THE RELIEF OF CLAIMANTS

Who Have Suffered at the Hands of the Nation's Wards.

TO SOOTHE HIS MELANCHOLY

"Jim" Laird Ordered to the Sea Coast -Boundary Lines of the Proposed Land Districts-Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.

Senator Paddock, to-day, with Senator Dolph, of Oregon, held a conference with the committee on Indian affairs, with reference to action, in the near future, on the Louse bill for the settlement of Indian depre dation claims, in connection with Senator Dolph's substitute, introduced in the senate on the 10th of last September. Both of the senators strongly urged upon the committee the necessity of of some action, which would give relief to the hundreds of claimants, who have suffered on the frontier at the hands of the nation's wards. It was agreed that the subject should be taken up in the committee at once, to the exclusion of all other matters. Senator Paddock, when seen this afternoon said: "I have strong hopes that the present congress will finally determine this question, which has been knocking at the doors of the last eight congresses for settlement. The Whitthorne bill, as passed by the house, while a step in the right direction, failed to meet the requirements of a large number of cases in Nebraska and elsewhere in the west. It limited the adjudication of cases already filed, and did not provide for the appeal of cases already determined, and upon which additional evidence had been secured. Senator Dolph's amendments to the house bill makes many radical changes and widens the scope of the investigation, by the court, of Indian depredations, for which it provides. It waives all question of limitation, as to time, and provides that no claim shall be excluded from jurisdiction or judgment, because not heretofore presented to the secretary of the interior. It also provides for the appearance, on behalf of the Indians, by the attorney general, tarough an assistant United States attorney, and provides for a final determination of the causes decided by the court, except upon appeal to the court of claims within ninety days from the commencement of the decision." 'I have strongly interested myself in this matter," continued the senator, "since my return to the senate, and amentirely in accord with the substitute which Senator Dolph has provided. I believe from what I have learned that it will meet with the approval of the committee on Indian affairs, and will receive prompt consideration depredations, for which it fairs, and will receive prompt consideration from the senate, in which it will be pushed by the western senators."

LABLE'S CONDITION.
To-day a telegram was received from Representative Laird, who is at Eureka Springs. Ark., stating that he was not improving, and asking for advice from Dr. Sowers, of this city, who is his regular physician. After a history of Mr. Laird's illness was given to the doctor, he pronounced the basis of the trouble to be melancholy. The fatigue and worry of an exciting campaign drew so heavily upon Mr. Laird's strength that he contracted indigestion and dyspepsia, became despondent and was seized with melancholy. Insomnia followed, as a natural result. Dr. Sowers advised Mr. Laird, by wire, to leave the Springs and come up to Fortress Monroe, Va., where he will get salt air and a more salubrious cli-mate. The friends of Mr. Laird, in Wa hcondition, and are sending him sympathetic

The bill to create two additional land districts in Nebraska was referred to-day to the committee on public lands in the senate, and will be taken up at its next meeting From the committee on public lands it will go to the commissioner of the general land office for report. The boundaries, as pro posed by the bill, form the western district by cutting nearly equal portions from the Sidney and Chadron land districts. northern boundary of the Alliance district is made on the line of township 29, and its eastern boundary is on the county line dividing Cherry from Box Butte county, below the Running Water river. The Broken Bow district runs along township 26, and its eastern boundary is the county line between Loup and Wheeler and Custer and Valley counties, its southern line being the fourth standard parallel north. It will be seen that the two districts decrease the present areas of Chadron. Sidney, Valentine, North Platte and O'Neill iand districts. The prospects of the passage of the bill, as at present drafted, will depend largely mon the willingness of the general land office to accept the divisions as made.

t the divisions.
MISCELLANEOUS. "Mrs. Senator This evening's Star says: "Mrs. Senator Paddock and Miss Paddock, after a week's visit in New York on their way from their western home, have joined the senator at the Portland for the winter. Mrs. Paddock will have as her guest during the session Miss Claire Rustin, of Omaha, who will be an acquisition to the literary and musical cir-cles of Washington. Mrs. Paddock also expects a short visit from her recently married daughter during the session."

