THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1886. NUMBER 282.

THE DEVASTATING CYCLONE

Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, Kansas and Missouri Swept by its Ravages.

CHASING AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Odell Village, Forty Miles South of Joliet, Ill., Almost Wiped Out.

TREES TORN FROM THEIR ROOTS

Death and Destruction Wrought in the Space of a Few Minutes—Strong Buildings Tumble Like Houses of Cards.

Another Cyclone.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A Joliet (Ill.) special says: A most destructive cyclone is reported from Odell village, forty miles south of Joliet, on the Chicago & Alton. This afternoon about 4 o'clock the storm burst. The delegates to the state Sabbath school convention, returning on the train arriving here at 6 p. m., state that as the train neared Odell they saw a cyclone approaching. Then they saw the roof of the elevator raise and sail off in the air, and the building collapsed. Then the hotel and houses raised up, tumbled over and over like feathers and were shattered to pieces, both brick and frame and all sizes, from shanties to two story buildings. The train was stopped, but as the wind was blowing parallel with the track it was not upset, though bricks broke windows. Considerable time was required to move the debris from the track before the train could proceed. After the cyclone the people busied themselves looking under the ruins of houses for those missing. The train resumed its journey without giving the delegates a chance to learn the casualities, but they report that several men, women and children are killed and injured. Local telegraph agents have been trying to raise Odell all evening but cannot succeed, and the real extent of loss of life and damage cannot be found out.

LATER—One of the severest storms that was ever known in Joliet struck here about 8:30 this evening. A deluge of rain and hail inudated the streets and thunder shook the earth. The thunder bolts were deafening and the electric display was unparalleled. A circus was having a performance and in the midst of the performance the storm struck the tent, turning it upside down. Women screamed, animals howled and there a general stampede ensued amid sheets of lightning, drenching rain and the restless gale. Three persons were seriously injured by falling poles and a number were hurt slightly.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 12.—A special received from Odell is as follows: At 3:45 p. m., to-day, a terrible cyclone struck this village, which demolished one brick block, wrecked three warehouses, unroofed the hotel, Masonic hall and some four store buildings; also the upper story of the Angell block, in which was the Odell bank and the Odd Fellows lodge, was completely destroyed. Scarcely a store room in the town escaped injury. The loss will amount to $50,000. Houses, barns and sheds were twisted off their foundation, blown down and completely destroyed. Trees a foot in diameter were twisted entirely off. The storm did not last over five minutes. Ten minutes before storm air seemed to get green. Two clouds seemed to advance, one from the south and one from the northwest, and met over town, forming a monstrous whirlwind which swept everything in its track. The large livery barn of Hard Brothers was completely destroyed. A large three-story mill was blown off its foundation. The two-story brick hardware store of S. Cole is a total wreck. The hotel is injured from top to bottom and not a whole window remains in building. A number of residences were badly wrecked and as many as seven barns blown to pieces. Streets filled with timbers, boards, fences, tin roofs and prostrated trees. The new school building is partly unroofed. A one story school building is completely destroyed. The Congregational church is twisted into bad shape. The Methodist church has one steeple blown off. Those fatally injured are: Lettie Swift, a 10-year-old girl, who was carried over 200 feet in the air and fell on the railroad track, smashing her skull. George and Charles Hoke, laboring men; S. S. Cole, hardware merchant, and two children of John Miller were seriously hurt. The latter had taken refuge in a brick building and were buried, and with these all of whom were supposed to be dangerously injured but two escaped without a scratch. Telegraph wires were all blown down. The residences of R. R. Huffer and Frank Feinfield are almost ruined. William Hall's is a complete wreck. The damage in the surrounding country is comparatively light.

CHASED BY A CYCLONE.

Much Damage Done to Property—Houses Unroofed.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Passengers on the Chicago & Alton train which arrived here tonight had a remarkable experience with a cyclone at Pontiac, Ill. A storm cloud was seen gathering in the west and moving in a northeast direction. As the train sped on the storm kept coming nearer every mile, and the passengers began to realize that they were being chased by a cyclone. Just as the engine pulled into Odell, Ill., the storm struck the town and the air was full of debris.

