The Somerset Herald.

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WEDNESDAY.....January 18, 1888

THE total indebtedness of New York city is put by Mayor Hewitt at $132,823,665.

OVER two hundred persons were frozen to death by the recent blizzard in the Northwest.

SPEAKER CARLISLE was taken suddenly and seriously ill at his hotel in Washington Monday evening.

SENATOR WILSON has been renominated by the republican caucus of the Iowa legislature. This of course insures his election.

ALREADY there are indications that the leadership of Roger Q. Mills on the Democratic side of the House means just lots of fun ahead.

THE wool growers of Vermont have joined their associates in other sections of the country in denunciation of the President's free wool heresy.

THE cold chills creep down one's spinal column at reading that the mercury is thirty degrees below zero at Minneapolis. Distance, however, lends some enchantment to the view.

GOVERNOR LARRABEE in his message to the legislature of Iowa, says that under the enforcement of the prohibition law in that State, convicts in the penitentiaries are decreasing in number.

IN casual conversation in St. Louis, twelve years ago, Gen. Grant made the observation—"Whenever the Democratic party comes near to complete control of the country, it will break its back across the Allegheny mountains on the tariff question."

THERE is a strong sentiment in Massachusetts in favor of high license, and the Legislature will be urged to act upon the question at the coming session. It is believed that a bill embodying the features of high license and local option would pass without serious opposition.

EX-SENATOR JOHN A. LEMON is to be a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination in the Blair-Cambria district, and his popularity with all classes of people will be likely to secure him the prize. The district would be regarded as close with any but the most popular candidate.

IT is no surprise that a Democratic Congress has thrown out the claim of Mr. Thorbe to Mr. Carlisle's seat. The Committee on elections announced its division before the evidence was all in and devoted no time to settling it. The committee's hasty action, however, will not settle the question in the minds of many persons.

THE Dayton *Journal* has this breezy, western way of putting it: "The Democratic proposition that the Senate shall ignore Lamar's rebel record because the rebellion was overthrown nearly a quarter of a century ago is quite as logical as it would be to insist upon Christians ignoring the devil because he raised hell some years previously."

THE Washington, Pa., *Observer* says that if wool was placed on the free list, as recommended by President Cleveland, it would entail an annual loss of $332,000,49 upon the wool growers of Washington county. That being the case, when Grover comes round next fall, asking for votes, every man, boy dog and sheep ought to spit on his message, and vote dead against him.

THE nomination of Mr. Lamar, for Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed by the Senate Monday. Two Republican Senators, Stanford of California, and Stewart of Nevada, voted with the Democrats, the vote standing 32 to 28. Messrs. Stanford and Stewart are both representatives of Pacific Railroad interests, and it is doubtless to this fact that Mr. Lamar owes his confirmation.

THE employes of the Pennsylvania railroad lines west of Pittsburgh have petitioned the officials for an advance of wages, and according to the statement of one of the leaders in the movement the men are getting restless at the delay in answering. "We are determined to have an increase," said he, "and unless an answer is given us before next Wednesday, a strike will be inaugurated." Twenty-five per cent. of the men employed by the company are members of labor organizations, and if a strike is ordered all will come out.

A BLUNDER in a news statement somewhere in a State paper is doing a serious wrong to Chief Clerk Thomas McCamant, of the Auditor General's Department. The Chief Clerk was sent to Allentown a week ago to overhaul the accounts of Ex-Register of Wills Pfeiffer, of Lehigh county, who was short some $8,000 in his settlement with the State. Some one altogether too careless has printed an item saying that it is Chief Clerk McCamant who is short in his accounts, and it is being copied quite extensively. It is an injury to a faithful, competent and experienced official against whom not even a suspicion could rest.

IT is a notable fact that Senator Voorhees, the man chosen to reply to Senator Sherman's masterly exposure of the crudities and errors of Mr. Cleveland's message, made this tremendous admission, viz.: "The manufactories of the Eastern and Middle States were nursed by the government when unable to stand alone. I am prepared to say that within proper and safe limits and with primary consideration for the agriculturist as the foundation and beginning of everything, the same policy of encouragement which has heretofore in general marked our legislation should now be continued to the infant manufacturing industries of the South and of the West."

THE largest gun that has ever been cast solid in the United States was cast at the works of the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company one day last week. The gun is of Bessemer steel, and the melted metal was poured into the moulds. Whether the casting was successful remains to be seen. The process of cooling must go on for a week, and then the gun will be examined. If there is no flaw in the metal, it will then be bored for a six-inch gun. There are great hopes entertained of this piece of ordnance. The large guns that have thus far been made for the navy have been built up in successive bands of steel, and the cost of that method is very great. A six-inch gun wholly cast will cost $3,200, while the same gun built up will cost $22,000.

