OREGON UNION. . . .

AMERICAN FISHERIES. Full Text of the Edmunds Bill Now Pending

in the Senate.
The bill reported by Senator Edmunds from the committee on foreign relations to protect the rights of American fishing and trading, and its vessels and American fishermen, provides that whenever the president of the United States shall be satisfied that American vessels and crews visiting in the waters or ports of British dominions in North America are denied or abridged in any of the privileges secured them by treaty or law, or are unjustly vexed or harrassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or shall be prevented purchasing supplies as provided for by the treaty, many of such cases, it shall be lawful for him, at his discretion, to issue a proclamation denying vessels and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance to the waters, ports or places, vessels in distress excepted, and he may qualify, limit or renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary to the full and just execu tion of the act. Vessels violating such proclamations shall be forfeited to the United States and such forfeiture shall be enforced. Persons violating the provisions of this act

The report of the senate committee accompanying the bill construes the three mile clause to mean three miles from shore,

are to be fined not to exceed \$1,000 and

imprisoned not exceeding two years, or

irrespective of head lands.

Referring to Canadian legislation, which permits numerous magistrates to deal with seizures of American vessels according to their various conceptions of the law, the committee says: "Had it been intended to harass and embarrass American fishing and other vessels and make it impracticable for them to enjoy their treaty and other common rights such legislation would have been purposly adapted to that end." The committee gives the sentiment of the seizure of each of the vessels by the Canadian government and concludes the right to fish within three miles of the Do minion shores no practicable value to American fishermen and that there is no necessity whatever for American fishermen to resort to Canadian waters for bait. It was also proved before the committee that except in cases of distress it was absolutely injurious to pecuniary interests for American vessels to resort to Dominion ports or waters, for time taken in such de-partures for cod and halibut grounds was oss of both time and money. The committee finds that from a commercial standpoint it is often of great advantage to American vessels with cargoes to put in at a Canadian port where there are rail-In this road connections with sents. spect a lack of reciprocal legislation on the part of the Dominion government is found o be disadvantageous. The committee a conclusion recommends the passage of the bill as reported.

THE INDIANS WILL MOVE.

They Agree to Relinquish Their Reservation and Sign a Treaty.

Helena (Mont.) special: A Ft. Assiniboine special to the Independent says that a courier is just in from Ft. Belknap Indian agency with a report that negotiations between the Indians at that point and the commissioner had been completed with the exception of signing of a treaty, which is to be done to-day. The treaty is as follows: In consideration of payment by the United States each year for ten years the sum of \$115,000, the Indians agree to relinquish all of their present reservation with the exception of a small portion located in the eastern part of their present reservation, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Snake creek and running in a southerly direction to the west side of the Little Rockies; thence east over the summit of the same to the head of Beaver creek; thence north to the mouth of People's creek; thence following Milk river to the point of the beginning. This section will have an area of about 700 square miles. Payment is not to be made in cash, but to consist of merchandise, cattle, horses, etc., to the amount agreed upon. The Indians are reported to well provided for at their present agency, but without a single exception seemed well pleased with the prospect of removal A new quarters. Under the influence of Agent Baldwin the Indians begin to realize that they must yield to the dissolution of tribal relation and accept land in severalty, and engage in agricultural enterprises for their future support. The commission will bave folfilled its mission in this section in a a manner most satisfactory to all of the parties concerned very soon.

A CHIEF CLERK RESIGNS.

Washington special: The resignation of Maj. George M. Lockwood of New York, who has been chief clerk of the interior department for the last seven or eight years, was accepted to day by Secretary Lamar. Maj. Lockwood placed his resignation in the hands of the secretary when the latter took charge of the department, and at the latter's request he has remained in the department up to the present time. Maj. Lockwood has made arrangements to go into business in New York city.

