

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883.

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AUSTIN.

Reports of the Standing Committees of the Senate.

Production of Several Important New Bills and Resolutions.

Confirmation of the Appointments for the Board of Regents.

Nominations for State Offices Sent in by Governor Ireland.

Expressions of Respect to a Deceased ex-Member of the House.

Numerous Bills Called up in the House, and Ordered Engrossed.

Information About the Work of the Legislature.

Senate.

Austin, January 17.—Mr. Gibbs, of the committee on constitutional amendments, reported favorably a joint resolution fixing the tax for the payment of the public debt so it shall not exceed fifty per cent.

A committee number two reported unfavorably a bill authorizing the placing of county convicts in jail when they refuse to work; also a bill providing that where a juror died or was disabled the remainder shall return without receiving fees not allowed by law and favorably on the bill paying grand jurors two dollars per day; also a bill prohibiting county officers from purchasing property at tax sales; also fixing the penalty for first riding.

By Mr. Cooper—Providing in suits on open accounts, that the oath of the correctness shall be taken as prima facie evidence of the truth of the account.

By Mr. Traylor—Providing that no trial shall be had in civil suits unless application therefor is made in court and a jury fee deposited.

By Mr. Gibbs—Providing that the county court shall hold its sessions at Dallas, first Monday in January; Galveston, first Monday in February; Austin, first Monday in March.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Traylor—Amending article of the constitution, as follows: There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state a superintendent of education.

By Mr. Gibbs—That the committee on constitutional amendments have authority for the use of the senate, one hundred copies of all amendments of the constitution. Adopted.

The senate then went into executive session and confirmed the appointments for university regents sent in yesterday by Governor Roberts.

The bill amending the penal code, providing that when the same defendant has been convicted in two or more cases judgment shall be pronounced in each case the same as if there had been but one conviction, was engrossed.

The bill authorizing the counsel for the state to take part in inquest proceedings was engrossed.

The bill preventing county officers from receiving fees not allowed by law, fixing the penalty at not more than \$1,000, was taken up and amended, making the fine not more than \$100, and was ordered engrossed.

A message was received from Governor Ireland, making the following appointments and asking their confirmation: J. W. Bains, secretary of the general; Dr. A. N. Denton, superintendent of lunatic asylum; Dr. R. K. Rainey, superintendent of the institution; Col. John S. Ford, superintendent of deaf and dumb asylum; Col. B. J. Gores, superintendent of penitentiaries; General James E. McCulloch, assistant superintendent of the Huntsville penitentiary; D. M. Short, assistant superintendent of the Rusk penitentiary; W. Daniels, inspector of outside penitentiary.

The senate will consider the above tomorrow.

The bill suspending the sale of public lands was taken up.

Mr. Stratton moved to amend, that the return of field notes to the office of land already surveyed under the existing laws, and further provides that the time for the payment for the purchase of lands already surveyed by the state treasury, shall remain as now provided by law.

Mr. Pfuffer moved to table the amendment. Adopted.

Mr. Kleberg moved to amend and add and all lands set apart for the benefit of the public debt. Adopted.

Mr. Gibbs moved to amend by providing that such disposition shall not be subject to actual settlers applying for acres or less. Adopted.

Mr. Martin moved to amend by adding "under the existing pre-emption law." Lost.

Mr. Shannon moved to strike out, "legislature shall otherwise determine," and insert "expiration of 90 days from the adjournment of the next legislature." Adopted.

The rules were suspended and the bill permitting husband and wife to testify in divorce suits was taken up, pending which the senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House.

The house met at 10 a. m. A message was received from the senate asking the passage of the concurrent bill for the payment of the mileage per diem of members, also that a committee of three to act with a committee of the house had been appointed.

pointed to enquire into the condition of the governor's mansion.

Mr. Foster of Grayson offered the following resolution: Whereas, since the legislature of the state was last in session Mr. G. R. Reeves, late speaker, and many times a member of the house of representatives of this state, has been finally separated from us by death, and thereby a life faithfully devoted to the public service and essentially contributing to the prosperity of the state, has been brought to a close.

Whereas, This house for which he had been nominated and to which, but for his death he would doubtless have been chosen a member, by a loving and confiding constituency, has thereby been deprived of the benefit of his legislative experience and patriotic counsels.

