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COMMITTEES CHOSEN.

Mr. Carlisle Makes Fewer Mistakes in Selecting His Committees Than in the Forty-Eighth Congress,

And, Strange to Relate, Members Are Generally Pleased With the Places Awarded Them.

Very Few Changes Made in the Chairmanship--The House Adjourns Till Monday.

The Senators Spend Another Day Discussing the Odious Oligarchy, Mormonism.

The Committees at Last.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Of course Speaker Carlisle's list of committees causes some growling on the part of a few whose ambitions vaulted too high, but the general verdict accords to Mr. Carlisle the credit of having performed this important and delicate duty in a manner that gives promise of much less friction than usual and far more efficient work. While the composition of some committees may be open to criticism, and in some cases men are at the head of committees who would better have been in the ranks, such inapt assignments are not always avoidable. In disposing of the large number of new men the speaker has been necessarily dependent upon the advice of their colleagues, but the men who have served with him in congress he has measured, in most instances, by his own knowledge of their capabilities and placed them where they would do the most good. So far as can be judged now, with so large an unknown quantity as the new element in the house presents, Mr. Carlisle, has, upon the whole, utilized the talent of the house

TO MUCH BETTER ADVANTAGE

than he did in the Forty-eighth congress. In the distribution of chairmanships, nineteen of the old chairmen, including ten of the most important committees have been retained, and four others who have been transferred to the head of the committees of more consequence. In many other instances the senior surviving Democrat of the old committees has been promoted to the chairmanship. The states of Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Texas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Alabama, Kentucky and Indiana carry off all of the best chairmanships. The whole fifty chairmanships are assigned as follows: New York and Missouri, 4 each; Georgia, Illinois, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and North Carolina, 3 each; Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas, 2 each; Wisconsin, Florida, Louisiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia and Mississippi, 1 each. Twelve Southern states get 26 chairmanships; seven Central and Western states, including West Virginia and Missouri, receive 17 chairmanships; New England 1, and two Middle states, New York and Pennsylvania, 6 chairmanships. The Northern and Northwestern states are well provided for in choice places upon the leading committees.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The house resumed the introduction of bills, among them being the following: By Mr. Gifford of Dakota, for the admission of the state of Dakota; also, for the appointment of two additional justices of the supreme court of Dakota; by Mr. Voorhees of Washington Territory, for the admission of the state of Washington; also to forfeit the unearned Pacific land grant; also, to secure more efficient civil service reform; by Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin, to levy a tax on oleomargarine and to collect the same through the internal revenue bureau; by Mr. Guenther of Wisconsin, prohibiting the importation of articles of foreign manufacture bearing a stamp, mark or imprint conveying the impression that they are of American manufacture; by Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, for the voluntary retirement of lieutenants of the line of the army after twenty years' service; by Mr. Price of Wisconsin, for the creation of a committee on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; also, to open the United States district court to all claimants against the governmnt.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following is the full list of the most important house committees, as announced by Speaker Carlisle:

Ways and Means—Morrison, Illinois; Mills, Texas; Hewitt, New York; McMillan, Tennessee; Harris, Georgia; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Maybury, Michigan; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Hiscock, New York; Browne, Indiana; Reed, Maine; McKinley, Ohio.

Appropriations — Randall, Pennsylvania; Forney, Alabama; Holman, Indiana; Townshend, Illinois; Burness, Missouri; Cabell, Virginia; La Fevre, Ohio; Adams, New York; Wilson, West Virginia; Cannon, Illinois; Ryan, Kansas; Butterworth, Ohio; Long, Massachusetts; McComas, Maryland; Henderson, Iowa.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Missouri; Lapham, Texas; Seymour, Connecticut; Hemphill, South Carolina; Norwood, Georgia; Scott, Pennsylvania, McCreary, Kentucky; Bynum, Indiana; James, New York; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Little, Ohio; Felton, California; Fuller, Iowa; Toole, Montana.

Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Kentucky; Blanchard, Louisiana; Jones, Alabama; Murphy, Iowa; Gibson, West Virginia; Stewart, Texas; Carleton, Michigan; Cutchings, Mississippi; Glover, Missouri; Henderson, Illinois; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Stone, Massachusetts; Burleigh, New York; Grosvenor, Ohio; Markham, California.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, New York; Clements, Georgia; Cox, North Carolina; Singleton, Mississippi; Worthington, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; McCreary, Kentucky; Crain, Texas; Rice, Massachusetts; Wait, Connecticut; Ketcham, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Hitt, Illinois.

