

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

Farmer's Demands.

At a meeting of merchants and farmers of Herman and contiguous parts of Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties, held at Herman, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of a law regulating and establishing the modes of grading and shipping wheat through warehouses and remodelling existing abuses in that respect; and providing that all tickets or receipts issued for grain stored in any warehouse or elevator be negotiable and guaranteed both in weight and grade by such elevator or warehouse.

Resolved, That we demand the passage of a law compelling railroad companies to furnish all applicants, without discrimination, on reasonable notice, cars for the purpose of shipping grain without the medium of any warehouse or elevator, and that any person so desiring may ship his grain to any market he chooses without discrimination in rates of tariff, and without extra tariff and without extra expense for transporting such grain from one railroad to another.

Resolved, That we demand the passage of a law compelling railroads to furnish sidetrack facilities for all persons desiring to erect elevators or warehouses, of whatever size or capacity, at any regular station on the line of railroad operated in this state, to the end that a free market may be vouchsafed to all shippers of grain.

Resolved, That we demand a law preventing railroads from requiring payment of freights beyond the points to which the shipper desires to send his grain.

Resolved, That on account of the great expense and difficulty attending the combat of any one citizen against the gigantic corporations in opposition to which he would be brought, we demand that the neglect of any person to whom the above laws are applicable to comply with the provisions of the same be made a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the state prison.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chamber of commerce of both St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the co-operations of those bodies respectfully requested in bringing about the legislation herein requested.

Butler sues the Boston Herald for libel.

Gen. Grant has stopped smoking, and is in better health.

In 1850 there were 10,880 avowed Mormons; in 1880 the number was 79,880.

W. W. Ogilvie, the Canadian grain king, says he can't compete with the Minneapolis millers.

Hoeffler Bros., planing mill, at Buffalo, N. Y., was totally burned. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000.

George E. Ward, a spiritualistic jack-of-all professions, is in jail at Madison, Wis., charged with forgery.

A. W. Johnson of Sioux Falls, jailed at Mitchell for vagrancy, broke jail, and was shot in the arm and recaptured.

A socialistic conference which had been announced to take place at Weimar, Germany, has been forbidden to assemble.

A son of the late Satterlee Clark, formerly one of the best known public men of Wisconsin, goes to State's prison for counterfeiting.

It is reported that the village treasurer at Merrillan, Wis., Joseph Rossmann, has decamped with the funds of the village, about \$1,100.

The latest rumor regarding Gen. Grant is that he is suffering from a swelling of the tongue that threatens to develop into cancer.

Charles Downing, the celebrated authority on pomology lies dangerously ill at his residence in Newburg, N. Y. He is eighty-four.

The czar of Russia has an income of more than \$8,000,000 a year. The emperor of Austria receives \$4,000,000, and the queen of England \$2,200,000.

The supreme court of Montana decides that a jury trial may be demanded, in cases of damage to stock by railroads, heretofore settled by arbitration.

Live Stock Agent Wilson, of the Northern Pacific, has been over the line, and finds that recent reports of losses and damage to the stock interest are exaggerated.

William Tobin died in Pittsburg from wounds received in a drunken altercation with his brother-in-law, Daniel Donovan, on Christmas evening. Donovan has been arrested.

Miss Lelia J. Robinson, daughter of the late well-known correspondent "Warrington," of Boston, is making a career for herself as a lawyer at Seattle, Washington Territory.

Charles Simons, storekeeper and heavy slat dealer at Portland, Pa., mysteriously disappeared from that place. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000.

Lewis Carl, Slidersville, Pa., stabbed and killed his son Charles. The son, who was twenty-one years old, interfered in a quarrel between his father and mother.

A brakeman named Landos, and a man named Uter, the latter being from Onalaska, have been arrested and jailed at La Crosse, charged with robbing cars on the Omaha road.

