

**RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.**

**ATTACK ON THE JAIL AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.**

**THE LYNCHERS REPULSED.—THREE MEN KILLED AND OTHERS MORALLY WOUNDED.—SEVERAL OF THE WOUNDED SINCE DEAD.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9.—Birmingham is in mourning. A score or more of her citizens, some of them representative men, were shot down last night by the Sheriff and his posse, in defending a human fend in the county jail. Sheriff Smith, well knowing the temper of the people, had placed a strong guard at the jail to prevent Dick Howes, supposed to have murdered his wife and child, from being lynched, and had placed in their charge a Gatling gun. About 12 o'clock a great mob around the county jail clamoring for Howes's life began slowly to press back the outer guard and advanced down Twenty-first street to the mouth of the alley leading to the jail entrance.

This alley is about 100 feet long and 20 wide, and is the only approach to the jail. When the crowd reached the mouth of the alley Sheriff Smith, from inside the jail door, warned them to stand back time and time again. He yelled to them to keep back, as they would be fired on if they advanced up the alley.

Finally he called out, "I will count three, and if a man remains there in the alley we will fire." He counted three and the crowd fell back a little, and the authorities did not give the order to fire. This seemed to make the mob bolder, and again they pressed up the alley.

Sheriff Smith now yelled to them: "I will count five, and if you don't fall back we will fire." He counted five, while the mob booted, yelled and continued to advance up the alley. Then the officers opened fire, which was at once returned by the mob. At least one thousand shots were fired, and then the mob fell back, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded men. Several dead were hurriedly carried away by their friends before being identified. The scene after the shooting down of the citizens, many of whom had gathered in the vicinity of the jail out of curiosity, was simply beyond description. Many of the best and most substantial residents who had retired to their homes, came out on hearing of the shooting, and at 2.15 o'clock fully 15,000 people had assembled on Second avenue. They said they were in favor of the law, but could not stand idly by and see the best young men of the town shot down like dogs in defence of a human demon. Sheriff Smith said this morning: "We begged and pleaded with the crowd to keep back, and then they fired the first shots. Several shots were fired by the crowd before I gave the order to fire. We begged them to halt at the mouth of the alley, and still they kept coming on. We begged them to go back and time and again warned them we would shoot, but they would not listen to us. They came half way up the alley, close up to the jail door, and were shouting, "Dynamite, blow up the jail with dynamite." After all this, and after they opened fire, I gave the order to fire. They continued firing after we ceased. I feel that we could not have done anything else under the circumstances, and I deeply regret the necessity."

It is claimed by the crowd that the officers fired first and continued to shoot after the crowd began to disperse. During the entire affair the least excited man in the city, perhaps, was Dick Howes, the man the people wanted to lynch. When told that a mob was coming he coolly arose from his bunk, washed his face and dressed with the greatest deliberation. When the firing began he remained quietly seated, and when the trouble was over he lay down again.

The following is a full list of the killed and wounded:  
M. B. Throckmorton, postmaster, was about 30 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.  
J. R. McCoy was toward the front of the crowd when the firing commenced. He fell at the first volley.  
A. B. Tarrant was shot in the back. After the first volley he lay down on the ground with the hope of avoiding the flying bullets. Fate would not have it so, however, and a ball struck him as he lay on his face and ranged up the back. After a few minutes sulfering the young man died.  
A. D. Bryant was shot through the heart. He was standing rather near the front, and was doing his best to restrain the crowd from going any nearer. He fell at the first volley and died instantly.

C. C. Tate was shot through the hip, thigh and loins. He is dying. He is about 45 years old and had a family.

Colbert Smith (colored), shot through the right lung, died this morning. Lawrence Fitzgugh, a civil engineer, badly wounded. He was shot through the shoulder. He is about 30 years old.

Charles Bailey was shot through the head it is thought fatally.

A. J. Schiede, a mechanic, was shot in the left side, just under the shoulder. It is thought he will die.

Charles Jenkins was shot in the back of the head, the ball coming out in the centre of his forehead. He lingered until 10 o'clock this morning, when he died.

