

The Vermont legislature has refused to create a railroad commission with powers and duties similar to those of the admirably constituted Massachusetts board, and has also rejected a bill to prevent discrimination against "short hauls."

The reported plague in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, resembles cholera and is called cholera by the people. It is propagated like cholera through drinking water polluted with its germs. It acts quickly and with most of the symptoms of cholera. That it is sporadic is true; nevertheless it rages under conditions almost exactly like those which prevail in cholera seasons and districts, except that the scourged region is mountainous and high above the sea level, and that the cause which first led to the use of impure water was drouth.

Emigrants are pouring into California at the rate of 1500 to 1800 a week. Most of them settle in the southern part of the State and engage in fruit and wine growing. Many of the emigrants are men of means, who go to the country in search of health and are led to devote themselves to congenial business. The poorer classes go to the northern counties and engage in agricultural pursuits, while about 30 per cent of the whole number push north to Oregon and Washington Territory. The population of California is now about 1,000,000.

The New York Herald reaches the conclusion that the hoarding of gold is largely practiced in the United States, and that the hoarding tendency is on the increase. It is at a loss to account for the phenomenon, but need not be, for hoarding has always attended a disturbed business and financial condition of the country. It is amazing how keen is the judgment of what are sometimes called common people especially of the foreign born, in regard to the money question. While many at the great centres are seeking to delude themselves and others with the notion that financial clouds will soon blow over, the classes referred to are hoarding "for a rainy day."

President Arthur approves of the recommendation of the postmaster-general that the unit of weight in the rating of first class matter should be one ounce instead of one-half ounce, as it now is. He says in view of the statistics furnished by the department it may be well doubted whether the change would result in any loss of revenue; that it would greatly promote the convenience of the public is beyond dispute. It is to be hoped that this change will be made. The saving of expense to the people would be considerable, and a great source of annoyance avoided. Comparatively few people possess letter scales, and therefore cannot determine, in a vast number of cases, how much postage is required. Very frequently, too much postage is paid, to make sure of instant transmission, and still often, too little. With a two-cent stamp for one ounce, instead of half an ounce, as now, there would be no question in regard to the vast majority of ordinary letters.

People in all the large cities of the East who are aware of the low price of wheat are taxed as much as ever for flour and bread. This gross injustice elicits very strong compliments through the newspapers, and frequent suggestions are found in favor of government regulation of this matter, as in Europe. There the law compels all bakers to make their loaves of a uniform weight, and the people know what they are buying and how much a pound they are paying. Here, where wheat was never so low in the memory of living man, the people are taxed as much as ever for flour and bread. In an interview with a New York baker he said: "Well, suppose flour has gone down, do you suppose we're going to lower our price, so long as we have no trouble in getting the prices we now ask? It ain't reasonable to think so. I hope you newspaper fellows ain't a-going to play the same trick on us here as was played in England some time ago. Why, the London papers showed up the bakers fearful. They said that though breadstuffs was low, bread was high; and country papers followed suit, and Lord bless you the bakers had to give in. So will we if it comes to the tug."

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington News.

Postmasters commissioned: Henry B. Morrison, Motley, Minn.; Harriet Watson, Tornado, Wis.

Gen. Grant is spoken of as a compromise candidate for the New York senatorship. He is willing, but not anxious.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent thinks it is doubtful if Arthur would allow his name to be used.

The Army and Navy Register vigorously opposes the confirmation of Andrew W. Young of New Hampshire as assistant quartermaster.

Representative Foilett expresses a determination to contest the election of Buttworth to a seat in the Forty ninth congress as representative of the first Ohio district.

The treaty between the United States and Hawaii, recently signed, merely provides for the extension of the present treaty for seven years from the date of ratification.

Jerome Bonaparte, who lives in Washington, is now fifty-six years of age. He is a democrat, and it is said, would like a diplomatic appointment, not having anything in particular to do.

It is not likely that Mrs. McElroy, the president's sister, will return to Washington until after the holidays; and beside, the receptions at the White House will not be inaugurated until after New Year's day.

It appears to be pretty definitely settled that there will be no attempt to tinker with the tariff at this session. There are a few who would be glad to kindle the fire again, but it is generally admitted that it would not be possible to accomplish anything, and the attempt would be a profitless waste of time.

The subcommittee of the Springer committee on expenditures in the department of justice to investigate the charges made against United States Marshal Lot Wright, by Representative Foilett, will consist of Messrs. Springer of Illinois, Van Alstyne of New York, and Stewart of Vermont.