An Argus Walcott (Dak.) special says: Fire was discovered recently in the elevator of the Northwestern Elevator company at that point, the building being entirely destroyed with the contents.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, fire in J. I. Spellman's cigar factory, together with water used, nearly destroyed his \$6,000 stock; insurance, \$5,000. The building was slightly damaged. Origin unknown.

Postoffices established: Wisconsin—Harmony, Marinette county; Pike, Marinette county. Postmasters Commissioned—Theodore A. Burr, Lancaster, Wis.; J. H. Potter, Harmony, Wis.; N. Thompson, Pike, Wis.

Five frame buildings on Main street, Bourbon, Ind., near the public square, were entirely destroyed by fire. It started in the adjoining buildings, which were torn down to prevent the spread of the flames. Total loss, \$15,000.

At Jackson, Mich., Dave A. Holcomb was acquitted of the murder of Jacob Crouch recently, the jury being out two hours and forty minutes. The same evidence applies to Judd Crouch, now awaiting trial, and his acquittal also appears certain.

Edmund Yates, in the last London World, blows a blast at Mr. Gladstone in a long epigram, headed "An Uncrowned King—His Government a Despotism," and says: "Though the heavens darken, yet indomitable self-complacency plays over his venerable features."

The London police have received information that simultaneous attempts are about to be made by dynamiters to blow up Holburn viaduct and the mansion house railway station. Extra precautions are being taken at both

points, and all baggage is scrutinized with extra care.

The cyclone in Alabama has not confined to one section of the state, but has been heard from in several localities. In Macon county, forty miles east of Montgomery, three men were killed. In west Alabama great damage was done in the way of blowing down timber and houses, and several lives are reported lost.

At Keokuk, Iowa, Judge Love, of the United States circuit court, decided upon the application Samuel C. Davis & Co. of St. Louis, and E. S. Jaffray & Co. of New York to appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs of J. H. Schwartz, the dry goods merchant of Fort Madison, who failed a short time ago for \$90,000.

Absurd as it may appear, a story is going the rounds that the president will retire from office a comparatively poor man, having been unable to save anything from his salary. Nothing can well be farther from the truth, and any one who believes the statement must be very ignorant of facts connected with the liberal provision made for the position.

John Stapleton, Sr., a farmer, has been lynched at Mount Sterling, Ky. A few weeks ago Stapleton's son shot and killed Callihan White, for which he was arrested and sent to Mount Sterling to protect him from a mob. The father was arrested on pretense of being accessory to the murder. On Saturday night a mob of three hundred took him from jail and hanged him in front of the court house.

At Marshalltown, Iowa, Jack Reynolds was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary on three indictments—for assault on Sheriff McCord, ten years; for the burglary six years; for the larceny of goods, four years; John Ryan, for robbery got six years. Mary Blake, the Amazon saloonkeeper and heroine of last summer's riot, received the full extent of the law, \$100 and cost on each count of the indictment.

The Minnesota and Dakota wheat elevator at Walcott, on the line of the Manitoba, between Wahpeton and Casselton, was destroyed by fire recently. At the time of the fire 15,000 bushels of wheat were in the elevator. The Manitoba's passenger depot adjoining the elevator was also destroyed. The loss upon the latter was \$300, covered by a policy in the Royal Insurance company of London. The contents of the depot were saved.

Great excitement was caused on Camp Street, New Orleans, by the rapid firing of pistol shots. The firing took place at the Mascot office, 68 Camp street, up stairs, between J. D. Honston, state tax collector, and George Osmand, editor of the Mascot. It is also stated that Roland Browner, state register of voters, accompanied Honston and took part in the shooting. Honston and Osmand each received a pistol shot wound in the hand.

The fact that a Hudson Bay company ship was frozen in near the outlet of the bay in October and must remain there until next June, if indeed she is not totally lost in the meantime, is an instructive commentary upon the plan to make this arctic sea a regular traffic steamship route. The vessel in question is short of supplies and great suffering is feared. A boat's crew that brought the news back to Moose Factory underwent terrible hardships.

