THE PACKAGE HOUSE

THE WILSON BILL UPON THE SUBJECT TO BE REPORTED.

A Destructive Fire at Seneca, N. Y.—Property to the Value of Nearly One Million Dollars Destroyed—Assistant Secretary Chandler Renders a Decision in an Iowa Land Case—Kansas Corn Injured by Hot Winds—The Conger Lard Bill.

The Wilson Bill to be Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—By a vote of 5 to 1 the conferees upon the original package bill decided to report to their respective houses the senate (Wilson) bill upon the subject, which confines its operations exclusively to the control of intoxicating liquors. The negative vote was caused by Mr. Oates of Alabama, Messrs. Reed and Thompson of Ohio joining with the senatorial conferees in support of the senate bill.

Several states, as is well known, have passed laws to prohibit the importation of dressed beef and other meats, which under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, have been held by the supreme court to be void and of no effect. Had the house bill been adopted by the conferees the supreme court would have been compelled to recognize these measures as constitutional upon their re-enactment by the states. The house bill was of too broad and general a nature to commend itself to the judgment of the lawyers who composed the majority of the conference committee and it was therefore set aside without much opposition at the second meeting of the committe.

A Million Goes Up in Smoke.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 31.—A destructive fire visited Seneca Falls yesterday. A special from there gives the following particulars:

The Pew building against the erection of which three or more years ago such an earnest protest was made, fulfilled its mission as a fire trap this morning, and it is feared it has proven a death trap. A few minutes after 3 o'clock this morning the building was discovered on fire, and in a few minutes the entire structure was in flames. The Pew building was approachable from but one direction, and the atmosphere quickly became so hot that the firemen could not endure it. The splendid Phœnix block, including the electric light plant, postoffice, express office, Reveille printing establishment, the Courier, Sanderson's furniture warehouse and the Western Union telegraph office, succumbed to the flames, and within four hours fifteen stores east of it to the Sheldon block were ruined.

The flames sprang across the street to the Hoag opera house and before an hour passed that was consumed with all the buildings on Fall street on that side east to the Sheldon block, while on the north side the Co-Operative block was the limit, On State street the flames extended to and included Kellogg's livery stable, but all his stock was saved.

All three of the newspapers are burned and telephone service is suspended. The Western Union company is doing business at the railway station.

The fire was under control at 9 o'clock, but soon broke out again in Tedman & Glaske's dry goods store, which is now burned. The loss already amounts approximately to $233,000, and if the fire is not extinguished soon, it may be considerably larger.

An area of nearly three acres was burned over and many of the best buildings in the village wiped out.

Careful estimates place the loss between $600,000 and $700,000, with an insurance of about $100,000.

An Iowa Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Assistant Secretary Chandler considered the appeal of James Callahan and James C. Severy from the decision of the land commissioner in the case of the assignee of Wearle C. Little vs. Callanan and Severy, claimants, under the swamp land grant, holding for rejection the claim of the state of Iowa, assignee under said grant, to the northeast one-fourth of the southeast one-fourth of section 12, township 88 north, range 33 west, Fort Dodge series, Des Moines land district, Iowa. The assistant secretary says: "Inasmuch as the filed notes fail to show prima facie the swamp character of this tract of land the burden of proof was upon the state or its grantees to show that the greater part of the tract was of the character contemplated by the grant of September 28, 1850. Considering this case in the light of that rule, I am of the opinion that the conclusion reached by the commissioner is justified by the evidence and the decision appealed from is therefore affirmed."

Kansas Corn Ruin.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 31.—S. H. Fullerton of the Chicago lumber company, which has yards all over Kansas and Nebraska, stated that the crop prospects in the western half of Kansas is gone up and the yield will be practically nothing. Mr. Fullerton has had faith until now that corn would come out all right in western Kansas and would yield a fair crop, but his advices for the last few days are that the hot winds have come to stay and everything is burnt out. In the middle part of the state the drouth has been very severe, but there will be a light yield unless the hot winds come. Mr. Fullerton thinks the eastern third of Kansas will yield an average crop, but west of the first hundred miles there will be very little corn.