Naval Affairs—Herbert, Alabama; Hewitt, New York; Wise, Virginia; Ballentine, Tennessee; McAdoo, New Jersey; Norwood, Georgia; Lore, Delaware; Sayers, Texas; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Illinois; Goff, West Virginia; Boutelle, Maine; Buck, Connecticut.

Public Lands—Cobb, Indiana; Henley, California; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Laffoon, Kentucky; Stevens, Missouri; Landis, Illinois; McRea, Arkansas; Strait, Minnesota; Anderson, Kansas; Payson, Illinois; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Jackson, Pennsylvania; Voorhees, Washington Territory.

Territories—Hill, Ohio; Springer, Illinois; Spriggs, New York; Barnes, Georgia; Sadler, Alabama; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Perry, South Carolina; Dawson, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Baker, New York; Cooper, Ohio; Herman, Oregon; Symes, Colorado; Joseph, New Mexico.

Mines and Mining—Clardy, Missouri; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Hill, Ohio; Skinner, North Carolina; Jones, Texas; New, Tennessee; Gay, Louisiana; Barry, Mississippi; White, Minnesota; Woodburn, Nevada; Lindsley, New York; Symes, Colorado; McKenna, California; Bean, Arizona Territory.

Pacific Railways—Throckmorton, Texas; Crisp, Georgia; Cabell, Virginia; Dunn, Arkansas; Bliss, New York; Tillman, South Carolina; Outhwaite, Ohio; Richardson, Tennessee; Hamback, Texas; Holmes, Iowa; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Hayden, Massachusetts; Weber, New York.

Elections—Turner, Georgia; Lowry, Indiana; Robertson, Kentucky; Martin, Alabama; Pettibone, Tennessee; Hahn, Louisiana; Hopkins, Illinois; Dorsey, Nebraska; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Henderson, North Carolina; Green, New Jersey; Croxton, Virginia; Hall, Iowa; Payne, New York; Ely, Massachusetts.

Commerce—Reagan, Texas; Clardy, Missouri; Crisp, Georgia; Caldwell, Tennessee; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Pulitzer, New York; Bynum, Indiana; Irion, Louisiana; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Davis, Massachusetts; Dunham, Illinois; Weaver, Nebraska; Johnson, New York; Morrow, California.

Judiciary—Tucker, Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Collins, Massachusetts; Seney, Ohio; Outs, Alabama; Eden, Illinois; Rogers, Arkansas; Bennett, North Carolina; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Barker, New York; Ranney, Mississippi; Hepburn, Iowa; Stewart, Vermont; Caswell, Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Candler, Georgia; Wilkin, Ohio; Arnet, New York; Snyder, Virginia; Howard, Indiana; Hutton, Missouri; Dingley, Maine; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Adams, Illinois; Brady, Virginia; Woodbury, Nevada.

Agriculture — Hatch, Missouri; Aiken, South Carolina; Green, North Carolina; Winans, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Davidson, Alabama; Stahlnecker, New York; Morgan, Mississippi; Glass, Tennessee; White, Minnesota; Funston, Kansas; Price, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey; Pirce, Rhode Island; Swinburne, New York; Gifford, Dakota.

Military Affairs—Bragg, Wisconsin; Wheeler, Alabama; Wolford, Kentucky; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Dargan, South Carolina; Findley, Maryland; Viele, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Steele, Indiana; Laird, Nebraska; Cutcheon, Michigan; Houk, Tennessee; Negley, Pennsylvania; Currie, Wyoming.

Postoffices and Postroads—Blount, Georgia; Ward, Indiana; Riggs, Illinois; Taylor, Tennessee; James, Texas; Dockery, Missouri; Warner, Ohio; Merriman, New York; Barry, Mississippi; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Wakefield, Minnesota; Burrows, Michigan; Guenther, Wisconsin; Milliard, New York; Peters, Kansas; Caine, Utah.

Indian Affairs—Wellborn, Texas; Peel, Arkansas; Skinner, North Carolina; Storm, Pennsylvania; Felix Campbell, New York; Hale, Missouri; Allen, Mississippi; Ward, Illinois; Perkins, Kansas; Nelson, Minnesota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Sessions, New York; Allen, Massachusetts; Hailey, Idaho.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Florida; Murphy, Iowa; Irion, Louisiana; Ellsberry, Ohio; Henderson, North Carolina; Stone, Kentucky; Cole, Maryland; Pidcock, New Jersey; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; Plumb, Illinois; Weber, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Pirce, Rhode Island.

