

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

THE DAWN OF JUSTICE.

The House Passes the Bill to Relieve Fitz John Porter.

Eloquent Tributes to His Record and Soldierly Qualities.

The Speeches in Opposition to the Passage of the Bill.

Laird Speaks and Votes for the Wronged General.

The Vote by Yeas and Nays (1843 to 78) Given in Detail.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Thomson was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday till Monday.

The house dispensed with the morning hour, and went into committee of the whole on the Fitz John Porter bill, Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) in the chair.

Mr. Wolford (rep., Ky.) spoke in support of the bill, criticizing Mr. Horner's speech. The gentleman from Michigan, he said, assumed that confederates were interested in this case, and argued that respect should prevent them from taking part in the debate. He had considered confederate members of the American congress, with the right and duty to vote on every question. He hoped no man of the confederate army had got so mad over the fight that, after twenty years, he could not do an act of justice to an opponent. He hoped that no man would get up and say, "I cannot vote on this bill. I am interested; I am still mad." He understood his confederate friends were here, loving the flag and loving the country.

Mr. Miliken (rep., Me.) inquired whether he was to understand that the gentleman asked members to vote for the relief of Porter as an act of conciliation of his confederate friends. If asked on that ground, he would vote for relief.

Mr. Wolford replied that he asked it on the highest ground ever presented. He demanded it as an act of justice to a long injured man. [Applause on the democratic side.] Mr. Wolford passed on to review the case, frequently applauded by members who collected around him, but his remarks at the time were almost inaudible.

Mr. Calkins (rep., Ind.) opposed the bill, and said he had no doubt as to its passage. The book was opened where the page was turned down twenty years ago, but those who opposed that action would not adopt the means which they believed Porter used on the 27th and 28th of August, and refuse to fire a shot at the enemy. On the contrary they would adopt the more gallant conduct of the brave soldiers, sailors and marines on board the Cumberland when she was raked fore and aft and sinking. They fired their guns at the enemy, mounted the yard arms and gave three cheers for the country. [Applause on the republican side.] This measure might be called a vindication, but he denied it, and more than one million voters of the country would deny it.

Speaking of the Grant letter, Mr. Calkins said he knew Grant well, received his early military experience under him. He loved and honored Grant as a brave soldier, but when that soldier came out in favor of this bill he could only say that none of his officers ever dared disobey like order of his [Applause]. Members were asked by this bill to say in the language of the gentleman from New York (Slocum) that Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and Gen. Halleck conspired to organize a court to convict Porter, and the gentleman would adopt the more gallant conduct of the brave soldiers, sailors and marines on board the Cumberland when she was raked fore and aft and sinking. They fired their guns at the enemy, mounted the yard arms and gave three cheers for the country. [Applause on the republican side.] This measure might be called a vindication, but he denied it, and more than one million voters of the country would deny it.

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Mr. Phelps (rep., N. J.) spoke in favor of the bill, and stated he had private letters from General Garfield which he could twist into an approval of this bill, as other gentlemen had twisted private letters into a disapproval of it. Porter had his faults, but he was not guilty of treason. If members forgot that wound in Mexico, let them not forget the 30th of August, 1862, when he got an order that was sent in time, when the Fifth army corps went into battle with Porter at its head, when they marched "into the jaws of death, into the gates of hell." That was magnificent, and that also was war. [Applause on the democratic side.] That corps left 2,200 men on the field. That magnificent corps was and is, and always will be the steadfast, unflinching friends of Porter. A leader of the confederacy went down the steps of the capitol threatening to return and destroy it, yet he walked in freedom. Men who named union soldiers in Andersonville and Libby prison still live. Officers trained at West Point, whose treason needed no investigation, are even sitting in this chamber. Should Porter be the only victim? Should he be the sacrifice of the nation?