DR. TAYLOR, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., has been interviewed by a reporter for the *Constitution*, of that city, as to the effect of the tax on alcohol on the cost of drugs and medicines. Among other things, he said: "A man who favors a reduction of this tax, and a reduction of the tariff, may say it is foolish to keep a tax on a suit of clothes in order to take it off a bottle of paregoric. I have shown you that the tax on spirits in medicines amounts, to $30,000,000 annually. That is half as much as the product of every clothing manufactory in America, upon information given me by two leading clothing merchants in Atlanta. In other words, the people of this country pay thirty million dollars annually for medicines that goes to the government, for which the government has no use, and of which President Cleveland declares to be an unmixed evil."

THERE has been quite a lively fight going on in the Democratic ranks of this State for the control of the State Committee, which meets at Harrisburg to-day. "Uncle" Randall it is charged has been moving heaven and earth to have the present Chairman, Dallas Sanders, re-elected, and thereby boom his own presidential aspirations. On the other hand it is claimed by the Wallace-Scott-Singerly combination that they "have had enough of the one man power," that the re-election of Sanders would be heralded as a triumph of the opponents of Cleveland and would tend greatly to weaken the efforts of the Democrats in Congress to pass a bill in harmony with the President's recommendotion for a wholesale slaughter of the protective tariff system. If the angry charges and reports are to be credited it is a fight "to the death" between Randall and the administration and the result of the committee's meeting is anxiously awaited.

THERE is talk in some quarters of nominating Pension Commissioner Black for second place on the Democratic ticket this year. Because General Black has a good army record is no reason why he can secure the votes of old soldiers for Cleveland, who has lost no opportunity of showing his great contempt for the men who battled for the Union. The fact is, however, that no soldier's name occupying the second place upon the Democratic ticket could neutralize the effects of Cleveland's acts revealing his hatred for Union veterans. It could not be less than hatred that caused Cleveland to make unfeeling attempts at funny business in his numerous vetoes of private pension bills. It was not enough for him to say no when Congress said yes to the dead soldiers' wives and mothers for relief from hunger, but he seemed to find a pleasure in coloring his veto messages with jocular brutality. His veto of the dependent pension bill followed in a more respectful tone, but the fact remains that he struck a blow at hundreds of thousands of old soldiers and their aged and infirm relatives in that veto, that was as damaging to his prospects of getting the old soldier vote, as it was injurious to the old soldiers and their aged fathers and mothers.

THE Civil Service Reform record of the present administration received an overhauling in the Senate last week at the hands of Senator Hale, who substantiated the charges made with overwhelming proof in the shape of figures, showing the number of changes that had been made in Federal offices up to June 11, 1887. It should be remembered that the administration had been in power a little over two years at the date named. Following are the figures:

OFFICES.	NUMBER.	CHANGES.
Fourth-class Postmasters	32,609	40,000
Presidential Postmasters	2,379	2,000
Foreign Ministers	32	32
Secretaries of Legation	29	16
Collectors of Customs	111	100
Surveyors of Customs	32	all
Naval Officers	6	all
Appraisers	36	34
Mint and Assay Office Superintendents	13	11
Assistant Appraisers	9	all
Internal Revenue Collectors	85	84
Steamboat Inspectors	11	8
District-Attorneys	70	65
Territorial Judges	29	27
Territorial Governors	8	all
Pension Agents	18	15
Surveyors-general	16	all
Local Land Officers	224	199
Indian Inspectors and Special Agents	10	9
Indian Agents	59	51
Land Office Special Agents	93	79

The clerical force of the government is not touched upon at all in the above figures, but it is a fact known to all that the changes there have been of the most sweeping character. The figures given are enough to show that this boasted reform administration will soon have none but Democrats on guard.

Cleveland Sure to be Snubbed.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Ex-Senator M'Donald, of Indiana, confirms the opinion expressed by Frank Hurd that this Congress will not adopt Cleveland's free trade scheme. He does believe, however, that there will be a reduction of the surplus by the removal of the tobacco tax and other reductions in harmony with the plan suggested by Senator Sherman and approved by Randall. This is not very encouraging to the great statesman and patriot who for the first time in the history of the nation confined a President's message to a plea for English interests. And the reference to Randall is suggestive, too. Coming just now, after the organization of the committees of the House in favor of an un-American policy, it has in it the promise of a right handsome shindy, not only in Congress but in the coming national Democratic convention as well. Randall may yet be a bigger man than Cleveland. That this is feared by the office-holding portion of Cleveland's free trade henchmen is made manifest by the vigorous shrieks of treachery to Cleveland that they are daily uttering. It will be a merry fight: but if it ends in the overthrow of Cleveland and his British party, the workingmen of the country will have cause for rejoicing.