Biggar, M. P., met with an enthusiastic reception at Londonderry. The horses of his carriage were unyoked and the vehicle drawn through the streets by a crowd. Addressing a meeting of Nationalists, Biggar described Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, as a murderer, and declared he was answerable for the death of Myles Joyce. The meeting adopted resolutions expressing confidence to Parnell, and a resolve to agitate for the establishment of a native parliament.

A few days ago one of the local letter carriers found in one of the lamp-post boxes an open letter addressed to the president of the United States. It was supposed to be written by a crank. The writer stated that "Mr. Arthur had better prepare to meet his God, as he will come to an untimely end the 13th of January next." The letter was turned over to the authorities. The White House says that President Arthur's mail frequently contains eccentric letters, but in many cases they are destroyed with out their reaching the president.

Senator Sharon recognizes Sarah Althea's grip on him when he comes to the practical matter of selling real estate. Monday two deeds were filed here by which he sold some lots out on Massachusetts avenue, near where Senator Edmunds is going to build a house. As the price was \$60,000 the buyers thought it important to have good security against trouble from Mrs. Sharon's dower right. Sharon gave in addition to the usual defense of title, a bond to protect the grantees against any claims arising from the dower interest of his wife, if the courts should decide that he had one.

Recently four inmates of the state prison at Waupun, Wis.—Michael Hogan, Thomas Deedy, William Burns and Richard Page—effected their escape from the institution. But little start was gained by them before their absence was discovered, and a search immediately commenced. Page was first to be recaptured, a farmer nabbing him just as he was about to take a horse from the farmer's barn to further his escape. He refused to speak regarding the whereabouts of the others, but the three were found hidden in hay in a barn on the prison grounds.

Gen. Sherman has written a long letter to Secretary Lincoln, to be filed with the war records in the war department, explanatory of his recent charges against Jeff Davis in connection with the threat of the latter to use force against any state of the Southern Confederacy which should attempt to secede. Gen. Sherman says he had no expectation that his speech at the meeting of the Grand Army at St. Louis, at which the charges referred to were made against Davis, would be published, yet he does not shrink from a just responsibility for every word uttered about that or any other occasion. The general evidently writes from the fullness of conviction, and asserts that he awaits with confidence the publication of the documents in the case for vindication of his assertions. The documents to which he refers do not accompany his letter.

It would be well for Gen. Hazen to learn when he has enough. The secretaries of the war and navy both delivered a cross fire at him recently. Secretary Lincoln gives in detail his reasons for refusing to order a court of inquiry upon Garlington, and they amount to a court of inquiry upon Hazen, with a particularly savage report. He finds that Garlington committed no fault upon the expedition except omitting to stay at Little's Island without instructions, which would have been an act of heroism if he had succeeded in saving the Greeley party, and an act of insubordination if he had failed and lost his own. By implication Hazen's short-sighted and imbecile instructions are again held responsible for Garlington's failure, as they were by the court, and as they have been by public opinion. Chandler gives the chief signal officer another dig for not incorporating the famous memorandum in his instructions. Hazen seems to need a court of some kind more than anybody else.

DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, Jan. 13.—A large number of spectators assembled this morning to witness the opening scenes of the first meeting of the legislature in Dakota's new capitol building in this city. The gallery of the house was crowded, and standing room was at a premium in the lobby of the council chamber. The chairs ranged in semi-circular order about the platforms of the presiding officers, and the tasty decorations prepared by the ladies for to-morrow evening's reception added materially to the otherwise pleasing appearance of the rooms. Promptly at 12 o'clock, Mr. E. A. Henderson, clerk of the council during the last session, called the council to order and introduced Rev. C. B. Austin of Bismarck, who invoked the divine blessing on the deliberations of the body. The roll was then called, the members all answering to their names. On motion of Mr. Nickeus, Associate Justice W. H. Francis administered the oath of office, the members standing in a body. The council then proceeded to the election of officers. Col. Bismarck nominated Mr. J. H. Westover of Pierre for president, and that gentleman was duly elected and escorted to the chair by a committee consisting of Messrs. Nickeus and Gamble. Upon taking the oath of office, Mr. Westover proceeded to the discharge of his duties. The remaining nominees of Monday evening's caucus were elected unanimously and sworn in, with the exception of the secretary, who has not yet arrived.