Mr. Boutelle (rep., Me.) said as a duty to his state and members of the fifth army corps who resided there, he wished to enter a protest against the passage of the bill. He denied that it was the unanimous desire of the men who fought under Porter that he should be restored to the army. In refutation of that he had this morning received a letter from a gallant cavalryman, who carried Porter's flag as among the old corps was almost one of universal astonishment and indignation at the inaction of their general on August 29.

A number of short speeches were made, all but two, those by Mr. Laird

(rep., Neb.) and Mr. Cutcherson (rep., Mich.) in opposition to the bill. Mr. Steele (rep., Ind.) moved to strike out the name of Fitz John Porter and insert B. Barnett. Rejected.

Mr. Calkins offered a substitute providing for the convening of a new court martial to review the case. Lost.

Mr. Converse (rep., O.) offered an amendment making Fitz John Porter's retirement compulsory. This was agreed to in committee, but subsequently reversed by the house.

Mr. Bayne (rep., Pa.) offered an amendment striking out the words "appointment under it," and inserting "the passage of this act." Agreed to.

The committee on the bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time. Mr. Curtin (dem., Pa.) then took the floor to close the debate in favor of the bill. He knew Fitz John Porter well, and in the beginning of the war that general was the most enlightened and ardent military disciplinarian. The record would show one significant fact, that the first citizens who asked for the redress of his wrongs were Horace Greeley, Henry Wilson and himself. Certainly the fidelity of those persons to the Union could not be questioned. Porter had never approached him to ask him to be his advocate. He was paid to hear a distinguished member of the house (Koffler) over and over again say Porter was a coward. Before God he never knew a Porter who was a fool or a coward. [Applause.] He gave an interesting history of the movements of the Army of the Potomac in the beginning of the war, and nearly every member of the house stood in a circle around him and frequently applauded his remarks.

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WENT TO THE BAD.

A Chapter of Wickedness With Its Various Characters.

Collins, the Nevada Murderer, Hung Yesterday.

A Brute for Whom Hanging is Too Good.

A Difference of Opinion on an Extradition Case.

Embezzlers and Counterfeiters and Other Crooks Pulled In.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

AN EXTRADITION CASE. GALVESTON, February 1.—A late special says: In the case of the young citizen named Tremble, arrested a few days ago under a warrant from District Judge Russell, acting as extradition agent, upon the demand of the Mexican government, who charge Tremble with complicity in the National railway robbery, Secretary Frelinghuysen takes the ground that the treaty does not authorize the delivery of an American citizen to Mexican courts for trial. Judge Russell holds that the treaty makes it incumbent to deliver the prisoner to Mexico, and says he will do so unless prohibited by superior authority.

AN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT. ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—Alfred M. Plagerty was arrested this morning for embezzling \$1,500 from the Produce market of Chicago. The money was sent here to loan on mortgage but he used it to settle other embezzlements. Bail was fixed at \$3,000 which the prisoner will not attempt to furnish. When arrested he tried to shoot himself but was prevented by the officers. There are numerous similar claims against him.

COLLINS YANKED OFF. NEVADA CITY, Cal., February 1.—C. P. Collins, who robbed the Moores Flat stage September 1, 1879, and killed W. F. Cummings, a banker, robbing him of two gold bars worth \$7,000, was hanged this morning. The execution took place during a violent rain storm, and was witnessed by a large crowd.

THEY OUGHT TO. VINNEN, Ind., February 1.—E. G. Lindsey is in jail at Princeton, Ind., on a charge of ravishing his own daughter, aged 13. Word is received here that arrangements are being made at Princeton, his home, for a mob to go to Princeton to-night for the purpose of lynching him.

QUEER MARKS CAUGHT. ST. LOUIS, February 1.—George Brown and A. C. Gibson, two notorious counterfeiters, were arrested yesterday at Kirbyville, in this state, and taken to Springfield for safe keeping. Brown was once concerned in a train robbery in Colorado.

A CHANGE OF VENUE. LINCOLN, Ill., February 1.—Application was made here to-day for a change of venue in the case of Orrin A. Carpenter, under indictment for the murder of Zora Burns.