Baby Bunting's Lesson in Love.

From the New York Tribune.

It is rarely the fate of juries to render a verdict more satisfactory to the public than that which subtracts from the bank account of Charles Arbuckle, more widely known as "Baby Bunting," the sum of $45,000 with which to solace Miss Clara Campbell for the loss—ay, more than the loss, the wasting away of her young and heretofore untried affections. We say young affections, and young affections we distinctly mean; for albeit Miss Campbell had left the blushing aurora of life so far behind her as to make its image in her face rather a matter of conjecture than of record, yet until her eyes met those of Charles Arbuckle, her Baby Bunting, her heart was free, her tender emotions all untouched. To this plaintiff love was no empty word. It had a deep and momentous meaning. Maidens there are, sad to say, whose so-called hearts can be transferred from one man to another as easily as their unthinking heads can be borne from shoulder to shoulder. But frivolity had no place in Miss Campbell's character. She loved with the tenacious and accumulated passion of forty-odd summers.

The defendant with revolting brutality sought upon the trial to cast odium upon her ardor by evidence tending to show that she bleached her hair. He was fitly rebuked, for with calm dignity she informed the jury that he, her accuser, was himself confirmed in the habit of dyeing his moustache. The testimony arrayed against the defendant was overwhelming, and in every effort to meet it or to shield himself from its crushing effect he was routed. The letters he had addressed to the plaintiff were put in evidence in great numbers, for she had kept them all together with carefully copied transcripts of her own replies, apparently with a view to the very contingency which afterward unhappily arose. The wisdom of waiting until years have matured the maidenly judgment before falling a victim to Cupid's wiles is thus enforced in Miss Campbell's experience. It may well be doubted, had this crisis occurred when she was artless and confiding, if she would have been able to produce in court such a convincing volume of correspondence as she was supplied with last week. Young women who have it in them to place a commercial value upon their affections would do well to bear in mind this leaf from Miss Campbell's interesting history.

Unquestionably it was this correspondence which chiefly affected the jury. In his letters Arbuckle had insisted on being to her a "Baby Bunting," and on her being to him a "Bunnie." He had plead with her "to H and K" him, which mystic symbols of desire she declared on oath to the jury meant to "hug" and to "kiss". He sent her "packages" and even "tons" of "H's and "K's." Some of these he designated as "nice," while as to others he made no particular professions. But still he did not marry her. He was at all times ready to H and K, but never ready to wed. Slowly but surely gray hairs were stealing in among the plaintiff's dark tresses. Slowly but surely the sun of life was drooping toward the west. And at last goaded to desperation by the defendant's hot zeal for H's and K's unsanctified by the promise to love, honor, comfort and keep and with all his worldly goods to her endow, she came tearfully before a jury of her fellow-citizens, holding the shreds of her torn affections in her hands, and asked for damages.

The sum accorded her is, we believe, second in amount only to that awarded the too trusting Miss Fortescue in her suit against that representative young nobleman, Earl Cairns. But what is $45,000, or even $50,000, to the blasted hope and the wasted heart which Miss Campbell—"Bunnie" no longer—will take back with her to her desolate home? What can restore to her the serenity and peace of the days when her heart was all her own, before "Baby Bunting" and his dyed moustaches came a-wooing? No sympathy need be wasted on Baby Banting. There are times when a man should be punished as much for being a fool as for being a knave, and it is moderation to say of Baby Bunting that the evidence left it somewhat in doubt to which of these classes he belongs, if, indeed, he does not belong to both. The size of the verdict against him implies that to the jury he appeared in the dual character.

The Mississippi Plan.

From the New York Independent.

This story is worth repeating. It comes from Jackson the Capital of Mississippi and we give it from the Southwestern *Christian Advocate*. A young white man who had a grudge against a colored man, of some month's standing, on Christmas eve gathered a crowd of his associates and with tin horns and firecrackers they followed him in the streets. The young white blew the horn in the negro's face, and the latter, who was escorting a lady, bore the insulting demonstration with patience until several large firecrackers were dropped across the arm of the young lady. The negro then dismissed his escort, stepped into a butcher shop, picked up a knife, with which, after receiving three shots from the revolver of his assailant, he nearly severed the head of the young white from the shoulders. Both died in less than two hours. This incident was used to frame an inflammable indictment against the Republican city administration, and the Democratic Convention appointed a committee of 100 to see that their ticket was elected. The Young Men's White League adopted resolutions that if any negro attempted to run for office in the approaching municipal election "he does so at his peril," and negroes were further warned against attempting to vote for a ticket other than the regular Democratic one. At a meeting of colored voters, to whom it was evident that the whites of Jackson and the surrounding counties had conspired to use murderous weapons to enforce their decree, a resolution was passed declaring that in the interest of peace, and for the protection of life and property, the colored people refrain from voting or in any way participating in said election, and withdrawing the colored candidates for Aldermen. This all happened within three weeks, in the capital of Mr. Lamar's State, and anything more abominable and barbarous it is impossible to conceive. Mississippi does not enjoy a Republican government whatever its form may be.