Braden, at the hospital, wounded in the thigh and abdomen, died about 10 o'clock this morning.

J. W. Montgomery received a slight wound in the left jaw.

Mr. Berkeley was shot through both legs, below the knee, while sitting on the rear porch of the residence of Mr. W. Siddons, of Twenty-first street and Third avenue.

Charles Bailey, a brakeman on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was shot in the right side just below the nipple. His wound, while not necessarily fatal, may prove serious.

John H. Merritt is at the hospital shot through the calf of the leg.

Matt Kennedy is also at the hospital, shot in both legs below the knee, the

right leg being badly shattered, the left a flesh wound. He is also shot in the left arm, just below the elbow, and the bone is broken. He is about 50 years of age and has a wife and seven children.

J. W. Owen is at the hospital, shot entirely through the right thigh. He is about 50 years of age.

J. W. Gilmore, it is thought, is fatally wounded through the bowels. He is 46 years of age and has a wife and five children living at Green Springs, Frank Childer is dead.

Albert Smith (colored) was shot in the back and seriously wounded.

Mr. William Youngblood, Mr. Alexander and Ed. S. Cooper, reported as killed or wounded, are not hurt.

W. A. Bird was shot in the right shoulder, the ball passing entirely through him and coming out near the spinal cord. Mr. Bird is 30 years old and unmarried.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9.—Sheriff Smith has been arrested on a charge of murder.

The military were called upon to arrest Smith and others implicated, but this was refused, and, finally, about five o'clock a citizen went before a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Smith and his deputies on the charge of murder. This was served by the Coroner, who found Smith in jail, and the Coroner himself took charge of the jail, and in his custody that institution is at present.

During the day Captain Peyton Bibb, who is in charge of the Montgomery Blues, advised that the military take Smith and Howes out of jail and carry them to Montgomery, away from the scene of riot and for safe keeping. This was not acceded to by the officers in charge, there being no civil steps to that end advised.

During the afternoon the rumor became widespread that 500 miners from Pratt Mines, about five miles from Birmingham, would after dark, march to the city armed with guns, pistols and dynamite cartridges, and with the increase of the ranks that was expected, assault the soldiers and with dynamite blow to atoms the jail. That such will be attempted is expected even by the military, though a successful finale is not anticipated.

There are already ten military companies under command of Col. Jones and five others will arrive on special trains by mid-night, the Montgomery Grays, the True Blues, the Montgomery Mounted Rifles, under command of Hon. A. A. Wiley; an artillery company in charge of Gatling gun from the Capitol city. Besides these come companies from Tuscaloosa, Opelika, Greenville, Anniston and other Alabama cities.

One precaution against undue excitement and consequent violence was taken this morning by the City Council, who in special session, ordered that all saloons and drug stores be closed until further notice.

There was no outward evidence of trouble in Birmingham, Alabama, on the 10th, except that all the saloons were closed by order of the military commander, and the fact that troops and cannons guarded the approaches to the jail. There is still much feeling, but nobody believes that, after the terrible lesson of Saturday night, the mob will again attack the jail. As a result of the riot 10 men are known to be dead. A large number of persons were wounded, 11 severely, but it is thought all will recover. Sheriff Smith is in jail on the charge of murder, and Chief of Police Picard, who was also arrested, was released in \$10,000 bail on the morning of the 10th. Governor Sney has been requested by Birmingham, officials to visit the city and make an investigation, and he will probably do so. The military are likely to be kept on duty around the jail for some time.

**Manual Training in New York.**

If the question of manual training in the city schools be involved in the selection of the six Commissioners of Education to be appointed this month, (December) it is to be hoped that the active friends of this much needed reform will be given a fair representation in the Board.

That there is a prejudice against this innovation among the directors and workers of the old system should not be permitted to deprive the children and the community of the benefits of manual training. The good results effected in the small experiments already made are enough to warrant—nay, to demand—an extension of the system.

