THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

dicial salary bill, giving United State \$5,000 a year, and prohibiting them from ting their relatives to office in their spointing their relatives to office in their courts, passed the Senate Jan. 18. Mr. Cullom submitted a bill regulating interstate commerce, which provides for the appointment of five commissioners. Mr. Frye offered a resolution to provide for a commission to settle the fisheries question. This led to a sharp debate, in the course of which Messrs. Frye, Edmunds, Hoar, and Dawes attacked President Cleveland for extending the Canadian fisheries treaty. Mr. Morgan defended the President. Mr. Ingalls presented a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to state what proportion of the bonds lately called in is held by national banks as a basis for circulation. Mr. Effstis addressed the Senate on the silver question. The President, he said, had told Congress that there was not enough silver now in circulation to cause any uncasimess; that the whole amount now coined might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but that it was the "ceaseless stream that threatened to overflow," etc. From this it was to be understood that the silver dollar is an honest dollar when absorbed by the people, but dishonest when effered to the bondholders. The results of the Congressional policy of coimage had never heam fully tested according to its true intent when offered to the bondholders. The results of the Congressional policy of coinage had never been fully tested according to its true intent and spirit because the executive department had, in its practice, manifested an unfriendliness to that policy, and, by partiality and discrimination, had retarded it. If that department had not discriminated in favor of the bondholders as against the people, its representations as to finance would have been entitled to more respect. In conclusion Mr. Eustis said: "If this disloyal practice of incivism by the executive department in declaring war against silver coin. at in declaring war against silver coin nots, to abolish the Fort Wallace military reservation in Kansas, to pension the only surviving granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, to confer on Lieut. Green the rank of colonel, for the admission of Montana as a State, and for the crection of an Indian school building at Carson, Nevada. Mr. Wadsworth offered a resolution declaring that President Cleveland has faithfully endeavored to maintain the equality of gold, silver, and paper dollars.

The Senate, after considerable debate, adopted a resolution on the 19th inst. extending the

ed a resolution on the 19th inst. extending th privileges of the floor to Mr. Moody, of Dakota. A joint resolution was passed to appoint Gen. John F. Hartranft a manager of the National Soldiers' Home in place of Gen. McClellan. A resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the details of each purchase of silver bullion for coinage since last July. Mr. Teller argued against a gold standard, and Mr. Morrill gave notice of his intention to speak on the subject of silver. Speaker Carlisle laid before the House of Representatives a letter from the Chief of Engineers, asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 for surveys on the Mississippi River. Bills were reported back for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange Bulding & New York, to place Fitz John Porter on the retired list as a Colonel, and to increase the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. A resolution was adopted accepting the statue of James A. Garfield presented by the State of Ohio. A bill was passed appropriating \$12,000 for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana.

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of the

Treasury to forward all papers relating to the Treasury to forward all papers relating to the contract to put an additional story on the Postoffice at Peoria. Ill., including a protest against the work being performed by convict labor, was agreed to by the Senate on the 20th. The discussion of Mr. Beck's cilver resolution was then resumed. Mr. Morrill declared that the only hostility to silver arose from what seemed to be a fixed and passionate purpose of some by its advocates to promote such an excess of silver coinage as will drive gold out of the country and leave our vast trade and commerce based upon silver only. He stated that no man ploposed to demonetize the white metal; but the public seemed to forget that out of a coinage of 215,000,000 silver dollars we had out pushed 50,000,000 silver dollars we had out pushed 50,000,000 into circulation. Mr. Morrill dualed that there had been any failure on the bart of the Treasury officials to comply with the laws regarding the application of the money received from customs duties. He contended that the public faith was pledged to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest, in gold, and that our credit would be dishonored by paying them off in silver worth 79 cents on the dollar; that a continuance of the coinage of silver meant the banishment of gold, a monetary crisis, and an indefinite issue of greenbacks or the revival of wildcat banks. Mr. Beck said that to stop coining silver money in order to make silver money more valuable was like stopping the grinding of wheat into flour in order to make silver money more valuable. The purpose was to suspend it now and never to resume coinage. He gave notice that in due time he would reply to Mr. Morrill's speech. Mr. pose was to suspend it now and never to resume coinage. He gave notice that in due time he would reply to Mr. Morrill's speech. Mr. McPherson (N. J.) expressed himself in favor of as much silver coin as would keep it on a par with gold. Mr. Beck said the people of the West had shown their confidence in silver. They had sent East 66,000,000 of gold dollars and took silver certificates for it, sustained by silver alone, until the Treasury stopped it. Mr. Teller, in whose time most of the debate had taken place, declined to yield any longer, and continued his remarks. He repuditated the idea implied by the gold advocates that the people whom he represented meant to scale the debt. Mr. Maxey said the bankers had been doing all they could to bring about their own predictions, and a little ring of them had been formed for the purpose of shipping a little gold. President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of Charles J. Canda to be Assistant Treasurer at New York. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the purchase of the old produce exchange building in New York. Bills were reported to retire Lieutenaut W. B. Randall as a Lieutenaut Commander, and to authorize the voluntary retirement of naval officers who have served for thirty years or who have been comspicuous for heroism. A lively debate took place on the bill to increase the pensions of widows from 85 to 812 per month.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate on the

21st to enable the people of Dakota to form a State Government, and to prevent the demonetization of American coin by making contracts for gold payments void. Mr. Edmunds' electoral count bill was discussed. The House spent the day in discussing the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows.

THE EAST.

AT Morewood, Pa., sixty-two deputy sheriffs and policemen had a fight with 250 Hungarian strikers, resulting in thirteen men and one woman being arrested. Over a hundred shots were fired and many of the strikers were wounded, but were carried off by companions. One officer was slightly hurt. This, it is believed, is but the beginning of the troubles... At a railroad meeting in Pittsburgh it was decided that freight shippers shall not be given passes over the lines. Stockmen who come in with cattle will, however, be granted a pass home.... Herman Koehler & Co.'s brewery at New York was damaged \$30,000 by fire York was damaged \$30,000 by fire.

