A DEADLY CYCLONE.

Several Towns In Kentucky Visited by a Destructive and Fatal Hurricane.

One of the Worst Storms ever Known Now Passing Over the East.

CAIRO, Ill., Special-A tornado last night struck the east side of the city of Clinton, Ky., demolishing fifty-five houses and killing eleven people and wounding fifty-six. The killed and wounded so far as ascertained are:
Killed-John A. Rhodes and two children

Mrs. William Bone, Burnett Bone, Walter Nance John W. Gaddie and infant child of Judge E. C Hodges, and one other person not yet identified Wounded—Judge E. C. Hodges, wife and two children; G. R. Gwynn, wife, child and father; C. W. Voorhees, child and two relatives; Rev. N. W. Little, wife and two children; D. Stubblefield and several members of his family; Mrs. Foster and two children; Mrs. J. A. Rhodes and one child (the child will die); A. L. Emerson and two children: A. E. Justice and one child; William Bone and two children; W. F. Boone, Mrs. John W. Gaddie and one child; Mr. Jackson, Robert Johnson, Sr., Robert Johnson, Jr. (both dan-gerously); W. R. Nance, wife and child.

THE FIRST HOUSE STRUCK
was the section house of the Illinois Central railroad occupied by Mr. John Rhodes and family. The house was torn to splinters, and Mr. Rhodes and two children were killed outright. His wife and one child escaped death, but are both dangerously hurt. The house of Mr. John Gaddies was blown down, and afterward Gaddies was found under the debris with an infant in his arms. Gaddies was dead, but the child was not burt. The house of Robert Johnson, which stood on the brow of the hill, seemed to divide in half, cutting in two just below the second floor and letting the upper portion fall in its place. Mr. Johnson was in a lower room, and the upper part fell on him, pinning him to the earth with a joist across his back. His moans attracted attention and he was rescued badly injured. His son Robert was up stairs and was badly hurt by falling timbers. Although suffering intense agony he begged his rescuers to let him alone and help some one who could live. His brother David was also badly hurt. The storm struck the town without the slightest warning. Many knew nothing of it until their roofs were falling about their heads. Before the storm the evening was warm and a heavy rain had fallen all day, but after the storm it suddenly turned cold and a great deal of suffering was caused thereby. It is thought the city will be able to supply all demands for help from the homeless and a committee is at work seeking aid. IN THE STORM'S TRACK.

The storm which visited Clinton did considerable destruction to property at Wick-liffe, Ky., and also at Moscow, Ky. The storm at Wickliffe was especially disastrous. The following is a partial list of the buildings destroyed there:

John W. Atwood's dry goods store, Samuel W. Atwood's furniture store, John H. Brown's dry goods store, the Atwood hotel, Odd Fellows and Masonic halls and Mansfield's restaurant, James Rollins' livery stable and Edwards' residence.

Among those injured are Judge Powell and wife, Mrs. Richardson, Wick Ferguson, Mrs. Brockman and Mrs. Powell. None were killed. A number of freight cars and two cars used as boarding cars were blown from the tracks and badly broken. Meager accounts come from Moscow, where the first traces of the track of the storm are seen. There the Methodist church and a school house are in ruins, and in the country between there and Clinton there are said to be numerous evidences of the storm's fury, though no lives were lost. The storm passed north of New Madrid, Mo., crossing the river near a point opposite Moscow, thence northwest to Clinton and Wyckliffe. The path of the storm was about a quarter of a mile wide, and it left a track of fallen timber through the section of forest it passed before reaching Clinton. THE ST. LOUIS CYCLONE.

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—In addition to those previously reported, the following is a list of those injured, as far as known, in yes-

terday's storm:
William Brady, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Charles
Miller and child, Charles Miller, employes of
Verheyden Lumber company, Mrs. McQuaid,
Mrs. J. Ryan and daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Verefield, M. J. Ackerman, unknown lady, James McCosh, Wenzel Henzel, Frank Kohler, William
Brady, struck by the spire of Emanuel church;
Benjamin Verefield, blown into a basement;
John Charles and two companions, badly injured by their buggy being blown over; Mrs.
Elizabeth Carr and daughter, buried beneath a
brick wall.