In a moment seven stores and a hotel were unroofed, and one large brick building was nearly destroyed. Under the wreck of this structure two children were buried. The telegraph wires in that vicinity are reported down. Specials from Streaton and Rockford, Ill., and Peru, Ind., tell of a terrible wind and hail storm at these points. About 5:30 p. m. heavy, roaring clouds from the south and east met just over the city of Rockford, and daylight was suddenly converted into darkness. A downpour of immense hail stones followed, greatly damaging trees and breaking windows. In the country surrounding Streator the rain and hail raged for an hour and a half, and the destruction visited upon grain, fruit and all vegetation is very great. From Peru, Ind., telegrams are received to the effect that houses were unroofed, trees uprooted and wheat blown down. A large amount of stock is reported killed by lightning.

More Cyclones.

WINCHESTER, Va., May 12.—A fearful storm passed over this place this evening lasting fifteen minutes. Two clouds of greenish cast, hanging low, one from the northeast the other from the southwest met and burst immediately over the city. The wind attained great velocity, hailstones the size of walnuts fell to a great depth. Trees were stripped of foliage. Rain fell in torrents, filling the streets and cellars. Every house with a western exposure had all the window glass destroyed. Carriages were overturned on the roads, the occupants narrowly escaping with their lives. The storm extended only a mile on the other side of this place.

STILL ANOTHER.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—A report to the associated press from Williamsport, Ind., says that a cyclone struck this place this evening, destroying everything in its track. Several houses and barns in the north end of town were carried away. It seemed to have formed about two miles northwest of the town and took a southwesterly direction, traveling about thirty miles an hour, striking the extreme north end of this place.

Reports from Attica, about two miles east of here, say that it struck that place about the center of the town and destroyed several of the business buildings, including a new mill. The Revere house and the Chicago & Great Southern railroad offices and a wagon bridge over the Wabash river were torn down. Several persons were on the bridge at the time it went down and all are supposed to have been killed. At the Revere house several are reported to have been killed. At this place, two brick houses, belonging to Henry Butt, were torn down and Mrs. Butt was badly injured. Aside from her the people of this place escaped injury.

OHIO DOES NOT ESCAPE.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 12.—A fearful thunder storm visited this city this evening, commencing at 8:30, and at 10 p. m. it was still in progress. The loss will reach many thousand dollars. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted about ten minutes. The hailstones were very large and did great damage to windows, shrubbery, flowers and fruit.

The Kansas City Disaster.

KASAS CITY, May 12.—Search in the ruins of the buildings wrecked yesterday, was resumed this morning. The bodies of the dead children were taken out of the Latbrop school building. But three men are missing, who are supposed to be in the overall factory. The telegraph companies' wires are being rapidly replaced.

ESTIMATES OF LOSS.

Following are some estimates of damages: On the bridge, $30,000; on the court house, $20,000; on the overall factory, $10,000; Smith & Moffatt, stock, $12,000; building owned by Frank Oglesby, $45,000; on the school house, $10,000. There was much damage in the aggregate to partly finished buildings. Twenty-five small houses in process of erection in the southeastern part of the city were blown down. The Central Presbyterial church on Eighth street and Grand avenue was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The German Catholic at Ninth and McGee streets was damaged $1,200. Two stained glass windows of the First Congregational on Eleventh and McGee were blown in. Loss $600. The Locust and Humbolt schools were damaged $1,200. A row of houses being build at Eighth and Cherry streets were damaged $3,000. The Kansas City soap factory was partly demolished; loss, $10,000. The Yates' Ice company stables at the foot of Broadway were wrecked. A large number of similar casualties, with equal or smaller losses, are also reported. The total damage is roughly estimated at $150,000, a portion of which is covered by storm insurance.

The storm is generally considered a hurricane, not a tornado or cyclone. It was a tremendious gale of wind with a flooding rain fall. The telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated to the extent of the total stoppage of business at the time. The Western Union had but one wire working out of the city until night, when several more were obtained. Communication has been resumed with Chicago and St. Louis, Omaha and Denver, besides south, but the work is carried on under great difficulties.

KANSAS CITY, May 12.—The search in the ruins of the buildings wrecked yesterday was resumed this morning. The bodies of the dead children have all been taken out of the Lathrop school building, but three men are missing, who are supposed to be in the overall factory. The telegraph companies' wires are being rapidly replaced.

Tornado Chips.