Russia' Lsast Sovereign

For two generations past it has been prophe sied that the reigning sovereign of Russia would prove her Louis XVI., but he does not yet seeem to have appeared. The writer was In St. Petersburg at the time of the late emperor's murder, and the general gloom which pervaded the whole city directly it was known and the sorrow and anxiety on the face of al-most everybody one met did not look as if monarchy were very speedily to be extinguish The conspirators were hanged early in the morning in the presence of a large crowd, who only seemed surprised that they were allowed to make their exit from this world with so little suffering. All educated Russians evidently felt an interest in and sympathy with the young sovereign who had ascended the throne under such painful circumstances, and it certainly seemed as if im perialism, if not autocracy, in Russia had still a long lease of life. That Russian statesmen might be tempted to get rid of an expensive court and an overgrown royal family we might court and an overgrown royal family we might easily believe, were it likely to improve their financial condition, which, after all, is not, perhaps, quite so desperate as it suits Berlin and Vienna bankers to make out. But the experience of France may be quoted to show that a republic may be not less costly than a monarchy, and it is certain that Russia like Austria, would infallibly break up into a variety of bostile nationalities, to her complete political effacement, if the dynasty which political effacement, if the dynasty which alone binds her discordant elements together were once overthrown.—Lendon World.

"Waiter, is this sound all right?" "Da! squab's all right, sho' enough, sah. He was in de nest not two hours befor' you ordered him, sah," "In the nest, cht I thought he might have been on the roost. I've just found a spur an inch long on him. If it had been a gaff, Pd have thought you caught him in the

A freight train reaching Paducab, Kentucky, carried a burning car of cotton in which were found the charred corpses of four tramps.

FIRE IN DENVER.

Denver special: A disastrous fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning. The corral of Gerge L. Goulding, corner of Sixteenth and Wazee streets, was destroyed. Thirty-five head of stock were burned. The burnt stock consisted of eight thoroughbred Galloway bulls, the property of Leonard Bros., of Misouri, valued at \$800 to \$1,000 each; 11 imported Jersey cows the property of McClintock, a Kentucky breeder, valued at \$225 each; 2 horses, 1 shorthorn bull, and 1 steer. The total loss of stock is about \$13,000. The loss on building is \$1,000; insurance, \$10,000. The fire was caused by a tramp sleeping in the hay loft.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

What is Being Done in Both Branches of the National Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 20 .- Senator Hoar called up the conference report on the election bill, which was agreed to without further discussion and without division, and then the senate, at 1 o'clock, went into secret When the doors reopened the senate adjourned.

House, Jan. 20 .- The following committee reports were submitted and referred : From the committee on territories, a bill for the admission of Washington territory. From the committee on foreign affairs, for the suppression of the opium traffic. From the committee on library, for completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg. From the committee on agriculture, authorizing the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the droughtstricken section of Texas. The inter-state commerce bill was discussed the remainder of the session, but no vote was reached.

SENATE, Jan. 21.-Numerous petitions were presented by several senators for amendment of the oleomarrarine law and for the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and were referred to the committee on finance. Brown offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president to communicate to the senate copies of all the correspondence with the government of Mexico in regard to the seizure and sale of of Tampico; also copies of all correspondence between the state department and the late Minister Jackson, with Jackson's letter to the president on the subject of his resignation.

House, Jan. 21 .- After reading the journal, the speaker stated that the regular order was the vote upon the adoption of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, a-ked unanimous consent to have a special vote upon the fourth section, and Weaver, of Iowa, asked to have a separate vote of Iowa, asked to have a separate of the commission feature, but Crisp of on the commission feature, both requests. Mr. Georgia, objected to both requests. Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, moved to recommit the amendment to the conference com-mittee and Mr. Crisp raised the point of order against that motion. The speaker knew of no rule which authorized recom-mittal of a conference report and sustained the point of order. A vote on the measure was then taken, resulting yeas 219, navs 41.

House Jan. 22,-Wallace of Louisiana offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that the president and senate have agreed to, and ratified, a convention by which the terms of the treaty between the United States and the government of Hawaiia has been extended seven years to survey and plat, preparatory to aplonger, and that the treaty contains the admission of certain articles free of duty. admission of certain articles free of duty. The committee on judiciary reported back tions that have been turned over to the adversely the resolution calling on the custody of that department under the proattorney general for information as to the legal authority under which the directors of the Union Pacific railway company, consolidated that company with the Kansas Pacific railroad company and the Denver Pacific railway company, and reorganized the same under the name of the Pacific railroad company, under which this last named company issued stock and are among the reservations embraced in trust bonds. Laid on the table. The the secretary's order. committee on public lands reported back the bill for the forfeiture of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg land grant and to confirm the titles of certain lands with the senate amendment thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be concurred in. The committees on ter ritories reported back adversely the bill to open land communication with the territory of Alaska. Laid on the table.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—The senate bill conf. cerning postoffices of the third-class, providing that they shall not be changed into postoffices of the fourth-class where the gross receipts amount to \$1,900 per year, and where the box receipts and commissions constituting the postmaster's compensation amount to \$1,000, was taken from the calendar and passed. The senate then proceeded to consideration of the bill to authorize the president of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases. An amendment offered by Senator Vest for the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony in regard to the losses and injuries inflicted by British authorities upon American fishermen was lost. Yeas 17, nays 27. was then passed. Yeas 46, nays 1, (Rid-