THE OFFICERS. The list of officers is as follows: Secretary—A. W. Howard, Yankton. Assistant Secretary—W. J. Eakins, Brule county. Sergeant-at-Arms—Andrew Thompson, Minnehaha county. Chaplain—Rev. C. B. Austin, Bismarck. Enrolling Clerk—M. B. Kent, Union county. Messenger—F. S. Rudisile, Brown county. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John Todd, Bon Homme county. Clerk of the Judiciary Committee—J. M. Preston, Lake county.

THE HOUSE. Ex-Chief Clerk Kingsbury called the house to order, and Rev. W. C. Clark of Bismarck opened the session with prayer. On roll call the members were—H. H. Pierce, Grand Forks. The oath of office was administered by Judge Francis. The caucus nominees for the offices were then elected without opposition, as follows:

Speaker—George Rice, Moody county. Chief Clerk—C. M. Reid, Sully county. Assistant Clerk—J. G. Hamilton, Grand Forks. Enrolling Clerk—H. H. Pierce, Grand Forks. Assistant Enrolling Clerk—E. A. Smith, Dickey county. Sergeant-at-Arms—John A. Norcross, Roberts county. Messenger—W. A. Carr, Mandan. Watchman—M. Fleck, Traill county. Chaplain—Rev. P. Clark of Bismarck.

BISMARCK, Dak., Special Telegram, Jan. 14.—The chief event of the day was the delivery of Gov. Pierce's message to the two houses of the legislature in joint session. Both bodies held short sessions in the forenoon, the council meeting at 11 o'clock and the house at 10. But little business was done, and that merely of a routine nature. A joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Walsh, Washabaugh and La Moure, of the council, and Messrs. Roach, Huntington and Langon, of the house, was appointed to wait on Gov. Pierce and inform him that the two houses had organized and were ready to receive any communication he had to make. The governor designated 12 o'clock as the hour when he would be ready to deliver his message. Upon the return of the committee the two bodies took a recess while the hall of the house was made ready for the joint session. A little after 12 the members of the house took their seats on the right of the speaker's desk. Upon the announcement that the council was ready to enter, the members of the house rose and remained standing while the senior body marched in by twos and took seats on the left. President Westover occupied a seat by Speaker Rice, and presided over the joint session. The other council officers also served. The joint committee waited on Gov. Pierce and escorted him into the hall and to the speaker's desk, the members standing while he entered. The territorial officers and members of the supreme court who were present accompanied the governor and took seats in front of the councilmen. A large number of spectators were present, the gallery and lobby being completely filled. The handsome decorations provided for the evening reception added greatly to the appearance of the room.

THE DELIVERY OF THE MESSAGE occupied about an hour and a quarter. The governor spoke rapidly, but in a clear and distinct tone that could be heard in all parts of the room. At times he became very earnest in his delivery, speaking with marked effect. The message was well received throughout, and at times enthusiastically, notably when the speaker discussed the question of admission and made an eloquent plea for statehood. It was pronounced by all present an able effort. At the close the joint session dissolved and the governor held an impromptu reception for some ten minutes. The houses reassembled only to adjourn over to to-morrow. The council meets at 2 p. m. and the house at the usual hour.