THE Relief Committee at Nanticoke, Pa.. has received from the public at large the sum of \$8,534 to aid twenty families left destitute by the coal mine disaster... The New York State Workingmen's Association will boycott all Chinese labor, and all citizens who assist the Chinese... Fires in cotton storehouses at Tompkinsville, S. I., caused losses aggregating \$150,000, fully insured. Nearly 10,000 bales were consumed... A sad skating accident, resulting in the drowning of two persone, occurred near Dawson, Pa. A party of young folks were enjoying themselves on the Youghiogheny River ice, when a young lady named Riser fell into an air-hole. Her lady named Riser rell into an air-hole. Her escort, James Marshall, rushed to her rescue, but the ice broke, letting him into the water also, and before succor could reach them the current swept them under the ice, and they were both drowned.

THE WEST.

CASHIER CORSETT, of the broken bank of Devil's Lake, D. T., secretly left that town, but was arrested at Larimore and returned to Devil's Lake. He is charged with receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent.

THE recent blizzard caused many deaths in the vicinity of Oberlin, Kansas. Men

bread in their bands, freeen stiff....An avalanche in Maroon Pass, Colondo, buried a party of men and mules, and it is believed that six of the men and a like number of the animals have perished. Four persons escaped by digging their way out....A boiler explosion in the distillery of Fairbanks & Duneweg, at Terre Haute, Ind., killed Frank McNellis and George Ottomers and injured five other mersons. hurricane raged for three days on the Pacific coast, the wind at San Francisco reaching a velocity of eighty-two miles per hour. In the latter city, buildings, church spires, and chimneys were blown down, and streets and basements fleoded by the bursting of sewers caused by the heavy rain. Plate-glass windows were blown in, and awnings and signs sent flying in all directions. Two women were caught in a falling building and fatally hurt.

THE SOUTH

An explosion occurred in the Oriel coal mine, at Newburg, W. Va., resulting in the imprisonment of forty-five persons in the shaft. The first dispatches report that it is feared most, if not all, the miners are dead. imprisched

News comes from Burlington, Montagu County, Texas, of a battle between law-andorder people and a party of cowboys, in which four of the latter were slain. "Nine cowboys from the Red River section," the account runs, "bent on having a high old time." What followed is thus described by elegraph:

They began to visit the seloons, and in a tew hours were crazed with whisky. They had lote of money, and kept up their carouse the entire night until daylight. During the night they of money, and kept up their carouse the entire night until daylight. During the night they amused themselves by securing the streets and bringing every one they met into the saloons, forcing them to drink bad whisky at the point of the pistol. After carrying on in this fashion until 4 a. m. they mounted their horses, started down the principal street, firing revolvers at the windows, and shooting at every one they chanced to see. They rode around the square several times, shouting like Comanche Indians, firing promiscuously. The little town was completely terrorized, and people fied and hid, fearing they would be mandered. Deputy Sheriff Cooke, who resides in Burlington, attempted to arrest them, but they defied him, and told him to "git" at the point of the pistol. Cooke then formed a citizen's posse, determined to keep the peace even at the cost of their lives. About daylight the cowboys saw Cooke and the men gathering, and they fied, going toward Indian Territory. The officers pursuing had fresher horses and Winchesters. They bilazed into the fleeing band, and killed four of them instantly, known as Bill Wimms, Luke Jackson, Buck Trimble; and Jim Hartley. Five of the cowboys' horses were killed under them. About forty-five shots were exchanged. The remainder of the gang, except one, were permitted to escape. It is calculated that the cowboys did several hundred dollars' worth of damage to various saloons and other places they visited on their wild tear. They shot all the mirrors, broke all the bottles, and cleaned out nearly every saloon in town. This is the first time in many years that any town in this vicinity has been visited by

A DISPATCH from Harold, Texas, report how another festive cowboy came to die with his boots on:

Gaines Sullard, a cowboy, who it seems has been in the habit of getting drunk and riding into the saloons and stores, came into town, and, as usual, attempted to repeat his old tricks, but was fooled. Private Y. D. Murray, of the rangers, attempted to arrest him by grabbing the bridle-reins. He requested Sullard to halt. At this Sullard leveled his Winchester rife at the ranger, but Murray proved too quick, and shot him through the heart with a six-shooter, killing him instantly.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Appropriations Committee has begun the consideration of Mr. Morrison's bill to abolish all permanent and indefinite appropriations except those relating to interest on the public debt, the sinking fund, the refunding of the public debt, th Smithsonian fund, the repayment of toms and internal revenue taxes levied in excess of the lawful amounts, drawbacks on dutiable goods, the fund for soldiers homes, and the navy pension fund, and a few others of minor importance.

In the United States Supreme Court the other day, in a case regarding a patent for a woman's dress-protector, Gen. B. F. Butler created amusement among the auditors by a peculiar manipulation of elegantly dressed dolls, which were attired in a man ner to show the advantages of the protector

POLITICAL.

In the United States Court at Keokuk Judge Love said he had received a decision from Judge Brewer to the effect that the Iowa prohibitory law was unconstitutional a applied to breweries erected before the law was passed. W. R. Vaughan, Mayor of Council Bluffs, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Mayors of Iowa, has called a convention to assemble at Des Moines, Jan, 27, of persons who believe the prohibitory law is "obnoxious, tyrannical, and unenforcible," to take action in the premises which may have the desired effect upon the Legislature. THE Kansas Legislature has begun a

thirty-day extra session. The principal business will be the reapportionment of the State into legislative districts....President Cleveland has approved the Presidential-succession bill recently passed by Congress....The old clerks in the departments are trembling in their boots over a bill inroduced by Congressman Cald-well, of Tennessee, providing for civil-service examinations for those already in office. As everybody understands, the civilservice law was not ex post facto in its character—that is to say, it did not require those Government employes who were already in office when the law took effect to submit to civil-service examinations except in cases of promotion.