Therefore, be it resolved, That as representatives of the people, we sincerely lament the death of Colonel George R. Reeves as a loss to the state, of a citizen in private life, conscientiously upright, just and pure, and in state counsels wise and patriotic, having won for himself an enviable place in the hearts of the people and a name worthy of their grateful remembrance.

Resolved further, That the sympathies and condolences of this house are hereby tendered to the family of the deceased for the irreparable loss sustained by them, and that in token thereof a copy of these resolutions, attested by the signatures of the speaker and chief clerk of the house be forwarded to his widow, and that a page of the house journal be appropriately inscribed to his memory.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Caven—Resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint one additional porter and three additional committee clerks. Passed.

By Mr. Ayres—To amend the law regulating the taking of testimony in criminal cases and allowing defendants to testify in their own behalf, their testimony to be taken first.

By Mr. Nash—To legalize the acknowledgment of a receipt on the margin of a record of balance due deed of mortgage, trust deed, etc.

By Mr. Foster—To authorize a husband to sue jointly with his wife for the recovery of any separate property of the latter, or the wife to sue alone in her own name.

By Mr. Kendall—To compel defendants in case of an appeal for misdemeanor to file a transcript in the paper court within twenty days.

By Mr. Steele—To punish tenants for disposing of personal property before the demands of the landlord are satisfied.

By Mr. Robertson—To amend the law relative to costs paid by the state and to add a chapter providing for witness fees in certain cases.

By Mr. Wilson—To amend the law regarding the execution of civil process by officers of counties other than those from which the process issued.

By Mr. Fisher—Concurrent resolution to pension Mexican war veterans.

By Mr. Graves to repeal the law requiring trains to stop for a certain time at state lines.

By Mr. Leo—To diminish the jurisdiction of the county court of Str. county.

By Mr. Davis—Fixing the pay of tax collectors at five per cent. on all monies collected but only one per cent. for collecting railroad subsidy taxes.

By Mr. Lindsey—Making the pay of grand jurors two dollars per day.

By Mr. Elliott—To define the manner of making contracts with teachers by trustees of schools.

By Mr. Chambers of Collin—Resolution inviting Norton Moses, a member of the Fifteenth Legislature, to accept the office of the state.

By Mr. Thompson of Bexar—Resolving to incorporate the mode and manner of incorporating railroad companies, introduced at the request of ex-Attorney General McLeary.

By Mr. Cramer—Resolution that to hundred copies of the rules of the house be printed. Referred.

By Mr. Hazelwood—To regulate the manner of making bail bonds under *causis servati*.

By Mr. Stout—To regulate the manner of taking testimony in civil cases.

By Mr. McDaniel—Resolution inviting Hon. B. D. Tarlton to a seat within the bar of the house.

By Mr. Brown—Resolution citing that many Confederate certificates were now outstanding with no lands satisfy them, and that it be the sense of the house that public domain be opened up to satisfy those demands. Referred.

By Mr. Swan—To amend the law relative to the herding of stock.

By Mr. Sharp—To define the number of judges and clerks of election and to provide two ballot boxes, at the manner of counting the votes.

By Mr. Frymer—To define the duties of common carriers of freight and to assess damages accruing transit, and define the liability for the same.

By Mr. Steele—To prevent unjust discrimination by carriers and requiring them to post a printed schedule of freight charges.

By Mr. Blunt—To proscribe the penalty for the theft of cattle, hog, sheep, etc.

By Mr. Peers—Obliging county judges and commissioners to subscribe to an oath not to be interested in a contract with or claim against county.

By Mr. Swan—To require justices of the peace to report the fines in criminal cases to the commissioners' courts.

By Mr. Wilson—To proscribe the pay of sheriffs and other officers or extra office service, such as serve election notices, etc., the amount to be fixed by commissioners' courts.

By Mr. Dennis—To diminish the jurisdiction of the county court of Matagorda county.

By Mr. Chenoweth—To create a board for the equalization and assessment of railroad rolling stock and other movable property. The bill makes the governor, comptroller and commissioner of the land office a board. It requires the presiding chief executive officer of each county in the state, on or before

the first day of April of each year to make returns to the comptroller of the length of the lines of roads, number of cars, locomotives, etc., and the cash valuation thereof; these returns to be submitted by the comptroller to the board, which is required to meet in Austin on the third Monday in April and proceed to assess such property of the roads for the purposes of taxation.