In the council this morning Gamble, chairman of the committee on rules, made a partial report recommending an increase of members on the standing committees from three to five, and on judiciary, railroads, appropriations and counties to seven; the number of committees to be increased to twenty-five. The report was adopted. The president appointed Councilmen Jones, Farmer, Natwick, Duncan and Richardson a committee on elections. In the house a committee consisting of Messrs. Barnes, Steele, Johnson and Chief Clerk Reid were appointed to ascertain the cost of printing 150 copies of the Journal for daily distribution. Williams, Ward and Martin were appointed a committee on joint rules. Ten thousand copies of the governor's message were ordered printed. The committees of the two houses will probably not be made up before Saturday. The chairmanships of the leading committees will stand as indicated in last night's dispatch. To these may be added the following: Chairmanships of House Committees—Judiciary, Martin; counties, Mark Wark; mines and mining, Greig; appropriations, Fischer. Steele of the house will give notice to-morrow of the introduction of a bill on wheat grading and transportation.

BISMARCK, Dak., Special Telegram, Jan. 15.—The sessions of both houses were short to-day, and but little business of importance was transacted. In the council a motion was carried authorizing the president to call upon the secretary of the territory for all papers relating to election contests. The seats of two of the members of the senate were contested, namely: Messrs. Walsh and Langone, of the Eleventh and Twelfth districts respectively. The cases will be taken before the committee on elections at an early date. Both gentlemen hold certificates of election, the contestants basing their claims upon the returns from the canvassing of the votes. The following council committee was appointed to ascertain and report the cost of printing the daily journal: Messrs. Wagoner, Jones and Wagner. The first bills of the session were introduced in

the council Bill No. 1, introduced by Walsh, provides for funding the debt of Grand Forks county and, under suspension of the rules, was given the second reading. Bill No. 2, introduced by Walsh, provides for the weighing, grading and inspection of grain. Bill No. 3, introduced by F. Little, is to amend section 62, chapter 28, of the civil code, changing the tax sale from September to December.

A PECULIAR CASE arose in the house this morning in the shape of two petitions from citizens of Turner county praying for representation in the house, and enclosing a certificate of election of Dwight Ensign, daily elected at the last general election, to the privilege of the floor to Mr. Ensign. A motion was made by Mr. Ensign that the petition be not embraced by any of the legislative districts. The committee on elections considered the case this afternoon, and will probably accord the privilege of the floor to Mr. Ensign. A motion to print 500 copies of the journal daily was carried. The speaker appointed the committee on elections, consisting of Messrs. Barnes, Dawson, Van Osdel, Houston, McComber, Pierce and Coe. A motion was carried giving to each reporter copies of all reports and other documents furnished members of the house. The clerk was authorized to purchase forty copies of the code.

Councilman Walsh's bill introduced to-day contains the following provisions: First—All elevators shall be public that buy and handle grain. Second—All elevators shall give bonds to and be licensed by the county commissioners. Third—Elevators shall give receipts for all wheat received. These receipts shall be negotiable and delivery thereon shall be valid.

Fourth—The bill forbids all mixing of grades or tampering with grain when stored, and provides for the sealing of scales and weights, and the shipment to any market designated by any owner or consigner.

Fifth—Provides for a board of grain inspectors who shall be the inspectors of the territory; they to establish grades and have such powers as are necessary to compel just grading, weighing and delivery.

Sixth—Authorizes the board of grain inspectors to appoint a sufficient number of local inspectors, and provides for the regular and speedy inspection of grain.

Seventh—Prescribes the duties of the board of inspectors, constitutes them a board of appeals; they shall sit regularly each month, and their decision in disputed cases shall be final.

Eighth—The board and local inspectors shall give bond.

Ninth—Attaches severe penalties for misconduct or knowingly grading wheat falsely.

Tenth—Provides for the punishment of persons attempting to influence the board or local inspectors.

Eleventh—Fixes the maximum rates for storage at two cents per bushel for the first thirty days of fraction thereof, and one-half cent for each fifteen days thereafter.

Twelfth—Provides for an inspection fund.

Thirteenth—Forbids the combination of elevator men to regulate prices or the market where grain shall be delivered.