Colonel H. L. Swords, of Des Moines, Ia., is announced as a candidate for sergeant at-arms of the next lower house of the Fifty-

first congress.

The secretary of the treasury to-day awarded the contaact for a tower clock in the federal building at Des Momes to the E. Howard Watch and Clock company, for \$1,050. J. F. Hoile, of Lincoln, is in the city, also H. B. Stout and daughter.

ARMY MATTERS. Captain Daniel J. Young, ordinance store-keeper, has been placed on the retired list of

The death of Major Edward J. Spaulding, Fourth cavalry, will cause the following promotions: Captain Michael Cooney, Ninth cavalry, to be major of the Fourth cavalry. First Lieutenant James Garrard, Ninth cavalry, to be captain. Second Lieutenant A. B. Jackson, Ninth cavalry, to be first lieutenant, Peurry S. Heath.

Mail Service Classification Washingron, Dec. 13 .- The postm aster general has nearly completed the classification of the railway mail service under the civil service rules and regulations. Under this classification, which may be amended before final adoption, the employes are di vided into ten classes, viz: A, B, C. D and E, and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Class A will represent those who receive an annual salary of \$2,000 or over. The intermediate numbers and letters represent, in increasing orde those whose salaries are more than \$340 and less than \$2,000. Local examining boards will be established in every congressional district, and vacancies on any line will be filled from the list of eligibles in the district through which the line runs. Important po-sitions in the service, when they become vacant, will be filled by promotion on merit

Bold Attempt at Bank Robbery DENVER, Col., Dec. 13 .- A bold attempt at bank robbery was made in this city this afternoon at the People's savings bank. While part of the force was absent at lunch a stranger engaged the cashier in conversation. His pal sneaked in the back door and entered the vauit, but before he secured any money Mr. Stanwood, the bank teller, no ticed him. Rushing to the vault he covered the thief with a revolver and ordered him to hold up his hands, which he did until a patrol took him to jail. The first robber es-

in the ranks.

THE PANAMA CANAL SQUABBLE.

It is Being Watched With Interest by American Politicians.

New York, Dec. 13.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Heraid's Washington special says: The Panama canal crisis is being watched with unusual interest by the officials of this administration. During the term of President Cleveland he has not been called upon to take notice of what is going on at the isthmus, but he has, nevertheless, not been unumindful of the possible contingencies in the progress of the work of build-ing the canal. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, who was secretary of legation at Paris from 1874 to 1881, and was assistant secretary of state 1881, and was assistant secretary of state under Mr. Blaine, said: "Our government will probably not do anything until we see what the French government is doing. Whether the interference of the French government has a political side to it and aims to get control of the coast line, or whether it is merely with the business part of the affair, remains to be disclosed. The French government, I do not think, can do much without legislative action through the chambers. There are many ion through the chambers. There are man reasons why they should want to prevent disorder at home, and take some step to keep disorder at home, and take some step to keep the company from bankruptcy. But if they should undertake to seize the coast line, I know what the action of our government ought to be, and what it wanid be if its councils were actuated by a spirit like Mr. Blaine's, I think all our public men would take the same view on such a question as that?

that."
"Would not our insisting on the Monro destrine lead to war with France?' I asked "It would lead to a discussion," replied Mr Hitt, "The French constitution is a popular one and not under the control of one man. The French consider what should be done for the relief of the people without medelling in any way with the American system of politics, and our representatives would un-doubtedly be listened to."

THE MORTON RECEPTION.

Governor Gray Practically Refuses the Use of the Capitol Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.-The people of this city had a good opportunity to-day to see General Harrison and Mr. Morton, these two gentlemen taking a long walk about the residence and business portions of the city in the forenoon, while their wives were out for a long drive. In the afternoon there were many callers at the Harrison residence, some calling to talk politics, but the great pertion to pay their respects to the Mortons,
Mr. Morton to day sent word to the citizen's committee, ordially accepting the tender of a public reception, and informing them that he had invited General and Mrs Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, and Secretary Halford and wife to receive with himself and Mrs. Morton. The committee at once called at the rooms of Governor Gray to receive his reply to their request made last night for the use of the elegant reception rooms on the main floor of the capitol building. To their surprise the committee were informed by Pierre portion to pay their respects to the Mortons the committee were informed by Pierre Gray, son and private secretary of the governor, that the latter had departed early in the morning without having left any instruc-tions. His son would not assume authority in the premises and the committee left the capitol in a very rufiled frame of mind. They afterwards secured Tomlinson's hall, and the reception will occur there from 8 to 10 p.

on Friday.