Mr. Caldwell's bill provides that all employes in the various branches of the service shall be made subject to examinations just the same as those who came in after the law passed. He holds that if civil-service is good for the new employes, it ought to be good for the old ones as well. Of the 10,000 who were in office at Washington when the civil-service law took effect, probably not more than 6,000 or 7,000 would be able to weather an examination of this sort.

GENERAL.

It has been discovered at Woodstock, Ont., that a girl named Collins was recently buried alive. Her supposed death was quite sudden, but the 1emains were disinterred for interment elsewhere, and the condition of the corpse bore testimony of her terrible torture.

THE Pacific Mail Directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 11 per cent. The net earnings for the quarter were \$384,-000, and after paying the dividends there is a cash surplus of \$716,000.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 14,591.710 bushels of wheat, 2,497,833 bushels of corn, 271,581 bushels of oats, 320,876 bushels of rye, and 194,538 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 17,876,538 bushels, against 16,575,281 bushels at this period last-year. Visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada: Wheat 57,118,183 bushels, corn 6,595,409 bushels, oats 2,074,297 bushels, rye 758,851 bushels, barley 1,965,987 bushels, bushels, barley 1,966,887 bushels. The total exports of produce from New York during the week were valued at nearly \$6,400,000.

EIGHTEEN miles from Atlanta, Ga., the skeleton of a man was found in the hollow trunk of a tree. The interior of the trunk was marked with certain letters, and a broken knife was found among the bones. It is presumed that years ago the man took refuge in the tree from Indians, that he could not release himself, and perished of honor.

SHEEP.

| Common | C were found in their huts and dugouts, with cargo of hemp, has been burned at sea.

The vessel was valued at \$60,000 and the cargo at \$250,000.

THE British Parliament was formally opened on the 21st of January. Queer Victoria rode from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords in an open carriagdrawn by eight horses, escorted by cavalry Her speech states that she sought to aid ir bringing the inhabitants of Eastern Roumelis under the rule of the Prince of Bulgaria, and that Burmah has been permanently incorporated with the British Empire as the most certain method of insuring peace. The practice of organized intimidation continues in Ireland, she remarked, and recommended that the Government be invested with all necessary power to cope invested with all necessary power to cope with the growing evil.

MR. PARNELL is said to be in possession of an explicit statement made by Mr. Gladtone on the Irish question. In view of the rumor that the Liberal chief is seeking to withdraw from his implied pledges it is said that Mr. Parnell will hold him to terms unless he joins the Nationalists in attacking the coercion policy of the Govern-ment....The cable reports the suspension ment... The cable reports the suspension of the Briton Assurance Company, of Lon-lon, whose capital is £750,000... The British troops in Burmah have captured Kunnah and killed thirty "rebels."

ADDITIONAL NEWS. To the Ohio Senate, on the 22d of January, General Kennedy, the President, ruled that the four members from Hamilton County, whose seats are in dispute. were not entitled to vote, thereby placing the Senate in control of the Republicans, who, after a noisy debate, caused an adjournment under the President's ruling. The Democrats remained in the hall, and passed a motion of adjournment until Monday even-ing. The questions affecting the contested seats will now be decided in open Senate. Senator Payne wrote to Chairman Cowgill of the House Committee on Elections, saying that he was ready for an investigation of the bribery matter, and tendering his account books and private papers for the use of the committee. Colonel Knight, of Wisconsin, a prominent Democratic politician; states that a combi-nation to drive Postmaster General Vilas owners of the Central, Southern and Union Pacific Roads, the Bell Telephone and Western Union Telegraph Companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the New York *Tribune*, all of which are, he claims, controlled by substantially the same persons. A DELEGATION from the southern harbor

improvement convention called upon President Cleveland, who expressed himself as deeply impressed with the importance of developing the natural waterways of the country by the use of public money....

Among the matters settled in committee last
week, says a Washington dispatch, was one
by the Senate Committee on Territories
which decided to report favorably the bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State; first, however, amending it so that the new State will take in the narrow neck of Idaho between the eastern line of Washington and the Bitter Root Mountains. THE three Russians who stored dynamite within the limits of San Francisco have

been sentenced to six months each in the house of correction...John R. Moore, of Lapeer, Mich., who had been deranged for several weeks, killed himself by thrusting his head into a stove... A fire at destroyed the planing-mill of Larson & Co., valued at \$20,000.

THE National Board of Trade adopted resolutions urging legislation to prevent the undervaluation of merchandise and to define the harbor limits of navigable watercourses; recommending the adoption of the cental system and the passage of the bill to regulate commerce.