The injuries of several will probable.

The injuries of several will probably result fatally. Quite a number of people were buried in the debris, but were taken out uninjured. The storm struck Stout & Co.'s lumber yard just as a train was passing. Heavy boards were blown through the coaches, but how the passengers were saved from death or injury is a miracle quite as mysterious as any of the peculiar freaks of a cyclone.

SEVERE STORMS.

Damage by Wind in Various South-

ern and Eastern Cities. CHICAGO, Special-The rain storm of ves terday afternoon gave place to a gale which raged with great force and velocity all last night, and which has only diminished with the advent of colder weather. While during part of yesterday the thermometer was 50 and 60 above zero, it began falling rapidly late last night, and early this morning marked only 18 above. The signal service bureau reports the storm general, and tele-graphic advices from the West, Northwest, syraphic advices from the West, Northwest, and Southwest fully corroborate this report. The wind played sad havor with the electric wires all over the West. During the height of the storm here the wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour. Reports from Wisconsin, Lowa, Nebraska and Kansas indicate about the same weather in those states, the only variation being that the blizzard is more intense and the snow much deeper in the horth. Dispatches from points in Kansas, and Missouri state that the storm has ceased. No haman lives were lost in the blizzard so far as reported, nor was any live stock frozen to death. This morning the weather was moderated. At Detroit, Mich. considerable damage was done but no buildings were destroyed and no accidents reported. Wires are prostrated in every direction around Pittsburg. A local train on the Grand Trunk road was blown from the track near St. Hilaire, Can. The conductor, brakeman, mail clerk and three passengers were seriously injured, and several other persons were slightly injured. At Butfalo, N. Y., the wind reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour. A good deal of damage was done about town, but nothing of a serious nature is thus far reported. To night the hurricane passed over the State of New York. At Rochester many buildings were killed and several other persons injured by falling debris. Steeples of several churches were blown down and the Normal school badly damaged at Syracuse. The zeeds of several dwellings were carried in several diverse and the proposed and no recidency of the dispatch was a trifle foolish, but no harm was meant by it. I have always been in favor of the prosecution. and Southwest fully corroborate this re-

away. The wall of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg freight house at Syracuse was blown down. W. H. Willis, a carpenter, was buried under the wall and was taken out dead. A dozen people or more, mostly carpenters, were injured more or less seriously.

IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

The storm did a vast amount of damage throughout Illinois. At Macsburg, a little hamlet near Olney, several residences and barns, together with the parsonage of the M. E. church, were blown down. In the parsonage were Philip Nicholson and famity. They all escaped with more or less bruises, except Mrs. Nicholson, who was killed outright by the falling building. At Cooksville, near Bloomington, a drug store, a general store building and another building were completely demolished, and several were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Several people had narrow escapes, but no IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS. Several people had narrow escapes, but no one was badly injured. At Brooklyn and Venice, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, ten houses were blown down and a dozen people hurt, but no one was fatally injured. A great deal of damage was also done in Southern Indiana, many houses being un-roofed, and barns and fences leveled in the tornado's path.

roofed, and barns and fences leveled in the tornado's path.

NIMETY MILES AN HOUR.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Special.—The wind here reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour, carrying everything before it and destroying outbuildings, barns, trees, telegraph poles, railway semaphores and fences. The wind struck the building of the Canadian Web company tearing the roof from the brick walls, tumbling the north and west walls in upon fifteen girls who were employed in the upper story. One girl, Alice Deckon, aged fifteen, had her leg broken and was badly bruised about the body. The guys of the foot and carriage suspension bridge that has recently been rebuilt, snapped and fell into the rive. The bridge was closed too travel, but is still standing. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. The water rose several feet in the river, washing away a portion of the promende and buildings of Whirlpool Rapids Park.

A TOTAL LOSS.

