston and Quebec.

As a subsidy for the execution of this agreement the government is to pay 10.18 pesetas (about $1.83) per mile traveled to the American line; 7.15 pesetas to the Philippine Islands; 5.93 pesetas per mile to the Buenos Ayres line; the same for the Fernando Po, and the same for the Malaga and Cadiz line, the payment of subsidy to be made monthly by the minister of foreign relation.

This, he said, is the last blow struck at American shipping engaged in the West India trade, South and Central American, and Mexican trade by Spanish subsidy to Spanish ships. He then read the following resolution:

That this convention indorses what is known as the bounty bill presented to the last Congress, which provides that every American vessel, sail or steam, trading with foreign ports, shall be allowed 20 cents per ton for each 1,000 miles sailed or steamed, for a period of thirty years, one-third reduction of said rate to be made at the end of the first ten years from the date that the act of Congress shall take effect.

This resolution, he said, had been adopted by the convention at Pensacola, and he moved its adoption, which was done unanimously. He then moved that a committee of five be appointed by the president to present the same to Congress. This was adopted, and the president announced the following as the committee: Ambrose Snow, New York; Arthur Sewell, Maine; John P. Heany, New York; G. C. Goss, Maine, and J. P. Wetherell, Pennsylvania.

At this point Hon. Joseph Wheeler, the president-elect, entered the convention, and was introduced by Mr. Ambrose Snow, of New York.

Gen. Sypher, of Louisiana; Representative N. D. Wallace, of New Orleans; Representative Dingley, of Maine; Representative Martin, of Alabama, and Hon. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, each addressed the convention, and made interesting remarks bearing upon the general subject of American shipping, and the remedies required to build up the same.

The convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The attendance upon the convention was quite large, about two hundred delegates being present. Most of all the large trade and shipping organizations of New York city were represented, and almost every state in the Union was also represented.

Beer Three Cents—Whisky Five Cents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Central Liquor Dealers' Association met to-day. President Kearns announced that all efforts to compromise with the pool of brewers in this city had failed. The pool will not allow a member to sell beer to any other member's customers at more than 5 per cent. discount from the trade price of $8 per barrel. To his own customers each brewer can allow 15 per cent. discount. President Kearns also said that the brewers threatened to reduce beer to 3 cents per glass and force them to sell whisky at five cents a glass. Resolutions were adopted pledging the members to boycott all beer sold by members of the pool and to buy beer only from the six non-pool brewers. These resolutions will be voted upon by all the members of the assembly district organizations Jan. 28, and, if approved by them, the boycott will be declared Feb. 1. A beer famine is feared in New York, as the six non-pool brewers cannot make enough beer.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS,

Expressing Hope That "in a Spirit of Patriotic Co-Operation, Rather Than of Local Competition, Fitting Measures May Be Enacted by Congress."

The President sent the following message to Congress yesterday:

TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: As a matter of national interest and one solely within the discretion and control of Congress, I transmit the accompanying memorial of the executive committee of the subconstitutional centennial commission proposing to celebrate on the 17th of September, in the city of Philadelphia, as the day upon which and the place where the convention that framed the federal constitution completed their labors, and submitted the result for ratification to the thirteen states then composing the United States. The epoch was one of the deepest interest, and the events well worthy of the commemoration. I am aware that as each state acted independently in giving its adhesion to the new constitution, the dates and anniversaries of their several ratifications are not coincident. Some action looking to a national expression in relation to the celebration of the close of the first century of popular government under a written constitution has already been suggested, and, while stating the great interest I share in the renewed examination by the American people of the historical foundation of their government, I do not feel warranted in discriminating in favor of or against the propositions to select one day or place in preference to all others, and therefore content myself with conveying to Congress these expressions of popular feeling and interest upon the subject hoping that in a spirit of patriotic co-operation, rather than of local competition, fitting measures may be enacted by Congress, which will give the amplest opportunity all over these United States for the manifestation of the affection and confidence of a free and mighty nation for the institutions of a government of which they are the fortunate inheritors, and under which unexampled prosperity has been enjoyed by all classes and conditions in our social system.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 18, 1887.

The accompanying paper is signed by Amos R. Little, chairman; Clinton P. Paul, vice chairman; N. G. Ordway, C. J. Harrar, and Hampton A. Carson, secretary executive committee of the subconstitutional centennial commission.

It requests the President to make the proposed celebration the subject of a special message to Congress calling attention to the fact that his administration closes the first century of government under the federal constitution. No national memorial celebration, it says, can be of deeper significance than this. It is one in which not only this nation, but the world at large is profoundly interested. The programme adopted includes the following:

The delivery of an oration and a poem in commemoration of the framing of the constitution; a military display in which the United States shall be invited to be represented by each branch of its military and naval service; that the several states and territories and the District of Columbia shall be invited to be represented by their militia and volunteer service; that the President of the United States be requested to designate officers to command and assist; that there shall be an industrial processional display that invitations to participate in the celebration shall be extended to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, to the federal judiciary, to Congress, and to representatives of all departments of the federal government, to the governors of each state and territory, to the judiciaries and legislatures of the same, and the representatives of the several departments thereof; to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and to the various civic organizations and associations of the Union, and that the resident representatives of the foreign governments having friendly relations with the United States be invited to participate. It was also resolved that there should be erected in Philadelphia, the city of the constitution, a suitable memorial commemorative of the signing and adoption of the constitution and of the progress of the Union since that period.

SULLIVAN-CARDIFF FIGHT.

The Boston Slugger Breaks a Bone in His Arm.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 18.—Six thousand persons assembled to-night to witness a glove fight between John L. Sullivan and Patsy Cardiff. Five-and-a-half ounce gloves were used. It was 10:23 when time was called.

First round—Sullivan made a rush, which Cardiff avoided, and he savagely attacked Sullivan. The men clinched, but soon broke away, and the remainder of the round was spent looking for an opening, which was not found.

Second round—Sullivan rushed in with short-arm fighting, but neither man secured an effective hit.

Third round—Cardiff struck a heavy blow on Sullivan's cheek and jumped away. Sullivan struck at Cardiff. The latter retaliated, and Sullivan in turning struck Sullivan two light blows in the face.

Fourth round—Neither struck a blow or made a lead.

Fifth round—Sullivan led, Cardiff dodged, and they clinched. The round was devoid of results.

Sixth round—Cardiff led and pushed Sullivan to the ropes. Sullivan led and Cardiff dodged. Another clinch. Again Sullivan led and Cardiff cleverly avoided the blow and the contest ended.

Sullivan did not get in one blow. The referee decided the contest a draw. Manager Shoedy explained that Sullivan broke a bone in his arm in the first round