Practical instruction in the use of the hand, the eye and the judgment of the pupil should be an integral part of every educational scheme for children. It "puts the whole boy and the whole girl to school," instead of that part of them represented by the purely intellectual faculties. The primary schools should teach something that is practically useful, in addition to facts and formulas.

Professor Boller submitted to the Congress of German Scientists, held at Cologne in September, the following formula for an antiseptic fluid which he claims is free from the dangerously poisonous properties of those now in common use: Corrosal sublimate, 1 grain; common salt, 5 grains; carbolic acid, 40 grains; chloride of zinc, 100 grains; sulpho-carbonate of zinc, 100 grains; boric acid, 60 grains; salicylic acid, 12 grains; thymol, 2 grains; citric acid, 2 grains; water, 3/4 pints. This mixture is what the author calls the "strong solution." A second or weak solution is made by leaving out the sublimate and carbolic acid. The solution is limpid and transparent, and does not attack steel instruments placed in it.

A horse can scarcely lift two-thirds of its own weight, while one small species of June beetle can lift six-six times its weight. Forty thousand such June beetles could lift as much as a draught horse. Were our strength in proportion to this we could play with weights equal to ten times the weight of a horse.

The tendency of fashion in feminine attire is to the plastic, elastic style.

**DYNAMITERS AT WORK.**

**AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A DISTILLERY AT CHICAGO.**

**ONE BUILDING PARTIALLY SHATTERED.—A MEMBER OF THE FIRM SAYS IT IS THE WORK OF THE WHISKY TRUST.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to destroy Shufeldt & Co's distillery in the northern portion of the city by means of dynamite. At the hour mentioned the neighborhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, breaking many panes of glass in the surrounding houses and causing the people to rush into the street in great alarm. Investigation showed that a bomb had been thrown, probably from the street, into a detached warehouse used for storing high wines in. This building was shattered so the hoops were burst off many of the casks and the heads were driven in. Very soon afterwards a package, wrapped in paper, was discovered lying in the street. It contained several sticks of dynamite and six fulminating caps. A fuse connected with the package showed evidence of having been lighted but had gone out prematurely. These articles are now in the possession of the police, who are at work on the case.

A jagged hole, about three feet square, was torn in the roof, and in various other ways the structure was damaged. Examination revealed the fact that some person, evidently standing on the high sidewalk on Hawthorn street, had thrown upon the low roof of the building a package of dynamite sticks, tied together and attached to a fuse which had been ignited. These sticks consist of compressed dynamite, wrapped in pasteboard, and provided with fulminating caps. The combination had exploded, and it was only owing to a peculiar chance that the entire structure, as well as the surrounding buildings were not instantly leveled.

The aim of the man or men who committed the deed was evidently to hit the skylight on the roof, and the mark was missed by but a few feet. Underneath the skylight are eight large tubs or vats of highly inflammable liquor. Had the dynamite sticks exploded on the skylight the liquor would have been instantly ignited, and a terrific explosion would have resulted—an explosion, Captain Shaaek thinks, of sufficient violence to have torn down a score of buildings. As it was the damage was comparatively small. A lot of barrels of wines underneath the spot where the explosion occurred had their hoops torn off, but none of the contents were spilled.

Fortunately no one was in the building at the time, and no loss of life or limb was caused.  
James D. Lynch, one of the proprietors of the distillery, says he believes it to be the work of the whiskey trust. "We are not in the trust," he said, "and that organization has on numerous occasions threatened to do us up." To show you the desperate character of the deed, let me call your attention to the fact that there were 15,000 barrels of whisky stored under the roof that was torn open, and if these had been ignited a terrible fire would have been added to the horrors of the explosion. One of the representatives of the trust was here shortly after the explosion, but the feeling among the men against the organization was so great that he had to slip out for fear of being violently dealt with.

"There is no doubt in the world that it is the work of the trust," said Mr. Lynch. "They have been threatening us with vengeance for some time past, and the other day we received word to look out for damage. We supposed they meant to cut prices, and we told them to 'damage away.' I never thought they would be guilty of such an act as this."