dleberger). House, Jan. 24 .- The speaker laid be fore the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury in response to a house resolution call ing for information concerning the indebtedness of the subsidized Pacific railroads and the effect of the passage of the house funding bill. It was ordered Under the call of states a number of bills were introduced and referred among others, one of Mr. Springer of Illi proposing a constitutional amendment changing the time for the assembling of congress to the first Wednesday in January of each year. The river and harbor bill was then considered, but no advance war unde.

SENATE, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Blair moved to lay aside the unfinished business and take up the proposed woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Carried-25 to 16. Following is the text of the woman suffrage amendment: "The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or a state on account of sex. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation, to en-force the provisions of this article." After discussion a vote was taken on the resolution and it was rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 34. The presiding officer laid before the senate a message from the president transmitting a communication from the secre tary of state and correspondence on the subject of the proposed Nicaraugua ship

canal. Ordered printed. House, Jan. 25 .- The enrolled copy of the inter-state commerce bill was signed by the speaker, and after it has been signed by the president of the senate, it will be sent to the president. Mr. Turner of Georgia called up the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce. The majority resolution declares the seat vaenot, while the minority resolution confirms the right of Pierce to the seat. The majority resolution was agreed to-yeas 130, nays 33.

SENATE, Jan. 26 .- The credentials of Senators Gray of Delaware, Dawes of Massachusetts, and Cockrell of Missouri, were presented and placed on file. The senate considered the resolution reported by Senator Hoar, instructing the commettee on privileges and elections to into their being driven from their homes, compelled to abandon their property and deprived of the right of suffrage in that hibited and declared to be unlawful. long discussion the resocounty. After a lution was adopted by a vote of 31 to 26.

House, Jan. 26.-After some work of an unimportant nature was concluded the house took up the pleuro-pneumonia bill. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, offered the following amendment as a substitute for the entire bill: That the sum of \$7,500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. which may be appropriated by a board of engineers consisting of the chief of engineers and four engineers now seniors in the ser vice, either for repair, preservation, con-struction or completion of such public improvements of rivers and harbors as shall, n their judgment, afford practical and im portant facilities by water for inter state commerce. The substitute was rejected. Yeas, 46; nays, 176. The original bill was then ordered engrossed and read the third time: Yeas, 143; nays, 87; and the previous question was ordered on the final passage of the bill.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News Paragraphs Having Greater or Lesser Interest. BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interests of the bonds hereinbelow designated will be paid at the treasury of the United States at Washington on the 1st of March, 1887, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, viz: 3 per cent bonds, issued under the act of congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: \$50, original No. 46, both inclusive; \$100, original, No. 375, to original No. 582, both inclusive: \$500, original No. 163, to original the American schooner Rebecca in the port No. 245, both inclusive; \$1,000, original No. 1,321, to original No. 2,016, both inclusive; \$10,000, original No. 3,959, to original 5,315, both inclusive; total \$13,887,000. Parties holding bonds called by this circular can obtain immediate payment with interest to date on presentation by enclosing the same in letters forwarding the bonds for collection. There are now exactly \$40,000,000 uncalled 3 per cent bonds outstanding.

PACIFIC BAILWAY DEBTS.

The secretary of the treasury sent a communication to the house in answer to the house resolution asking what would be the result to the treasury, and the effect upon the debts owed the United States by the subsidized Pacific railway companies, if the house bill No. 8,318, should become a law. After giving a statement of the present condition of the indebtedness, which was the same given a few days ago, in reply to a similar resolution, the secretary says the constant semi-annual payments arrived at by the method prescribed in the bill, is less than the correctly computed semi-annual payments by one fifth of one per cent; that is to say this payment should be \$1,858,057, instead of \$1,854,304, the amount named in the bill.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS OPENED. The secretary of the interior has directed the commissioner of the general land office visions of the act of June 5, 1884. It is stated that these reservations cover an area of about 700,000 acres and include some of the choicest agricultural lands in the several states and territories in which they are located. Fort Randall and Fort Rio in Dakota, Fort Hartsuff, Fort Mc Pherson and Camp Sheridan in Nebraska

THE NEXT SENATE.