By Mr. McLean—To withdraw all public school, university and asylum lands from the market.

By Mr. Browning—To prescribe the penalty for herding stock upon another's land without the consent of the owner.

By Mr. King—To prescribe the manner of filing protests against the opening of new roads and highways.

By Mr. Davis—Fixing the fees of tax assessors at five per cent. on state tax, and the same on county tax, the latter not to exceed \$3,500 a year in the aggregate.

By Mr. Fisher—Resolution inviting Hon. Charles Stewart to a seat in the house. Passed.

By Mr. Hazlewood—To regulate the taking of forfeitures before examining courts.

By Mr. Scott—To provide for the preservation of ballots after counting the vote, to be used in cases of contest.

By Mr. Patton—To amend the bill of rights, and asserting that the object of the punishment, primarily, is to secure just retribution to offenders, and, secondarily, to suppress crime and reform criminals.

By Mr. Barrett—To provide for the pay of jury commissioners in county and district courts.

By Mr. Kendall—To provide for a disposal of breachy stray animals.

By Mr. Merriwether—To make the per diem of grand jurors two dollars.

By Mr. Cochran—Compelling clerks of county courts to keep the records, with suitable indexes, of all appeals, bonds, stay bonds, etc.

By Mr. Leo—Petition of William Scullian, ex-sheriff of Cameron county, asking pay for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Berry—To authorize imprisonment for debt when rendered against property acquired contrary to law.

By Mr. Rosenthal—Authorizing the expenditure of \$20,000 by the state in the interest of immigration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hill for judiciary No. 2, favorably on Patterson's bill amending the Sunday law to more properly define the penalty for violation thereof, and repairing the defect in the old law, unfavorably on the bill repealing the law making it a penal offense to sell cattle as agent without a written power of attorney from the owner; unfavorably on the bill extending the operation of the law of affray as to public places; on the bill making it a forgery to sign a parent's name to an order for marriage license without authority; on enlarging the statute concerning a breach of the peace.

By Mr. Robertson for the committee on judicial districts—Favorably on the bill to reorganize the twenty-fifth judicial district, with an amendment authorizing extra terms when necessary under certain conditions.

By Mr. Wurzbach—For the committee on public land—asking that different bills relative to land legislation be printed for information.

By Mr. Douglas for the committee on county boundaries—Favorably on the bill defining the boundary lines of Gillespie county.

The special committee on inaugural reported the oaths of office administered to the governor and lieutenant-governor.

The speaker announced Messrs. Taylor, Cundiff and King as a committee to act with a like committee on the part of the senate to examine the condition of the governor's mansion.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

JAIL JUMPERS.

Escape of Prisoners From Custody in Palestine and Texas.

Palestine, January 17.—About the middle of last night two prisoners confined in the city calaboose set fire to it and then broke out and skipped. The fire department soon arrived and saved the building from entire destruction, though it was badly gutted. Chief Roberts captured the incendiaries and jailed them in the county jail.

It is learned from the military academy at West Point, that the examination held January 10, resulted in the discharge of cadet Embric of Belton, he failing to pass examination. The only other Texans in the class were cadets Dwyer of Brenham, and Fowler of Palestine who pulled through successfully.

Special to the Gazette.

Texas, January 17.—The jail of Miller county was broken open to-day and several prisoners escaped. Among them was Ed Garrett, a negro, who was sentenced at the last term of the Miller county court to be hanged on the 27th inst. for the crime of wife murder. He was chained with heavy irons, which were an obstacle to his escape, and was captured after going a short distance. The others are still at large.

DERAILED.

Clinton, Iowa, January 17.—A broken rail on the Midland branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad caused a serious accident twelve miles north of this city last night. The last car of a stock train loaded with merchandise and a way car went down a twenty foot embankment killing the brakeman, injuring Conductor D. W. Richardson and injuring thirteen passengers, none seriously. Three ladies in the rear car were wounded. All were taken to Clinton or Lyons.

BAD BARKEEPER.

The Saloonist of the Newhall House Charged with Incendiarism.

Removal to Prevent Being Molested—Strange Disappearance of the Books.