Manufactures—Wise, Virginia; Swope, Pennsylvania; Le Feyre, Ohio; Wilson, West Virginia; Catchings, Mississippi; Lawler, Illinois; Pindar, New York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; West, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, South Carolina; Reese, Georgia; Snyder, West Virginia; Henley, California; Wilkins, Ohio; Worthington, Illinois; Cole, Maryland; Johnston, North Carolina; Milliken, Maine; Brown, Pennsylvania; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Wade, Missouri; Owen, Indiana.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Louisiana; Rankin, Wisconsin; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Kleiner, Indiana; Dowdney, New York; McRae, Arkansas; Glass, Tennesse; Dawson, Missouri; Brown, Ohio; Whiting, Massachusetts; Morrill, Kansas; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Grout, Vermont.

Education—Aitken, South Carolina; Candler, Georgia; Willis, Kentucky; Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Maybury, Michigan; Barnes, Illinois; Mahoney, New York; Strait, Minnesota; Whiting, Massachusetts; Campbell, Illinois; J. H. Taylor, Ohio; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Labor—O'Neill, Missouri; Foran, Ohio; Lovering, Massachusetts; Weaver, Connecticut; Lawler, Illinois; Daniel, Pennsylvania; Tarsney, Michigan; McRae, Arkansas; Funston, Kansas; James, New York; Haynes, New Hampshire; Bound, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New York.

Militia—Miller, New York; Turner, Alabama; McAdoo, New Jersey; Peel, Arkansas; Collins, Massachusetts; Ballantine, Tennessee; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Compton, Indiana; Hopkins, Illinois; Hayden, Missouri; Moffatt, Michigan; Owen, Indiana; Wade, Missouri.

Patents—Mitchell, Connecticut; Halsell, Kentucky; Townshend, Illinois; Martin, Alabama; Barnes, Georgia; Morgan, Mississippi; Fisher, Michigan; Cowles, North Carolina; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; West, New York; Lehlback, New Jersey; Gilfillan, Minnesota; Plumb, Illinois.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Indiana; Wynans, Michigan; Lovering, Massachusetts; Neece, Illinois; Swope, Pennsylvania; Taulbee, Kentucky; Pidcock, New Jersey; Ellsberry, Ohio; Pindar, New York; Morrill, Kansas; Haynes, New Hampshire; O'Hara, North Carolina; Sawyer, New York; Conger, Iowa; Loutitt, California.

Pensions—Eldredge, Michigan; Woolford, Kentucky; Jones, Alabama; Scott, Pennsylvania; Cowles, North Carolina; Landes, Illinois; Mahoney, New York; Hutton, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Taylor, Tennessee; Brady, Pennsylvania; White, Pennsylvania; Thompson, Ohio.

Claims—Springer, Illinois; Muller, New York; Lanham, Texas; Shane, Maryland; Howard, Indiana; Dougherty, Florida; Trigg, Pennsylvania; Neal, Tennessee; Snowden, Pennsylvania; McKenna, California; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

War Claims—Geddes, Ohio; Kleiner, Indiana; Stone, Kentucky; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Richardson, Tennessee; Perry, South Carolina; Comstock, Michigan; Reid, North Carolina; Libbey, Virginia; Small, South Carolina; Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana; Lyman, Iowa.

Private Land Claims—Halsell, Kentucky; Barksdale, Mississippi; St. Martin, Louisiana; Eldredge, Michigan; Sadler, Alabama; Croxton, Virginia; Hall, Iowa; Reid, North Carolina; Osborne, Pennsylvania; Ely, Massachusetts; Thomas, Wisconsin; Dorsey, Nebraska; Thomson, Ohio.

District of Columbia—Barbour, Virginia; Hemphill, South Carolina; Campbell, Ohio; Dowdney, New York; Compton, Maryland; Gay, Louisiana; Ford, Indiana; Hurd, Missouri; Rowell, Illinois; Wadsworth, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Davenport, New York; Grout, Vermont.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Alabama; Turner, Georgia; Adams, New York; Outhwaite, Ohio; Ford, Indiana; Laffoon, Kentucky; Dougherty, Florida; Hale, Missouri; Payne, New York; Thomas, Illinois; Fuller, Iowa; Gilfillan, Minnesota; White, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department—Bennett, North Carolina; Tillman, South Carolina; Lere, District of Columbia; Arnot, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Lyman, Iowa; Loutitt, California.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Lowry, Indiana; Bland, Missouri; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Shaw, Maryland; Hahn, Louisiana; Bennett, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana.