Mr. J. D. Lynch, Manager of the Shufeldt & Co. distillery, offers a reward of \$25,000 to the person who threw the dynamite on the distillery building, or the name of the man who employed him to do the work, or such information as will lead to the detection and arrest of the parties responsible for the outrage. The members of the Whisky Trust ridicule the idea that the attempt to destroy the property was the work, directly or indirectly, of their organization.

**WHITE CAPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—A White Cap organization has been discovered in Lawrence county. It has a written constitution and by-laws. Its principal object is said to be to deal with offenders against morality who would otherwise go unpunished. Several persons in Newcasle have been warned, one of them, named Sloan, for taking a strange woman into his house. Such offenders are threatened with severe punishment unless they mend their ways immediately. The discovery caused considerable excitement throughout the county.

**ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—Three Italians, members of a dangerous gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in this vicinity, were arrested at Sturmerville, this county, to-day by Deputy U. S. Marshal Bering, of Wilkesbarre, and taken to Scranton for trial. The spurious coin consists of cleverly imitated dollars and quarters, and has caused much trouble to business men, as it is almost impossible to detect it.

In the House on the 11th, the Direct Tax bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. After a long debate, without action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The new tube mill of the Reading Iron Works in Reading, Pa., was shut down on the evening of the 8th for an indefinite period. The shut down is said to be caused by dullness in trade and a desire of the management to curtail expenses. The firm's other tube mill is running full hand.

**DESTRUCTION OF A MILL.**

**A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF MEAL DUST IN CHICAGO.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—Three men are known to have been killed, one fatally injured, and a number of people badly bruised and shaken up early this morning by an explosion of meal dust, which completely wrecked the three-story brick building on North Halstead street, occupied by David Olliver as an oatmeal mill. Several adjoining buildings were also badly shattered. The explosion, which occurred shortly after 3 o'clock, was a terrific one, the shock being felt a mile away. The buildings in the immediate vicinity were bombarded with flying bricks and timbers, and nearly every pane of window-glass within a radius of six blocks was smashed. Almost before the rattle of the explosion died away flames sprang up from the wrecked mill and the whole place was ablaze in a few minutes. The fire spread with incredible rapidity, and when the first fire companies reached the scene they found a block of roaring flames to contend with. General alarm was at once turned in. Engines were stationed at every available point around the blazing patch, and buildings that did not take fire at the outset were saved after the hardest kind of work. Sparks that were carried through the air by the wind ignited buildings two blocks away, and for half an hour the firemen had all they could do to prevent half a dozen serious conflagrations.

Hundreds of men searched anxiously for the missing millers, and after some time one of them, John Holmes, was found lying in an alley across the street from the mill, terribly lacerated and lacerated. He was working in the second story of the mill when the explosion occurred, and was hurled through a window across the street. He cannot live.

No trace could be found of the other three men. Charles Miller, Charles Cooper and John Smith, and it is believed that their bodies are buried in the debris.

Persons who were asleep in the building adjacent to the wrecked mill were thrown clear out of their beds by the force of the explosion, and most of them were more or less injured during the terrific bombardment of bricks and other debris.

In the opinion of Chief Swenie, of the Fire Department, the explosion of mill dust in Olliver's oatmeal mill this morning was the most remarkable and destructive one ever known in the Northwest.

It completely demolished a large brick mill building and destroyed several two-story frame buildings adjoining. Only four men were in the mill. James Holmes was blown through a window picked up and taken to the hospital where he is slowly recovering.