Milwaukee, January 17.—Nothing was done this morning about bringing Schiller into court for examination. The district attorney is examining the case. Ebetts & McKinney have been retained by Schiller. Everything was done last night to protect the prisoner from a mob in case one was formed. W. H. Ebetts visited Chief Wasson and labored with him and the sheriff to remove the prisoner to Racine to protect him from the vengeance of the third and fourth wards. To keep Schiller in jail here would be to place him at the mercy of the mob. The mayor was then called on and visited the chief. It was arranged to ascertain the state of feeling in the localities mentioned and arrange for a special train to carry Schiller to Racine in case there were signs of trouble. An engine was held ready and a considerable number of the day police force were kept on hand at the police headquarters.

Mr. Schiller came to Milwaukee with Mr. Antisdel from Detroit about nine years ago, when the latter assumed charge of the Newhall House. He had been chief clerk of the Biddle House in that city when Antisdel kept it. The two men, it is said, have always been warm personal friends.

Schiller learned the printer's trade in his youth, and worked at it in Detroit for six years. Besides Schiller's well known financial difficulties, and his high insurance, another thing gave rise to the first suspicion that it was no less than an attempt to blow up the Newhall House by gas explosion some three weeks ago. About this affair, William Hughes, head porter at the New Hall House, says: "I am in the habit of going to the hotel about 6 o'clock a. m. One morning about two weeks ago, I went up the main entrance, and when I got near the elevator smelt gas. It was very strong, and seemed to come from the bar room. I opened the door, and was nearly knocked down, it was so very piercing. Just as I opened the door a bar tender, Henry McCol, came in the front way. I asked him what the trouble was, and he said he didn't know but thought it was the gasmeter. We reached in and looked at the meter but it was all right. We came out into the bar room and threw open the outside doors. I noticed a small blue flame on one of the burners way back in the room and then looked up and found that every one of the six chandeliers had the gas turned on full force. I could hardly believe what I saw, and said to him, 'my God, what's this for?' He said he didn't know, and that Schiller was in the place when he left. We turned all the gas off. I went up stairs and told Mr. Antisdel of it and he asked if I lit a match. I said: I did not, and he said I did wrong. Schiller didn't come around that day. It was thirteen days before he showed up and he said he was sick. He was asked about the gas and said some one must have had the key to the door and got in and turned it on. Mr. Hughes says a boy known as 'Little Pete,' who worked in the barroom, said that he left Schiller in the place about three o'clock that morning.

Another body was found in the ruins this morning, but was an unrecognizable mass, so much so that it was impossible to ascertain whether it was the body of a man or woman. This makes, in all, forty bodies taken from the ruins since the morning after the fire, twenty-three being identified. The loss of life as far as known foots up sixty-three, with twenty still missing.

About 9:30 o'clock last night a carriage drove in front of the jail, and the sheriff with two deputies took Schiller from the cell to the carriage. Sheriff Bentley says the deputies then entered and were driven to the House of Correction where it was at first intended he should be placed. On reaching the inspector was absent and the officers in charge refused to receive him. A consultation was held between the sheriff and deputies and they decided to remove him from the city. It is said he was taken to Racine on a midnight train but a gentleman from there said he was not there. It is reported from a trustworthy source that Schiller was taken to Waukesha and is locked up in jail there. An official at the sheriff's office said this morning that Schiller had been taken away, but that he would be brought into the Milwaukee municipal court on any day set for examination, but further he would say nothing either about removal, or where he was taken. When Schiller was brought out of jail, he said: "This is pretty rough, to have such a charge as this hanging over you." He seemed to be almost completely broken down, and followed the officers in a dazed sort of way, as though he hardly knew what he was doing.

The failure to find the register of the Newhall house or any other books in the safe which would show who were in the hotel the night of the fire, causes considerable surprise and many theories are put forward as to what became of the books. It had been reported and expected that the register and transfer book had been in the safe when the fire was discovered and hundreds of persons all over the country were waiting for the register to be recovered so it might be known who were guests of the hotel on the fatal night. There are no books to show who were employed in the house or the guests. There were found only blank books and a lot of papers. Mr. Antisdel who was present when the safe was opened, quickly threw the contents into a box and carried it off. A number of workmen were at the ruins to-day and work is expected to be completed Saturday. The bodies recovered to-day,

making forty-three, are all beyond recognition. Twenty-three are identified dead and it is supposed fifteen to twenty are still missing. Chief of police states to-night he learned one of the clerks ran out of the burning house with the register but stumbled down and lost the book. The transfer book is not heard from yet.