Fourteenth—All violations of the act to be prosecuted by the district attorneys of the territory.

Fifteenth—Any person injured by the failure of an elevator to properly discharge his duties can collect damages from said office.

Sixteenth—All actions are to be prosecuted in the name of the territory.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Building improvements in Huron the past year amounted to \$146,475.

Dakota spent \$460,000 for school-houses last year.

Ex-Gov. Ordway is confident that congress will do nothing toward the division of Dakota this session.

Buildings and public improvements at Sioux Falls last year amounted to \$440,000.

Efforts are being made by J. H. Marlette to establish a rolling mill at Mandan.

Frank Johnson, reported frozen to death near Custer, is alive and well.

Elk are being killed by the hunters on the Jim river, in Brown County.

Building improvements at Mitchell last year were \$283,425.

Osborne Benson of Burlington writes to the Lisbon papers that he was not hanged by vigilantes, as reported.

At the term of court held at Glivet Levi Wallisas was convicted of rape, and sentenced to twenty-five years and six months in the Sioux Falls penitentiary.

The building of M. T. Kennedy in Dawson, occupied by him as a harness shop and residence, burned, with its contents. Loss, \$2,500; insurance, 1,250.

George Stickney, treasurer of Union county, is reported short in his accounts \$6,000 or more. His affairs are in bad shape. It is thought the shortage will be made good.

The county seat was east Spink county \$5,000.

The skeleton of Bill Styles, alias Bill Cadwell, one of the Northfield bank robbers, was consumed in the recent fire at Grand Forks. The skeleton of William Pitt, another of the gang, is in possession of Dr. Murphy of St. Paul.

A chattel mortgage for \$7,268.98, covering the stock, stores and their fixtures of Goodman & Grange of Sheldon and Lisbon, in favor of George R. Newell & Co., Minneapolis, was filed in the register's office, and Newell & Co. are in possession of the stock.

The county treasurer of Handley county, accompanied by several other men, went to Castlewood and removed his records back to Spaulding, which was the county seat before the recent canvassing board threw out the vote of several precincts in order to count Castlewood in.

Taxes in Dakota become delinquent the first Monday in February, at which time a 5 per cent. penalty attaches upon all unpaid taxes, and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month is added at the first of each month until the taxes are paid.

Residents of Dakota are charged no tuition at the Brookings Agricultural college.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The bill to repeal the pre-emption, desert lands and timber culture laws, and to amend the homestead law, passed the senate. The first section provides for the repeal of the pre-emption law, this repeal, however, not to affect the rights of any person which are accruing on the passage of the act. It further provides that any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the pre-emption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect the title on land heretofore entered by him under the homestead laws, may make a second homestead entry in lieu of the pre-emption privilege which is repealed. Section 2 repeals the timber culture law, with the proviso that it shall not interfere with existing rights. Section 3 amends the revised statutes so that persons who have availed themselves of the homestead laws may pay a minimum price for lands, after eighteen months from date of entry, provided they file a preliminary notice six months before. Section 4 repeals the desert land act, except as to claims which date prior to the date of the passage of the act. Section 5 provides that no public lands except abandoned military or other reservations, mineral lands and other lands, the sale of which has been authorized by a special act of congress, shall be sold at public auction, or by special or private entry; all offered public lands are withdrawn from market, and shall be disposed of as unoffered public lands. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint and place on the retired list of the army one person from among those who had been general commanding the armies of the United States, or a general-in-chief of said army. Mr. Edmunds expressed the hope that unanimous consent would be given for immediate consideration of the bill. It would authorize the president to appoint Gen. Grant to the retired list. In its form it obviated the difficulty observed in the Fitz John Porter case.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed: Creating a United States judicial district in Southern California; limiting the time for presentation of bounty and back pay claims to three years from the passage of this act, and all other claims except pensions to six years, and providing claims hereafter arising must be presented within six years from the time they originated; authorizing the service of civil and criminal processes issued by territorial courts within military and Indian reservations and the Yellowstone Park; amending section 1880, revised statutes, so as to prohibit territorial legislatures from granting private charters; regulating appeals from the supreme court of the District of Columbia and supreme courts of territories.