The president assures the remaining applicants for the Montana governorship that he will decide this week whether to appoint a Montanan or some one outside the territory. The friends of Capt. Mills, editor of the Deer Lodge New Northwest, are confident that he will be the president's choice.

Another circular in regard to the importation of rags is being prepared by the treasury department, which, it is understood, provides for the admission of rags properly disinfected, provided the process of disinfection is satisfactory to the health officer at the port of entry as well as to the officers of the treasury department.

The collections of internal revenue the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were \$38,375,676. Same period the previous fiscal year, \$40,999,470—a decrease of \$2,623,794. There was an increase of \$200,373 in collections from fermented liquors, and a decrease of \$2,581,850 on spirits, \$274,912 on tobacco and \$157,396 on miscellaneous items. The aggregate receipts for October last were \$1,506,675 less than the same month of 1883.

Postoffice Established—Wisconsin: Hurley, Ashland county. Postoffices Discontinued—Minnesota: Goodhue, Goodhue county; mail to Hay Creek, Montana; Riverside, Gallatin county; mail to Chico. Postmasters commissioned—H. B. Mail, Chesterfield, Iowa; O. G. Wolden, Neby, Minn.; E. Malone, Sumner, Wis.; H. P. Sargeant, Sargeant, Minn.; John Courtney, Dickey, Dak.; K. M. Tierman, Callan, Iowa; James A. Wood, Hurley, Wis.

Postoffices established: Dakota—Christine, Richland county. Postmasters Commissioned: E. S. Foster, Audubon, Iowa; William H. Ellis, Emma, Dak.; Sylvester S. Wilson, Tyndale, Dak.; A. S. Schlicht, Wintonburg, Dak.; Henry Snyder, Brookville, Iowa; Harry A. Sargeant, Sargeant, Minn.; Hiram O. Johnson, Comet, Mont.; Laura Giles, Christie, Wis.; Rosanna C. Older, Merrimack, Wis.; K. S. Nordgarden, Madison, Minn.; J. O. Manger, Christine, Dak.

Railroad and River News.

A passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas road, when three miles below Little Rock was stopped by five masked robbers, who switched the train, took complete possession, and went through all the passengers.

Record of Casualties.

At Reynolds, Dak., recently, a brakeman name unknown, fell from a train and was cut to pieces.

Mrs. J. S. Mills, living a few miles west of Ashton, Dak., and her three-year-old child were burned to death.

The Ellwood elevator and contents, part of the Northwestern stock yards and other property at Sycamore, Ill., burned Saturday night. Loss, \$50,000; insurance small.

The Criminal Calendar.

Five masked men went through a train near Little Rock, Ark.

At Whitewater, Wis., Nettie Horan died from self-poisoning, after confession to the murder of most of her family.

On Willey's Island, Lake Superior, near Bayfield, Joseph Nephew blew his head off with a shotgun—the result of a prolonged spree.

President Arthur has commuted the sentence of Frank Young, sentenced to be hung for murder committed in Gallatin county, Mont., to imprisonment for life.

Gov. Hoadly of Ohio refused to commute the sentence of John B. Hoffman, sentenced to be hanged at Cincinnati Dec. 16. A reprieve had been granted from Oct. 24.

The United States grand jury at Deer Lodge, Mont., found indictments against W. T. Gwin, B. McGinley and T. Rogan, of Butte, for unlawfully influencing voters at the recent election in that city.

At Lynchburg, Va., Jonas H. Powers, Wayne Powers and George Gibson have been sentenced to be hanged February 6, for the murder of a man, name unknown, two months ago in Scott county.

Charlie B. Palmer, a Gambler and low character of Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Pa., while on carouse at Sago, that county, accosted William Anters, with whom he befored had an altercation, and commenced shooting. Several shots took effect, and Anters soon died.

Mrs. Rhodes, the wife of Mr. James Rhodes, a Baltimore speculator of considerable means, has disappeared in company with John P. Cago, the driver of a street car. Mrs. Rhodes had been flirting with Cago for some time, and clandestine meetings were successfully effected.

Fred Webber and Paty Mellen engaged in a Sunday mill in a Hennepin county barn near St. Paul. Mellen proved himself to be the better man and won the fight in the fifth round. The good people of the cities are greatly scandalized and blame the sheriffs for not stopping such affairs.