Expenditures in the War Department—Robertson, Kentucky; Wheeler, Alabama; Ville, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Johnson, New York; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor, Tennessee; Sowden, Pennsylvania; Davidson, Florida; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Rowell, Illinois; Brown, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Reese, Georgia; Warner, Ohio; Ward, Indiana; Davidson, Alabama; Taylor, Tennessee; Herman, Oregon; Bound, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Gibson, West Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Seymour, Connecticut; Ward, Illinois; Milliken, Maine; Hanbach, Kansas; Sawyer, New York.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Weaver, Iowa; Dargan, South Carolina; Harris, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Libbey, Virginia; Davenport, New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach, New York; O'Neill, Missouri; Seney, Ohio; Riggs, Illinois; Pettibone, Tennessee; O'Hara, North Carolina; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

Accounts—Spriggs, New York; Dockery, Missouri; St. Martin, Louisiana; Gibson, Maryland; Trigg, Virginia; Adams, Illinois; Evans, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; J. H. Taylor, Ohio.

Joint Committee on Library—Singleton, Mississippi; Stahlnecker, New York; O'Neill, Pennsylvania.

Select Committee on Report on Reform in the Civil Service—Cox, North Carolina; Clements, Georgia; Storm, Pennsylvania; Blanchard, Louisiana; Findlay, Maryland; Mitchell, Connecticut; Stone, Missouri; Pulitzer, New York; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; Little, Ohio; Sehlbach, New Jersey; Farquhar, New York.

American Shipbuilding and Ship-Owning Interests—Dunn, Arkansas; Holman, Indiana; Mills, Texas; King, Louisiana, Bliss, New York; Rankin, Wisconsin; McMillin, Tennessee; Comstock, Michigan; Dingley, Maine; Wadsworth, New York; Osborne, Pennsylvania; Felton, California; Romeis, Ohio.

Committee on Election of President and Vice President—Caldwell, Tennessee; Eden, Illinois; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Beach, New York; Dibble, South Carolina; Gibson, Maryland; Heard, Missouri; Johnston, North Carolina; Laird, Nebraska; Baker, New York; Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Cooper, Ohio; Moffatt, Michigan.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Green, North Carolina; Steward, Texas; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Allen, Mississippi; Evans, Pennsylvania; Swinburne, New York; O'Donnell Michigan.

Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Campbell, Ohio; Carleton, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Toulbee, Kentucky; Glover, Missouri; Merriman, New York; Price, Wisconsin; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Lindsley, New York; Romeis, Ohio.

The house, after the reading of the committee list, adjourned until Monday.

Porter's Prospects Good.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Bragg of Wiscousin, who will be chairman of the house committee on military affairs, said to-night that within the next ten days a bill for the restoration of Fitz-John Porter to the army would be reported from the military committee to the house. It will be almost identical with the bill passed by the last congress, and vetoed by President Arthur. The house will pass it, Gen. Bragg says, by a very large majority, and as the five Republican senators who voted for the measure last year are still in the senate to vote for it again, he sees no reason why it may not be passed and signed by the president within the next twenty days.

DISCUSSING POLYGAMY.

Grave Senators Wrestle With the Mormon Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the senate a petition from the West Point students who are to graduate in June, 1886, praying that provision may be made for their appointment to the army, was referred to the military committee. Bills extending to the cities of Portland, Or., Omaha, Neb., and Port Townsend, W.T., the provisions of the law relating to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods were passed. Mr. Voorhees introduced a resolution which instructs the committee on expenditures to inquire into the truth of the allegations that the pension bureau has been used as a political machine by the Republican party, accepting an amendment by Mr. Logan to the effect that the present administration of the bureau be inquired into. The resolution went over for a day.