Mr. Morton complained this evening of a cold which had settled in his throat, and is inclined to remain in-doors. He said to-day that he believed they would start for home Saturday evening, but members of General Harrison's family say that the guests will be prevailed on to remain over Sunday, at least, and longer if possible.

Death of a Noted Stallion. New York, Dec. 13.-[Special Telegram to

THE BEE.]-A dispatch has been received from James H. Goldsmith, of Washington ville, N. Y., announcing that Volunteer died this morning. The famous sire of trotters lived to the unusual age of thirty-four years, having been foaled in 1854. He is one of the earliest get of Rysdick's Hambletonian, who was foaled in 1849, and did very little stud service as a three and four-year-old. The dam of Volunteer was Lady Patrick, by Young Patrick, and her pedigree ran back to imported Messenger and Diomed, Volunteer was bred by Joseph Hetzel, of Florida N. Y., and was purchased when a colt by the late Alden Goldsmith, and be died the propcrty of the Goldsmith estate. He ranked among the very greatest of trotting sires and for years stood among the first of th sons of Hambletonian in this respect. The usefulness of Volunteer ended six years ago, but he was tenderly cared for until he died of old age.

Bauereisen's Trial. GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 13.-In the Bauereisen trial to-day a proposition was made by the prosecution to introduce in evidence a letter from Bauereisen to J. J. Kelly, written shortly before the South Aurora explosion, requesting Kelly to keep things on the "q. t." and supply Bowles with money when he came to Chicago, as the writer was getting a'a little short." Bauereisen's attorney objected. After further testimony of an uninteresting nature, the prosecution rested. The first witness for the defense was Thomas A. Kyle, formerly a "Q" engineer and an officer in the brotherhood. He denied that Bauereisen had ever, in a meeting of the brotherhood, advocated the use of dynamite with which to increase the Bauereise and the Bauereise that the with which to injure the Burlington road. The members of the drug firm of Bevier & Hart, of Aurora, denied that Bauereisen had ever purchased vitriol, ammonia or copperas. This was to offset the allegation made by Bowles that Bauereisen had furnished him such ingredients with which to "dope" en-

Quay Visits Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-For the first time since the November election Chairman Quay, of the republican national committee, came to this city to-day. One of his earliest calls, it was said, was upon John Wanamaker. At 5:30 p. m., he left for Harrisburg, saying he would return to this city to-morrow evening or Saturday. Beyond reiterating that he would be glad to see Wanamaker appointed to a position in the cabinet, Colonel Quay has nothing to say about appointments to federal offices. He remarked that he was not being interviewed because he had nothing of importance to say for publication. He did not know who General Harrison would appoint to any of the offices. He said he intended to visit the president-elect in Indianapolis soon, and the inference from what he said was that he will start for that place from this

city early next week.

Canadian Packers Protesting. OTTAWA, Out., Dec. 13.—A deputation representing the Canadian Pork Packers' association waited on the minister of customs to-day. They want the government to adopt measures to prevent the importation of American adulterated lard, which is at present brought into competition with the pure Canadian article. They are also seek-ing to have the duty on American pork fixed at 2 cents per pound for barrel pork. At present the duty is I cent and the duty on American hams and shoulders is 2 cents. The minister promised to consider the

A Hotel Burned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 .- A Morris, Ill., special says that the Hopkins house, a four-story frame hotel, burned last night, together with the two-story brick building occupied by the Grundy company's grocery store. Other buildings were damaged to a considerable extent. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Nearly every room in the hotel was occupied at the time of the fire, but all the occupants escaped unburt. the occupants escaped unburt.

AN INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT.