An Elevator and a Steamship De-

stroyed by Fire, BALTIMORE, Special.-Elevator No. 3, on the north side of the Patapsco river, belonging to the Baltimore Elevator company and used by the Northern Central Railroad company, was burned to-night with all its contents. The total loss is between \$700,000 and \$800,000. The British steamship Sacrobosco, which was lying steamship sacrobosco, which was lying alongside, was also totally destroyed, involving a loss of \$150,000. Three of the steamer's employes—the chief engineer, whose name is said to be Roby, and two seamen, whose names have not yet been learned—were either burned or drowned. The origin of the fire is unknown. A general alarm brought all the fire engines in the city to the scene, but the combined efforts of the force proved of little avail. The fire rapidly encircled the elevator and embraced the steamship before she could be true out into the stream. There were 500 000 run out into the stream. There were 500,000 bushels of wheat and corn in the bins, and this, too, is entirely destroyed.

The following named, all of the Sarco-

Thomas Knight, the colored cook, of New York, injured about the body with timbers; Eli whitside, aged twenty-four, of England, face hurt; A. J. Robinson of England, hands and arms burned; Charles Appleton, steward, of England, hands burned.

The British steamships North, Erin and Khio, which were lying aside and were waiting to load, had their masts burned away. So quickly did the fire spread, that the weather th away. So duckiy did the fire spread, that the men on the vessels were obliged to jump overboard into the water, and the excite-ment and confusion was so great that many of them did not get ashore for over an hour, having to cling to spars and floating timbers.

TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

The Old Ministry Resigns and a New One Will be Formed.

Lisbon, Special.—The cabinet has resigned. Senor Pimental, the Liberal Conservative leader, voted with the minority at the meeting of the council when the demands of England were when the demands of England were acceded to. The king has accepted the resignation of Senhor Barros de Gomes and has charged Senhor Pimental to construct a cabinet. Pimental's full list will be handed to the king to-morrow. Senhor Gomes has personally expressed to Mr. Glynn Petre, the British minister, his regrets at the insults offered to him. The Mr. Glynn Petre, the British minister, his regrets at the insults offered to him. The government officially assured the minister that the escutcheon would be replaced, all damage repaired, and all persons concerned in the outrage punished. There is a movement for the formation of a Patriotic league to put into operation an international boycott against English commerce. The fermentation in the street continues. Crowds of students congregated in the streets in the neighborhood of the cortes shouting "Viva Portugal!" "Viva Pinto!" and at a meeting of students it was proposed to wire congratulations to Serpa proposed to wire congratulations to Serpa Pinto. The rioting students to-day en-deavored to force an entrance into the deavored to force an entrance into the chamber of deputies. But only a deputation was admitted for the purpose of presenting to the president a patriotic resolution. At 11 p. m. the streets were still thronged prisons bearing the national flag. These visited and cheered every legation in the city except the English. Especial demonstrations of good will were made at the Spanish and French and Austrian embassies. The papers generally give the highest sies. The papers generally give the highest praise to the support received from France, Spain and Austria.

AGAIN THE CRONIN CASE.

A Telegram Said to Have Been Sent

to Minneapolis. Chicago, Special.—A morning paper says that a telegram, which has recently come into its possession, may, if it is followed up closely by the proper authorities, lead to an explanation of the extraordinary verdict in the Cronin case. The following telegram

was sent Sunday, Dec. 15: Chicago, Dec. 15.—To Matt Gallagher, Fifth Avenue and Lyndale, Minneapolis: Juror Culver will never agree but for acquittal. He's all P. H. G. Doubtless other telegrams of the same

The Eldest Son of the Secretary of State Succumbs to Pneumonia.

of His Almost Painless Death.

WASHINGTON, Special,-Walker Blaine, examiner of claims in the state department and eldest living son of Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of state, died suddenly and without premonition at the family residence in the old Seward mansion, facing. Lafayette Park, this evening, of acute pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of the grippe. There were with him at the time of his death his two unmarried sisters, Harriett and Margaret, though all the family, except Mrs. Coppinger and James G. Blaine, Jr., were in the house at the time, those absent from the city having been hastily summoned here by telegraph to-day. The end was painless, life passing away while the sufferer, who had been delirious all day, was unconscious. He had been ill only a few days, and his death is a sudden and severe shock to an unusually large circle of friends, who were not aware that he was dangerously ill this morning, while the family, who are all devotedly attached to him, are totally prostrated with grief at the sudden bereavement. Mr. Blaine, while comparatively strong, had not entirely recovered from the accident in the spring by which his leg was broken and from an attack of malarial fever from which he suffered during the autumn. The news of Mr. Blaine's death quickly became known and many friends called during the evening to express their sympathy. The president and Mrs. Harrison called very soon after Mr. Blaine's death, and Vice President and Mrs. Morton came soon afterwards. Justices Harlan and Gray, of the supreme court, most of the members of the Maine delegation, Representative Hitt and many others well known in official and social life also called. No arrangements for the funeral will be made until to-morrow, the family being too much overcome to give a thought to the burial as yet.