THE two political parties came to a deadlock in the House soon after the reading of the jour-nal fon Jan. 23, when Chairman Herbert, of the mai fon Jan. 28, when Chairman Herbert, of the
Naval Committee, asked the passage without
debate of the Boutelle resolution calling on the
Becretary of the Navy for information regarding
the erastre of inscriptions and the discharge of
Union soldiers at Norfolk Navy Yard. The Kepublicans insisted upon having an hour and a
half or two hours' debate on either side.
Mr. Herbert took the position that as the resolution was simply one of inquiry of the Secretary
of the Navy in regard to the removal of inscriptions and discharge of Union soldiers, about
which the House had no knowledge, any debate
that might take place before the information
was sent to the House by the Secretary of the
Navy would be premature. Reed, of Maine came
to the assistance of his collegue, and Hewitt, of
New York, restated the position of the Chairman, Navy would be premature. Reed, of Maine came to the assistance of his colleague, and Hewitt, of New York, restated the position of the Chairman, and the contest began. The Democrats did not have a quorum present, and the dilatory methods of Mr. Boutelle, intended to prevent a vote on ordering the previous question, operated also to give the Democrats time to send for absentees. Mr. Herbert also demanded a call of the House so as to waste more time, and while that was going an Democrats who had supposed that the day would be devoted to private bills, and had gone to the departments on business or to call on the President, were notified that their votes were needed, and repaired at once to the Representatives' Hall. It was nearly two hours and a half before Mr. Herbert found a sufficient number of Democrats present and not paired to move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with Meanwhile, Riggs, of Illinois, and Sowden, of Pennsylvania, were brought to the barby the Sergeant-at-Arms to explain their absence. After the members had some fan with the two prisoners, their excuses were accepted. The previous question was ordered by a party vote—159 to 91—and the half hour allowed for debate under such circumstances was divided equally between Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, and Mr. George Wise, of Virginia. After a sharp partisan debate, the resolution was passed, with an annendment inserted by the Democrats extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the navy-yard and light-house district at Norfolk, during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. The Senate was not in session on the 23d.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. \$4.50 @ 6.50

١	BEEVES	4.50	@ (
١	Hogs	4.00	@ 4	
1	WHEAT-No. 1 White	.93	@	
١	No. 2 Red	.88	@	
١	CORN—No. 2. OATS—White	.50	(a)	.51
١	OATS-White	.39	(1)	.43
١	Pork-Mess	10.50	@1	1.00
١	CHICAGO.		facille	
ł	BEEVES-Choice to Prime Steers.	5.25	w.	5.75
1	Good Shipping	4.50		5.00
.1	Common	3.50		4.00
1	Eost	4.00		4.50
ı	FLOUR-Extra Spring	4.75		5.25
١	Choice Winter	4.5		5.00
١	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	.77		.78
1	Corn-No. 2.	.36	(1)	.37
Ì	OATS—No. 2.	.28	æ	.20
١	KYE-NO. 2	.57	0	.58
١	BARLEY-NC. 2	.64	(A)	.66
1	BUTTER—Choice Cream erv	.28	(ci)	.32
١	Fine Dairy	.18	@	.22
١	LEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	(0)	
	EESE—Full Cream, new	.06	œ	.07
i	rages resn	.19	(a)	.20
1	POTATOES-Choice, per bu	.60	(cit	.65
	Pork-Mess. MILWAUKEE.	10.75	@1	1.25
١	MILWAUKEE.			1.2.
. 1	WHEAT-No. 2	.77	@	.7716
	CORN-No. 2	.36	a	.37
١	OATSNo. 2	.28	æ	.29
	RVE-No. 1	.56	a,	.58
	Pork-New Mess	10.75	(A)	1.25
	Pork-New MessTOLEDO.		•	
	WHEAT-No. 2	.88	@,	.8812
	CORN No 9	.38	Ò	.40
'	OATS-No. 2	.30	(à)	.32
3	SI. LOUIS.		_	
3	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.87	Œ,	.88
Ė	CORN-Mixed	.33		$.33\frac{1}{2}$
	OATS-Mixed	.31		.3132
	Pork-New Mess	10.75	@	11.25
7	CINCINNATI	-	-	-
:	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.89	@	.91
•	CORN—No. 3 OATS—No. 2	.37	(G)	
	UATSNO. Z.,	10.75	C.	.33 11.25
L	Pork-Mess			
•	LIVE HCGS DETROIT.	3.50	W	4.25
	DETROIT.	4 80		5.25
_	BEEF CATTLE	4.50		
ŗ	Hogs	3.50 3.00		4.00
	SHEEP	.88	(લુ	4.25 ,99
В	Conv. No. 9	.86	9	.39
•	WHEAT—No. 1 White	.34		.35
V	OATS-No. 2INDIANAPOLIS.	.34	· ·	.30
k	WHEAT-No. 2 Red		. @	.92
K	CORN—New	.34	. @	
3	Ourse No. 9	.28	@ 3	
	OATS-No. 2. EAST LIBERTY	.2		.30
	CATTLE-Best	5.25	. 0	5.75
k	Wale		8	4.7
e	Fair	9.20		7.00

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Cullom's Bill and the Commitee's Report Laid Before the Senate.

The Power of Congress to Regulate Commerce Between the States Clearly Set Forth.

The report of Senator Cullom's Select Com mittee upon Interstate Railroad Transportation, which was submitted to the Senate on the 18th of January, is a Joluminous document, which power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. With the report Mr. Cullom submitted a bill regulating interstate commerce, which he asked might be referred back to the committee, and that the commit-tee be continued. The request was granted. After specifying the classes of carriers, or rather the kinds of traffic, to which the regulations prescribed are to apply, and declaring that sonable, the preliminary sections aim to pro-hibit every variety of unjust discrimination; to prescribe adequate penalties therefor, and to prescribe for their enforcement in the courts of the United States. These sections include the requirement that all carriers shall afford rearequirement that all carriers shall afford reasonable facilities for the interchange of traffic with connecting lines, and the prohibition of a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer distance, except when it can be affirmatively established by the carrier that such charge does not constitute an unjust discrimination. Such common carrier may, however, in special cases be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers and property.

Another section requires all carriers subject to the provisions of the proposed act to file their tariffs and classifications with the Interstate Commission, and provides that they shall be posted or otherwise published, but leaves to be determined by the commission the manner of publication and the places at and between which rates shall be published. Provision is made for enforcing the requirements of the commission in these respects through the courts, and for the maintenance of the rates that may thus be published.

mission in these respects through the courts, and for the maintenance of the rates that may thus be published.