THE UTAH BILL

then came up, and Senator Morgan addressed the senate upon it. He supported his amendment providing for the disposal of the property of the Mormon church according to the rules and principles of the common law. He said:

I feel that we ought to strike the Mormon church organization out of existence. It is a shrewd temporal organization that constantly gains power. Its emigrant arrangements, its tithing capacity, its money power, and generally its organizing vigor have been the wonder of our time. Instead of appointing trustees for the management of these temporal matters, congress should cut up the organization, root and branch. We are not dealing with an establishment of "religion." It might pass as "religion" in China or in the valley of the Congo. It is an establishment, not of religion, but of vice. The sentiment of the whole people of the United States is against it. It is an establishment opposed to the spirit of our national constitution.

TELLER MISUNDERSTOOD.

Mr. Cullom thought Mr. Teller was wrong in thinking the Mormons persecuted. Mr. Teller said he had been misunderstood. He had said that the action of unwise agents of the government had irritated the Mormons. Mr. Call opposed the bill.

Mr. Teller—I am as anxious as any man to see polygamy extirpated, but I don't want to see it done under the form and under the color of war. Polygamy is a crime, but not a greater crime than murder, not a greater crime than rape. I am willing to "put the knife in," but I want to do it in a manner authorized by our constitution and laws. The old law is strong enough to complete the end in view. For fifteen years this has not been enforced. Joseph Smith was an arrant knave, and his system an odious oligarchy and despotism that must be wiped out. I mean by the "velvety touch" that punishment should be administered not for vengeance but for reformation. The Mormons have improved. Year before last there were 400 plural marriages; last year there were practically none. I would take away legislative authority and vest that authority in congress. The great mass of Mormons are steeped in fanaticism, but I cannot forget that 200,000,000 people believe in Mohammedanism. Every man who reads Mormon history must feel a little sympathy, must recognize that they are men determined to exercise uncontrolled their religious belief. I can bear testimony to their virtues without indorsing their vices.

Mr. Morgan's amendment was lost. Mr. Brown offered an amendment that certain portions of the act should apply equally to

GENTILES AND MORMONS.

Mr. Edmunds—Oh, don't put any such provision as that into a statute of the United States! [Laughter.] The laws of the United States apply to every body in the United States.

Mr. Voorhees had a telegram read from Salt Lake City stating that the Utah commission now had but one clerk, and never to exceed three, possibly four. Mr. Van Wyck didn't like the expression "three, possibly four." Allowing for the mistakes of the telegraph, he guessed they had about the number of clerks he had stated, namely, six. [Great laughter.] Without concluding the consideration of the bill, the senate adjourned.

SULLIVAN WILL FIGHT,

And Names Terms on Which He Will Tackle Mitchell.

Organizing a Western Base Ball League--General Sports.

Getting Desperate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—John L. Sullivan to-day offered the following challenge:

"I will fight Mitchell or any other man in this country for from $1,000 to $10,000. I will fight Mitchell for one cent or for nothing every day for a week, and if I don't lick him on Monday I will give $1,000 to the orphan asylum; if I don't lick him on Tuesday I will give $2,000 to the policemen's benovolent fund; if I don't lick him on Wednesday I will give $3,000 to the firemen's fund and so on to some charitable institution until the week is up."

Prospects for a League Brighter.

Mr. Lucas of Duluth, who has been in the city interesting the sporting fraternity in the organization of a base ball club in St. Paul and a Northwestern league, conversed with several gentlemen yesterday, and last evening said he met with more favorable results than he anticipated he would. Those he spoke to were very much in favor of a club in St. Paul, and the only opposition to the organization of one will be in securing the grounds to play on. It is thought that a place can be secured in West St. Paul, and as the trains of the Minnesota & Northwestern road will run over every ten minutes, there would be no trouble in reaching the grounds. Mr. Lucas will to-day visit Minneapolis and agitate the question there, and if he meets with success will visit Eau Claire and other cities.

The Crib Club.

At the meeting of the Crib club last evening several sparring matches occurred, though they did not amount to much. A large number of invitations were sent out to the best people in the city, and most of those invited were present. The club is becoming very popular, and a great many are schooling themselves in boxing.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The weather to-day was clear and pleasant.

First Race—For all ages; one mile. Fletch Taylor won by half a length, John Sullivan second, Peacock third, beating Fleur De Lis, Effie A and Broughton. Time, 1:45¾.

Second Race—Selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Bric-a-brac second, Juliet M third, beating Gold Star, Hot Box and Hyder Abad. Time, 1:18½.

Third Race—Selling allowances, one and one-sixteenth miles. Ligan won by a neck, Grofia second, Spalding third, beating Hibernia, Baton Rouge and Amanda Brown. Time, 1:53½.