The other three men, Charles Miller, the engineer; John Christensen, the man employed in the cupola, and Ernest Casper, the kiln man, were buried deep beneath the ruins. After long digging the charred and almost unrecognizable bodies of the engineer and kiln man were uncovered.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

—While a passenger car on the Dudley branch of the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad, Pennsylvania, was stopping at Coal Light Station, on the mountain side, on the morning of the 10th, an engine and two loaded coal cars dashed into the rear, throwing the occupants against the windows and on the floor. Ten or twelve persons were severely injured, among them Mrs. Allen Black, John Dougherty, John Hollinger, E. F. Gould, Miss Lizzie Laster and Mary Laster, of Dudley all of whom received internal injuries and painful cuts from broken glass. Probably all in the car would have been killed but for the presence of mine John Szentos, a passenger. Foreseeing the danger, he loosened the brake of the passenger car, and the slight start it obtained lessened the force of the collision. A despatch from Albuquerque, New Mexico, says that a wreck occurred on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad on the 8th, at a point called Brockton, in Johnson's Canon, the wheel jamped on the whole line. The engine lapped the track when near its head of the canon, approaching the tunnel, and the engine, tender, mail, baggage, express, and one emigrant or rolled down the steep, rocky side of the mountain, a distance of 150 feet, and were piled up in a confused mass at the bottom. Most of the other coaches were pulled off the track, but did not go down the hill. Mail Agent H. B. Dolts, Baggage Man Charles Bodemeier, and the engineer and fireman, with a considerable number of passengers, are badly injured, but no one was killed.

—The White Caps in Waco, Texas, flogged George Armstrong on the 9th for leaving his wife destitute and sick and publicly living with another woman. A notice was pinned to a tree where the flogging took place informing all citizens that the perpetrators were law-abiding, but were determined to mete out punishment to the guilty when the statutes failed.

—Benjamin D. Keck, a note clerk in the Second National Bank in Allentown, Penn., is short \$4000 in his accounts. The bank is secured by his bondsman. Keck is said to be a man of good habits, and declares that he is unjustly accused of wrong doing. August Nebstedt, Treasurer of the Creamery Association in Rudd, Iowa, has disappeared with \$1800 of the association money, of which he is Treasurer, is short \$1000. He was also postmaster of the village, and several registered letters are missing. Francis Alwancy, alias Hugry Joe, has been identified by William D. Bensemer, of Baltimore, as the person who swindled him out of \$300 by the bunco game. Sarah T. Howd who is said to have swindled a number of people, was arrested in Boston on the 8th, upon complaint of having swindled four women, in 1886, to the amount of \$2000. One of her schemes was the "Woman's Bank."

—The First National Bank of Linden, Michigan, has been authorized to begin business with \$100,000 capital.

—Hugh Harper, a desperado, well known throughout western Kansas, entered the store of Mr. Turner in Harold, on the 9th, and presented a bill, asking for change. When Mr. Turner opened his cash drawer Harper covered him with a revolver and made him hand over what money he had, amounting to \$95. Harper then fled, but was pursued by the sheriff and a posse. Harper fired and wounded one of the officers, and was then shot in the leg by the sheriff.

—Miss Millie Ross, an elderly lady living alone in Smithfield, near Uniontown, Penna., was visited by three masked robbers on the evening of the 10th. They burned her feet, hands and face with candles and beat and bruised her until she gave up all the money she had in the house—less than five dollars.

—M. M. Knoll, a clothier in Wilkesbarre, Pa., who failed some days ago, and whose stock was disposed of by the Sheriff, has been arrested at the instance of F. A. Harris, a member of the firm of Harris Brothers, cloth jobbers in Philadelphia, on the charge of fraud in unlawfully disposing of his goods and giving a judgment note to S. F. Knoll, a relative, without a return consideration, and with intent to deceive the above firm and other creditors. Knoll waived a hearing and gave bail for trial. L. W. Buskey, a bookkeeper in the Norfolk National Bank, in Norfolk, Virginia, was arrested on the 10th on a charge of stealing sums aggregating \$3300 at various times.

—The schooner Cis Church, from Cape Charles for Norfolk Light, was lost in the storm of the 10th. Captain Frank Enoch, mate Harris and one of her crew were drowned. The vessel was owned in New London. The heaviest storm of the season at Halifax, Nova Scotia, raged there during the night of the 11th. Much damage was done to electric light and telegraph wires, and small craft were driven from their moorings in the harbor. A sailboat, which left Sambro on the afternoon of the 10th, with three men and a woman, is believed to be lost.