RATES AND FREIGHTS. The Chicago Conference. CHICAGO, February 1.—The commissioners of the Missouri river lines appointed yesterday for the purpose of drafting an agreement for maintenance of passenger rates both ways between all river points and Chicago reported to the general passenger agents of these lines to-day. The report was satisfactory, but it was decided to submit it to the local passenger agents here for the purpose of deciding whether any local conditions are affected. It probably will be adopted to-morrow.

A conference between lines represented in the Western Trunk association will be held here Monday for the purpose of considering the existing trouble in freight rates to Utah points, which the Union Pacific has ordered restored to schedule rates, but which its competitors east of the Missouri river have thus far declined to accede to pending negotiations with the Burlington. It is believed a meeting of these lines with the Burlington for the purpose of considering pending complications will follow in a day or two later.

Illinois Roads. CHICAGO, February 1.—The permanent state road association has issued the following, signed by Carter Harrison, president, and Phocion Howard, of the agitation committee, to the tax-payers of Illinois: "At the January meeting of the state board of agriculture the following was unanimously adopted: "WHEREAS, The last general assembly passed what is called a hard road law; therefore be it

Resolved, That this board urge upon the farmers and business men of the state the necessity of adopting and putting in force said law at the ensuing April election. "The permanent state road association also calls attention to the value of said law. It is a local option law, and, to be made effective, must be endorsed by a majority of the voters in each township. It provides for beginning a system of gravel, rock and macadam roads in each township, which will in a few years secure that desirable end and operate to save the tax-payers a large amount of their road tax levy. The association hopes the friends of good roads will inaugurate the necessary details required by the law."

A Ragging River. PITTSBURG, February 1.—The Allegheny river began swelling to-night. At 11 o'clock it had risen three feet in as many hours. The Pittsburgh & Western railway tracks are submerged for many miles, and traffic is entirely suspended. Several rafts of lumber have been swept away, and great damage is expected if the rise continues.

A Brilliant Career Shortened. NEW YORK, February 1.—The Catholic Review announces the death in Rome, February 1, of Rev. Louis E. Hostler, rector of the American college. Deceased was a native of Brooklyn, and

was recently made domestic prelate by Pope Leo. A brilliant career was before him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. WASHINGTON, February 1.—The decrease of the public debt during January was \$11,338,004; decrease since June 30, 1883, \$95,007,488; cash in the treasury, \$93,415,233; gold certificates, \$101,250,620; silver certificates, \$110,187,051; certificates of deposit, \$16,880,000; funding certificates, \$307,950; legal tenders, \$3,466,810; fractional currency, \$6,987,250.

NEW FEATURES DISCOVERED. A few days ago Secretary Chandler made a requisition upon the civil service commission for nominations for a vacancy in the clerical force of his department, and in response the commission certified to him the names of four persons from which to make a selection. This afternoon Chandler returned to the commissioners the nominations sent him accompanied by a note, in which he stated that having carefully inspected the examinations of the papers of the four persons whose names were certified, he reached the conclusion that none of the candidates had shown sufficient intelligence to give promise of filling the vacancy in his department acceptably. This action of the secretary raises an interesting question that has not yet been considered by the commissioners. Commissioner Thomas said to-night that the persons whose names were certified to the secretary passed a fair examination before the commission, and in certifying them all the provisions of the law and civil service rules had been fully complied with. In his judgment no other certifications of names would be made to the secretary under this requisition.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES. WASHINGTON, February 1.—All members of the senate committee on privileges and elections were present at the meeting this morning. The Sherman resolution was under consideration. Senator Hoar, chairman, was directed to ask the committee for authority for sub-committees to act. The opinion was expressed, and met with favor, that the Virginia investigation take place in Washington and a sub-committee be sent to Mississippi.