Will Report Conger's Lard Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The house committee on agriculture decided to report favorably the bill introduced in the house by Conger last Monday, to regulate the manufacture and sale of compounded lard. The bill is similar in language and scope to the amended bill already reported by the committee, the only material change in it being small reductions in the rate of taxation. The purpose of reporting this last bill is to facilitate the action upon the subject in the house by substituting it for the amended bill first reported, thereby avoiding the necessity for separate votes on the numerous amendments to the original bill.

Extending the Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The proposition which came from the senate committee on postoffices and postroads to extend the free delivery system to towns having a population of 5,000 or annual postoffice receipts aggregating $7,000 meets with general approval, and inasmuch as the postmaster general says that $35,002 a year will cover the increase of cost it is not at all unlikely that it will be passed, if not at this session, before the end of this congress. No more is heard of the proposition to construct buildings for postoffices in towns of the second class. It is more than likely that the scheme to extend the free delivery service to the smaller towns will take precedence over the postoffice building proposition. Postmaster General Wanamaker is anxious to extend the free delivery as much as possible. He says the greater the number of people who are served by the postoffice department the greater will become the popularity of that branch of the public service and the greater will be the benefits to the people as a body.

A Chance for the World's Beauties.

VIENNA, July 30.—The following directions have been given for those ladies who wish to compete in the international beauty contest: All competitors must send photographs, with their addresses, to the committee. Those who are admitted must attend in evening dress, or costumes representative of the country from which they come. The committee state that should the competitors desire it traveling expenses and the cost of living here for five days will be paid out of the funds at the disposal of the managers. Each lady who is in the competition will receive a souvenir of the occasion. The total sum to be awarded to the winner is $1,200.

Lost at Sea.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Adispatch received here announces the loss at sea of the Spanish bark Esperanza and a portion of her crew. The bark sailed from Boston for Falmouth on May 20 with a cargo of oil. She carried a crew of twenty-eight men. Foggy weather was met during the entire voyage until June 2, when the fog lifted and a gale sprung up. It increased in vehemence until June 13. At the height of the gale two port holes were staved in and water poured into the vessel in tons.

Eventually the water caused the cargo to shift, part of the hatches burst and the heavy barrels rolled from side to side. Seeing that the vessel was doomed the crew took to the boats, the last man to leave being the captain. As he stepped into the boat and pushed off, the ill-fated boat rolled over and sank.

Claims Heavy Indemnity.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A morning paper states that the Pacific Mail steamship company, after consulting with certain officials high in authority, have made a demand upon the republic of Guatemala for $500,000 indemnity for the illegal seizure of a portion of the cargo of the steamer Colima, which was detained at the port of San Jose de Guatemala July 17. The seizure included several hundred stands of rifles shipped from San Francisco and consigned to the republic of Salvador. A formal demand for damages was sent to President Barrillas at Guatemala City two days ago. The company did not rest there, however, but also filed particulars of the claim with the United States government at Washington.

Deserted on the Eve of Marriage.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Moritz Varin, a drummer for a manufacturing glass house in Germany, arrived yesterday on the steamer Friesland in search of his runaway sweetheart, Christina Antspitz. She eloped from Berlin with a well-to-do married man named Heinrich Schoecks on the eve of her marriage to Varin, taking with her $2,000 of Varin's money and also all the presents he had made her. Schoecks' wife was also a passenger on the Friesland. The faithless couple were located in Chicago and Varin and Mrs. Schoecks will proceed thither.

Worse Than Anarchy.

TOLEDO, O., August 1.—A most extraordinary condition of affairs prevails at Bairdstown, an oil village on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about twenty miles south of this city. There have been five incendiary fires within a week and every business house has been destroyed. The cause is thought to be the passage by the authorities some time ago of a bill forbidding the sinking of gas or oil wells within the town limits. It is alleged that men who are holding town lots at big prices, hoping to sell them to oil men and finding their aspirations checked, leagued together to burn the town with a view to turn it into an oil-producing territory.

A New Coffee Combination.