The Post in a story about changes sena torially, says: Soldiers are getting rather scarce in the senate; at least federal soldiers are, for there are plenty of ex-confederates. In the senate, as it stands, seventy-six in number, there are only seven men who fought on the union side during the war, and but sixteen whose names are on the muster roll of the confederacy. Of the exfederals it is probable that only three will be left when the senate is called to order at the commencement of the next session Warner Miller, who is the only private who ever sat in the senate, has already been beaten, Harrison, Van Wyck, and Seweil are hopeless, and Hawley is the only one of the list who comes back. He, with Manderson and Plumb, will have to answer to all the tonsts to the federal soldiers in the United States senate. Of the fifteen repub lican senators who will be sworn in March 4 next four wore the confederate gray. This will leave the senate with twenty confederates and only three ex-federals.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Report of the Committee to Whom Was Referred the Resolution of Inquiry.

Washington special: The committee on Pacific railroads, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry directed to the secretary of the treasury, reported it back with the reccommendation that it be adopted. The resolution was as follows: That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby requested to inform the house of representatives as soon as practicable the sums of money which were owing from the bonds of subsidized Pacific railroad companies to the United States, Jan. 1, 1887, giving the sums which are due, principal and interest, under the existing law, severally and collectively, from said companies, and what will be the result to the treasury and the effect upon these debts if house bills 770 and 318 should become a law and its pro-

visions complied with. The report was as follows: The committee on Pacific railroads, to whom was re-ferred the house resolution January 19, have had the same under consideration and g leave to submit the following report: ere is legislation pending to secure to the United States the payment of all indebtedness of the companies alluded to in the resolution. No information can be obtained from any reports made by the departments as to the amounts owing to the government from the companies later than June 30, It is very desirable and almost necessary that the house beinformed as to the true state of the accounts brought down to as late a date as may be had, in order to have a fair and intelligent consideration of such measures. The judgment of the socretary of the treasury upon the effect and result of the provisions of the bill, should it become a law, is also to be greatly desired, so that the house may have the same be-fore it previous to action on the measure. The committee therefore recommend the

passage of the measure. Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, has been selected by the republican members of the Illinois legislature as their candidate for senator. A native of New York, he removed to Illinois in 1838, and has resided in Chicago for nearly forty years. During his wide experience in political life he served two terms in congress. ITS PROVISIONS SET FORTH.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill as Agreed Upon by Both Houses.

THE inter-state commerce bill as agreed upon by both houses of congress provides that all charges made for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or restigate the allegations made by the three residents of Washington county, Texas, as reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is pro-

Section 2 makes it unlawful for any com mon carrier to charge or receive, directly or indirectly, from any persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property than it charges or receives from any other person or persons for doing a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, or corporation, or locality or particular description of traffic.

Sections 4 and 3, the long and short haul and pooling sections, are as follows: That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensa-tion in the aggregate for the transporta-tion of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circum stances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, within the terms of the act, to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter or for a longer distance, provided, however, that upon ap-plication to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the comm ssion, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Section 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competng railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any proportion thereof, or in any case of agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance, shall be deemed a sep parate offense

Section 6 requires that after ninety days from the passage of the act every common carrier subject to its provisions shall have printed and kept for public inspection, schedules, showing the rate, fares and charges, and in addition to requiring the railroads to give publicity at all of the de-pots on their several lines it gives authority to the commission where it is proper and necessary to require them to give publicity to their rates to other places beyond the lines of their several railroads. provides that the rates, fares and charges shall not be raised except after ten days of public notice; the notice, however, shall be simultaneous with the reduction

Section 7 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination or agreement to prevent the carriage of freights from being continuous from the

Section 8 declares that any common carrier violating the provisions of the act shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sus-tained in consequence of any such violation, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fees.

The ninth section provides that persons laiming to have been damaged by the action of common earriers may proceed for recovery of their damages either in the courts of the United States or before the commission, but not before both tribunals. The tenth section makes it a penal ofwhich may be imposed at the sum of \$500.