Provision is also made for the appointment by the President of five Commissioners, to be confirmed by the Senate, the Commissioners first appointed to continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years respectively, beginning the 1st day of July next, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from the same political party; and several sections are devoted to prescribing the duties of the Commissioners and the manner in which complaint; are to be investigated and penaltics instituted under its direction when found necessary. The salary of each Commissioner is to be \$7,500 per annum.

The report accompanying the bill is a voluminous document. It says the outlook is not good for the United States to ship breadstuffs in unlimited quantities throughout the civilized world, and the principal markets, boths for bread and meats, must henceforth be sought at home. In its discussion of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the committee reviews exhaustively the declarations of the United States Supreme Court on the subject. It says:

From the judicial construction of the word commerce by the court of last resort, it is apparent that it has a very wide meaning as employed in the Constitution, and that it includes not only intercourse and traffic, but as we the subject matter of intercourse and traffic may be carried on. Ralical's are everywhere recognized as common carriers, and as such are held amenable to the courts for the performance of such duties as devolve upon common carriers under the law. No common carrier has the right under the common law to discriminate between persons or places, or to give preferences in any manner. the law. No common carriers under the law. No common carrier has the right under the common law to discriminate between persons or places, or to dive preferences in any manner. The theory of the common law is that all who are situated alike must be treated alike. Unjust discrimination is the chief cause of complaint against the management of railroads in the conduct of business, and gives rise to much of the pressure upon Congress for regulative limitation. The railro deompanies do not recognize, as they should be fact that they sustain a different relation to the public from persons engaged in ordina business enterprises. Railroad companies on the public from persons themselves as hould be supposed in the ancient law. They discriminate when persons and between places, and the states and Congress are consequently called on to in some way enforce the plain principes of the common law for the protection of the people against the unlawful conduct of common carriers in carrying on the country. The railroad corporations necessarily rest under the same obligations to deal fairly and control to the common carriers in carrying on the country.

crimination as the state itself. There is no occasion to consider the necessity of a constitutional amendment for the regulation of tranportation until it has been demonstrated by actual trial that the powers now possessed by Congress can not be exercised effectively.

The suject of competition between water-ways and railroads is discussed briefly, and the conclusion is reached that waterways are the most effective regulators of railroad charges, and the emancipation of the waters is a mational necessity. The improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is briefly alluded to and warmly inforsed.

Of the Hennepin Canal the committee says that the commerce of the nation would derive fresh and continued advantages from the con-

fresh and continued advantages from the construction of this canal.

The committee formulates its conclusions (accompanying each with arguments and citations to show the ground upon which they are founded) as follows:

1. The public interest demands regulations of the business of transportation because in the absence of such regulation the carrier is actually the sole and final arbiter upon all disputed questions that arise between shipper and carrier as to whether rates are reasonable or unjust discrimination has been practiced.

as to whether rates are reasonable or unjust dis-crimination has been practiced.

2. It is the duty of Congress to undertake the regulation of the business of transportation, le-cause of admitted abuses in its management and of acknowledged discriminations between persons and places in its practical operations— evils which it is possible to reach and remedy only through the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution to Congress, and against which the citizen is entitled to the protection ard relief the national authority can alone afford.

3. National legislation is necessary to remedy

ard relief the national authority can alone afford.

3. National legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained or, because the operations of the transportation system are, for the most part, beyond the jurisdiction of the States and until Congress acts, not subject to any governmental control in the public interest.

4. National legislation is also necessary because the business of transportation is essentially of a nature which requires that uniform system and method of regulation which the national authority can alone prescribe.

5. The failure of Congress to act is an excuse for the attempt made by the railroads to regulate the commerce of the country in their own way and in their own interests by whatever combinations and methods they are able to put into operation. That a problem of such magnitude, importance, and intricacy can be summarily solved by any master-stroke of legislative wisdom is beyond the bounds of reasonable belief. That the railroads, unaided or, unrestrained, can or will eventually work out its solution seems highly improbable, judging from pat experience, and can not reasonably be expected. That a satisfactory solution of the problem can be secured without the aid of wise legislation the committee does not believe.

The committee declares that publicity is the

can not reasonably be expected. That a satisfactory solution of the problem can be secured assembled by authority of the perple of the Territory.

The committee declares that publicity is the best remedy for united discinination, and recommends the posting of rates under the direction of a commission. The concluding chapter embodies a recommendation for the store the most of a self-direction of a commission to ensure the control of the problem of the self-direction of a commission to ensure the control of the self-direction of a commission to ensure the control of the self-direction of a commission to ensure the control of the self-direction of a commission to ensure the control of the self-direction of a commission to ensure the control of the self-direction of a commission to ensure the control of the committee of the committee of the committee of the supersimal control of the supersimal to pay license in other States than those in which they reside.

TELLER'S TALK.

Spirited Speech by the Senator from Colorado on the Silver

Elaborate Tables Presented the Senate Showing the Coin Circulation of the World.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, offered a resolution

out debate, was agreed to, directing the Secre-tary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what unt of silver bullion had been chased for coinage in each year since July 1, 1878, in what market the same had been purchased for coinage in each year since July 1, 1878, in what market the same had been purchased in each case, and from whom, and the price paid; also, whether in any instance all bids had been rejected, and if so, for what reason, and in what money or currency the payment for such silver bullion had been made. Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate on the silver question. His remarks were supported by many figures. The following is a fair abstract:

Money scarcity means dull times and low wages, the money-lenders suffering least from the scarcity. Gold and silver combined had been found insufficient to carry on the business of the world, and all nations had resorted to paper currency based on those metals. From this it was plain that gold alone would not suffice. He showed that the bondholders and capitalists were opposed to the people in this struggle. The creditor class wanted silver demonstized because of the consequent enormous increase in the purchasing power of gold. He presented figures showing that when the silver coinage act passed there was \$193,000,000 in gold in the United States, and now there is \$223,000,000—an addition of gold at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year in the face of the consumer of the solution of the base our national credit, and would be unable to sell our bonds. The Bank of England was fast losing its coin and bullion. In the the face of the cry that we would lose an our sold, would lose our national credit, and would be unable to sell our bonds. The Bank of England was fast losing its coin and bullion. In the last six months it had lost \$88,000,000 of it, and in the same time had lost \$48,000,000 of its deposits. Was it not extraordinary, if our financial policy was so unwise, and that of England so wise, that we had accumulated so large an amount of gold while England was losing her gold? The whole condition of our country, Mr. Teller continued, was an eloquent denial of the truth of the predictions and complaints of the enemies of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage would be equivalent to the addition of \$300,000,000 to the national debt. It would add from 20 to 30 of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage would be equivalent to the addition of \$300,000,000 to the national debt. It would add from 20 to 30 per cent. to every dollar of debt in the land—an amount almost too great for computation. The creditor class demanded suspension of the coinage, which was practically a stoppage of it, and, also that we pay in gold the \$346,000,000 of national-bank notes and withdraw them from circulation. The next move would be to take from the silver dollars already coined their legal tender value, thus effecting a reduction amounting altogether to \$562,000,000 in the circulating medium—over one-third of our whole circulation. Then, with \$400,000,000 of balance locked up in the Treasury, as now, the business of medium—over one-third of our whole circulation. Then, with \$400,000,000 of balance locked up in the Treasury, as now, the business of the country would be left to be done with about one-third of our present stock of money. The laboringmen were well aware that the great Treasury Department of our Government had passed into the control of the banks, bankers, and moneyed powers. Every scheme that could disgrace silver had had the sanction of that department, if it did not directly originate in the department. The Treasurer of the United States had even gone into a convention of fifty-four banks—a convention whose object was the depreciation of silver—and his presence among the bankers was carefully telegraphed to all corners of the earth. Another attack on silver was found in the system of book-keeping newly adopted by the Treasury Department in treating as a liability and not as an asset the \$100,000 of revenue held in order to redeem the greenbacks. According to this idea the more money the Government had in its vanits with adopted by the Treasury Department in treating as a liability and not as an asset the \$100,-000,000 of revenue held in order to redeem the greenbacks. According to this idea the more money the Government had in its vaults with which to redeem its paper money, or pay its debts, the greater fis liabilities. This change of book-keeping came of long experience in Wall street. It was for the purpose of deceiving the prople as to the amount of available funds in the Treasury, as it would always show \$100,000,000 less than was actually in the Treasury. No doubt the Treasury was beneficial to the country, and that the suspension of the silver coinage would also be beneficial to the Treasury; but the trouble with the Treasury officials was that they had consuited the national banks and money loaners, and not the real business-men of the country. Had our Government officers executed the laws of the land as they found them there would have been no trouble with the silver question. Mr. Teller did not demand a forced circulation of silver; he merely demanded for itan equal chance with gold. When that was done he would abide the decision of the commercial world. Let the gold advocates give to silver free coinage, as they gave it to gold, and let the judgment of mankind be taken on its value as world. Let the gold advocates give to silver free coinage, as they gave it to gold, and let the judgment of mankind be taken on its value as money. Do not allow Government officials to discredit it. Do not allow Government agents (the national banks) to refuse to receive it on deposit. Let all men understand that payment in 46 was a just and fair payment of a debt within the letter and the spirit of the law, and when that was done silver would resume its place as the favorite money metal of commerce. It is modest in aspiration, who constituted the strength and power of the nation; who, though forbearing and long-enduring, yet, when aroused in defense of their rights, knew how to compel their agents to respect their will.

PLEADING FOR DAKOTA

Senator-Elect Edgerton Presents Arguments for the Admission of the Southern

Half of the Territory.
[Washington Special.]
The Dakota delegation, headed by Senators Edgerton and Moody, called upon President Cleveland by appointment,

tors Edgerton and Moody, Talled upon President Cleveland by appointment, and were heard upon the questions of dividing the Territory of Dakota, admitting to Statehood the southern half, and organizing the northern portion into North Dakota Territory. The President listened attentively to the delegation for an hour. Senator Edgerton oil most of the talking. After reciting the steps taken by the Territory which resulted in the meeting of the constitutional convention, he said:

"It has been said that there was no authority for calling fhe constitutional convention; in other words, that the law enacted by the Legislature is without authority, and consequently void. I will not examine the question as to whether the organic act passed by Congress investing the Legislature with the power to legislate upon all right, il subjects, of legislation not prohibited by that act gave the Territorial Legislature power to provide by law for a constitutional convention or not. That is not necessary for our present purpose. When statutes are silent, precedents make law. While the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shell have power to admit new States, it nowhere provides, in direct terms or by implication, what steps shall be taken to bring the matter of admission of a new State to the attention of Congress, or how or with whom the first steps shall be initiated. Precedents have varied in many instances. Congress has initiated proceedings by providing for a convention not be reases, and not a few conventions have assembled by authority of the pecple of the Territory.

ritory.

"It has been said by some that the people of

TYNGH LAW.

A Murderer Taken from Jall at Vin-Ind., and Hanged to a Tree.

Holly Epps, the black-skinned and blacknearted wretch who murdered Mr. Dobson,
of Greene County, on the night of the 11th
of January, paid the penalty of death this
morning at the hands of an infuriated mob,
who came from Greene County, forty miles
listant, to stretch the negro's neck. It was
t o'clock when the leader of the mob, which
was composed of no more than fifteen nervy
men, rapped at the door of Sheriff Seddlemeyer's residence. The moon was shining
prightly, and the figures of the men in masks
as they took their positions at different corners of the house were a weird scene to behold. In response to the rap the Sheriff
same to the door and asked what was wantad. The leader replied: "We want you to
open this door, and mean every word we
hay."
Seddlemeyer asid: "Gotten."