Fourth Race—Hurdle race, one mile. Tomahawk won by four lengths, Judge Jackson second, Puritan third. Time, 1:56.

O'Leary and Waston.

RODHESTER, Jan 7.—The score in the O'Leary-Weston walking match at 10:30 o'clock to-night stood: O'Leary 1,292 miles, Weston 1,270. Weston was seized with an attack of vertigo to-day, and rested for two hours. The walk will be resumed at Lockport to-morrow.

Sidney A. Wood and Richard W. Frost, comprising the firm of Frost & Wood, furniture, of 875 Sixth avenue, New York, have made an assignment to George G. Burns without preferences.

TEN GHASTLY WOUNDS.

A Wealthy and Prominent Citizen of Tennessee Murdered by a Saloon-keeper for His Money.

Through the Confession of McNeil's Accomplice, Some of the Lancaster Bank Funds Recovered.

A Chicago Young Man Alienates the Affections of the Wife of a Friend.

The Misappropriation of $15,000 by a Clerk Precipitates a Heavy Baltimore Failure.

Stabbed to Death.

Special to the Globe.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Ashland City, Tenn., is in a turmoil of excitement over the assassination and robbery of H. C. Adams, the wealthiest and most prominent man in the city. Adams started to a neighboring town to buy stock, got drunk at a saloon kept by Wash Simmons, the only saloon in Chatham county, and accompanied by several others started back to Ashland City. He fell off his horse several times, being too drunk to stay on, and was finally left by the others. This morning he was found dead, with ten ghastly wounds, and his money gone. Though at first mysterious, evidence was soon found implicating Simmons. He, after the murder, built a fire and burned his knife and overcoat. The evidence was so strong that Simmons confessed the killing, pleading self-defense, but as Adams was dead drunk the plea is disbelieved, and intense excitement prevails. There are loud threats of lynching, and the sheriff has summoned a large force to guard the jail. A mob is expected, as Adams was very popular and Simmons has long defied public sentiment by running his saloon, the only one in the county. If the mob does not get him he will be brought to Nashville early in the morning for safekeeping.

Some of the Funds Recovered.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 7.—Detective Dyson recovered a large amount of the missing funds of the Lancaster, Mass., National bank here to-day. There was $15,780 in bills, etc., in two valises buried under a pile of stones in Tinmouth, ten miles from here. Charles H. Veo, treasurer of the West Rutland Marble company, confessed at Lowell on Wednesday afternoon that he helped McNeil steal the funds of the bank. They came here together last Wednesday morning. McNeil took $9,000 in gold and part of the securities and went on to Canada. Veo, thinking no suspicion would rest on him, got off here and went to work at his desk. Thursday, Dec. 31, Veo gave his bookkeeper, Mr. Barnum, two valises and told him to hide them. Barnum refused, but Dr. Nelson, president of the Rutland Marble company, insisted, and he felt obliged to do it or lose his position. Thursday night, Dec. 31, Barnum took a team for Tinmouth, and called on his cousin, who lived on a lonely road half a mile from the village. After the visit he concealed the two valises containing the money. As soon as Veo confessed Detective Dyson took the train for this town, reaching here at 2:30 o'clock this morning. He went to Tinmouth this afternoon and found the securities and money as represented by Veo.

A Dakotan Arrested.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—John H. Drake of Aberdeen, Dak., who is on his way to Washington with a delegation in the interest of that territory in its effort to become a state, was served with a capias to-day by the sheriff. The writ was issued on the complaint of Charles P. Morgan, who claimed Drake owed him about $500. He stated he had placed in Drake's hands a note of $250 and some mortgages on real estate and personal property to be used in settlement of a claim at the Aberdeen bank against Morgan for $125. Drake, he alleged, misappropriated the collateral, and for that reason he wanted the arm of the law to stop a part of Dakota long enough to secure the amount claimed to be due. Mr. Drake promptly gave bail for $500 and prepared to proceed to Washington to assist in changing the status of his territory.

Failed to Keep His Promise.