ROLLO, Mo., May 12.—The report comes from Vichy Springs, twelve miles north of here, that the greater part of the town was destroyed by the storm last night. A majority of the residences and many of the business blocks were unroofed and completely demolished, but no lives were lost. Only four persons were slightly injured.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 12.—About 11 o'clock yesterday a severe cyclone struck the town of Mortonville, seventeen miles southeast of this city, doing a vast amount of damage. A brick block which had just been completed, was totally demolished and the bank building adjoining was wrecked and many dwelling houses unroofed and almost totally destroyed.

Reports from the surrounding country state that the damage to property was very great. No lives were lost, but many were slightly, and a few seriously, injured.

BANNETERRE, Mo., May 12.—The heaviest rain and hail storm ever known here passed over this part of the country last evening. Hail stones the size of goose eggs fell in great numbers. Great damage was done in the breakage of glass and beating down growing crops.

GREENRIDGE, Mo., May 12.—Houses were removed from their foundations by yesterday's storm; out-building were destroyed, fences blown down and great damage done to fruit and shade trees. Exposed glass in windows of every building were shattered by hail. No lives lost, and nobody seriously injured.

OSAGE CITY, Mo., May 12.—The most violent storm ever witnessed here struck this place about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The rain poured down in torrents and flooded the streets, sewers and fields; trees were uprooted and blown in every direction. It is reported that the Osage river has overflowed two miles south of here, causing great damage and driving many from their homes. No loss of life reported, but crops in the surrounding country will prove a total loss.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 12.—Shortly after noon yesterday the heaviest rain and hail storm experience for years struck here, accompanied by wind. The cornice of the dome of the new court house was blown off and fell on the roof. In East Sedalia a blacksmith shop was razed to the ground. In various portions of the city trees were snapped off and signs and awnings torn down. The bridges near Pleasant Hill and Little Blue, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific, were seriously damaged by floods. The streets were flooded. No loss of life is reported in this city or vicinity.

Echoes of the Storm.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 12.—A very severe storm, with wind, rain and lightning, visited this place last night, doing damage amounting to about $60,000. The African Baptist church, a large brick building, was crushed in and several persons, preparing for a festival, narrowly escaped with their lives. Sinzich's boot store had the upper portion wrecked, and tin roofs were stripped from a number of stores, causing great damage to goods. Fences, trees and chimneys were blown down by the hundred. Steamers, tugs and other water craft on the river weathered the gale with difficulty and suffered considerable damage. A colored man named Daniels was struck by lightning and will die. Two unknown men in a skiff on the river were lost. There are rumors of loss of life and great damage in Illinois, west of here.

The Blow at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 12.—The tornado yesterday struck this city and did an immense amount of damage to property. Morse school building, in which were the superintendent, twelve teachers and 600 scholars, was the first large building struck. Half of the roof was blown off, but not one person was hurt. The gale then struck the north end of the new market house, tearing about 40 feet of the roof loose, and scattering it in every direction, killing three horses, dangerously wounding one man and damaging a stock of hardware to the extent of about $4,000. Two railroad bridges were washed away—one at Easton on the Kansas Central and one at Fairmount on the Union Pacific.

Suspended and Expelled.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The board of review of the National Trotting association to-night decided two of the most celebrated cases that have ever come before the board. The first decision was that of Driver T. J. Dunbar, who must remain suspended until he apologizes to President Edwards, of the Cleveland Driving park. Dunbar, who is the driver of Clingstone, had a quarrel with President Edwards on the roadway near Cleveland, but not on the track.

During the heat of the dispute Dunbar gave voice to some very approbrious epithets. The case has become noted by the prominence of the parties in the trotting world, and by the bitterness with which every step in the proceedings has been contested.

In addition to acting on the Dunbar case, the board expelled H. V. Bemis, the proprietor of the hotel Richelieu and publisher of the Chicago Horseman. Bemis was charged with having started two horses, owned and controlled by him, in a heat race which is contrary to the rules. Hamilton Busbey, editor of the Turf, Field and Farm, was the complainant. Bemis has a $25,000 libel suit against Busbey, growing out of the charges. The race in question occurred at Albany in 1884, and since then the editors have been waging war in their respective papers. The horses, Belle F. and Onward, are expelled along with Mr. Bemis. He and the horses can only be reinstated by refunding the money won on the race at Albany.

BASE BALL AT LINCOLN.