—A heavy storm raged at Asbury Park, New Jersey, on the 11th, and the crews of the Life Saving Station patrolled the beach in squads. A large quantity of coconuts came ashore, and it is thought they came from a wrecked vessel. There was a gale from the northwest at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on the 11th, and at high tide the waves dashed in with almost as much fury as during the recent storm. They washed far over the ruins, and it was feared that more damage would be done. The high tide on the afternoon of the 11th, tore out a number of cottage bulkheads at Monmouth Beach, which were partly destroyed by the severe storm of three weeks ago. A despatch from Cohasset, Massachusetts, says a storm set in there on the morning of the 11th, and increased in violence until night, when it promised to exceed in severity that of three weeks ago. The rain came down in torrents, and the wind was blowing a hurricane. The sea was very rough all along the shore, and it is feared that much damage will result.

—Malignant diphtheria is reported to be raging along the line of Berks and Lancaster counties, in this State, where the counties join. In some families two and three children have died, and even adults are afflicted with the disease. "It is estimated that within a short time 20 persons have died within a short distance of each other." At Reamstown the schools have been closed until the abatement of the disease.

—An attempt was made on the afternoon of the 13th to rob the People's Savings Bank in Denver, Colorado, while part of its force were absent at lunch. A stranger entered and engaged the cashier in conversation. His "pal" sneaked in the back door, and entered the vault, but before he secured any money, Mr. Stannard, the teller, noticed him, and rushing to the vault, covered the thief with a revolver, ordering him to hold up his hands, which he did until the patrol arrived and took him to jail. The first thief escaped. The one captured wore a pair of boots mad of felt. He refused to give his name. They were stopping at a leading hotel and elegantly dressed.

—Henry Landsidel, a steel worker in Allegheny City, Pa., committed suicide on the 13th, after attempting to kill his wife, whom he slightly wounded in the temple. It is said that Landsidel was prominently identified with the Anarchists in that section, and had been married seven times, all of his wives being alive. There is an air of mystery surrounding the case, and the police are not satisfied with the woman's story. Two strangers from Arizona entered the San Bernardino National Bank, in San Bernardino, California, on the 13th, and one of them presented a check and asked that it be cashed. E. H. Morse, the cashier, told him he would have to be identified. A quarrel followed and both drew revolvers and began to shoot. Cashier Morse was fatally wounded and died in a short time. The man who did the shooting gives the name of John Oakes, but refuses to talk. He was shot in the arm, ear and back, but is not dangerously wounded. It is believed the man entered the bank with the design of robbery.

—The boiler of the cotton gin on G. W. Turner's place, near Montgomery, Alabama, exploded on the morning of the 13th, killing George Turner and two negroes outright and wounding seven others. A passenger and freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad collided at Wabasha, Minnesota, on the morning of the 13th. Brakeman Brooks was killed and Conductor Mead fatally injured. The freight was running on the passenger train's time.

There is nothing so cheap or convenient for a freezing-mixture as pulverized ice or salt. In chemical laboratories other materials are used for experimental refrigeration. They are too expensive for general use. The following are some of these combinations—Sal ammoniac, five parts; nitre, five parts; water, ten parts; nitrate of ammonia, one part; water, one part. Sulphate of soda, five parts, diluted sulphuric acid, four parts.