SENATE.—The senate, with only nine dissenting votes, passed the bill presented by Senator Edmunds, providing for the placing of Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank held by him when elected president of the United States. Senators Maxey of Texas, Jones and Gibson of Louisiana, George of Mississippi, and Jones of Florida, spoke briefly in favor of the bill, and paid neat tributes to the character and public services of Gen. Grant. The remarks of these gentlemen, as being senators from states that have actively participated in the rebellion, made a very favorable impression. Senator Voorhees also made an earnest and feeling speech in favor of the bill. The bill was sent to the house during the afternoon and laid upon the speaker's table. It will be necessary to obtain unanimous consent to take it up for consideration in advance of the measures which precede it on the table, and, as there is believed to be some opposition to the bill, it is not likely to obtain such consent. The bill passed the house 49-49, says a correspondent. The nayes were Messrs. Beck, Coakley, Coke, Harris, Poulton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance, and Walker.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and desert land acts, etc., favorably reported to the senate, is the house bill amended by the senate committee. It awaits action by the senate, and, if passed, goes back to the house. The statement that it passed was a mistake. It was only reported favorably from the committee on public lands.

The naval appropriation bill passed. The interstate commerce bill was debated. Enlogies were paid to the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax were spoken, and the senate adjourned in respect to his memory.

HOUSE.—Mr. Randall sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter received from the secretary of state informing the house that one of the certificates of the electoral vote of Oregon and one of the certificates of the electoral vote of Iowa, not having been received by the president pro tem of the senate, it became incumbent on him to send a special messenger to each of those states, as required by law. The secretary requests that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses and compensations of this messenger.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president on the same subject. The missing certificates are the duplicates required to be sent by mail. Their non-receipt will not affect the counting of the electoral vote, as certificates have already been received from Oregon and Iowa by messenger, but the law under which the secretary of state has acted is mandatory.

Both houses passed a bill making an appropriation for the payment of messengers to be sent for the electoral votes of Iowa and Oregon, those which the law requires to be sent by mail not having been received.

A bill was introduced to refund the bonded debt of the United States at 2 1/2 per cent. interest and for other purposes. The senate French spoliation claim bill passed, as did also the Chinese indemnity fund bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Miller (Cal.) introduced a bill to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. H. Thomas, \$360 to \$1,000 a year, the same as the pension already granted the widow of Admiral Farragut. Referred.

In executive session the following nominations were sent in by the President: William A. Richardson, judge of the court of claims to be chief justice of the court of claims; John Davies, District of Columbia, to be judge of the court of claims. Mr. Davies is present assistant secretary of state. Richardson takes the place of Chief Justice Drake, retired.

Confirmations—A. W. Hall, collector of customs, Milwaukee; Postmaster; J. J. Cutler, Parker, Dak.

Senator Morgan made a speech in executive session in favor of the Nicaraguan treaty. There were no other speeches. An amendment was offered by Sherman looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation or amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before the Nicaraguan treaty shall take effect.

HOUSE.—The house proceeded to consider the McPherson bill, providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of bonds deposited by the banks with the treasurer of the United States for security. An earnest discussion of three hours followed, the principal opponents to the measure being Potter and Hewitt of New York and Yale of Michigan.

Mr. Potter had a carefully drawn bill which he desired to have substituted for the McPherson bill, and had the support of Mr. Hewitt. It provided among other things for the exchange of 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. bonds for bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent., payable at the pleasure of the government, at the same time the higher rate bonds are payable and in like manner. The failure to pass the bill to-day may be regarded as fatal, as the chances to get it before the house for consideration are very slim.