Carlisle Gets His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Committee on Elections yesterday decided that Speaker Carlisle was duly elected from the Sixth Kentucky district. T. F. Hallem, of Covington, Ky., presented Mr. Carlisle's case to the committee, controverting the allegations of Thoibe's counsel, J. H. Sypher, in detail. He read an affidavit from Chief of Police Goodson, of Covington, denying that he had said Carlisle was defeated and that Charles Easton would so testify. An affidavit by Horace Cambron denies that he had said Carlisle was defeated and affirms that he told Theebe that he (Theebe) and not Carlisle was defeated. Affidavits were presented denying that a secret meeting was held to hold back and change the returns. A letter from Colonel R. W. Nelson denying the statement that he had been at such a meeting and had withdrawn. The parties who had charge of the poll books in Carroll county make affidavit to the correctness of the poll books and the election officers' signatures and deny that they were all in one handwriting. A. S. Leep, a Knight of Labor, who witnessed the counting of the Carroll county vote on Theebe's behalf, swears to its correctness, and J. S. Lewis, a Republican, does the same. Mr. Carlisle makes affidavit denying entirely the charges of Theobe as to his having attended a midnight meeting, sent no tickets to the back counties and held back the returns from these counties. He gives the substance of the interview with Cambron. An affidavit from Mr. Wood, the attorney, states that he repeatedly urged Thoibe to exert himself in securing evidence and funds that he withdrew from the case because Theebe only furnished $45. Letters written by Mr. Sypher to Lee Crandall urging his own employment as Theebe's counsel and extolling his own (Sypher's) great abilities and influence, were read despite Mr. Sypher's protests.

A motion to postpone consideration of the case was rejected by a strict party vote of 9 to 6. A motion to reopen the case was also rejected, Mr. Rowell not voting and Mr. Cooper voting with the Democrats. On a motion that Mr. Thoibe was entitled to the seat four Republicans abstained from voting, while the rest voted against it with the Dem acrats. On a final motion affirming Mr. Carlisle's right to the seat Messrs. Cooper, Rowell and Johnson, of Indiana, voted affirmatively with the Democrats, and Messrs. Lyman, Houck and Lodge abstained, so that there was no negative vote.

Pennsylvania Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. McCormick to-day introduced a bill to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States who actually served four months in the war of the late Rebellion and were honorably discharged, and such soldiers and sailors as may have received honorable mention in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in the war, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men who have died, provided that such widows have not remarried. The bill fixes the rate at $8 per month payable from the passage of the act, and provides that it shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension of $8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a less sum than $8, for the difference between the pension now received (if less than $8 per month) and $8 per month.

Mr. Bunnell introduced a bill to pay the soldiers and sailors of the war the difference between gold and the depreciated currency in which they were paid. The preamble of the bill sets forth the men who furnished the money to put down the Rebellion are creditors of the Government on a gold basis, and that the men who risked their lives and were paid in currency which was sometimes as low as thirty-five cents on the dollar, ought to be put on an equality with the bondholders.

By Mr. Randall—Giving to the widow of any deceased soldier or sailor, in addition to her widow's pension, any pension for disability that he may have had, but did not obtain, or that would now be allowed him for such disability if he were yet alive and had made applications under the Arrears law. Also, to provide for the erection of a monument to Brigadier General William Lee Davidson at a cost of $10,000.

A BLINDING BLIZZARD.

Worst Storm Ever Known in The Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—Railroad men agree that the storm of to-day is quite the worst ever know in the Northwest for their business. It extends from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Michigan but its worst effects are felt in Dakota and Minnesota. Everywhere it has been accompanied by a high wind which drifts the snow badly, and in Northern Dakota with below zero temperature, it assumes the character of a genuine blizzard. The railroads had nearly finished clearing their tracks from the previous storm and that of to-day has absolutely blocked all the small roads, though the through lines are battling bravely against the elements to keep trains moving. Trains on the roads to Chicago are one to nine hours late, but all the main lines are still open and Eastern trains left as usual to-night. All freights on the Northern Pacific and Montana lines have been abandoned, and no passenger trains were sent out on these roads to-night. The Kansas City train on the Omaha was also abandoned.