The Home Team Win—A Crazy Man's Dispatch.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—The Western league season opened here yesterday with a closely contested game between the Denver and Lincoln teams before an audience of nearly 3,000 people. Before time was called the Coloradians were hot favorites, but at the end of the fourth inning the score stood 6 to 2 in favor of the Lincolnites, and the crowd was convinced that the home team could play ball. In the eighth inning, the visitors having brought their score up to four, made two more runs tieing the tab and causing the wildest excitement. By a clean drive over the left field fence in the first half of the ninth Werden made a home run for the Lincoln club and brought Houtz in from second. The Denvers failed to score in their half of the inning, and the game was won by the home team, 8 to 6. The play was distinguished all through by clever fielding and, at times, heavy batting. The Denver battery was Tebean and Hunter, while Werden and Hoover did the work for the Lincolnites. The following is the score by

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lincoln	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2—8
Denver	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0—6

A Crazy Man.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—Sheriff Melick was called to the B. & M. depot yesterday to take care of a crazy man who came in from the east. Papers on his person showed his name to be J. Endlich and his home in Coshocton county, Ohio, where he was sent last night. He was kept at the Fremont yesterday and nearly killed the hotel people trying to get the following forwarded to Washington:

"President Cleveland—The republicans of Oberlin, Kan., have forged my name and hold me as a price. I appeal to your excellency for immediate release. J. ENLICH.

My home is in Coshocton county Ohio; refer to H. D. Beach, Professor G. W. Michael, C. C. Geese and others of Coshocton county. I am in mental agony."

MRS. SHELLENBERGER SENT BACK.

Mrs. Shellenberger, the woman accused of murdering her 11-year-old daughter, near Nebraska City, was sent back to the Otoe county jail yesterday, all danger of lynching being over. Her husband is still held here.

Lynched if Caught.

RED CLOUD, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—A man named Mason, an employe of the Amboy Milling company, three miles east of Red Cloud, broke into the sleeping room and attempted to rape Minnie Wild this morning. A warrant was issued, but Mason succeeded in eluding the officers and skipped for Kansas. Great excitement prevails in and about Amboy.

Mrs. Shellenberger Confesses.

NEBRASKA CITY, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—The woman Shellenberger was brought to the city to-day from the "pen." The BEE man has it on the best authority that she has confessed all, plainly placing the guilt on her husband. Her story is considered "fishy," as both parties are considered equally guilty.

INTERESTING IOWA NOTES.

New Depot at Oskaloosa—Fire at Audubon—Proposed Reunion.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—The board of railroad commissioners to-day decided that the Iowa Central railroad should enlarge its depot, widen and extend its platform, and make other improvements for the safety and convenience of the public, as requested by the citizens of that place.

Proposed Reunion.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—As the supreme court is now permanently located at the capital, and meets for the first time in its elegant apartments in the new state house June 8, it was proposed to-day to have a reunion at that time of all the reviving judges and lawyers of Iowa's territorial days. Although the state is about 40 years old, there are several territorial judges now living and a number of lawyers of that day. The members of the bar propose to make it an occasion of great interest.

Labor Statistics.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—The commissioner of labor statistics has sent to all the manufacturing firms of the state circulars requesting information on general features of their business, such as the number and sex of employes, their wages and annual earnings, the value of the gross products of manufactured goods, the number of accidents, etc. The commissioner expects to collect information in this way on which to base a recommendation for subsequent legislation.

An Engine House Burned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—The Rock Island company's engine house at Audubon was burned this afternoon. The turn-table was saved by hard work on the part of the fire company.

Stuck on Oleomargarine.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The board directors of the Chicago board of trade adopted a resolution protesting against the adoption of a bill taxing oleomargarine and like products, and praying congress to defeat it, alleging that the bill is simply to further dairy interests to the complete destruction of the manufacture of oleomargarine, etc. They say it is an industry which has produced an article of food at once, pure, wholesome and economical and acceptable, and, by reason of the growing demand for it, has added at least $4 to the value of every bullock, thereby enhancing farm and stock raising interests and placing within reach of all an acceptable, economical, wholesome article of food.

Transferred to Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Requisition papers from Lieutenant Governor Moorehouse of this state, warranting the removal of the East St. Louis deputy sheriffs who fired on the crowd of strikers, April last, from this city to Illinois was received some days ago by the authorities here, but it has been kept secret until to-day for the purpose of guarding against any trouble which might attend the transfer to the Belleville (Ill.) jail. At noon to-day the prisoners were taken in a closed carriage to the train for Belleville. The transfer was so quietly made that no one became aware of it at all.