RIO JANEIRO, August 3.—A company has been formed here for the purpose of assuring stability to coffee quotations and to facilitate business in that commodity. Agencies will be established in London, New York, Havre and Hamburg. Shares in the new company to the amount of $50,000 have been subscribed for.

LEGISLATIO'N GRIND

THE SENATE DEVOTING ITS TIME TO TARIFF DISCUSSION.

A Memorial From the Wage Workers' Alliance of the District of Columbia—Many Congressmen and Senators Asking for Leave of Absence—The Senate Bill for a Limited Postal and Telegraph Service—Other Matters in Both Houses of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 28th the bill to pension all of the surviving officers and men of Powell's battallion of Missouri mounted volunteers during the war with Mexico, was passed. The tariff bill was taken up and Vest addressed the senate in opposition to it. Advocates of high tariff taxation, he said, were confronted by a great peril. Depression in agricultural interests, and the emphatic demands of the farmers for something besides lying statistics and party declaration had caused President Harrison and Secretary Blaine to urge upon congress the legislation for subsidies to steamships and for reciprocity treaties with South American states in order to obtain a forign market for American products. Very little was heard now of the home market but a great deal of the South American market. Turpie addressed the senate briefly on McPherson's resolution to recommit the bill with instructions to report the bill to reduce the revenue and to equalize the duties on imports in which the average ad valorem rate of duty on all dutiable articles shall not exceed the average ad valorem war tariff rate of '64. Question was taken on the motion to recommit, and was defeated by a strict party vote. Yeas, 19; nays, 29. In the house a motion was made by Cannon of Illinois that the house go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Recommendations of the committee on appropriations were agreed to without much friction or bone of contention, the senate irrigation amendment being passed over until other matters were disposed of. Cannon made a strong effort to throw into conference the senate amendment, increasing the appropriation for the official publication of the official war of the rebellion from $152,100 to $235,000, but was defeated, the house deciding to concur without disposing of all the amendments.

In the senate on the 29th Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, reported back the senate bill to establish a limited postal and telegraph service. It was placed on the calendar. Ingalls introduced a bill to establish a department of communication and said it was prepared by and introduced at the request of the wage workers' alliance. The tariff bill was then taken up in pursuance to the understanding reached in the republican senatorial caucuses last night. McPherson amendment, offered yesterday, to reduce the duty on acetic acids, was rejected by a party vote. After further debate the bill was laid aside and the house joint resolution to continue the appropriation under the existing laws, up to August 15, was presented, discussed and passed. In the house Cannon of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution providing temporarily, until August 14, for such of the expenditures of the government as have not been provided for by appropriation bills, which have already become laws. Passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment which gave rise to the discussion was that of appropriating $200,000 for the purchase of a suitable site for a building for the supreme court. In speaking of this amendment Caruth, of New York, regretted the gentleman from Iowa (Struble) had made an attack upon the speaker. He thought there was some consolation in what the gentleman from North Carolina, McClammy, had to say to the gentleman from Iowa on his funeral occasion about the dying song of the swan. The speaker might exclaim that swans sang before they died, but that certain persons died before they sang. [Laughter.] He was opposed to a building for the supreme court. The amendment was non-concurred in. The committee having concluded consideration of all the other amendments, the question recurred on the consideration of the irrigation amendment, which had been temporarily passed over. It was agreed that debate on this subject should be limited to four hours, and the committee then rose and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 30th Senator Vest presented a memorial of the wage workers' alliance of the District of Columbia, denouncing the bankruptcy law. Senator Sherman offered an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill (which was referred to the committee on appropriations), appropriating $50,000 for making a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and called attention to its urgency. The tariff bill was taken up and Senator Morrill addressed the senate. In the course of his speech, referring to the countries of Central and South America, Senator Morrill said that the rapid growth and development of these countries was one of the marvels of the age. With their vast areas of fertile land, and a favorable climate they had (as might have been expected) turned their chief attention to agricultural products and to cattle, sheep and horses. Of all these they had an abundant and cheap supply, not only for home consumption, but also for exportation. To carry any of these products there in the vain hope of finding a market would be like "carrying coals to New Castle." At the conclusion of Senator Morrill's speech the consideration of the bill by paragraphs was continued, Numerous amendments in the nature of reductions offered from the democratic side were rejected by party votes. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was discussed without action, and after a brief secret session the senate adjourned. In the house, the speaker laid before the house fifteen requests for leave of absence. The conference report in the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to, and the house went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. In speaking in favor of the senate irrigation amendment, Mr. Cummings of New York made an attack upon the directors of the geological survey, criticising the work of the bureau and ridiculing the preparation of the topographical maps. Mr. Cannon defended Mr. Powell and said that Mr. Cummings might have attacked him for the purpose of making a funny speech, or he might have taken this course to enact legislation which would place the arid region at the disposal of less than 3,000 men. Pending action the committee arose.