Superintendent Egan, of the Manitoba line, says its passenger trains are laid up at stations where there is plenty to eat. The St. Paul and Duluth road is trying to keep its main line open, but has abandoned the branches. A special from Huron, Dak., says: The wind is blowing 50 miles an hour. The air is full of snow that one is unable to see 50 feet at any time. Some unthinking teachers dismissed young school children, some of whom have to go four or five blocks across the open land. Five or six children got lost. Whistles are blowing, bells ringing and people turned out and took long ropes and walked 15 or 20 abreast back and forth over the ground. They have just found two, the others not yet having been discovered. The mercury is four degrees below zero and has fallen 26 degrees since 10 o'clock.

Bismarck reports that children started for school, but were forced to turn back. A Pierre, Dak., special says that the wind is blowing 60 miles an hour and it is impossible to see 100 feet. Trains are snow-bound at Ree Heights and there is a reported collision between two freights at the same point. Minot, Dak., reports the storm raging there for 24 hours and the temperature 15 degrees below. All railroad travel is suspended.

Jamestown, Dak., reports no trains moving on the main line of the Northern Pacific. Groton, Dakota reports the wind blowing a gale, the mercury 20 degrees below and that it is impossible to see more than two rods. In St. Paul the parade and other ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the third ice palace were postponed to Saturday, though some of the clubs paraded just the same.

A heavy snow has fallen all day in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The North western Road is in fair shape, but the Decorah division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern is abandoned for to-night.

By forming in parties of 10, each taking a long rope and marching across the prairie in line of battle, the villagers to-day found all the lost school children at Huron except one, a child of ten named Johnson. Search still continues to-night, but as the mercury is below, there is little hope of finding the children alive. The shop whistle has been blowing at intervals during the afternoon, an assistance to any person out in the storm. A number of farmers started home as soon as the storm began and there are grave fears for their safety. Business men who attempted to go home this afternoon lost their way at the street crossings. Many others are not attempting to go home to-night.

A Webster Dak., special says: Several mail carriers are reported to be caught in the blizzard and have, perhaps, perished. The temperature is 23 below.

At Oshkosh, Wis., a blizzard set in about 3 o'clock this afternoon and already threatens to seriously interfere with the railroads. The snow is very fine and drifting badly. The street railway service has been abandoned. The snow will about cripple lumbering operations, the recent fall cut having been much in excess of the demand.

The worst blizzard of the season is raging at Muscatine, Ia. The snow is heavy and deep, and the roads will probably be badly blocked. The worst blizzard for years has been raging at Sioux City, Ia., since 3 P. M. No trains are running to-night and if the storm continues there will be a general blockade.

SIOUX CITY, Jan. 14.—The storm of yesterday was the fiercest on record. During the prevalence of the gale a fire occurred in the business center of the city, and it required hard fighting to subdue it. Many firemen report frozen hands or feet. During the night men were kept busy hunting for the remains of a nine-yaer-old son of W. E. Hinman supposed to be lost. The boy turned up all right at a neighbor's house to-day. Trains are all abandoned, except on the Sioux City and Pacific, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omha roads south.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—It is 20 degrees below zero to-night, and advices from other parts of the State are to the effect that it is even colder in some sections. The railroads have had a bad time of it. Nearly every train from the West and North was several hours late, and on the Prairie Du Chien division of St. Paul road passenger as well as freight trains wege suspended on account of the big drifts in the cuts. Engines that crawled in from the north resembled huge cakes of ice. Snow plows have been at work all day, and it is not expected that passenger trains will be stalled on any of the Wisconsin divisions.

SEVENTY-SIX PERSONS HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN TWO DAYS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Seventy-six human beings have been frozen to death in two days in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Iowa. That is the record of the great blizzard of Thursday and Friday so far as the reports have come in.

Never since the storm of 1873 has there been such fearful loss of life. In the list following only those actually known to be dead are named. The names of towns do not indicate, except in a few cases, the actual places of residence of the dead, but are simply the towns nearest their homes. This is the Dakota list: Emil Gilbertson, Lewis Merriman and Hattie Merriman, Hitchcock; William S. Gathwaite, Donald; Emma Lamar and Carrie Auman, Faulkton; J. W. Gaslee, Miller; Mr. Davis and son Minot; Frank and William Niersen, Huron; Adam Gerner, Iroquois; W. B. Headly, Barkston; Robert Chambers, Huron; two sons of William Driver, Raymond; Jacob Krutz, Lesterville; a school teacher, Miss Jacobson, and pupil, Miss Glinde; two children of J. Hutchison, Garry; son of George Allen, Mitchell; H. Reed, Minnewaukan; Cora Curtiss, Delameres; Johnny Newcomb, Cavour; two brothers named Piersen, and an unknown man, Vergil; G. Gundstorm, Sioux Fall. At Tindell three are dead, at Anaconna two girls perished. Near Flandrad a teacher is dead; an unidentified man is dead at White Lake, and another at Yankton; four farmers perished near Watertown; four school children died near Lennox; two Bridgewater men are dead. Mr. DeVine Emil Gilman are also among the North Dakota dead.