Walker Blaine was born in Augusta, Me., May 8, 1855. He first went to Washington to live in 1867, five years after his father's election to congress. He was graduated from Yalein 1876, and from the Columbia law school in New York two years later. He went to Washington in 1881, and was appointed third assistant secretary of state. In the winter of 1881-82 he went to South America with Mr. Trescot on a South America with Mr. Trescot on a special mission to use the good offices of the United States to negotiate a settlement of the troubles between Chili and Peru. He was then charge d'affaires for several months. Late in the year 1832 he was appointed assistant counsel of the court of Alabama claims, which office he held until 1885. He lived in Chicago from 1886 to 1888, returning to this city Jan. 1, 1889. He assisted his father in the work which devolved upon him when he became which devolved upon him when he became secretary of state, and on March 13 last was nominated by President Harrison examnominated by President Harrison examiner of claims in the state department and as such was legal advisor of the department and confidential representative of the secretary. Walker Blaine had assisted his father greatly throughout his political carreer, and was most closely and intimately associated with him in all his plans, enjoying not only the great affection of his father, but his complete confidence as well. He was a young man of marked attain-He was a young man of marked attainments, great tact and decided ability. He was highly respected by those who knew him in official and social life, many of whom predicted that he would have achieved an even higher fame for himself but for his devotion to his father's interest. that those who knew him best esteemed him most. The regard in which he was held was shown when his nomination to his last office, was sent in to the arrest. He body on motion of Senator Edmunds doing him the very unusual honor of confirming the nomination at once without reference to

WAS KNOWN IN ST. PAUL.

Judge C. E. Flandrau was personally acquainted with Mr. Biaine and was much surprised to learn of his death. "I am somewhat a believer in coincidences," said he to a Pioneen Press reporter last evening. "Only a few moments ago I was talking about Walker Blaine, and the very next bit of news I hear is that he is dead." Judge Flaudrau knew young Blaine when he first came to St. Paul in 1879, and during the time he was in the law office of Hon. C. K. Davis, About a veer later to the time he was in the law office of Hon. C.
K. Davis. About a year later he
formed a law partnership with
Tilden R. Selmes, a son-in-law of Judge
Flandrau, under the name of Selmes &
Blaine, and occupieed an office on Third
street. Two years afterward Blaine went to
Washington and remained about a year,
when he came to Chicago and opened a law
office. During the administration of President Arthur he had a commission to visit
South America, and upon his return he was
appointed United States attorney before the appointed United States attorney before the commission appointed to adjust the French spoliation claims. Judge Flandrau speaks very highly of Blaine, and at the time of his residence in St. Paul he was one of the leaders in literary and social circles.

FOR A NEW NAVY.

The Construction of Many New War Vessels Will be Recommended. Washington, Special.—The naval board of policy appointed to formulate a plan for the building of a navy commensurate with the dignity and power of the nation, in their report to the secretary of the navy, will recommend the construction of ninetytwo vessels of different tyyes and sizes. These will be built, according to the plan of the board, in fourteen years, and will cost, together with their maintenance during the the cost of maintenance of a fleet of vessels such as they propose would be only onequarter that of keeping up the same num-ber of old style vessels. The scheme of the

estimated cost of which, with the armament complete, is appended:

Ten battle ships of 10,000 tons, \$5,000,000 each; eight of 8,000 tons, \$5,000,000 each; twelve of 7,000 tons, \$4,500,000 each; five of 6,000 tons, \$3,600,000 each; ten rams of 3,500 tons, \$1,800,000 each; nine armored cruisers of 6,250 tons, to make 19 knots an hour, \$3,-300,000 each; four protected cruisers of 7,400 tons, to make 22 knots an hour, \$3,500,000 each; nine protected cruisers of 5,400 tons, to make 20 knots an hour, \$2,800,000 each; two protected cruisers of 4,000 tons, to make 19 knots an hour, \$2,000,000 each; five special cruisers of 1,200 tons, to make 18 knots, \$500,000 each; filteen torpedo cruisers of 900 tons, to make 22 knots an hour, \$500,000 each; three artificers' ships, \$2,000,000 each. The eight ships which Secretary Traey

The eight ships which Secretary Tracy recommends in his report shall be begun at once, are not the eight proposed by the board, but eight of the first ten.

MR. TRACY'S VIEWS. The naval committee of the house devot-

CLAIMED BY DEATH. Tracy give his general ideas toward the further increase of the navy, and the policy to be pursued by the department on naval matters. His opinions were those expressed in his annual report for 1889. In regard to increasing the naval establishment, the secretary thought the time had come for building fighting vessels. Our ability to construct them had been satisfactorily demonstrated, and he urged the committee to en deavor to enact legislation for the building La Grippe, the Primary Cause of them. The work, he thought, should commence at once, and the vessels should be as large as the size of our harbors would permit. While the secretary did not instance any particular kind of vessel that he wanted constructed, he introduced some designs, not in detail, indicating a general type of battle ship. This ship is novel in regard to the distribution of its battery. All he guns can be used at once, the armor is heavy, and the speed is placed at seventeen knots per hour. In regard to the question of coaling stations for foreign squadrons, the secretary used as a further argument in favor of building fighting ships that it would be necessary to maintain these staions when established.

RIGHTS OF THE RACE.

Colored Men of the Country Hold a National Convention.

CHICAGO, Special.—The national convention of Afro-American leagues was called to order to-day by T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the Age, of New York. Delegates were present from twenty-one states and the District of Columbia, but the delegates from the State of Illinois more than outnumbered all the rest. Altogether there were 200 colored persons in the theater when the proceedings commenced. T. T. Fortune was chosen temporary chairman, and addressed the meeting. He said:

the meeting. He said:

We are met here to-day, representatives of \$,000,000 free men, who know our rights and have the courage to defend them. We are met here to-day to emphasize the fact that the past condition of dependence and helplessness upon men who have used us for selfish and unholy purposes; who have murdered and robbed and outraged us, must be reversed. We have been robbed of the honest wages of our toil; we have been robbed of the substance of our citizenship by murder and intimidation; we have been outraged by our enemies and deserted by our friends. It is time to call a halt. It is time to begin to fight fire with fire. I speak as an A:ro-American first, last and all the time, ready to stab to death any political party which robs me of my confidence and vote and straightway asks me what I am going to do about it.

In conclusion he urged the convention

In conclusion he urged the convention to leave each local league free to pursue such political course in its immediate community as the best interests of the race seem to indicate. In national affairs the league should not commit itself officially to any party. C. J. Taylor, ex-minister to Liberia, who came to Chicago to report the convention in detail for a number of papers in the South, left the city by an evening train. In an interview he declared the proceedings were deprived of any practical force by the absence of delegates from the South, where the colored people were most vitally interested in the race question. In addition the leaders in whom the colored population of the country had confidence, and whose names are familiar to the public. were almost absent to a man,

IDENTIFIED THE EARL.