The Sackville Incident Liable to Lead to Serious Complications.

pyright 1885 by James Gordon Bent LONDON, Dec. 13 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. -These who imagine that the Sackville incident is ended are greatly mistaken, and from what I earned to-day it may result in a serious liplomatic controversy. The first intima tion that the incident had assumed a new feature was given by Lord Randolph Churchill in the house of commons to-day. His question came up whether any further communication had been received by the foreign office, from the government of the United States, relative to the conduct of Lord Sackville, and if so whether such communication could be laid before parliament prior to a discussion of the civil service estimates. Sir J. Ferguson, in reply, said that a note

had been received from Mr. Phelps a few days ago. It had been referred to Lord Sackville for any observations he may wish to make. Upon some of the matter it contains, he said, the correspondence cannot be published until it is complete. Although the foreign affairs office guards

its secret well, I have been able to learn that the note referred to by Sir Ferguson is of great importance. In it the United States protests against Lord Salisbury's policy in refusing to send a minister to Washington in place of Sackville. It was placed in Lord Salisbury's hands ten days ago, and its uncompromising tone must have opened his eyes to the grave difficulties, which confront The United States not only refuses to modify its attitude in reference to Sackville, but refuses to be boycotted, and the note makes it very clear that if anything of the kind is tried the boycotting will not be all one side.

It is understood that Mr. Phelps has intimated that his mission will be of short duration if Lord Salisbury persists in his resent course. It is understood that Lord Salisbury is resolved not to recognize the United States until the republicans come into office. He will have no further relations with the democratic party. It is unnecessary to say that this policy does not meet with the approval of his political colleagues. They see that if he is going to lead his country into another Egyptian war, sacrifice British interests on the east coast of Africa, and invite a rupture with the United States, his cry 'Save the union" will not save the government from defeat.

Condition of England's Navy. LONDON, Dec. 13.-|Special Cablegram to THE BEE.)—In the debate on the naval estimates to day, Lord Charles Beresford urged the necessity of strengthening the navy and deprecated the notion that in the event of war England could place her commerce under the protection of a neutral flag, or could depend upon ailies. Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, in replying, admitted the justice of many of the remarks of Lord Charles Beresford, but objected to his comparison of the English with the French navy, France, he said, certainly had plenty of vessels, but she was engaged in building so many at a time that it took years to complete them, and when completed they were comparatively obsolete and had to be altered. He contended that the admiralty was doing all that it was possible to do with the resources obtained.

HAYTI'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The President of the Republic Sure

He is Right. New York, Dec. 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE, |- In a recent interview with the Herald correspondent at Hayti, General Legitime, president of the republic, speaking of the present embroglio over the vessel Hay tien Republic, said: "I am perfectly confident that our law officers have given correct counsel, and that we have international law on our side. The people of the north are in rebellion against the provisional government. The ports of Cape Haytien, Port de Paix, Gonaivis and St. Marc were proclaimed to be blockaded. The Haytien Republic took armed revolutionists from one port to another. She also took munitions of war on board for use against the provisional government. There is a precedent for our action. The steamer Tropic was fitted out at Philadelphia for an expedition against Hayti, or against the legal government. The United States government sustained our side of the case. I do not anticipate that "General" Cleveland will forget the precedent of the Tropic case I do not feel any doubt of the strength of our case. The Haytien govern-ment has taken a step which will, I hope, convince the people of the great republic that we are friends. The entire case, so far as our side is concerned, has been referred to Washington. We have instructed the Hay-tien minister, Mr. Preston, a most trust-worthy and careful diplomat, to lay our side before the American cabinet and ask for its adjudication, its arbitration. This is cer tainly an act of great confidence on the par of the Haytien government. It means that we allow the government which makes an advance claim against us to adjudicate for both parties. We repose the utmost confi-dence in "General" Cleveland's character for justice and international comity. We feel confident that when the Haytien side is un-derstood a decision in our favor will be made. Captain Ramsey, the commander of the cor vette Boston, took all the papers in the case.

Big Rail Contract Transferred. Chicago, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—The Union Pacific's big contract for rails, involving half a million, and which was let at Omana to Carnegie, has been transferred by him to the North Chicago Rolling mills, who were bidders with Carnegie. The officials of the Chicago mills say Carnegie's works have been closed down for a number of months. In consequence much work accumulated and there was enough of it to keep his works running during the winter without the Union Pacific contract. therefore accepted the Chicago company's offer to take the contract off their hands. The price is about \$27 per ton, the lowest ever known in this country.