J. B. Johnson, a convict in the penitentiary at Jefferson City who set fire to the prison shops, Feb. 23, 1883, causing a conflagration which cost the state \$200,000, was tried in the Cole county circuit court for arson, convicted and sentenced to ten additional years in the penitentiary.

Cook, the leader of the Little Rock train robbers, made a full confession, and says his associates were Clifford, Kline and Adolphus Parker, a boy of sixteen. Ten watches and about \$500 of the stolen money have been recovered. There were only four of the robbers. All have been captured except Frank Kline.

Miss Annie Allen, only daughter of Hon. Joseph Allen, a beautiful society girl of Palmyra, N. Y., recently deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. It is not thought possible for her to survive. Several months ago her home was made desolate by the separation of her father and mother, and it is thought that this prompted her rash act.

One of the Joliet, Ill. penitentiary guards was attracted to cell 301 by cries of murder and found a convict, John Kelly, a burglar, stabbing his cell mate, William Gains. The murderous convict refused to desist, inflicting stab after stab with a brutal ferocity, and continued till the turnkey arrived, unlocked the cell and overpowered him. Gains' body was gashed by more than twenty wounds and he will die.

Personal Points.

Oscar Kauffert Harris, a prominent Washington journalist is dead.

Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, for thirteen years rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal church in Jersey City, died Sunday evening from pneumonia.

Fielding C. Brown, generally known about Wall street New York, as "Col." Brown, was killed by throwing himself from the second story window of his apartments.

A private telegram from Sherburne, N. Y., brings the news of the death of H. W. Sanford of Dubuque of heart disease. Mr. Sanford came to Dubuque from that place when the inhabitants did not number 500. His fortune is estimated at over a million dollars. His brother, Sidney Sanford, is his only heir.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Harvard's new catalogue shows the total enrollment for 1884 to be 1,586.

Opyke & Co., New York bankers, have assigned. Assets are thought to be ample.

Anna Lewis, a Cleveland female wrestler, accepts the "unknown" challenge of Adon Butler of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Mary Caldwell of Baltimore presented the plenary council with \$300,000 as the nucleus of a university fund.

The expenses of election marials in Cincinnati were \$8,235. For this the impeachment of Judge Wright is proposed.

To whom it may concern: A Quaker City judge has just given a woman six months in the city prison for being a common scold.

Clinton E. Brush & Co., wholesale dealers in buttons and dress trimmings, Toronto, have suspended. Liabilities, \$65,000; assets, \$30,000.

Henry Odell, salesman for Turner and Borell, of Jersey City, eloped from that city several weeks ago with Mrs. Hall, wife of Chief Engineer Lampasia. Both were arrested in Boston.

Work on the Mormon temple, in Salt Lake City, has been suspended for the winter. The main structure is up to the square, but the central spires have yet to be reared a distance of ninety feet.

Col. George W. Thompson, of Trinidad has just sold his Chienacqua ranch in Las Animas county, Cal., to the New York and Boston Cattle company for \$650,000. He started in 1867 with twenty-six cows and a branding iron.

John C. Baker and J. W. Shaul, leading business men of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, have assigned in consequence of their endorsements for the Mechanicsburg Machine company, which has assigned, with liabilities probably reaching \$150,000 and assets \$100,000.

The widely known firm of Opyke & Co., bankers of New York, made an assignment Monday without preferences. A member of the firm said the failure surprised even him, owing to its suddenness, and was due to customers who failed to respond to calls for margins. It is believed the assets will ultimately yield nearly, if not quite enough to meet liabilities. The major portion of the liabilities is secured and about \$200,000 is unsecured.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

George M. Echert & Co., millers, of Darmstadt, Ill., have assigned to Sebastian Fietssam, of Belleville. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets, \$20,000.

Joseph Warner Henley, president of the London board of trade in Lord Derby's administration, and privy councillor from 1852 to 1878, is dead.

The steamer Pechar, from Cork to Liverpool, foundered in a gale off Holyhead, and all on board, thirty in number, are believed to be drowned.

The London Economist says: "If Secretary McCulloch believes that we shall regard a suspension of the coinage of silver as in any way menacing to our interests, he is very much mistaken."

Eva Mackay, who is to marry an Italian prince has been an invalid since she was a child. She has a delicate, fragile form, and a face that is sweet without being beautiful, quite different from her mother, who is aggressively strong, mentally and physically.

In London Capt Dudley and mate, of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, who were found guilty of murder in killing the boy Parker for food to keep themselves alive, were sentenced to death. It is believed that they will certainly be pardoned.