Four Persons Testify to Seeing the Earl of Euston in the West End House,

LONDON, Special-The case of the earl of Euston against Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, for criminal libel in charging that the earl was implicated in the West end scandal, came up for trial in the Old Bailey to-day. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the earl of Euston, opened the case, and said he would prove that Mr. Parke had published a libel. Mr. Lockwood, of counsel for the defense, in reply censured Sir Charles for withholding the earl of Euston for cross-examination at the preliminary hearing until the evidence for the defense had been given. Mr. Lockwood declared that the earl had hirked coing into preferred to rely upon Sir Charles' attack upon the witnesses for the dewho were necessarily tainted. fense, A coal dealer named O'Loughlin, living twenty-seven yards from Hammond's house on Cleveland street; a railway porter named Grinley, a barman named O'Lough-lin, and Hannah Vorgan, residing opposite Hammond's, were called to identify the earl of Euston as a visitor at Hammond's. After some hesitation, the earl of Euston in the meantime standing by, by Sir Charles' directions, they said they had seen him enter the house on different occasions. Sir Charles commented upon the hesitation Charles commented upon the hesitation shown by the witnesses, and declared that shown by the witnesses, and declared that their identification of the earl was valueless. John Saul testified that in May, 1887, he met the earl of Euston in Piccadilly and drove with him to Hammond's house, where they committed a criminal action. The earl of Euston testified that, with the exception of the time when in consequence of receiving the pose plastique card in Piccadilly he visited Hammond's house and left indignant upon learning its true character, he was never learning its true character, he was never in Cleveland street in his life. He did not know the witness Saul, and denied that he had made any of the visits to Hammond's house testified to by the preceding wit-

MUST WAIT UNTIL SPRING.

Settlers Cannot Take Land on the Sioux Reservation for Several Months.

WASHINGTON. President Harrison, in his proclamation opening the Sioux reservation, will probably take precaution to save what he believes would be a calamity to many intending settlers by fixing a time when settlement may be made. It is not known at what date he will allow settlers to take up the lands, but there is an intimation that some time in the spring has been decided upon. fourteen years, \$280,000,000. They say that The president wishes to declare it opened before the time fixed by law for the expiration of the treaty, and at the same time save settlers the disasters they might meet ber of old style vessels. The scheme of the board comprises the following vessels, the estimated cost of which, with the armament complete, is appended:

Ten battle ships of 10,000 tons, \$5,000,000
each; eight of 8,000 tons, \$5,000,000 each; kota members are anxious to have the proclamation issued early, so that they may secure legislation on several matters. They want to place Pierre in one of the land districts and Chamberlain in the other. They want to establish these land offices and appoint the officers. There are several minor matters that will need attention in congress and in the interior department as soon as the proclamation is once ssued, and the South Dakotans are in a hurry to get the business cleared up. If Representative Gifford's bill allowing the location of Sioux scrip upon the reservation becomes a law the townsite trouble will be obviated, and the man who has a town site can secure his scrip and title to the lands. It will prove a wise provision, inasmuch as it will enable some good towns to be built ed two hours to-day to hearing Secretary | where they are needed.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

What our National Lawmakers Have Been Doing the Past Week.

SENATE.

The quadrocentennial committee of the senate met to-day and he ard arguments in favor of holding the werld's tair in Washington. The principal reason set forth why the fair should be held in Washington was that the permanent building could be used by the government, which is badly in need of additional buildings. ditional buildings.

A conspicuous object in the house to-day was the vacant desk of Judge Kelley, which was draped with black and was decorated with a bouquet of simple white flowers. The chaplain in his prayer made a feeling allusion to the death of the "father of the house." SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded to hear the arguments of gentlemen representing New York and Chicago in the interests of the world's fair. Chauncy M. Depew presented the claims of the Gothamites which was followed by humorous and sarcastic remarks of Thomas B. Bryan in behalf of Chicago.

BOUSE.

Dr. Hill of the Cherokan and the chamber and the ch

Dr. Hill. of the Cherokee nation, appeared before the House committee on territories and made an address on the Springer bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma. He argued that the bill would be more acceptable if the two judical districts provided for would be reduced to one.

SENATE. In the Senate Senator Davis, for Senator Spooner, from the committee on public buildings, reported favorably the bill appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at St. Paul. HOUSE.

In the house a large batch of bills and petitions were introduced. Among them were several petitions asking for pension legislation recommended by the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, Pickler, of South Dakota, presented one from ex-soldiers of his state, and Carter, of Montana, a large one from ex-soldiers of his state. Hansborough presented a petition of residents of North Dakota, praying for speedy and liberal appropriation to irrigate arid lands; also a memorial from the first legislative assembly of North Dakota, praying for the maintenance of Fort Abraham Lincoln as a military post and asking for appropriation for various improvements of the same. Also a bill authorizing the payment of \$464 to C. R. Lounsberry, late post master at Bismarck, for amount expended by him for rent and other expenses from July 1, 1883, to Sept. 30, 1885; which amount was disallowed in settlement of his account. Also to establish a penitentiary in North Dakota, near Grafton, and for a survey of the state for irrigation purposes. appropriating \$150,000 for ton, and for a survey of the state for irriga-tion purposes, appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose. Also bills appropriating \$75, 000 each for public buildings at Bismarck Fargo and Grand Forks. SENATE.