Special to the Globe.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 7.—A sensation was created here to-day by the arrest and lodgment in jail of Andrew Bell on a charge of seduction, preferred by Miss Nandain, the daughter of a former dry goods merchant of this city. Andy is the son of William Bell, who was formerly mayor and at present the head of one of the leading wholesale grocery firms in Burlington. The young man has enjoyed every advantage that the wealth and high social position of his parents could give him. Some years ago he was sent to Scotland to finish his education and only a short time since, it is understood, he was offered a lieutenancy in the British India service. Notwithstanding all, he has been leading a fast life and visited skating rinks while they were running. Having betrayed the young lady, he some time since made a promise to marry her but failed to keep it, and hence the arrest to-day. He was held in $4,000, but his father did not apparently wish to aid the young man in his evil career, so Andy had to go to jail.

BROKE UP A FAMILY.

A Wife Casts Off Her Husband for a Dude Friend.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—On the register of the Desplaines street station, under date of Jan 6, appears the entry "Edwin Peters," and opposite the name, instead of the customary charge, is written "error." Peters was not at the station this morning, but with some difficulty he was traced to the Harrison street station, where he was seen by a reporter. He is a young Englishman, who was assisted to come to this country by a theological student named Henry Graham, to whose wife Peters is distantly related. When he got here he went to live with Graham's family, and made himself very much at home. After a while he found employment as a restaurant waiter at 180 Washington street, and ceased to reside with the Grahams. But Graham had noticed a familiarity between his wife and Peters which he thought not in strict accord with conjugal fidelity. He watched her one night, and saw her meet Peters. He came forward and decreed that she should choose between them on the spot. She chose the lover, and the arrest last night was the result, the abandoned husband being the complainant. Graham is a student at the Congregational theological seminary, and has been doing

SOME MINISTERIAL WORK

in the way of "filling supplies." He came to this country from England last April, and having perfected arrangements to study theology he sent for his wife in October. Peters being a trusted friend and schoolmate, was permitted to accompany her. Peters denies being intimate with Graham's wife, and says that Graham abuses the woman, and does not provide for her. After the separation of the husband and wife, which took place last Saturday night, the latter procured work at a restaurant at 80 Washington street. She is a rather pretty woman, and in the old country her parents are well-to-do farmers. Hearing last night that her husband had caused the arrest of Peters, she sent Graham a note beseeching him to let him alone and not ruin her. The Grahams have a little child, which is staying with the mother. Peters says the only relations he had with her in this country were in furnishing her with some money when her husband turned her penniless, from his house. He claims Graham caused his discharge by telling his employer his side of the story.

Misappropriated $15,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—Payter, Tongue & Co., dealers in fancy dress goods, made a deed of trust this afternoon for the benefit of their creditors. A member of the firm stated to-night that the failure was caused by the defalcations of their bookkeeper, W. H. Rose, who confesses to having misappropriated $15,000, but they believe his defalcation much higher. The firm, having implicit confidence in Rose, intrusted him with the firm's finances. Their liabilities are roughly estimated at $75,000, against which they have $30,000 or $40,000 worth of stock. Rose has been with the house for seven years. George W. Day, of Evans, Day & Co., fruits and oyster packers, is a special partner in the firm for $50,000, which he will lose and probably more. The firm's creditors are very nearly all in Philadelphia and New York. Rose has not been arrested, and his friends are making an effort to make good the defalcations in order to save him from punishment by criminal prosecution.

Horrible Cruelty.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 7.—An inquest which was concluded here last night on the body of the fifteen-months-old infant of John Crowe, disclosed a terrible tale of inhumanity on the part of the little one's parents, who are a worthless, degraded couple. The infant was frequently left alone in the house half starved. It had been frost-bitten at times, and on more than one occasion was severely burned when left uncared for. Both its thighs were broken and its skull fractured, its nose was knocked out of shape and its body was covered with bruises. The father and mother have been found guilty of manslaughter.

Smuggling of Vast Proportions.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 7.—Merchants of this city and otqar American towns on the Rio Grande are circulating a petition which will be sent to Washington, requesting the United States government to abolish a free zone between this country and Mexico, owing to the facilities it offers for smuggling on both sides. It is stated that smuggling has grown to such vast proportions as to seriously affect legitimate business.

Probably Without Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Chief of Police Crowley received the following dispatch relative to the return to this country of the forger, Calvin Pratt:

Yokohama, Japan. — Sail to-day. Have none. JOHN COFFEY.

This is interpreted to mean that Detective Coffey sailed with his prisoner, but recovered "none" of the money, over $10,000, obtained by the forgeries.