London Cable: The English are becoming alarmed at the sudden activity in colonization seen in Germany. This activity points to all parts of the globe, and the fear of England is that she will ultimately find herself confronted by Germany at the back of the Boers.

Lord Tennyson's new drama, "Thomas a Becket," which has just appeared, is dedicated to Earl Selborne lord high chancellor. In the preface the poet says the work is not intended in its present form to meet the exigencies of the modern theater.

Vanderbilt's Judgment Against Grant.

Several days prior to the failure of Grant & Ward, William H. Vanderbilt loaned Gen. U. S. Grant \$150,000. The money was not returned, but no step was taken in the matter until a few days ago, when Mr. Vanderbilt began an action in the supreme court for the recovery of the same. Gen. Grant consented that judgment should be taken against him for the full

amount of the claim together with interest and cost of proceedings. The offer was accepted and the judgment was entered in the county clerk's office of New York the amount being \$153,407.

A Woman's Princely Gift.

Baltimore Special. The Catholic plenary council had for sometime under consideration the offer of a munificent gift from a wealthy Catholic lady, and the council finally concluded to accept the gift. Shortly after the council began its session, Miss Mary Caldwell informed the council that she desired to present to that body \$300,000 for the purpose of establishing a Catholic university. The offer was accepted as the basis of a large fund to be raised by subscription. A committee has been appointed with Archbishop Gibbons as chairman, and including seven bishops and five laymen to take the matter in charge. The committee will have full charge of the matter, and hope to see this splendid gift followed by other equally generous gifts, so that the fund shall reach \$1,000,000. It was decided that the university be located near some large city, and the idea prevails that it will be situated somewhere near New York.

J. I. Case's Assignment.

The J. I. Case Plow company of Racine, Wis., has executed and filed with the clerk of the circuit an assignment to Charles H. Lee for the benefit of its creditors. This course was rendered necessary on account of foreign attachments being levied against the company's property and because of similar actions being threatened at home. For these reasons there was no other way open to the directors to protect the assets for the benefit of all the creditors alike. No preference was made in the assignment, except for wages accrued since Nov. 1. The nominal value of the assets is \$688,000. The total liabilities are estimated from \$750,000 to \$800,000. It is hoped arrangements may be made hereafter to permit the company to go on with its business. The failure will not affect in the slightest degree any of the other institutions with which Mr. Case is or has been connected. The banks are secured for all advances made, and Mr. Case is undoubtedly worth in available property upward of \$2,000,000. The assignee has filed bonds in the sum of \$645,000, with J. I. Case and Stephen Bull as sureties.

Murderer Run Down by Bloodhounds.

Columbus, Ga., Special: The keen scent of bloodhounds as they followed the devious course through this city and to a point about half a mile up the river, attracted the attention of the people Monday. A few moments later several horsemen following giving evidence of fatigue from a long chase. Suddenly the hounds came to a stand, and a colored woman, babe in arms, stood, terrified and unable to move. A little way into a clump of bushes was seen a colored man, who was recognized by Sheriff Burkette of Decatur county, and who one of the horsemen said was Moses Keaton, the murderer of the Goodwin family in Mitchell county. Grasping the shotgun which he had stolen on the night of the murder, Keaton was taking aim when Sheriff Burkette pushed the muzzle of a British bull-dog into his face, and Keaton suddenly surrendered. The story of the chase is one of the most exciting on record. The party crossed the Georgia line and through Florida to Jackson county, and then returned to Georgia. The chase was over 400 miles in a straight line, and must have been nearer 1,000, when the variations are taken into account. The bloodhounds had followed the trail from the start. It is doubtful if Keaton is allowed to reach a trial, so enraged are the people at his crime. Keaton killed Stephen Goodwin, a wealthy stockraiser, wounded Mrs. Gregory, his housekeeper, and also killed Dick Gregory, his son.

Radical Difference of Opinion.

Washington Special: John W. Foster, United States minister to Spain, arrived on the steamship Oregon.

About the Spanish treaty, I think it is of great importance to this country that the treaty should be ratified. As it now stands, its terms are most generous in all particulars. Its application is, of course, confined to Cuba and Porto Rico; but indirectly it will prove of far-reaching benefit to the United States in regard to the trade generally. We want more markets, and the operation and influence of the treaty, if confirmed or ratified, will have the effect to open many ports to our trade now closed to us. There is no further action necessary on the part of the Spanish government, the whole matter having been referred to the courts, which has conferred absolute power on the Spanish ministry.