The interesting feature of the proceedings The interesting feature of the proceedings in the Senate was a brisk bebate between Senators Call and Plumb on the Florida swamp lauds resolution. Among the executive communications presented to the Senate today was one from the President, recom-mending the erection of coasular buildings at Bangkok, Siam.

A joint resolution, introduced in the House by Representative Chipman, of Michigan, directs the secretary of war to cause a survey and an estimate of the expense of the cost of the construction of a basin for the anchorage and turning of vessels in the river Rouse. and turning of vessels in the river Rouge, in the State of Michigan, between the mouth of the river and the bridge of the Michigan Central railroad across the same. SENA TE

In the senate Mr. Morgan's resolution red-In the senate Mr. Morgan's resolution redomizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent and sovereign state was taken up and Mr. Turpie proceeded to address the senate in its support. He hoped that the recognition of Brazil would come soou enough to be of value and of real significance. The resolution went over without action.

Senator Davis introduced an unusually senator Davis introduced an unusually large batch of private pension bills, also a bill authorizing the payment of \$310 to Geo. A. Fairbanks, of White Earth, Minn., that being the sum advanced by him for transportation in 1881 under the Indian bureau. The transportation was performed by the Indians, and as the agent at that time was not furnished with money to pay for same, Fairbanks, by the advice of the agent, paid them, they turning over to him as security the certificates of their work with the guarantee of the agent on the back of them. Such payment was a great accommodation to the freighters and relieved the agent from annoyance by the Indians. who were clamoring day after day for their pay. HOUSE.

The house committee on territories heard arguments on Mr. Springer's bill to admit the territory of Oklahoma. Judge Lowe, of Guthrie, and Judge Martin, of El Reno, addressed the committee. Both favored the bill in general, but objected to that section which proposed the statutes of Kaysas for the only in general, but objected to that section which proposed the statutes of Kansas for the government of the territory, and proposed the adoption of the Arkansas statutes. They also objected to the prohibition features of the Kansas laws and the clause concerning the pay of county officers. The house committee on eight service, will The house committee on civil service will hold a meeting to give a hearing to the commissioners and those who have introduced resolutions lavoring the investigation of the committee's methods of doing business. Congressman Lind of Minnesota, as a member of that committee, has made an almost complete canvass of it, and finds the pre-vailing sentiment in favor of an investiga-

SENATE. SENATE.

The senate took up the bill introduced by Mr. Butler on Dec., 16 to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States, and Mr. Butler proceeded to address the senate at some length. Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Butler. It seemed to him that this proposition was the most astonishing that had ever been heard in the legislative history of the senate or in the legislative history of any free, civilized and prosperous tory of any free, civilized and prosperous people. The difficulties of the race problem existed in excited imaginations and ineradical prejudices of a few white men, not between the races themselves. As to the idea of the sen-ator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) that the ator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) that the choice was between nurdering the negroes or marrying them, between killing them or assimilating them, he thought that a course of lecture on the sixth and seventh commandments would settle the whole thing, and that no more would be heard of a doctrine that was an absurdity and an insult to our common humanity. The bill went over without action. without action.

HOUSE. The time of the house was almost entirely taken up in discussing a resolution reported by Mr. McKinley from the committee on rules by Mr. McKinley from the committee on rules providing for the appointment of a special world's fair committee of thirteen to report within three days a plan by which the house can determine the site of the proposed fair and subsequently to report a bill providing for the fair. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, as the minority of the committee on rules, reported a substitute resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to report to the house a method of selecting the locality of the world's fair. First, whether the fair shall be held east or west of the Allegeny mountains; second, the selection of the place for the location of the fair, and after the location has been decided by the house, that the committee report a bill providing for a world's fair in 1892; at the place selected by the house. A long discussion followed, in which a score or more of representatives took part.

Brown Go. Bank.

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