ZERELDA'S TROUBLES.

Miss Garrison Adjudged to be Irresponsible and Taken to an Asylum.

St. Louis, Mo., January 17.—Miss Zerelda Garrison has been taken east by her uncle O. T. Garrison by the advice of the family physicians to be placed in an asylum for the treatment of nervous diseases. A card signed by Drs. E. S. Walker and C. W. Stevens will be published in this afternoon's Post-Dispatch in which they state that upon a full examination of her mental condition the young lady is deficient in the development of her mental faculties to such an extent as to make her irresponsible at times for her actions. Irregularities of the natural functions are well known to the family physicians who account for this with regard to her physical condition. The examination warranted the conclusion that she was not subjected to any physical violation during the time of her disappearance.

OUR MAILS.

A Vivid Comparison of the Carriers of the Present and Past.

The Stage-Coach and Pack-Horse of the Good Old Days.

A glance at the mail facilities of the present day reminds us that: "Years ago, using fast the good old days, of the stage-coach and pack-horse."

With the construction of railroads and the introduction of fast mails, the stage-coaches of olden times have disappeared. At first they were driven westward, like the red man.

As "westward the course of empire took its way" thither the stage-coach followed; helping to plant civilization in the remotest places, and often leading its way with its genius, the driver, and its load of venturesome passengers. The encroachments, whilst less warlike than those that drove the Indian from his home, were no less potent. It was the advance of civilization and the modern improvements that the nineteenth century has produced. The stage coach could not exist alongside of the cheerful day coach, the elegant drawing-room car and the palace sleeper. It had its mission, but that mission has been fulfilled, and in the plebeian hack and the clumsy omnibus we have but the semblance of former greatness. Few things will sooner put the average old citizen in a talking humor than a reference to the stage coach of his boyhood and early manhood. He knew everybody, and still remembers them, and is ever ready with incident and tale to amuse and entertain the less fortunate persons who never saw an "old timer," or remember them only as a sweet dream of boyhood.

The stage-coach was not an aristocratic conveyance. Men of all ranks came within its narrow limits on an equality. It was no uncommon thing for men of the highest rank in business and in the councils of the nation to travel inco, revealing their identity, if at all, at the last moment. An old driver used to boast that he had driven the stage in which Richard M. Johnson and his wife and daughters rode. Members of congress became intimate with persons whose only distinction was that they had accumulated enough money to make a single trip in the stage. The driver, always a character, felt no more awe in the presence of greatness than when standing before one of his splendid bays, and possibly he respected the latter more. Cincinnati conveyed in the state, was a central and radiating point for many lines. The old Gall House was the headquarters to which all incoming stages drove and the starting point for all outgoing. Frequently when competing lines to some point were put upon the road the scenes around the old Gall were exciting enough. Once an old-time stage drove up to the office and the driver announced that he would carry passengers to Hamilton for twenty-five cents. Immediately his competitor announced ten cents as the rate on the new and progressive line, and he took the business for that day.

The most important line in the state, though many others nearly as important existed, was the Great Eastern line from Cincinnati to Hillsboro, Chillicothe, Circleville and Columbus. It was owned by Talmage & Co., who also owned several other lines in the state. During low water in the Ohio river it was no uncommon thing for the company to run twelve stages over the roads every day, six each way, all heavily loaded, and yielding a handsome profit. Horses were changed every twelve or sixteen miles, according to the hotel accommodations of the road, and the time was from seven to ten miles an hour. A hundred miles every twenty-four hours was a fair rate of speed, and passengers were satisfied.

The old-time stage-coach, its success and its decline, its incidents, accidents and romances would be almost an endless theme if full justice were to be done. But this article was composed for the purpose of comparing the mail facilities of to-day with those before the days of railroads and postal cars. One thing must not be overlooked in treating this matter. If we can imagine a condition without railroads and fast mails and postal cars, with a distribution constantly going on at a speed of forty miles an hour, and are disposed to deplore the expense, not to say anything about the alleged grasping qualities of the railroad companies, it is well to remember that without them the present quantities of mail could not be transported.

The number of weekly papers that are mailed every Tuesday and sent out from the Cincinnati postoffice would load down every stage coach that ever left Cincinnati in one day.