Washington special.—Judge Kelley has reached Washington fully recovered from the malarial sickness which detained him at Philadelphia. The judge has no apprehension that the tariff laws will be disturbed this winter, and is prepared to resist all attempts to pass measures to carry into effect the commercial treaties recently negotiated with Spain and Mexico.

"I will never consent," said Judge Kelley, "that the executive department shall assume the functions lodged by the constitution in the house of representatives, and decide upon the ratification of treaties that shall be levied upon imported merchandise. I shall therefore oppose these pending treaties, and will assist any movement to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty, under which we have remitted to Hawaii duty largely in excess of the entire money value of the merchandise exported from the United States to the Sandwich Islands since the treaty has been in operation."

The Chicago Markets.

Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2; No. 3, Chicago spring, 56 @ 57 1/2; Corn, cash, 37 @ 37 1/2; Oats, cash, 23 1/2; Rye, 32; Barley, 53c; Pork, cash, \$11.12 1/2 @ \$11.25; Lard, cash, \$6.70 @ \$6.75.

Milwaukee Markets.

Wheat, No. 2, 71 1/2; Corn, No. 3, 34; Oats, No. 2 white, 24 1/2 @ 25c; Rye, No. 1, 52 1/2; Barley, No. 2, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2; extra No. 3, 42 1/2; Lard—Prime steam, \$6.55; Butter, choice creamery, 25 @ 26c; fair to good, 22 @ 24c; best dairy, 19 @ 21c.

Minneapolis Markets.

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard, 60 1/2; No. 2 hard, 55; No. 1, 50 1/2; Corn, No. 2, 35c; rejected, 30 @ 30 1/2; condemned, 25 @ 30c; Oats, No. 2, 22 @ 23c; rejected, 21 @ 22c; Barley, No. 2, 4 @ 4 1/2; Mixed Feed, No. 1, \$12.50 @ \$13; No. 2, \$11.00 @ \$12; Corn Meal, unbolted, \$13 @ \$14; bolted, \$10 @ \$17; Hay, timothy, \$9 @ 20.75; wild, choice, \$7 @ \$7.75; No. 1 wild, large bales, \$6.00 @ \$7.00.

St. Paul Markets.

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard, new, 60c; No. 2 hard, 55c; No. 2, 50c; Corn, No. 2, 30c; Oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 2 white, 22c; No. 3 white, 21c; Rye, No. 2, 44c; Barley, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 38c; Ground Feed, \$1.65; Baled Hay, \$8; timothy hay, \$10.00 @ \$10.50; Timothy seed, \$1.20; Eggs, 2c.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to appropriate \$500,000 to promote the proposed world's exposition to be held in Chicago next September by the colored people. Mr. Blair is one of the most indefatigable workers in congress, and it would not be surprising if he succeeded in securing the passage of his bill. The commissioners named in the bill to disburse the appropriation are Joseph E. Thomas of Illinois, Daniel Johnson of Mississippi, Philip Joseph of Alabama, W. W. Hand of Illinois, Joseph M. Moore of Tennessee and Thomas R. Fortune of New York. The commissioners are required to give bond in the sum of \$200,000. Mr. Mitchell withdrew his bill granting a pension to Gen. Grant, this being in accordance with the expressed wishes of the general himself. The bill for the incorporation of the Spokane Falls & Coeur d'Alene Railroad company was considered and amendments adopted forbidding the company to consolidate with other railroad companies or to build branches. The letter from Gen. Grant, read in the senate, declining, under any circumstances, to accept a pension from the United States, is commended by all his friends. The latter, as well as the general himself, feel that he is justly entitled to be placed on the retired list with the rank of general, which he bore at the time he resigned his commission to accept the presidency.

HOUSE.—Two more bills were presented in relation to the currency. One, by Mr. Warner, provides that whenever the national bank currency falls below \$30,000,000, United States notes shall be issued in sufficient amount to maintain its volume of paper currency, including the greenbacks now outstanding, at \$50,000,000. The object aimed at by this bill is to maintain the national bank circulation at \$30,000,000. Mr. Buckner introduced a bill to suspend silver dollar coinage for three years, and authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to confer with the commissioners to be appointed by leading European nations.

SENATE.—The senate refused to consider the Oregon Central land grant forfeiture bill. The bill for the admission of Dakota as a state was debated, Mr. Harrison making a strong and elaborate speech in its favor.