Seddlemeyer said: "Gentlemen, I will not open it."

"Well, then, we will batter it down," rejoined the leader, in a clear and emphatic tone. "Are you going to open it?"

"No," cried the Sheriff.

"Get ready, boys," commanded the leader.
'One, two, three, look out inside," and with a crash a heavy sledge-hammer was hurled against the fragile wooden door by a stalwart vigilante, and the mob was in the main corridor leading to the iron door which stood between the fiend and his fate. Hammers and cold chisels, were brought into mers and cold chisels, were brought into requisition, and just fifteen minutes from the time the mob demanded entrance the the time the mob demanded entrance the last blow was struck, and the ponderous lock of the iron door fell to the floor. It seemed but the work of a few seconds until the murderer's cell was vacated and the rope placed about his neck. He was then led out of the jail by the mob, and for the first time since his incarceration walked unaided. The vigilantes led him over the icy ground, about fifty yards from the jail, and, after passing from the court-yard, led him under a maple tree, with a limb designed for a rope. It seemed that Epps was spiritless a rope. It seemed that Epps was spiritless during the whole time. The mob asked him no questionn, and the vile wretch did not attempt to open his mouth. He was perfectly resigned to his fate. The rope was thrown over the limb of the tree, and the murderer's carcass was hauled up. Scarcely a word escaped the lips of any member of the mob. The stillness was disturbed only by the gurgling sound in the negro's throat—the death-rattle—which grew fainter and fainter as the rope tightened around his neck. In twelve minutes from the time his feet left the ground he was a dead man. The mob was quiet and orderly, but a more determined set of men never undertook to storm a jail. A great many citizens, who got wind of the contemplated attack, were on the scene as spectators, but there was no attempt to molest the mob either by citizens or officials. The plan to take Epps back to Greene County had already been arranged. Prosecuting Attorney Axtell, of Greene County, arrived here Sunday noon to arrange for the preliminary trial. A se-cret conference was held in the parlors of Sheriff Seddlemeyer's residence, and not a living soul except the officers knew of the programme that was there mapped out.

correspondent, however, learned of The programme arranged was as lows: Sheriff Seddlemeyer and Prosefollows: Attorney Axtell, together with two deputy sheriffs, were to take the murderer out of jail this morning at 5 o'clock and es-cort him direct to the north-bound passenger train on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad.

The Sad Death of Miss Kate Bayard. [Washington special.]
Miss Katherine Lee Bayard, eldest daughter of the Secretary of State, was found dead in bed at noon to-day by one of her younger sisters, who went to summons her to rise. Miss Bayard was at her best and most brilliant last night, when she assisted her fother in receiving a laws position. sisted her father in receiving a large party of guests. The house was crowded at the reception, and Miss Bayard received the reception, and miss bayard received the guests first, standing by the open door of the middle parlor. She had been suffering from a severe cold for a week, and for some time had complained of neuralgic sensations, to which her mother had been an invalid for years. Her cold kept home from the ball at the the British Legation on Tuesday night, but Wednesday afternoon she assisted evening went to the reception at Mrs. Berghman-Laughton's. Last night she was remarked upon for her gayety and brilliant appearance, and in her dress of rose-col-ored satin and tulle, hung over with loose rose petals, she was a picture of youth and bright spirits. Her dress was low-necked, exposing the arms and shoulders to the chill draught from the open door and hall, and she was compelled to wrap a light shawl about her and retreat to a warmer corner, where she held court with her friends. At midnight two of her sisters went to the ball at Mrs. Van Rensselear Berry's, but Miss Katherine remained. This afternoon she was to have assisted Miss Cleveland at the White House reception, and was allowed to sleep undis-turbed until noon. As soon as the frighten reception, and was allowed to sleep undis-turbed until noon. As soon as the frightful discovery was made that she was at least unconscious physicians were summoned, and with galvanic batteries and every known appliance and method they edeavored to restore life to the inanim body. She had been afflicted with heart-disease for some years, and the exposure, fatigue, and excitement of last night were too great for an already over-taxed system.

The heart had simply ceased to act, and she had been dead for hours before discovered.

Secretary Bayard was completely unnerved when summoned from the de-partment to meet this tragedy in his home, and beside himself with grief for this favorite daughter and companion.

NO SUNDAY DELIVERY. The Postmaster General Says There Is No

Necessity for It.

[Baltimore telegram.]
The Baltimore ministers and strict Sun day law observing citizens have succeeded in preventing Postmaster Veasey from establishing Sunday mail deliveries to accommodate the business-men. The Postmaster General has written a letter to the

commodate the business-men. The Postmaster General has written a letter to the
Postmaster, in which he says:
I recognize that the proposal to establish Sunday mail deliveries emanates from your zeal and
public spirit as an officer seeking to afford the
utmost conveniences to the citizens of Baltimora, and that there are very many reasons in
support of the proposed action tending to indicate that it would not increase the work already
necessarily performed Sunday. It would, however, be an innovation upon the usages prevailing throughout the country, and it appears to me
a step in the direction of an increase of Sunday
toil. The beneficent uses of society and the
blessed comfort to all who labor with hand or
brain following the institution of one day in
seven as a period of relaxation, whether it be
spent in divine service, in decent recreation, or
in intercourse with friends, or in whatever other
proper manner different opinions may dictate,
are so well assured by the experience of men
that, although the fact strongly indicates its
ordination proceeded from more than human
wisdom, its continued observance is at least obligatory in just regard to our fellow men, as well
as in religious obedience, and the importunate
eagerness of our methods of business so continually presses and encroaches upon the day
that it seems to me the part of wisdom to resist
any change which is in the direction of an added establishment of labor. Much is due in this
respect to the opinions of those—cartainly
among the very best citizens of the land—whose
religious feeling is shocked by any new action
of the nature of that proposed.