A Minister With Pluck.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Rev. Mead Holmes bought a large revolver and passed a sleepless night, waiting in vain for the White Caps to make good their threats. He says that nothing will induce him to resign his seat in the board of aldermen. While his family was kept in a state of nervous fright, he had no fear. Any attempt, he saye, to repeat the Haddock affair here will be met with a spirited resistance, and will prove a death blow to the liquor interests.

Editor Myers' Trial Begun. LONDON, O., Dec. 13 .- The trial of Allen O. Myers, for complicity in the tally sheet forgery at the Columbus election, has begun by a change of venue from Franklin county. Three days were spent in obtaining a jury

The defense at the opening of court to-day gave notice that they would move to dismiss

for want of jurisdiction, on the ground that the state has no right to ask a change of venue. The Sackville Successorship. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 13 .- The rumor i current here that Sir Spencer St. John, the English minister, will propably replace Lord Sackville at Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Consideration of the Tariff Bill Resumed in the Senate.

THE COTTON TIE AMENDMENTS.

A Number of Little Scenes in Which Mr. Riddleberger is the Central Figure-The Oklahoma Measure.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- In the senate to day Mr. Dawes offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a report as to the condition of the inhabitants of Alaska, and especially as to the treatment of Indian women by white people now domiciled in that territory. Also a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the commission to obtain the consent of the Sioux Inlians for the opening of their reservation.

The senate then, at 12:10, resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Coke, to admit cotton ties, etc., at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Vance criticised the senate substitute and declared that it was arranged without the slightest regard on the face of the earth to the interests of the agricultural classes Mr. Vance was interrupted several times by Mr. Vance was interrupted several times by Mr. Riudleberger, who arose to a point of order, declaring that the morning business had not been gone through with. The presiding officer declared that the point was not well taken, and directed the senator from Virginia to take his seat. Mr. Riddleberger, however, did not comply with the order, but persisted in his objection. "If the senator persisted in his objection. "If the senator from Virginia does not take his seat," said Mr. Ingalis, the chair will call on the execu-tive officer of the senate to enforce its rules." There was no further contest, and Mr. Rid dieberger, with an air of profound disgust retired to a seat on one of the sofas.

Mr. Vance then concluded his argument and Mr. Riddleberger took advantage of the break in the discussion to come forward once more with his complaint, but was promptly called to order, and Mr. Jones of Arkansas spoke against the cotton tie tax. He was followed by Mr. Vest, who char-acterized this effort to increase the duty on acterized this effort to increase the duty on cotton ties as in the highest degree oppressive and sectional. The people of the south to-day were confronted with a most terrible problem—the race problem—and he had never heard a plausible solution for it. And yet to that people this bill came as an additional burden. A more sectional and unjust piece of legislation had never been attempted in the American connever been attempted in the American congress. No additional protection was given to the coarser cotton fabrics in which the southern mills were competing with New Eng land, but on finer tabrics made in New England, duties were increased. The state of Missouri is the most prosperous agricultural state in the union, yet the Missouri farmer that is making 2 per cent on his investment is henomenally successful.

Mr. Hiscock asked Mr. Vest to what he at-

ibuted the vast increase in wealth in the Vew England states. Mr. Vest replied that he ascribed it to the conormous profits made by these New England manufacturers who were in partner-ship with the government. Missouri does not share in the profits of manufacturing simply because the capital is in the New England states, and not with us. We are the borrowers and you are the lenders. The western states, with their enormous agricul-tural and mining resources, are mortgaged to the capital of New England, which has been accumulated under this system of tax-

Finally a vote was taken on Mr. Coke's amendment and it was rejected by a party Several other amendments were offered The bill was then laid aside, about four pages having been disposed of this week.