In Minnesota there are only eight who are known to have perished—six children on the Caner farm, near Lake City, and John Loy and Mrs. Kuntz, near New Adrian.

In Montana, Patrick Hanley and William Overman perished while crossing the mountains.

In Nebraska eight have been reported frozen to death, and in Iowa six. Many persons are reported missing all over the great Northwest territory, and there are many reports of persons so badly frozen that recovery is doubtful.

Last night it was extremely cold. The mercury dropped to 40 below in Minneapolis. Almost incredible figures have been received from the far Northwest points. There are searching parties out all over Dakota looking for the missing, and reports of bodies found are rapidly coming in. The prospect, should the trouble continue for several days more is appalling. All the railroads are blocked, and traffic, excepting in the large cities is abandoned.

Inquiry Ordered by the Senate into Suppression of the Negro Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Chandler's resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the suppression of the votes of the colored citizens of Jackson, Miss., at the recent municipal election in that city, and into the alleged participation in such suppression by the United States district attorney, a deputy collector of internal revenue and a deputy United States marshal, was taken up.

In the course of his address Mr. Chandler said he had communications from Jackson asking for such an investigation and asserting that the facts stated could be proved by the testimony of the best men of both political parties. He read the manifesto which first conveyed to the colored people of Jackson the information that they would not be allowed to vote. This manifesto displayed at its head an engraving of a couple of pistols, a couple of shotguns and a powder-flask. In it the "Young men of Jackson" announced their "ultimatum." It declared that, having seen one of their number hellishly murdered in the dark by a negro bully set on by a negro policeman of a negro-cursed city, corrupt negro radical government should and must be wiped out at any cost; that if negroes ran for office they should do so at their extremest peril, and it warned all negroes "against attempting to foist upon us this black and damnable machinery called government." The colored citizens under all the circumstances surrounding them had met in convention; had resolved that it would be unsafe for them to attempt to vote, and had consequently abstained from voting, so that none but white men voted.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

The federal officers engaged in that business were Mr. Harris, the district attorney; Mr. Wilson, the deputy collector of internal revenue, and Mr. Livingstone, deputy United States marshal. He submitted that the question, although it affected only for the time being a municipal election in the City of Jackson, was of national importance. The country this year was to enter upon an election which was to decide the presidency and also the complexion of the House of Representatives. In that election at least 12,000,000 of voters, representing 60,000,000 of American people, would participate.

Among those voters were probably 1,500,000 of black men, representing 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 of their own race, and it was an important question whether those 1,500,000 of black men were to be allowed to vote. It was a question which concerned those citizens who desired to protect the tariff whether that matter should be settled by a fair vote of all who are voters under the Constitution, or be settled with 1,500,000 of those voters disfranchised in pursuance of that policy which had been deliberately adopted in the capital of the state of Mississippi, which state was seeking to-day to have an associate justice of the Supreme Court to aid in passing on the validity of the constitutional amendments.

Mr. Riddleberger remarked that there was no concealment of the fact that the resolution was intended to affect matters that ought to be considered only in executive session, and he gave notice that, as to himself, he would vote for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN DEFENDED.

Mr. Walthill objected that the constitutional power of the Senate did not extend to such on investigation, but he courted the fullest investigation of the occurrences at Jackson, while he protested against any prejudgment of the case. Instead of mere anonymous communications he desired that the motives, provocations, grievances and surroundings of the people of that city together with their actions, should be laid bare before this country, and that the verdict of the country should be had upon them.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, called attention to the fact that on January 3 Attorney General Garland had called upon District Attorney Harris at Jackson for a full report of the affair and his connection with it.

Mr. George said that his first impulse had been to let the resolution be adopted without any debate or objection on his part. He would vote for it, except for one superable objection, and that was that it embraced matters entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the Senate. If it had been confined to an investigation of the conduct of the federal officials concerned he would have voted for it. For fourteen years a Republican municipal administion had existed in the city of Jackson, without difficulty, without protest, without any violent efforts to overturn it. Up to Christmas eve there was no opposition to the Republican mayoralty ticket—the election being for the first Monday in January; but, on Christmas eve an occurence happened (the murder of a quiet, respectable white man by a colored man) which excited the passions and apprehensions of the white population. He did not mean to say that even such a brutal murder justified the violation of the law, but only that it is well calculated to excite passions and to produce irregular and illegal action.

AN INQUIRY ORDERED.