In the senate on the 31st the tariff bill was then taken up and Senator McPherson moved to make the rate on extracts of licorice 4 cents a pound, the amendment of the finance committee being to reduce it from 6 to 5 cents. The usual political discussion followed, in the course of which Senator Aldrich said the Mills bill originally proposed a duty of 4 cents on licorice paste, but when it was found that the men engaffed in that business were democrats the rate was increased to 5 cents. Senator Vest denied this statement. Senator McPherson's motion was finally rejected by the usual party vote and the committee amendment agreed to. Some other committee amendments were agreed to, and four pages having been disposed of, the senate adjourned. Mr. Oates of Alabama, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution for an investigation of the charges of corruption in connection with the passage of the silver bill against the members of the house contained in the recent editorial in the National Economist. Mr. Oates said that when a charge of this kind was made by a respectable journal it was worth investigating. Mr. Cannon of Illinois contended that if such charges were made specific and by somebody who had business to sustain them, it would be well to look into the matter, but under the circumstances they were unworthy of notice. The speaker decided the motion was not a priviledged one. In doing so he said these paragraphs were constantly floating about in the newspapers of the country. They were of a vague character, and made no statement upon which anybody could be expected to predicate a belief or conviction.

In the senate on the 2d, the journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Edmunds moved to amend and correct the journal by making it state the names of the thirty-two senators who were present yesterday morning when the roll was first called. There was general opposition to this motion, which was defeated. Mr. Blair offered a resolution instructing the committee on rules to report within four days a rule for the incorporation of the previous question or some method of limiting and closing the debate in the parliamentary proceedure of the senate, and asked for its immediate consideration. Objection being made on the democratic side it went over until tomorrow. The house joint resolution to permit Captain George W. Davis of the United States army to accept a position in the Nicaragua canal construction company was passed. The senate then proceeded to consideration of the tariff bill, resuming it under the head of lead products. The house Resumed consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The question being on non-concurring in a minor senate amendment, Mr. Rogers of Arkansas rose and, being recognized by the speaker, said he wished to submit a few remarks. Mr. Cannon of Illinois made the point that debate was not in order. The speaker was at first inclined to sustain this point, but after a brief debate in order to save time he recognized Mr. Cannon to move the previous question. Against this Mr. Rogers protested and had quite an extended colloquy with the speaker. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in vain attempts to secure a quorum, and without disposing of the bill the house took a recess. On a call of the house 158 members failed to respond.

Celman's Manifesto.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres states that President Celman has issued a manifesto to the people of the Argentine Republic. After speaking for the demand for his resignation, which was made by the leaders of the revolution, the president refers to the prosperity and liberty the country enjoys under his rule. The manifesto attributes the sole cause of the insurrection to the incessant agitation of the local party in Buenos Ayres, which it says wishes to impose itself on the entire republic, while prosperity, peace and security are represented in the present government. Even Celman's own party, the dispatch says, is aghast at the president's callousness and his incomprehensible and vain ignorance of the real gravity of the situation. The manifesto concludes with an expression of eternal gratitude to the supporters of the president's asthority, and adds that the patriotic people blesses them as the saviors of the government.

President Harrison will arrive in Boston August 12.