Another Strike Failure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—The switchmen's strike at this point is conceded to be a failure by a number of strikers. The night men have been at work all day trying to get the day men to join them. So far only the Wabash men have gone out. The night men have determined to return to work to-night, and the Belt road managers have arranged for a meeting to compromise with their men this afternoon.

The Ohio Squabble.

COLUMBUS, May 11.—A definite programme will be formulated at a caucus of absent senators to be held in Covington, Ky., this afternoon. The democrats have abandoned the idea of starting a senate of their own. It has been decided to make a fight in the courts, against the action of the republican senate, by testing the validity of their acts in passing a bill.

A Strike Failure.

NEW YORK, May 12—The strike of the sugar refiners in Brooklyn has ended. The strikers surrendered unconditionally and ask for work. Those taken back will be paid $1.45 per day instead of $1.35, as formerly, and the hours of labor wil be more reasonable. Payments will be made twice each month. The men struck for a recognition of the right of their union dictate terms, in which they failed.

Weeping on Royalty.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—There has been a ceaseless downpour of rain ever since yesterday afternoon and the royal programme has been curtailed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Pensions and Politics—Captain Crawford's Death an Unfortunate Accident.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

The Question of Subsidizing Steamships—Proposed Laws Against Incendiarism—Postoffice Appointments.

A Pension Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The senate committee on expenditures of the public moneys resumed the examination of Commissioner Black this morning. Senator Cullom laid before him the papers in the case of Corporal Alonzo Francisco, Thirty-ninth Indiana volunteers (one of those submitted by Black to support the allegations in his report that the pension office had been managed as a political machine) and asked what there was therein to sustain the allegations of the commissioner. Referring to the papers he said:

The claimant applied for pension six days before the expiration of the limit to the payment of arrears. The records of the adjudant general's office contained no evidence of disability. The original certificate of discharge states that the claimant had been unfit for duty by reason of disease contracted before he enlisted.

Among the papers was found a letter from Graham, county auditor of Jefferson county, Ind., to Commissioner Dudley asking, if consistent, that he would look after the papers in this case and if it were right to hurry along the matter, stating that it would "be of advantage to us in the way of politics." Graham added they were making a big fight against that man and asked that the commissioner should not fail to do anything he could against Holman. The case was made special and was rejected after examination.

TARIFF REFORM.

Purposes and Methods of Mr. Morrison as to Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—A gentleman who has talked very frequently with Chairman Morrison said tonight that the tariff bill will come up in the house one of these days when few people expect it.

Mr. Morrison, when asked to-day about the time when he will call up the bill, said:

"When I find the condition favorable."

It is Mr. Morrison's intention the first time he sees a majority for his bill on the floor of the house to call it up, knowing that under ordinary circumstances there will be trouble in securing consideration. By taking the house with surprise, and when he has friends present and many of his opponents absent, he can not only get the floor but fix his limit for debate. The programme of the anti-tariff men is to defeat consideration or kill the bill without debate. Morrison wants three weeks debate, while the republicans believe half that time sufficient. The Ohio men have found upon making a canvass that they can make no headway against the determination of the tariff reform bill to remove the duty from wool till the bill comes up regularly before the house, and have therefore abandoned the work. They are confident, however, that they could have the free wool clause stricken out, even if the bill should have a majority.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

The Question of Subsidizing a Regular Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—The friends of the mail subsidy clause in the postoffice appropriation bill are getting very much in earnest, and fear that it is going to be defeated in the house, where the bill was sent several days ago. The subsidy question is one of simply giving a bonus of $800,000 to a line of American steamers to carry the mails to and from Central and South American countries—that much annually. At present the pay for carrying the mails between this and those countries is so small that it scarcely pays for the trouble, and does not in the slightest degree encourage more trips and regularity of the service.

It is contended that the subsidy will establish a regular line of steamships, making at least fortnightly trips between New York and New Orleans and the countries south, and that such a line will at once open up our exports and create a large trade, which will soon bring in more profits than the subsidy outlay. The matter of having prompt and rapid mail facilites is not the primary object by any means. It is a question of opening up trade. The house is more charry about subsidies than the senate and the fate of the senate amendment is uncertain.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD'S DEATH.