Mr. Riddleberger offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, went over to to-morrow: Resolved. That this senate will proceed to re-organization by the election of its officers on the first day of the session after the first

day of January, 1889.
Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the senate to send the governor of each state printed copies of the acts of the 3d of February, 1887, and the 19th of October, 1888 respecting the meetings of the presidential electors and the transmission and counting

of the electoral votes for president.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on territories, for the admission of Idaho as a state The senate then adjourned till Monday.

Washington, Dec. 12 .- After the transact tion of routine business the house proceeded to consideration of the Oklahoma bill.

Mr. Spinola of New York, from the com mittee on military affairs, reported a bill authorizing the retirement of John C. Fremont as major general. Placed on the private calendar. Mr. Peel of Arkansas called up and the

house passed the bill for the adjudication by the court of claims of the old settler, or West Cherokee Indians claim. The amount involved is \$400,000.

The house then proceeded in committee of the whole to a consideration of the Oklahoma

Mr. Payson of Illinois offered an amend ment providing that the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers to make homes or public lands under the existing homestead laws shall not in any degree be impaired by the bill, and that their rights under those laws shall extend to lands open to settlement under its provisions.

Mr. Weaver inquired who was to pay for Mr. Payson replied that the government would pay for it. This was the first time in land legislation when the rights of soldiers under the homestead law had been sought to be impaired. He made the prediction that if a yea and may motion were taken on the

amendment the gentleman from Illinois (Springer) would not dare to vote against it. Mr. Springer—I will vote against it here, and on a yea and nay vote. I never heard a proposition more demagorical or inconsist-ent than your proposition is, and you know it. Mr. Payson said that the gentleman was glib in imputing motives to other gentlemen. He proposed to insist on the rights, not only of union soldiers but of the landless poor everywhere, to have a free home if they endured the privations which they would have to undergo in settling on land. But he in-sisted that before the general question was

free homes upon this great body of land to be opened to general settlement. Mr. Weaver said that he was second to no member in his devotion to the men who car-ried the flag in the late war, but this amendried the flag in the late war, but this amend-ment was a proposition to stab the bill in the name of the union soldier. He protested against dishonoring union soldiers by plac-ing them in the attitude of mendicants. Mr. Warner of Missouri believed that the men who fought the battles of the country simply asked justice at the hands of congress. They were not here as beggars, and he hoped to God they never would be. Themocratic

passed upon the union soldiers should have

to God they never would be. [Democratic applause.]
Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan inquired

whether the gentleman was opposed to grant-ing union soldiers the same rights in Okla-homa as they enjoyed in other portions of the public domain. the public domain.

Mr. Warner replied that when the Sioux reservation bill was before the house, he had not heard the voice of the gentleman from Michigan (Cutcheon) raised in behalf of the union soldier. He was opposed to the

amendment. In the interest of union soldiers ie was opposed to it.

Mr. Peters of Kansas said he had a larger house, and he had never heard a request

from any soldier that such an amendment should be placed upon the bill. Mr. Henderson of Illinois thought that the soldiers did not understand the provisions of the bill, and would be disappointed if the bill was passed in its present shape, to find they would be prevented from going on the Okla-homa lands as they did on other public lands. It looked to him sometimes as if land specu-ators had more to do with this bill than bona fide settlers did.

Mr. Springer thought that the amendment ame from those who were desirous of keep-ng land for cattle syndicates.

ing land for cattle syndicates.

Finally, without action on the amendment, the committee rose, and Mr. Dockery, the retiring chairman, called on Mr. Butterworth to preside as speaker. This was the signal for a round of applause from both sides of the chamber, which was renewed when Mr. Dockery, in making his report, addressed Mr. Butterworth as "Mr. Speaker."

The house then adjourned and a democratic caucus was announced for to-night.

FOR ASSIMILATION.

A Joint Resolution Introduced in Congress For Canada's Annexation.