The seven following sections contain the commission features of the bill. They provide for a commission to consist of five persons appointed by the president and with the advice of the senate, whose term of office shall be for six years, except for the first appointments, which are to be for two. three, four, five, and six years. Their principal office shall be in Washington, but they may hold sessions at other places than Washington, and a single member of the commission may take testimony anywhere, as may be directed by the commis-

These commissioners have salaries of The commission has the power to appoint a secretary with an annual salary of \$3,500, and has authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employes as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior. It is also provided that nothing contained in the acts shall abridge the remedies now existing at common law or by statutes.

Section 23 appropriates \$100,000 for the purpose of the act for the fiscal year endng June, 1888.

Section 24 provides that the provisions of the sections relating to the appointment and organization of the commission shall take effect immediately, and that the re-maining provisions of the act shall take

effect sixty days after its passage. THE FISHERIES DIFFICULTIES.

Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch: The announcement yesterday, that considerable cipher correspondence by cable has been passing between the British government and the governor general's office, caused unusual interest here, as it is understood that it is in relation to the fishery difficulty and the retaliatory attitude recently taken at Washington. It is positively known that the British government impressed upon Sir John McDonald the occessity of maintaining friendly relations with the United States. The lear of being drawn into trouble with the United States by some bungling act of the Dominion government has undoubtedly given considerable un-easiness to the British government, and there is little doubt that Lord Salisbury is disposed to yield to any reasonable interpretation of the treaty rather than strain it to its utmost limit. Hon. George E. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, has been sent for and is now hurrying here. The Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of the marine and fisheries, in an interview

to-day concerning the Belmont bill, said that whilst the bill appeared to assume that American fishing vessels had trading rights in Canadian waters, the treaty of 1818 gave them no such rights. He says the Canadian government has not in a single instance refused any fair rights of hospitality to American fishermen, and that if congress deprives Canadian vessels of the privileges denied to American vessels in Canadian posts it will only prevent Canadian fishermen from trading in American ports. Measures of retailation looking to the complete abrogation of trade between the two countries, Mr. Foster says, he does not believe the American people will ever

sauction.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

A bold attempt at robbery was made on the Chicago and Alton St. Louis train Wednesday night near Independence, Mo., in which the brakeman and fireman received close calls. Fortunately the develish plot miscarried.

The college at Holden, Mo., one of the most magnificent educational institutes in that section of the state, was consumed by fire the other morning.

J. J. Upchurch, the founder of the order of United Workmen, now having a membership of two bundred thousand, died Tuesday at Steeleville, Missouri.

Joseph Gilman Clark, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has given \$1.0 0,000 to that city to found a universit, and has already petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation. Professor E. L. Youmans the famous writer

day morning, in New York, in his sixty-sixth The shoe manufacturing firm of L. Johnson & Co., of Haverhill, Massachusetts, has made

and lecturer on scientific subjects, died Tues-

an assignment to secure debts of \$60,000, A dispatch from Muskegon, Michigan, chronicles the death of Levi Truesdell, an old merchant, and his son Fred, a bank teller, and e dangerous illness of his daughter, Mrs.

A deadlock has arisen in the Nebraska legis lature on the senatorship. With fifteen names on the ballots, C. H. Var Wyck received 44 votes and J. Sterling Morton 32. The latter has been absent from the state for a month, and is not a candidate.

A jury at Portage, Wisconsin, acquitted Brakeman Wells of responsibility for the death of nineteen persons in the recent col-lision at East Rio, on the St. Paul road.

M. Chapleau, secretary of state at Ottawa is said to have resigned because of a disagree ment with Sir John A. Macdonald.

ELECTRICITY VS. HANGING.