Are Indian Raids Into Mexico Nurtured By the Government?

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The secretary of state received a preliminary report from the consul at Paso Del Norte, Mexico, in regard to the killing of Captain Crawford, United States army, by Mexican soldiers in January last. He says there is no way of obtaining definite information, owing to the absence of witnesses to the tragedy, and adds that it is conceded by both sides that the attack was made by irregular Mexican troops employed by the state of Chihuahua, through an unfortunate accident, and without malice. He says, further, that the depredations committed in Mexico by Indians nurtured by the United States government is a grievance that cannot be well overlooked. The circumstances attending the affair are being investigated by the Mexican authorities.

OFFICE HUNTING.

J. Sterling Morton Looking For Pap—Nebraska Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—J. Sterling Morton, of Omaha, was at the interior department to-day looking after some ambitious office-seekers. He refuses to talk about politics, and says he is not here on a political mission.

Mary C. Banning has been commissioned postmistress at Tufford, Neb., and Mary A. Bauder at Elgin, Iowa.

Nebraska postoffices have been discontinued as follows: Adamston, Merrick county, mail goes to Merrick; Waltham, Buffalo county, mail goes to Luce.

Provisions of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The bill to regulate commerce, known as "the Cullom bill," as amended and passed by the senate, provides for a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to carry out the purpose of the bill. The principal office of the commission is to be at Washington, where the general sessions are to be held, but special sessions may be held elsewhere, to suit public convenience, in which case it is necessary that the expenses incurred are to be paid from the treasury. Not more than three of the five commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. All persons holding stocks or bonds of any common carrier, or holding official relations to such corporations, are declared ineligible for appointment. Commissioners must not engage in any other business. The commission is given authority to inquire into the business and management of common carriers, subject to the provisions of the bill, and to obtain full and complete information as to such business. They may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of all books, papers, agreements, tariffs and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and may, to that end, invoke the aid of the United States courts. Persons having complaints to make against any common carrier of interstate commerce shall make complaint in writing to the commission. The commission shall send the complaint to the common carrier and require either satisfaction of the complaint or an answer in writing within a reasonable time specified. If reparation is not made within the time stated, the commission shall investigate the complaint. The commission shall also investigate all complaints forwarded to it by state commissions, and may institute inquiries on its own motion. Complaints shall not be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to complainant.

The reports of the commission shall be in writing and its decision shall be prima facia evidence in all judicial proceedings. Whenever any common carrier shall refuse to obey any lawful order of the commission, it is made the duty of the commission to apply to the United States circuit court sitting in equity, alleging the violation; and the court shall hear and determine the matter on short notice and without the formal proceedings of ordinary suits, but so as to do justice; and the court may, in proper cases, issue writs of injunction or other process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain further violation of the orders of the commission on the part of the common carrier offending. For such purposes the circuit courts shall be deemed always in session.

The bill requires that all charges for any service in transporting passengers or freights, or storing goods by common carriers, shall be reasonable. It prohibits all rebates and drawbacks and all unjust discrimination, requiring that all persons shall be charged and treated alike for services rendered under substantially similar circumstances and condition. Every common carrier subject to the bill shall, within sixty days after it becomes law, file with the commission copies of all its tariffs, or fares and freights, including its classifications and terminal charges, and shall make them public so far as the commission may deem practicable. No advance on such published rates shall be made without ten days' public notice.

The "long and short haul" clause, being section 4 of the bill, reads as follows:

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for transportation of passengers, or of the like class and quantity of property, subject to the provisions of this act, for shorter than for longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, and from the same original point of departure, or to the same point of arrival; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this bill to charge and receive as great compensation for shorter as for longer distances; provided, however, that upon any application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may in such cases be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distance of transportation of passengers or property, and commission may from time to time make general rules exempting such designated common carriers in such special cases from the operation of this section of this act, and when such exemption shall have been made and published, they shall, until changed by the commission or by law, have like force and effect as though the same had been specified in this section.

Any common carrier who shall violate any of the provision of this section of this act shall be deemed guilty of extortion and shall be liable to person or persons against whom any such excessive charge was made for all damages occasioned by such violation. The bill now goes to the house of representatives for concurrence.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Mitchell submitted a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of congress that negotiations shoiud be entered into between the United States and the Chinese governments with a view to securing such modifications of the present treaty with China as may result in the stopping of the coming of Chinese to this country excepting in the case of diplomats and their servants, and except also in the case of persons at sea desiring to seek a place of shelter.