Washington, Dec. 13,-Mr. Butterworth of Ohio has introduced, for reference, the following joint resolution authorizing the president to negotiate with reference to the unity and assimilation with the United States of the Dominion of Canada, or of one or more of the provinces thereof: Whereas, The citizens of the Dominion of Canada are one with us in race, lineage, history and tradition; and

Whereas, The resources of the two coun ries supplement each other, and the arteries of commerce, both natural and artificial, are so interlocked and mutually dependent upon cach other that they ought to constitute a single system, to be one and inseparable;

Whereas, The commercial relations be-tween the United States and the Dominion of Canada are, and have been, strained and un-naturally cramped, and, in a measure, para-lyzed, owing to the inability of the two governments to establish such a system of inter-national trade and commerce between them as is essential to meet the requirements of

the situation; and
Whereas, The conditions and relations be
fore referred to, as also the geography of the
two countries, suggest the impossibility of a
just and permanent settlement of the controversies pertaining to the lisheries, boundaries and transcontinental trade, except by the blending of efforts and interests, under one government and system, and point logically to the necessity and probability of unity and assimilation between the two nations under

ne government; and. Whereas, The bonds of sympathy result-ing from kinship, race, language, tradition and substantial identity of governmental sys-tem, together with community of interests, based upon commerce and its aids and agencies, are of such a character that such a union and assimilation is being discussed and favorably considered by citizens of both nations; and, inasmuch as it is believed that an early consummation would be of great advantage to all citizens and subjects of the same countries, provided the same can be obtained in a man-ner consistent alike with the honor and digner consistent alike with the honor and dig-nity of the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada. Therefore, with a view to aid in the consummation of what is hereinbefore suggested, be it Resolved, By the senate and house of rep-resentatives of the United States, in congress assembled. That the president be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to invite negotiations looking to the assimilation and

negotiations looking to the assimilation and unity of the people of the Dominion of Can-ada and the United States under one government, such unity and assimilation to be based upon the admission of the several provinces of the Dominion, or any one of them, into the union of states, upon the same terms and equality with the several states now composing the union, and the assumption of the indebtedness of the Dominion of Canada or a text proportion thereof and are that ada, or a just proportion thereof, and such other equitable terms and conditions as justice to the high contracting parties may

Resolved, further, That, with a view to such negotiations, the president invite the appointment of commissioners by the government of Great Britain and the Dominion Canada, to consider the n and expediency of settlin adjusting all controversies and differences which now exist between the two governments, growing out of the fisheries, or other wise, by such union or assimilation as i hereinbefore suggested, either as to the whole or any province of, or several prov inces of said dominion, such negotiations to be conducted with due regard to the amica-ble relations which obtain between Great Britain and the United States, and the obligations imposed thereby.

Actors Demand Protection.

Washington, Dec. 13.-A committee rep resenting the Actors' Order of Friendship appeared before the Ford committee on in restigation of immigration to-day and asked that the contract labor law be amended so as to include professional actors and musicians among the classes prohibited from entering the United States under a labor contract. Under the exemption the committee said that a large number of foreign actors were an nually brought to this country for the sole reason that they would work cheaper than American actors. They did not object to the presence of stars, but to most of the minor actors they brought with them, and to the cheap grade of for-eign actors whom the American managers imported solely because of their-cheapness. Their profession is already overcrowded, and they thought themselves fairly entitled to protection against the wholesale importation

of cheap foreign actors who were under no obligation to the United States, and left i when their engagement was at an end. The committee also complained that wardrobes, stage properties and scenery were all im-ported contrary to law, without a payment of custom duties, and to the detriment of Amer icans. This was done through ballet girls and others falsely swearing that the ward robes and other property were their per sonal effects.

The Sabbath Convention

Washington, Dec. 13 .- A large delegation from the American Sabbath convention had bearing this morning in the reception room of the senate before the committee on education and labor, which has before it the Blair bill to secure to the people the enjoyment of the Lord's day as a day of rest to promote its observance as a day of re-ligious worship. The delegation presented many documents bearing on the subject, in-cluding Cardinal Gibbon's letter, and stated that the petitions for the passage of the bill

represented nearly 14,000,000 persons.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis, representing the Seventh Day Baptists, afterwards came before the committee and opposed the bill, or desired to have the Seventh Day Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists and Jews exempted from its operation. Mr. Stearns, secretary of the National Temperance society, and Mrs. Bateman, of the Wemen's Christian Temperance union, favored the bill, and Prof. Alonzo T. Jones, of the Battle Creek, Mich., institute, representing the Seventh Day Adventists, and Mr. Wolff, of Washington, opposed it. At 2 o'clock the president re-ceived the delegates from the Sabbath ob-

servance convention.