Mr. Hale called the attention of the Senator from Mississippi to the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, which declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abrogated by the United States or of any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." He conceived that whenever, in any election in any state, the right of any man to vote was denied because he was black, that was a proper matter for investigation by the Senate. As bearing upon the occurrences at Jackson, he read from the Brandon, Miss., *Republic*, a Democratic paper, of the 5th of January, an article describing the riotous and disorderly conduct which prevailed in Jackson immediately preceding the last election,

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 24—a party vote, except that Mr. Riddleberger voted with the Democrats, while the two Mississippi Senators were excused from voting.

Perils of the Rail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—About midnight of Tuesday on the Southern Pacific Railroad, just after the north-bound Los Angelos express had passed Sumner, in Kern county, the rear car, containing sleeping immigrants, broke loose on a steep grade, rolled over an embankment 150 feet high, and caught fire.

There were fifteen passengers in the coach, but, so far as could be learned, all escaped with their lives, though several were seriously injured. George Harris, the brakeman, was injured internally. A colored man and his wife and three children were in the coach when it rolled over. The husband sustained a fracture of the shoulder-blade, and his wife was cut about the head and breast. Just how the accident occurred none could state. The front truck of the coach was left on the track, one wheel was broken, and the opinion among the trainmen was that on rounding the curve the broken wheel split the truck and the car tilted completely over. Those who had the roll down the hill said that the coach turned over as many as four times. Its further flight was stopped by a fence at the foot of the embankment. The car was burned up. The passengers were taken along on the engine, and their wounds were attended to by three physicians who happened to be on the train.

Two Persons Shot.

SYCAMORE, ILL., Jan. 12.—John Suchem, a farm hand employed by Mrs. Cristman, a rich widow, and Lorena Cristman, daughter of the widow, were mysteriously shot Tuesday night. Suchem answered a knock at the door, and as he opened it he was met by a man who snapped a 32-calibre revolver, the cartridge failing to explode. Before Suchem could escape the man discharged his pistol, shooting the farm hand in the abdomen. Lorena Cristman ran to the window to pull down the curtain, when a ball came crashing through the glass and struck her on the point of the elbow, shattering the bones.

MR. LAMAR CONFIRMED.

Riddleberger and Two Republican Senators Vote for Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 16.—L. Q. C. Lamar was confirmed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, by a vote of 32 to 28, Senators Stanford, of California, Stewart, of Nevada, and Riddleberger, of Virginia, voting with the Democrats.

The full vote for Lamar was as follows: Bate, Berry, Beck, Brown, Butler, Blodgett, Cockrell, Coke, Call, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gray, Gorman, Harris, Hampton, Jones (Ark.), Morgan, McPherson, Pugh, Riddleberger, Regan, Stanford, Saulsbury, Stewart, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson, (Md.)—32.

Those who voted against confirmation were: Ingalls, Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Chase, Cameron, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Davis, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Farwell, Hawley, Hoar, Hale, Hiscock, Mitchell, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Spooner, Sherman, Stockbridge—28.

The pairs were as follows: Pasco with Wilson (Iowa), Payne with Morrill, Ransom with Chandler, Blackburn with Manderson, Kenna with Sabin, Hearst with Jones (Nev.) Gibson with Teller, Eustis with Sawyer. Total votes case, 60; accounted for by pairs, 16: total vote in the Senate, 76.

In that distinguished company there was but one man to stand up for the President's nominee when Edmunds, Evarts, Sherman, Hoar, Hawley and Cullom attacked him. The lone champion was Riddleberger, who rose with some difficulty to say that as an ex-Confederate himself he could not sit silent and hear Mr. Lamar assailed upon that ground.

Senator Edmunds, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, spoke. He put a hypothetical case. "Suppose," said he, "that Mr. Lamar had been on the Supreme Bench in 1861 and had violated his oath and gone into the Confederacy, would his name now be up for consideration for renomination?" He argued from Mr. Lamar's record that he would have done so if he had been on the bench; that his opinions upon constitutional questions would have led him to do so, and that now, with his opinions unchanged and his acts of rebellion unrepented, his words of support and defense of rebellion reiterated, his name is presented to the Senate and the Senate is asked to join in elevating him to the bench. Senator Edmunds also said his age is a disqualification, and called the attention of the Senate to the fact that Mr. Lamar had no previous training on the bench.

Senator Evarts spoke very earnestly upon the dignity and importance of the office with its limited membership, its life tenure, its ultimate authority, and especially its authority to construe and interpret the very Constitution itself, and insisted that the man who was named to the Senate for its concurrence in his appointment to such an office should be not only free from the disqualifications which had been urged against Mr. Lamar, but that he should have positive and indubitable qualifications for its high duties.