Reconciliation and Death.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—George Holford, hackster, this evening killed his wife and then committed suicide. His wife was asleep in her bed when he shot her. Mrs. Holford had kept a boarding house in this city, being separated from her husband the past eighteen months, until last Monday, when they were reconciled. Holford had been drinking since. No cause is assigned for the tragedy except his complaints that she preferred her children by her first husband to his.

A Stay of Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The state supreme court has granted a stay of the execution of Sadie Hayes, the negress, who was under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Police Sergeant Jenks.

COLUMBUS DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the Jackson Club To-Night--Letter from Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 7.—The prospects are that the banquet of the Jackson club to-morrow evening will be a grand success. The hall is being elaborately decorated and all of the arrangements will be concluded in due time. The following letter has been received from President Cleveland:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1886, To Hon. Allan G. Thurman, chairman, etc. My Dear Sir: I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation to be present at the annual reunion of the Jackson club of the City of Columbus on the evening of the 8th inst. My official duties here will prevent my acceptance of the invitation kindly tendered, but I beg to assure the club that the objects and purposes of the reunion, which are expressed on the note of the committee, meet with my cordial and sincere approval. I should be most pleased to be one of those who on that occasion will "congratulate the friends of good government on the success of the Democratic party," for I believe that the application of the true and pure principles of that political faith must result in the welfare of the country. It is also purposed, I learn, to consult together as to the manner in which the accomplishment of the "greatest good to our people" can best be aided and assisted. No higher or more sacred mission was ever intrusted to a party organization, and I am convinced that it will be honestly and faithfully performed by a close sympathy with the people in their wants and needs, by a patriotic endeavor to quicken their love and devotion for American institutions, and by an earnest effort to enlarge their comprehension and realization of the benefits which the wise and unselfish administration of a free government will secure to them. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Wants Duplicates of Lost Bonds.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A curious case has been presented to City Attorney Washburne for an opinion. An old barber, Louis Roby, 70 years of age, has sent a petition to the city authorities for the issuing to him of a bond of the city of Chicago for $500, which he alleges was destroyed by fire. The petition sets forth that by hard work and saving habits he had accumulated two bonds of the United States of $100 each, a bond of the city of Chicago for $500, in gold and silver about $30, and some jewelry. He used for a receptacle an oyster can, which, for greater safety, he put in a stove which was not used, as it was placed in a spare room. Last April repairs were made in this room, and at their completion the plasterer suggested a fire be built to hasten the drying of the room. Not thinking that he had used the stove for a safe deposit the old man innocently started a fire. When it had commenced to burn vigorously he bethought himself of his treasure, and speedily pulled out the can. The bonds were burned and the jewelry badly damaged, but his silver and gold were but little injured. The old man has some of the coupons of the city bond so that its number can be ascertained, and he desires that a duplicate be issued to him.

Discussing a Wagon Bridge.

Special to the Globe.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 6.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of bankers, merchants and business men was held to-night in the court house, in pursuance to a call of the mayor to take action for the construction of a wagon bridge across the river, to induce trade from the adjoining states of Illinois and Wisconsin, which is cut off by the impassable condition of the river, the ferry boat being frozen in and the ice not crossable. Hon. B. B. Richards was appointed chairman and J. Hanagan secretary, both bankers. The meeting adjourned till next Monday. In the meantime the project will be agitated in the adjoining states.

Will Facilitate Business.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—One important effect of the new rules seems likely to be seen in the possibility of getting action on important measures coming from the senate. This is had from the rule requiring the speaker, immediately after the reading of the journal Saturday, to lay before the house for reference all the business on the table received the day before. For the last five congresses there have never been less than two hundred senate bills on the speaker's table at the close of each congress. It gives the committee a chance to consider senate bills and permits a much greater amount of necessary legislation to be performed. For years past the two houses have been laying at cross purposes so to speak. The senate would pass a bill and the house another identical with it. In the senate the house bills could be reached, but the senate bill never except by unanimous consent or suspension of the rules. Another clause, which will give the greatest relief, is clause 5, establishing practically a second "morning hour" in which any committee, being called, may call up for consideration any bill either in the house or on the calendar.

Lease of Gas Territory.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—Messrs. Bates, Holden & Smith, three Cleveland capitalists, have leased 5,000 acres of gas territory in Butler county, and are negotiating for 10,000 acres more in Hancock county, West Virginia. It is their intention to construct a pipe-line eighty miles long and convey the gas to Cleveland as soon as the right to enter the city is granted by the council.

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