Ten days from New York might be endured and no serious results come of it, but the placing on the road of a sufficient number of coaches to transport the mail would be to virtually block the highways against all traffic. With the increase of mails came the increased facilities for handling them, and as a result we have the modern postal car, and an army of intelligent, industrious, and oftentimes over-worked postal clerks. Under the old system the want of speed in the mode of conveyance was but one cause of delay. Then nearly everything had to pass through a distributing office, thereby causing a delay of from one to three days. Under the present system of distribution on the cars no delay is occasioned, and letters pass through as promptly as if they were put up in packages and sent direct from the mailing office to that of destination.

Mails were first carried by rail in 1831 between Baltimore and Frederick City, Maryland. The first mail carried in Ohio by rail was over the Mud River and Lake Erie road, between Sandusky and Triffin, in 1838. The first of all rail connection between New York and Cincinnati was in 1853.

The system of distribution on the cars was introduced in 1863, and has grown and increased until it has become a necessity, and could not be dispensed with no matter what the cost.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

The claims commission today agreed to recommend the passage of the house bill authorizing the treasury department to examine and audit all unpaid claims for services rendered and supplies furnished, under direction of the Indian bureau, and report to congress the balance equitably due.

The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was agreed to.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then considered.

Mr. Davis, referring to the item for necessary and special facilities on the trunk lines of railways, thought the trunk "trunk" designated and confined the "benefit" of the appropriation to two railways, the Pennsylvania and New York Central. The whole appropriation went to these roads and one city, New York. Mr. Plumb said the gentleman was mistaken, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from the superintendent of the railway mail showing how \$785,000 for this purpose was expended and recommending if a similar appropriation was made this session it should be a continuation of the existing service of this year. Debate ensued. Mr. Maxey thought the people west of the Mississippi were as well entitled as others to these mails and unless the benefits could be fairly distributed they ought to be discontinued entirely. After further debate and the adoption of the amendments striking out the house provision relating to the compensation to be paid the Pacific roads for mail services, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The senate resumed consideration of the tariff.

House.

Mr. Belford presented a memorial for the establishment of railway communication with Central and South America. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Browne, Charles F. Darcey was sworn in as representative from the Ninth District of Indiana, to succeed the late Mr. Orth.

Mr. Rice of Massachusetts called up the special order, being a joint resolution providing for a new mixed commission, in accordance with the treaty of April 23rd, 1866, with Venezuela.

After consuming an hour and a half reading a report on Mr. Rice's resolution, pending discussion, Mr. Pettibone submitted a unanimous report of the election committee favoring J. T. Cairne to be admitted from Utah and he was sworn in.

The joint resolution to request the president to open correspondence with the government of Venezuela with a view to the appointment of a new commission at Washington to consider the evidence submitted by the former commission, and directs the money now in charge of the department of state received from Venezuela accounts and awards be distributed by pro rata in the payment of the same.

Mr. Rice then resumed his argument, appealing to the house to pass the joint resolution.

Mr. Blount thought congress should view with care and suspicion the claims of American citizens against the republic of South America, instancing the Shiloh claim.

Mr. Williams said the honor of the country required everything of which Venezuela complained. It should be investigated. It had been investigated by the committee on foreign affairs, and this joint resolution was the result of that labor.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia made a constitutional argument against the power of congress to legislate on this question. The joint resolution was a manifest encroachment upon the treaty making the power, and he protested against its passage. The joint resolution then passed.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania presented a memorial of the tin plate manufacturers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Missouri, asking for a retention of high duties on tin plate. Adjourned.

EARTHQUAKES.

Madrid, January 17.—There were twenty-two shocks of earthquake in Murcia yesterday, and several houses were destroyed.

A much-abused editor wrote to a brother journalist, calling him an ass, and thoughtlessly signed himself, "Yours fraternally."

with such force as materially check the speed of the wheel, when he was caught and Doyle

view the ruins in his hands resulting from sales of trust property, among the holders of trust notes. The

of princes. In the deputies seven to ninety-four voted for urgency for the motion to

HEAVY LOSS.

weakness of the navy. Mr. Thomas concluded the United States possessed only forty-eight seaworthy vessels,

is good, while in fact it is positively inferior. Wool Gravel.