Attempts to Change the Mode of Capital Punishment.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: The report of the capital punishment commission will be presented to the legislature on Tuesday next. Dr. Southwick, of this city, member of the commission, was asked what the result of the commission's labors would be. He replied, 'The weight of opinions ex pressed in the replies received by the commission in the circular sent out to prominent lawyers, judges and others in the state, asking their views on the subject, is against hanging and in favor of electricity. The report, therefore, will be in favor of the adoption of some electrical apparatus for executions. That is the end to which I have been working for six years, and if the report of our commission does not cul-minate in the passage of a bill abolishing nanging, I shall begin to think I have been working in vain. I have noticed that the bill introduced in our legislature last year was copied in Paris and a similar one has been introduced by a Frenchman in the legislative body of France. Germany has taken up the question, and I have just read that in New Jersey attention has been called to our agitation of the matter. I wish that the Empire state would take the initiative in this step toward broad humanity. The only argument that can be brought in favor of hanging is that of its deterrent effect, but I maintain that a painless death would have just the same influence upon society if it were accomlished in secret. Let the prisoner be conined in a state prison and be removed from life painlessly and secretly, without the burrah and sensation that attends a hanging.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Senator Vest from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill to extend the provisions of the law allowing all imported merchandise consigned to interior ports of the country to be immediately transported in bond to such ports without appraisement or delay at the original port of arrival to such imported merchandise as may not require appraisement when not consigned to such interior ports, fense to violate any of the provisions of but which may be, under certain specified this act and puts the maximum of the fine conditions, reconsigned by the original conconditions, reconsigned by the original con-

> signee. The house judiciary committee have under consideration the resolution passed by the senate last session providing for a constitutional amendment changing the date for inaugurating the president of the United States from March 4 to the last Tuesday in April. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs, Tucker, Collins and Caswell, Mr. Crane has introduced a resolution fixing the date at the last of December, and providing for a longer sitting of congress. A compromise will probably be made between these two resolutions, and a substitute reported for passage by the house.

> The state dinner at the white house on the 20th, given by the president in honor of his cabinet, was a most brilliant affair. The president led the way to the state diving room with Mrs. Manning, followed by Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Lamar, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Vilas, Postmaster-General Vilas and Mrs. Sherman, Secretary Lamar and Mrs. Carlisle.

CANNOT ENTERTAIN THE SUIT.

Milwaukee dispatch: The famous suit of Daniel Wells, Jr., against Peter Mc-Geoch, the well known speculator, with whom he was associated in a disastrous lard deal at Chicago in 1883, was decided by Judge Mann in the county court this morning in favor of McGeoch, the suit being dismissed with costs. The suit grew out of a great lard deal. Wells and Mc-Geoch advanced \$450,000 to settle the affairs of the stranded firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., and immediately thereafter Wells brought suit against McGeoch charging the latter with securing, through misrepresentation, his (Wells') half of the amount paid in settlement. The court decided that Wells was fully informed of the particulars of the deal, and therefore there was no fraud; that it was a 'lump' settle-ment that must stand in the absence of detailed accounts by Wells. Furthermore, the judge says, the dealings of the firm were gambling contracts and conspiracies against the public policy, and for that reason the court could not even entertain the suit. The court room was crowded and the decision was received with a great deal of in-

ATTACKED BY SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.-Four hundred socialists attended the services in Battersea church today. Canon Clarke was escorted to the church by policemen, and in his sermon defended himself against the attacks of the socialists After the service socialist Burns made a speech outside the church, in the course of which he condemned in the strongest terms the stand taken by Canon Clarke against socialism. He was interrupted by the clergyman himself, who threatened to naptize him in the horse trough. Clarke then retired amid the jeers of the crowd. Burns' mention of the

THE TILDEN WILL SQUABBLE.

Albany (N. Y.) special: A skirmish between the heirs of the late Samuel J. Tilden and the executors of his will occurred yesterday in the hearing before the assembly judiciary committee on the bill incorporating the Tilden trust. Executors Andrew H. Greene and Robert Smith were present with their counsel, Lewis Cass Ledyard, to urge that the bill be reported favorably upon at once. Counsellor James Oliver, of New York, appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, and asked for an adjournment of two weeks or until the executors had filed an answer to the suit brought by the heirs to have judicial constructions put unon section No. 35 of the will, which provides for a free public library and creates the trust. The heirs claim that the section is void and invalidates the will because of its ambiguity. Oliver said there was no burry to pass the trust bill, and although the heirs intended, if the will was declared void, to deed over to the city the Tilden mansion or Gramercy park, with its contents, books and papers at Greystone, and endow the free public library with \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. they objected to the rushing through of the trust bill until the executors were before the court. He explained that there might be the executors' answer that would put a different light on the matter. The impression made upon those who seard the argument was that the heirs, if they win their case, want the credit of endowing the library, and that the trustees want the moral support that the passage of the act of incorporation would give them in the pending suit.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: Rt. R.v. S. V. Ryan, bishop of the Catholic diocese or Buffalo, to-day issued the pastoral letter giving the decisions of the recent synod of Catholic priests. The utterances of the bishop, although guarded on the labor question, show that he is opposed to the theories of Henry George. Hesays: "Labor and capital, the working classes and moneyed aristocracy, may look for evenhanded and impartial treatment at the hands of God's church. Yet no one can fail to see where her sympathies lie or to whom her heart goes out in interested affection; nor will anyone be deceived as to the character of those who threaten her with loss and defection from her ranks should she fail to conciliate them by a betrayal of divine trust or a cowardly connivance at moral wrong. Shame then on the man or the men who for paltry considerations under the mask of friend-ship, under pretense of patriotism, or love of native land, for the sake of filthy lucre or the pretext of temporal gain, would insinuate to a Catholic to barter away his birthright for a mess of pottage, become a renegade to the faith that has sustained and consoled his fathers through generations of persecution; to abandon a church whose temple and altars, whose priests and sacraments have brightened the poor exile's pathway through life and opened to him the beautiful view of the happy home above. How her enemies would gloat over defections from her ranks, and then point the finger of scorn at her rebellious children. Therefore, we warn all faithful Catholics to be on their guard and mark the men or organizations that would institute such poltroonry or deem them capable of such base apostacy.'