TWO OPINIONS OF OHIO LEGISLATORS.

Senator Sherman went over a portion of the ground covered by Senator Edmunds and cited also the fact that Mr. Lamar had never had a case before the Supreme Court; that he had never been admitted to practice even before the Supreme Court of his own State. He had once been professor of law in an obscure Mississippi college, but had not even given that much attention to legal subjects for many years. He had left his desk from which he was expounding law to school boys, to enter the army of the Confederacy, and now the President asked the Senate to join in recalling him to the profession and to place him in the highest judicial office, and in many respects the most important office in the Government. Senator Sherman also read the resolutions passed by the Ohio Legislature instructing the Senators from that State to vote against confirmation and said that whatever course his colleague might see fit to take he should respect the wishes of a body which stood closer to the people than any Senator.

This brought Senator Payne to his feet long enough to say that however able the Ohio Legislature might be on matters of State legislation, upon a question of this sort he should use his own judgement, rather than the dictation of a partisan majority of that body.

Then the roll was called, and the silent supporters of the nomination picked up the fragments of their candidate and pasted him together into a Judge with the great favorite Democratic argument—the brute logic of a majority vote.

Cleveland's Broken Promises.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Hale called up his resolution for an inquiry as to whether the President has fulfilled his promise not to make dismissals except for cause and to prevent interference of Federal officials in local politics. He undertook to show that a continuous and general removal of Federal officeholders for political reason has been in progress ever since the present Administration came into power and that Federal officeholders have been permitted to monopolize the management of political campaigns and conventions in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other States.

Mr. Hale also charged that the President had himself interfered improperly in New York city politics in the Nicholl-Fellows contest against the cause of reform and good government and in favor of a man of character not too high.

Mr. Vest interrupted in defense of Colonel Fellows.

Mr. Hale charged that the Democratic administration had indulged in an unchecked spoils system, had countenanced the worst forms of political dictation and interference with elections; had sanctioned political assessments and had shown that the Democratic party will during the next year resort to every desperate means of perpetuating its power. Under President Cleveland, Civil Service reform had been robbed of every vestige of sincerity and decency, and all the evils of Federal political interference and corruption checked by Republican legislation and administration has been given full sway.

Mr. Hale read a table giving changes made in all departments of the Government up to June 11, 1887. This table showed that out of 2,379 Presidential postmasters there had been 2,000 changes; out of 32,609 fourth class postmasters 40,000 changes; out of 33 foreign ministers 30 changes; out of 111 collectors of customs 100 changes; out of 32 surveyors of customs all were changed; out of 36 appraisers all but two were changed; out of 13 superintendents of mints 11 were changed; the 9 assistant appraisers were all changed.

In commenting on these statistics, Mr. Hale said the country did not appreciate that this ruthless proscription and these removals had been going on at a rate unexampled in any other administration in the country's history.

Mills as a Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Parliamentary Leader Mills got into a squabble with his own party to night, which furnished rare sport for the Republicans for an hour. He had come to the conclusion that it was time for the House to adjourn over till Monday and after judiciously making it appear that the Republicans wanted the adjournment in order to avoid any criticisms over the delay, he put his motion forward.

Mr. Hatch, who is a kind of lieutenant to the leader opposed the motion with another to consider the Agricultural Experiment Station bill, and after some sharp talk succeeded in getting it through.

Mills was astonished at the result of the revolt, but not half so much as when Mr. Hatch, with a grand wave of the hand, told him that the House usually voted with the man who was right, and that now, having that fact established, he was willing to allow the adjournment by unanimous consent. The permission was too much for the fiery Texas blood of the leader, and with a few haughty remarks, all going to show that he could run the House without any outside interference, he rejected the offer and refused to adjourn until the roll was called.

The Wool Conference Ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Just before adjournment to-day the wool conference adopted the following declaration, which was given to the press to-night:

The representatives of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and of the Wool Growers' National association, speaking, as they believe, for all persons engaged in both of these occupations in the United States, with only individual exceptions, proclaim anew their deep conviction that the protection by tariff of wool, and of the manufactures of wool, is demanded by the best interests of all the American people. The increase in the clip of America wool from 60,254,913 pounds in 1869, to 302,000,000 pounds in 1885, while the imports of foreign wool advanced only from 26,282,933 pounds to 70,596,170 pounds within the same period, demonstrates the effect of protective duties in promoting sheep husbandry in this country, and in thus adding to the sources of national prosperity and wealth. The fact that the reduction in the tariff on wool in 1883, was immediately followed by a decrease in the number of sheep in the country, from 50,626,626 in 1884 to 44,759,314 in 1887, gives warning that the abolition of duties on wool would seriously cripple the raising of sheep in this country, which is the