A bill was introduced in the senate by Miller of California to amend the revised statute so that the whole duty paid on material imported into this country and which is afterwards manufactured and exported from this country shall be refunded. The law at present requires the retention of 10 per cent of the duty.

The Senate confirmed James Harlan of Iowa, presiding judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; Walter A. Gresham, Indiana, United States circuit judge of the Seventh judicial district; in an executive session of the senate the nomination of Hon. Hugh McCulloch to be secretary of the treasury was taken up. Senator Riddleberger moved that its consideration be postponed until after the holidays, which motion was lost, as was also another by the same senator to postpone until next Monday. Senator Riddleberger then said he was not fully prepared to state his objections to confirmation, but he would, as a preliminary, ask for the reading of one of Secretary McCulloch's annual reports during his former administration of the treasury department. He yielded, however, for a motion to adjourn, which was carried unanimously.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill to restore a republican form of government to the State of Mississippi. Referred. Some derisive laughter from the Democratic side greeted the reading of title of the bill. Consideration of the interstate commerce bill having been resumed, Mr. Barksdale addressed the house in a constitutional argument in support of the right of congress to legislate on the subject. The debate was continued at length.

SENATE.—The commerce committee was discharged from the consideration of the inter-oceanic ship railway bill, and the bill was withdrawn. Senator McMillan introduced a bill increasing the appropriation for the Minneapolis public building to \$500,000.

The discussion of the Dakota division and admission bill was resumed, and Senator Vest made an exhaustive speech in opposition. It was a reproduction of several hostile speeches he has made in previous sessions on the same subject. Replying to Senator Harrison's political allusions, Vest said he wanted the states stay out of the Union a while and enjoy the glorious beneficence of a Democratic administration. The mush-room committee of official barnacles and idlers that the Republican party had encouraged in Dakota could now step out of office and other men as good could manage the territory a while. A long remonstrance from Bismarck was sent up to the desk by a senator and read by the clerk. It was addressed to the question as how Dakota's debt of \$400,000 was to be divided, and how her public buildings, territorial lands, etc., should be parted between the two proposed states.

HOUSE.—Mr. Scales of North Carolina sent in his resignation, he having been elected governor of his state. The military academy appropriation bill passed. A resolution for a holiday recess from Dec. 23 till Jan. 5 was offered. The interstate commerce bill came up for further consideration.

SENATE.—Thursday was mostly devoted to debates on the Oregon Central Railroad land grant forfeiture and Dakota admission bill. Mr. Harrison briefly summed up the points already made and could see no reason why a territory possessing so large, intelligent and Christian a population should be permitted to remain in a condition no longer adapted to their needs. He expressed a wish that a vote on the bill might be reached next Monday, but Mr. Butler thought this too early and declined to consent to an arrangement fixing the vote for that day. Mr. West and Cockrell of Missouri spoke against the bill. Mr. Harrison inquired if Mr. Cockrell would be satisfied with population sufficient to entitle the territory to a member of congress. Mr. Cockrell replied: "No, not if it had four times as much." Mr. Harrison declared this a frank statement. It would mean that 600,000 people might be without representation. In an executive session the following appointments were confirmed. Receivers of public moneys: Neal Gilman, New York, Bismarck, Dak.; L. A. Oakes, Minnesota, Crookston, Minn. Luther Harrison, Pennsylvania, assistant commissioner of the general land office; R. T. Crowell, Minnesota, sixth auditor of the treasury; F. A. Clifford, Illinois, deputy sixth auditor of the treasury; Thomas Adams, Pa., consul general at Panama. G. B. Stannard, New York, Indian inspector; L. K. Stannard, Minn., register land office, Taylor Falls, Minn. Postmasters: John R. Brennan, Rapid City, Dak.; Philip M. North, Madison, Dak.; Mr. P. C. Hansborough, Devil's Lake, Dak.; E. S. Foster, Audubon, Iowa; C. R. Franklin, Rockford, Iowa; Senate then adjourned for two days.

HOUSE.—The inter-state commerce bill was debated. A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of the New York state canals, with a view to their requirement by the United States government.

HOUSE.—Mr. Warner of Ohio, as a question of personal privilege, on Friday presented a resolution alleging that Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio at the last session had printed in the Congressional Record a portion of a speech which he had not delivered, and which attacked a committee of the house and the house itself, and declaring such portions of the speech not a legitimate part of the proceedings of the house. After a long discussion of political and personal character, the resolution was adopted. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. Adjourned till Monday.