ON, STANLEY, ON!

The Great Explorer Sets Sail for the Dark Continent.

London special: Henry M. Stanley embarked for Brindisi to-day, from which point he will proceed direct to Suez. A large number of reporters and a few notable persons, including United States Consul-General Waller, Mr. Russell, consul at Liverpool, Sir Lewis Paley, and others, were present to see him off. In behalf of the reporters, Sir Charles Williams, the famous war correspondent and ex-president of the London Press club, presented Mr. Stanley with the pocket Knight com-pass which he (Mr. Williams) carried Williams) carried throughout the Soudan campaigns in which his work as correspondent was so conspicuously excellent. Mr. Stanley's last words to his friends as the ship moved from her moorings were in answer to a question as to the time of his return. He said: "I will return as soon as I can. Present my kindest regards to my friends in America, Belgium and England. speech was answered by three lively cheers, which the famous explorer acknowledged by repeatedly raising his hat and bowing his thanks.

VIEWED BY THOUSANDS.

Cleveland dispatch: In a plain black casket, at the morgue, to-day, lay the body of Mrs. Autoinette Cabalek, the unnatural mother who on Thursday butchered three of her children and fatally wounded two others and then hanged herself. Clasped to the bosom of the dead woman was the body of baby Willie. In a white casket near the black one lay the bodies of Annie and Mamie, the other two innocents. Thousands of people were attracted to the place and it required the services of a detail of police to keep the crowd in order. This alternoon the bodies were buried at city infirmary farm. No prayer was said or other religious services attempted. The two coffins were deposited in one grave: James and Ionia, the little boy and girl who were so terribly wounded by the fiendish mother, are still alive at the city hospital. Vactor Cabalek shows signs of insanity, and it is feared that the awful

trouble will unsettle his reason. HEARING A MORMON'S PLEA.

Washington dispatch: The United States supreme court listened to arguments this afternoon on the appeal of Lorenzo Snow, a Mormon citizen of Utah, indicted, tried, found guilty on three separate charges of unlawful cohabitation with seven women whom he called his wives and sentenced in each case to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$300 and costs. After he had served out his inst term he applied to the Third district court of Utah for discharge on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he had only committed one continuous offense and that the judgment in two of the cases were void. He maintained that the court which tried him had no right to segregate a continuous offense into separate and dis-tinct periods and then try and punish him three times for the same offense. The dis-trict court, however, decided that, upon his own showing he was not entitled to a discharge, and therefore denied his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. From that

decision he appealed. INDICATIONS OF A CONFLICT.

LONDON, Jan. 24. - The Daily News professes to know that there is extreme danger of war. It says that the government is alarmed on acrount of its having heard that Germany is likely within a few days to ask France to explain the meaning of the French military movements on the frontier.

Vienna, Jan. 23.—Rules governing the

23.-Rules governing landsturm which have just been published, show that nothing except blindness, deafness, dumbness and lameness will exempt men from service, and that drafts from the landsturm will be used to fill not the goes in the requisi will be used to fill up the gaps in the regular army and may reserves. The new rules have rather surprised the country, such sweeping and stringent conditions not having been exqueen and royal family was the signal for jeers