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY

FAVORABLY REPORTED UPON BY THE WAR CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

The Amount Required Will Not Make a Very Big Hole in the Treasury—The North Dakota Republican Convention—Bombardment of Buenos Ayres—Speaker Reed Troubled With Public Building Bills—Silver Going to Europe—Revolution in Zanzibar.

Bounty for Enlistment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Another class of claimants for bounty for enlistment has had their claims favorably reported upon by the committee on war claims. A bill was introduced some time ago to allow the men who enlisted in the ordnance corps, their widows or heirs the same bounties as have been allowed to other enlisted men who served in the war of the rebellion. In its report recommending the passage of the bill the committee says: "The records of the war department show the total number of men enlisted in the ordnance corps from 1861 to 1865 to have been 731. Of these 89 deserted and 176 were discharged or died prior to the close of the war. The paymaster general's office estimates the amount that would be required to pay all except the deserters' sums equal to those paid other enlisted men of the same dates of enlistment at $168,535. From this there would be a reduction on account of such discharges as were made under circumstances preventing payment of bounties, also the usual percentage of cases in which claims would not be presented owing to the disappearance of the claimants and the absence of heirs or legal representatives. It is believed that the total cost of placing these men on a footing in this particular with other volunteers would not exceed $150,000.

North Dakota Republicans.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., August 1.—In the republican state convention yesterday morning John P. Bray of Grand Forks was renominated for auditor, L. E. Barker of Pembina for treasurer, John Flithe for secretary of state and C. A. M. Spencer for attorney general; superintendent of public instruction, John Ogden; commissioner of agriculture, H. T. Helmson; insurance commission, A. L. Carey. The platform indorses President Harrison's administration and the silver bill, urges the passage of the federal election bill, extends congratulations to Speaker Reed and the representatives for their facilitation of business, demands as high a rate of protection on the woolen industries as is accorded the most favored manufactures, and especially favors all legislation tending to promote agriculture. A reduction of the duty on binding twine from two and three-fourths to one and one-fourth cents.

The dependent pension bill is indorsed. Blaine's reciprocity bill is indorsed, declares in favor of the vigorous inforcement of the prohibition law and favors an amendment to the state constitution forever prohibiting a licensed lottery. Congress is urged to pass a law against using the mails for lottery purposes.

Buenos Ayres Bombarded.

BUENOS AYRES, August 1.—During the insurrection here the ironclad fleet, which had joined the revolutionary movement, bombarded the city for two days. Serious damages was done to many buildings, especially those in the vicinity of the Plesa Victoria. One thousand persons were killed and 5,000 wounded.

Telegraphic communication with Buenos Ayres via Galveston is reopened. This is an indication that peace reigns throughout the Argentine republic.

Public Building Bills.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The public building question is troubling Mr. Reed above all things else now. The average annual appropriation for the erection of buildings is about $7,000,000, and he thinks this sum should not be increased this year. Already bills have passed aggregating $5,000,000, and measures yet pending will require the appropriation of about $20,000,000. The speaker is trying to select from the bills on the calendar those that shall exhaust the $2,000,000 yet remaining to make the annual average expenditures. All the members are agreed that $20,000,000 is too much to be voted away in one year for public buildings, but every one believes his bill to be the most important one on the calendar. The difficulties in the way of Mr. Reed's making a satisfactory composition with the claimants on a basis of 10 per cent are evident.

The Rush of Silver to Europe.

NEW YORK, August 1.—An evening paper says the large shipments of silver bullion to London the past few days has given rise to much comment because it has been predicted that as soon as the silver bill passed this country would be flooded with the silver of foreign countries. The actual facts have been precisely the reverse. The head of the leading bullion brokerage house in this city, said to-day: "There has been a great deal of talk relative to the causes of the present movement of silver to England. The truth of the matter is just this: Every summer England demands a large amount of silver to be sent to India to pay for wheat and cotton. The demand usually comes in August or September. This year it has come earlier, presumably owing to the fact that after August 13 the government will begin to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month for coinage, under the new silver law.