Referred to the committee on foreign emigration.

The consideration of the inter-state commerce bill then resumed.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to lay the bill on the table. This motion was defeated.

Yeas 1 (Riddleberger), nays 44.

Mr. Edmunds moved to restore to the long and short haul clause the words struck out by the Camden amendment, namely: "From the same original point of departure," and to add to these the farther words: "Or to the same point of arrival." Mr. Edmunds said his amendment was for the purpose of preventing discrimination against the farmers of Vermont, Ohio, California and other states that wanted to send their goods to Chicago or New York. The Edmunds amendment was at first rejected—yeas 23, nays 24—but Mr. Edmunds again offered it later and it was agreed to.

Yeas 27, nays 24.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike out section 4, being the "long and short haul" section, and to replace it by a provision directing the commissioners to investigate the question involved and report to congress. The proposition was rejected.

Yeas 20, nays 29.

The bill having been completed, as in the committee of the whole, the question was on agreeing in the senate to amendments agreed to in the committee. A protracted debate arose on the various amendments, especially on the amendments to the long and short haul clause.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment declaring the proposed commissions to be elective officers merely, and denying them legislative and judicial powers. This was rejected.

The bill then came to a vote and was passed, yeas 47, nays 4.

The negative votes were those of Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Morgan and Ransome. Number of pairs were announced.

The bankruptcy bill was then laid proforma before the senate but Mr. Hoar yielded in favor of the pension bill, which latter, accordingly remains the unfinished business for 2 o'clock to-morrow. The senate then adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Messages from the president yesterday presented to the senate, were to-day submitted to the house and referred.

In the morning hour Mr. Belmont called up joint resolution providing indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The resolution was considered in the committee of whole. Mr. Belmont gave the history of the Chinese massacre at Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Messrs. Hitt and Worthington (Illinois) spoke in favor of the bill.

Pending further discussion the morning hour expired and the committee rose. The house then went into committee on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Rockwell moved to increase from $300,000 to $400,000 appropriation for the manufacture of arms at Springfield armory. The motion was agreed to 86 to 84, committee then rose, house by vote of yeas 103, nays 106 refused to agree to the Springfield amory amendment, thus reversing the action of committee and othe bill was passed. The house then went into a committee of the whole (Hatch in the chair) on diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon criticized the report of the committee as misleading, on the ground that it claimed that the bill had reduced the appropriation for the service, while in reality it increased the appropriation $30,000 over that for the current year. In speaking to a formal amendment Mr. Cannon took occasion to criticize the democrats for increasing the appropriation for a steam launch for the use of the legation at Constantinople from $1,000 to $1,800, not that he objected to the appropriation itself but he wanted to call attention to the fact that in prior years this steam launch had given rise to long discussions on the other side about republican extravagance.

Mr. Morrison moved that the appropriation be reduced to $1,000. If former ministers had been able to get along with that sum, he could not see why the present minister could not. A running debate of a humorous character ensued, and at its close Morrison's motion was lost, 58 to 87. Mr. Morrison remarking that as his republican friends were voting against him, and his democratic friends were with him, he would not raise the point of a quorum. Pending further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

No Sedition Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special.]—There is talk about a law to prohibit seditious utterances and agitation of acts which lead to violence, such as have taken place at Chicago during the past ten days and which have been threatening Cincinnati. Several statesmen are cudgeling their brains to invent a proposition which can be worked into a practicable law which will punish all such persons as those foreigners at Chicago who advised the roughs to arm themselves with infernal machines, rifles, etc., and it is likely that something will be evolved which will prohibit the inciting of any and all concerted moves which lead to bloodshed or the destruction of property. It is a delicate and complicated question, and those who have studied it say it is very difficult to frame a bill which will be constitutional and which will at the same time go far enough to eradicate the evil.

Representative Laird Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram.]—Speaker Carlisle has appointed Representative Laird of Nebraska, one of the visitors to the West Point military academy. His other visitors will be Representatives Bragg of Wisconsin and Veile of New York.

Iowa Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Postmasters—Abraham Rose, at Vinton, Iowa; Chas. H. Berner, at Stuart, Iowa.

Base Ball Games Yesterday.