NOTES. Detailed reports are coming in to the postoffice department of frauds practiced upon postmasters by Postoffice Inspector Lanier. It is said at the department that the postmasters must lose the money. Lanier has fled to South America.

Robertson, of Pittsburg, a member of the Glassworkers' association, appeared before the committee on labor this afternoon, and suggested that such an amendment be offered to Foran's bill to prohibit the importation of foreign contract laborers as would allow manufacturers to import foreigners for new industries established in this country, until American mechanics could learn the new trade. Representative Hopkins, chairman of the committee, in an interview said the workmen of the country are opposed to any reduction of the tariff, and he was of opinion that the committee he represented would oppose any such measure as might come from the ways and means committee.

The senate committee on education and labor has ordered favorable reports as follows: On Logan's joint resolution providing for payment per diem of government laborers for certain holidays, when clerks and other salaried employees are so paid; on Blair's bill to establish a bureau of statistics and labor in the interior department; on Blair's bill to fix and regulate the hours of labor of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the government of the United States; on George's bill providing that servants, employees, etc., shall be entitled to damages for injury sustained through the carelessness or negligence of employers.

The house committee on war claims has instructed Representative Geddes to report favorably the bill allowing officers of the army who served in the late war pay from the date they actually entered on the performance of their duties. The president has approved the bill for removal of the remains of General Ord from Cuba to Washington.

FIRE RECORD. THOUSANDS LOST. DENVER, February 1.—The Denver & Rio Grande round-house, with six locomotives, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss between \$60,000 and \$80,000; partially insured.

PUEBLO, Col., February 1.—Fire this morning destroyed six residences and Desmond's livery stable. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$7,000.

DALLINGTON, Wis., February 1.—The business portion of the little town of Belmont, was burned yesterday. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$10,000.

The Gambler's Trick. DALLAS, Tex., February 1.—The publication in the Herald of what purported to be a decision of the court of appeals of Galveston, declaring unconstitutional the proceedings of all terms of county courts exceeding four terms, authorized by the recent election, brought the Dallas county court to a standstill yesterday, and the opinion to prevail that all the business of the term is null and void. The greater number of cases decided are against keepers of gambling houses, the fines and costs involved aggregating many thousand dollars. The judge of the court of appeals telegraphs that no such decision was rendered. It appears that the bogus report was started by the gamblers.

They Can Land. SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—Judge Hoffman, of the United States court, in a long explanatory decision to-day on the Chinese habeas corpus cases, concludes that in accordance with article 2 of the treaty, Chinese who were in the United States at the date of the treaty, November 17, 1880, and who left the United States before the passage of the restriction act on May 16, 1882, are entitled to land.

The Hopes of Monday. LOUISVILLE, February 1.—It was expected that a caucus would nominate a senator to-night. Sweeney was withdrawn from the race. On motion of Hallam, the caucus adjourned till Monday, when a nomination will be made.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

A Terrible Gasoline Explosion at Alliance, Ohio.

Buildings Utterly Demolished by Its Force.

The Inmates Roasted to Death in the Burning Debris.

Before the Eyes of Their Horror Stricken Relatives.

Talking With the Imprisoned Victim Before the Fire Breaks Out.

GASOLINE FIRED.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. ALLIANCE, O., February 1.—A frightful gasoline explosion occurred in F. M. Orr's store and tin store, demolishing the building and burying in the ruins an unknown number of people. Four persons have been extricated and four more are known to have been inside. Men are at work to rescue, if possible, those still alive and recover the bodies of the dead. The store is in a large new brick block in the middle of the town. It is rumored that a child turned the spigot of the gasoline tank, and the gas escaping was ignited by the fire in the stove. Several people were in the store, and two families lived on the second and third floors. Beside those engulfed in the debris, many were more or less seriously injured. The force of the explosion wrenched and broke windows in other buildings for an entire square. The damage to structures is estimated at \$75,000.

The catastrophe occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Orr's block was leveled to the ground and two brick blocks, one on each side, succumbed to the shock, while others further