A Destructive Wind and Hail Storm.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., August 4.—A violent storm took place here yesterday, beginning at 8:40 a. m. and lasting only seven minutes, but in that time an amount of damage was done that can scarcely be computed, but is estimated all the way from $25,000 to $50,000. Many of the citizens had not yet awoke from their slumbers when the roar of the approaching storm rudely awakened them.

Ominous clouds gathered in the northwest and the dust flew with terrific force, the wind having risen to a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour. The buildings rocked and bent like trees. The dust had scarcely cleared away when hail as big as apples came pelting down upon the city.

Stones eight inches in circumference and weighing two pounds were found. Hundreds of these were seen after the storm passed over, and thousands of panes of glass were destroyed in the hotels, public schools, private residences, Baptist college, Norwegian college, deaf mute school, penitentiary and business blocks. Even the heaviest plate glass in business blocks was punctured as if it was so much paper.

Every gas lamp in the city is destroyed, the tin tops even have been pierced with the hail stones. The Illinois Central passenger train was coming in at the time, and every window pane facing the wind was broken. The Pullman suffered as badly as the rest. The Central round house looks as if it had been bombarded with shell and ball. The family cow of John McCarrier was killed by a huge stone. Many visited where the cow fell in her tracks and on examination the animal was found to be covered with bruises.

The son of Banker Avery was knocked insensible by a hail stone. Hundreds of instances have come to the surface where the hail seemed to have leveled everything in its way. Dealers have been telegraphed for glass all day and houses are virtually without protection. The St. Augusta Cathedral, built by Mrs. John Jacob Astor of New York, windowed with imported French cathedral glass, was no exception to the rule, and presents a sorry looking picture. This loss alone will run up into the hundreds.

The extent of the storm seems to have been confined principally to the city. Special telegrams from Salem reports no damage but hail. Dell Rapids on the north reports no hail; on the south the storm did not extend a mile. On the east reports are more severe. Luverne, Beaver Creek, Valley Springs, Ellsworth and Bruce all report hail, with slight damage to crops.

With but few instances the small grain is all harvested. Corn seems to have escaped any serious damage. In the city trees were barked and garden truck of every kind has been leveled to the ground. There were ninety-eight plate-glass lights broken in the new court house, entailing a loss of $2,500, other damage being done to the building.

The Dependent Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The house bill providing 528 additional clerks to be employed in the work of preparing ing for the payment of pensions, under the dependent pension bill, will soon be adopted by the senate. The new law has been in force but a little over a month and already about 280,000 applications for pensions have been filed under it. One-third of these are cases that were already on file in the pension office, but had to be filed again in accordance with the provisions of the law. One-half of the other two-thirds will probably be rejected. Before the end of the year it is likely 400,000 applications for pensions will be filed under the new law, and by the end of eighteen months there will be 500,000 cases. Of the cases that are filed earliest a large proportion are likely to be more successful than those filed later on. There are now about 1,200,000 men living who enlisted in the union armies and saw some service. A majority of these may become entitled to a pension under the dependent law, but it is not probable. The average age of the living veterans of the late war is now about fifty-three years.

The Anti-Lottery Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—It is quite plain now that if this congress passes the anti-lottery bill the president, postmaster general and the newspapers will be entitled to the credit. The lottery lobby has done its work. Its army of paid men has silenced some of the most potent advocates of an anti-lottery measure that have ever been heard on the floor of the house; men who have in years past cried aloud against the lottery evil are now busily engaged in their districts or sitting silently at their desks on the floor of the house. Their voices are no longer heard in the name of reform. Those who can be induced to speak on the subject are found offering objections to the bill recently reported from the committee on postoffices and postroads. They see in it an infringement of the "sacred rights guaranteed by the constitution, which insures privacy and safety for private mail."

When the absent members of the house who cannot get a "sick leave" return, it is probable that a fire brand will be thrown into the lottery camp and the bill now on the calendar forced up for consideration. Too much credit cannot be given Messrs. Caldwell of Ohio, Evans of Tennessee and Hopkins of Illinois, members of the house committee on postoffices and postroads, for the firm and energetic stand they have taken in favor of the measure to suppress the lottery.