**50th CONGRESS.—Second Session.**

**SENATE.**  
In the United States Senate on the 10th, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a recent resolution requiring information as to the alleged outrages and restraints of liberty practised against Indian women in Alaska. The Secretary says that the Department has no information on the subject except "newspaper reports of uncertain value." Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the Attorney General for information as to the execution of the act of March 3d, 1887, declaring the forfeiture of the property of the Mormon Church, and the manner in which the proceeds have been disposed of. The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. Various amendments reducing the rates on manufactures of iron and steel were offered and rejected. Pending further action the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 11th, Mr. Frye's resolution, offered on the 10th, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the state of affairs in the Samoan Islands, was reported back and agreed to. The Tariff bill was taken up, and, after debate, an amendment offered by Mr. Harris, reducing the duty on steel beams from 1-10 cents to 6-10 of a cent per pound, was rejected. The rate was then, on motion of Mr. Vest, fixed at one cent per pound, this amendment being agreed to without a division. An amendment to reduce the rate on trace chains from three to two cents a pound was rejected; but, at Mr. Allison's suggestion, the item was passed over without definite action. Pending action on an amendment offered by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, making cotton ties free of duty, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 12th the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, making cotton ties free of duty, was, after a long debate, rejected—yeas 18, nays 23, a party vote. Mr. Coke moved an amendment reducing the duty on cotton ties to 35 per cent. adjournment. Pending action the Senate adjourned. During the proceedings the Union Pacific Funding bill came up as the special order, and was laid over, retaining its rights as a special order. Mr. Riddleberger gave notice that he would move, every morning, to take up his resolution for the consideration of the British extradition treaty in open session.

In the United States Senate on the 13th, the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and Mr. Riddleberger, of Virginia, who appeared in his seat for the second time during the session, made an unseasonable exhibition of himself, until he was finally compelled to retire. The Tariff bill was proceeded with, and Mr. Coke's amendment, offered on the 12th, fixing the duty on cotton ties at 35 per cent. adjournment, was rejected by a party vote. Several other amendments to the metals schedule were rejected, and the bill was then laid aside, about four pages of it having been disposed of during the week. Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution which went over, providing for the election of new election officers of the Senate on the first day of the session after January 1st. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**  
In the House, on the 10th, various bills and resolutions were introduced, under the call of States, and referred. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the use of money in Presidential and Congressional elections in recent years, and to report at any time by bill or otherwise. He asked its immediate consideration, but the regular order was demanded by Messrs. Wilkins, of Ohio, and Weaver, of Iowa. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The District of Columbia and Pension Appropriation bills were passed and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 12th, the River and Harbor bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Department bill were sent to a conference committee. Mr. O'Neal, of Indiana, from the Elections Committee, presented a report in the California contested case of Sullivan vs. Felton, finding in favor of Sullivan. The report, with the views of the minority in support of Felton, was placed on the calendar. The Direct Tax bill was taken up and passed—yeas 178, nays 96. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 13th, the bill for the retirement of John C. Fremont as a Major General was reported and placed on the calendar. The bill to amend the National Militia act was considered. The Oklahoma bill was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

**THE MARKETS.**

PROVISIONS		
Beef city family	10 00	21 00
Hams	14 00	24 50
Port Mena	17 00	22 00
Prime Mena	16 00	21 00
Sides smoked	00 00	10 00
Shoulders smoked	00 00	9 00
Do in salt	00 00	9 00
Smoked Beef	11 00	12 00
Lard Western	00 00	00 00
Lard	11 00	12 50
FLOUR		
West. and Pa. sup	3 00	2 75
Pa. Family	3 25	2 50
Miss Clear	4 50	5 50
Pat. Whit. Wt.	5 25	6 40
Eye Flour	00 00	00 00
GRAIN		
Wheat No. 1 red	1 11 1/2	1 00
Do No. 2	1 00	00 00
Corn No. 3 White	45	00 00
Do No. 2	45	00 00
Oat No. 1 White	35	00 00
No. 2 do	33	00 00
No. 3 mixed	32	00 00
FISH		
Market Large Is.	33	00 00
No. 2 Large Is.	24	00 00
Herring Lard	8 00	00 00
SUGAR		
Powdered	7 1/4	00 00
Granulated	7 1/4	00 00
Confec. A	7 1/4	00 00
BAY AND STRAW		
Mixed	14 00	01 00
Cut Hay	00 00	00 00
Wool	00 00	00 00
Cash, Texas, and W. Va. Fibres XX	31	00 00
and above	31	00 00
Common	31	00 00