The decision is of national significance,
as it is reported that similar requests have
been made in other large cities. A spenial

as it is reported that similar requests have been made in other large cities. A special dispatch from Washington states that the Postmaster General received many protests from ministers, and that some people thought that the Postmaster General might allow a partial delivery Sundays to merchants, but he says if delivery were ordered it must be a complete one, and a general order to the whole country.

THE NOIS STATE

-The farmers in Vermill Ising their rotten corn for fuel.

The total expenses of DeWitt Confor the year 1885 were \$15,330.01.

Robert Robinson, Jr., a mann's at Joliet, has become violently ins -John Turlay, land agent of the Illis

Central at Cario, has been missing for weeks.

-Jacob S. Palmer, a pioneer of Joliet died at his residence a few days since, aged 73 years. —Janesville has a lady preacher, a Miss Weems, who occasionally fills the pulpit of

the village church. -The residence of E. B. Buck, editor of the Macoupin Enquirer, at Carlinville, has been destroyed by fire.

-Reports from the Hillsboro section are to the effect that peach trees have been killed by the intense cold.

-M. Lucas died at his home at Atwood, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head inflicted several months ago. James Leahy, of Chicago, who killed

Frederick Berndt with a car-hook, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. -A fire broke out in the converter at the steel works, Joliet, which, before it was ex-

tinguished, did damage to the amount of \$4.000. -Many of the old Quincy base-ball hine have signed with the Macon, Ga., club, and will play in the Southern League this

season. -Higwaymen are robbing ladies at Quincy. Miss Nora Kreutz was assaulted and badly hurt. The thief secured only an

-- Near Salem, Bailey Sheldon was accidentally cut in the hip with an ax, by an old man named William Evans. The wound may prove fatal.

empty sachel.

-Centralia has brought suit against Marion County for \$25,000, money expended by the town in caring for small-pox patients whom the county neglected.

-Isaac Wilcox, for many years a resident of Galena, and one of the oldest members of the Masonic order in that section, died recently of heart disease, aged 68 years. -Joseph D. Connor was crushed to death

at Seymour between two cars of the Champaign and Havana Road. He was the son of John Connor, hotelkeeper at that place. -A dozen prisoners in the Decatur jail fired the building, presuming that in the excitement they would be given an opportunity

for arson. -Dr. John J. Nowatney, forty-six years old, of Hodges Park, died from an accidental overdose of chloroform, self-administered. He was suffering from stone in the bladder.

to escape. The conspirators will be indicted

-Job and family, of Griggsville, were early in the morning by the house being on fire, and they barely escaped with scant clothing, losing the house and contents.

—At the trial of Captain Ashmond, of the

Salvation Army, at Joliet, for disturbing the peace by parading the streets and causing a disturbance, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and he was fined \$10 and costs. -Glanders in a malignant form has broken out among the horses in the vicinity

of Lisbon, fifteen miles west of Joliet-Four diseased horses belonging to one man were ordered shot. An epidemic is feared. -J. H. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pa., or Fort Pierre, Dakota, left Cairo last week with forty dollars belonging to a house at

which he had been boarding. It is learned he shot and killed himself at Villa Ridge. -During the crush at the murder trial in progress in the Court House at Dixon, last

week, the stair rail was wrenched off and a number of persons were seriously injured. Five women afterward fainted in the courtroom. -Great excitement prevails at Kewanee on the exposure of an attempt to burn the

notion store of Becker & Young, who occupied the first floor of a frame building in the center of one of the best business blocks. -Dr. Ed Ellis, son of the late Col. E. F. W. Ellis, who was killed in the Southern

rebellion, at the head of his regiment, has been arrested at Rockford for burglary and larceny. While drunk he broke into a dentist's office and took several tools. -Hamilton A. Forman, Cashier of the

Duquoin Bank and City Clerk at that place, has received his commission as National Bank Examiner for Southern Illinois and the entire State of Missouri, placing 100 national banks under his supervision. -- The remains of Thomas Gordon, who

died at Boone, Iowa, arrived at Galena, his former home, and were interred in Greenwood. In early years, and up to 1874, "Tom" Gordon, as he was known, was prominent in the Upper Mississippi region as a contractor and wholesale grocer, of Galena.

-The final arrangements to have the Press Association of Illinois go to Centralia at their next meeting have been perfected, and a letter from Secretary Clapp announces that they will be there on the 23d to 25th of February. Sadler's Opera House will be used for the meetings.

-A few months ago Mrs. Charlotte Berlein, residing twelve miles from Sullivan, charged James M. Kennedy, a wealthy neighboring farmer, with a criminal assau with intent to commit rape. The jury has sentenced him to imprisonment for four months and fined him \$700.

-The Superintendent of the Sunday School and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pesotum, has eloped with a young girl of the neighborhood. He was a member of the last Grand Jury, and tried to have several of his neghbors indicted for playing outdoor games Sunday.

-A brilliant meteor passed over Galena about 9 o'clock one night recently, illuminating the whole heavens. It came from the west, and is described by those who saw it as being about two feet in diameter and emitting millions of sparks. Its appearance created no little consternation among star-gazers.

-Charles W. Briggs, recently from Indianapolis, paid court to Miss Ella Young, at Bondville, but her mother kept her locked in her room. Mrs. Young went to an evening revival meeting. Briggs also being there, she felt safe; but on returning home, she found a friend of Briggs' had conveyed her daughter to Champaign, from whence they fled southward.