The following is the result of the various games of base ball played by the leading clubs of the country:

AT DETROIT.

Detroit	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	*—9
New York	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Errors: Detroit, 4; New York, 4. Base hits: Detroit, 15; New York, 12. Umpire, Gaffney.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, 1; Boston, 4. Four innings, on account of rain.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1—9
Cincinnati	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—7

First base hits: Pittsburg, 10; Cincinnati, 11. Errors: Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Pitchers, Galvin, Morris and Pichney. Umpire, Clinton.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—5
Metropolitans	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

First base hits: Baltimore, 10; Metropolitans, 3. Errors: Baltimore, 5; Metropolitans, 3. Pitchers, Kilroy and Lynch. Umpire, Wesley Blogg.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Athletic	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—5

First base hits: Brooklyn, 3; Athletic, 2. Errors: Brooklyn, 5; Athletic, 1. Umpire, Ferguson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	—7

Pitchers, Sweeney and Shaw. Umpire, Egan.

She Was Not a Lunatic.

KANKAKEE, May 12.—Mrs. E. P. N. Packard began suit to-day in the Kankakee county circuit court for $25,000 damages against Dr. McFarland, of Jacksonville, Ill., the expert in insane cases, and the Newark, N. J., Sunday Call newspaper. Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Packard was confined in the insane hospital of Jacksonville, Ill., of which McFarland was superintendent. On a sensational trial and legislative investigation she was released as sane. She has since been lecturing on abuses in insane institutions. She alleges that Dr. McFarland hinders her work, relentlessly pursuing her, and that last winter as she appeared before the New Jersey legislature, an article bitterly attacking her, written by McFarland, was published in the Call. Hence the suit. McFarland who, following her trial, resigned as superintendent of the state institute at Jacksonville, now manages a private institute there. Mrs. Packard's attorneys are S. R. Moore, of Kankakee, and General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

Western Export Association.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Western Export association closed two days' session here tonight, having perfected a new organization, which it is their intention to put in operation June 10. The fixing of capacity and making of assessments for the new organization has been left to the president and vice president and board of managers, who will meet for that purpose on the last of the present month. Before the new rules take effect the present capacity must be reduced 85,000 bushels per day, and it is expected that the capacity to be fixed by the managers will not be over 35 per cent of that. Closed houses agreed to take 10 per cent less from date of beginning of the new system, owing to better, security having been assured them through connection with the American Leasing and Purchasing association.

A Big Verdict.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A verdict for $11,615.59 was rendered by the circuit court judge today in favor of the United States, against General John A. McArthur and his bondsmen, Thomas S. Dobbins, James Steel, Carlisle Mason, R. W. Hough, John Ashton, Charles Hopkinson and Solomon Keehan. The case was a suit by the government to recover money that General McArthur was short when, as postmaster at Chicago, he surrendered his office in 1875. The defense was that General McArthur deposited the money in the Cook County bank which soon after went into the hands of a receiver who failed to give credit for the amount deposited on account of the United states. It was claimed by General McArthur that he should be credited with $10,000 for work done on the government buildings in Lincoln, Neb., and San Francisco. Only some $3,000 of the alleged offsets was allowed by the jury.

Illinois Sunday Schools.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLS., May 11.—The Illinois Sunday school convention elected the following officers do-day:

President—S. A. Trowbridge, Rockford.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Gorin, Decatur; Leroy Wiley, Paris, and H. C. Miller, Alton.

Recording secretary—R. A. Bristol, Paris.

Treasurer—R. W. Hare, Chicago.

Statistical secretary—W. B. Jacobs, Chicago.

Executive committees—B. F. Jacobs (chairman); W. H. Reynolds, Peoria; T. H. Perrin, Alton; H. S. Lay, Kewanee; C. W. Jerome, Carbondale; John Benham, Chicago; R. C. Willis, Enfield; E. D. Dunham, Onarga.

The counties pledged a total $5000 for next year's work. The next convention will be held at Centralia.

Pushing American Exports.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, has accepted the presidency of the American exhibition, to be held at London commencing May 2, 1887, and to continue two months. The presidency was tendered to Mr. Washburne by the executive council. The object of the exhibition is to make in London a thorough and complete exposition of the arts, inventions, manufactures, products and resources of the United States, to the end that the American export trade may be stimulated and increased.

Whisky as Medicine in Iowa.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, May 12.