At the evening session of the Sabbath union convention the principal event was the speech of Prof. Herrick Johnson, D. D., o Chicago, who made a vigorous attack on the Sunday newspaper. He said the pica that necessity exists for it is absurd. The Sunday newspaper is here solely for the money that there is in it. He appealed for a public conscience, aided by that of the individual, which should urge upon business men and legislators the necessity for reform in this direction. Resolutions endorsing the petitions for the passage of a national Sunday rest bill and the proposed amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture, importation, transportation or sale of alcoholic liquors were adopted, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

Switzerland's New President. Benne, Dec. 13.-M. Hammer has been elected president of Switzerland, and M. Ruchonnet vice president,

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS. Members of the House Discuss th

Omnibus Bill.

Washington, Dec. 13.-The house demo cratic caucus to-night, after a session lasting ver three hours, adopted the following res

Resolved, That in the judgment of this aucus a provision should be made by which Dakota may be admitted into the union as ne state or two states, as the people of the two states may hereafter determine. Also that necessary legislation ought to be provided for the early admission into the mion of the territories of Washington, Montana and New Mexico. That these measures should all be embodied in one bill, either by amendment of the pending bill or other vise, as the committee on territories shall

determine, and that consideration of the measure shall be made at an early day.

Utah, although not mentioned in the resolution, it was agreed should be admitted into the union, but by a separate bill. Sixty members were bers were in attendance at the caucus, and it was evident that they had come nearer to an understanding since the previous night.

understanding since the previous night.

Mr. Cox opened the proceedings with a
long speech, in concluding which he said that
he opposed Utah coming in in the omnibus
bill, but was willing to defer to the wish of
the caucus and accept that measure provided
it was understood that Dakota should have
the privilege of division.

the privilege of division.

Messrs, Dockery of Missouri, Wheeler of Alabama, Blount of Georgia, Mansur of Missouri, Rice and Macdonald of Minnesota, Voorhees of Washington Territory and others ok the same ground.

took the same ground.

Messrs. Oates and Herbert of Alabama, and McMillen of Tennessee, stoutly opposed the division of Dakota. Mr. McMillen declared that it would be political suicide for the democratic party to admit all these new states. The democratic party should go slow in the matter. Those proposed states were republican, and would continue to be repubcan, notwithstanding any action the demo cratio house might take looking to their ad-

The Dakota question then became lost sight of temporarily in a discussion, over the question whether Utah should be included in the omnibus hill. Delegate Cain, of Utah, made an earnest appeal for the inclusion of his territory in the proposed bill. He said that polygamy was now no longer practiced to any extent, and the democratic party should not undertake to deny Utah admission solely because of the religious belief of some citizens. Mr. Breekenridge, of Kentucky, seconded

the appeal, saying that Utah would probably be the only democratic state in the lot, and ought to be admitted. ought to be admitted.

After further discussion the committee on territories was requested by a vote showing a small majority in favor of the proposition, to prepare and to present to the house a separate bill for the a-imission of Utah.

Speaker Cariisle and Judge Holman then addressed the caucus in favor of the omnibus bill to include the territories having a ratio of population continue, then to one member

of population entitling them to one member of congress.

Mr. Cox closed the debate in a speech which he asked the members to accept the proposition of Judge Holman, leaving the Dakota proposition to the people of that territory, and providing for the admission of the other territories mamed. The Holman resolution, amended by the suggestion of Speaker Carlial was a suggestion of the other Carlial was the suggestion of the sugges Speaker Carlisle, was then adopted and the cancus adjourned.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Two Interesting Sassions of the St. Louis Convention. Sr. Louis, Dan. 13.-At the session of the American Federation of Labor convention this morning the first question raised was a special order-the matter of joining the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to the federation. President Gompers said that after the receipt of an application from the society to join the federation, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is a member of the federation, was consulted, and a protest was received from its secretary, McGuire, against the admission of the amalgamated society. President Gompers did not refuse to grant a charter, but brought the matter before the convention Speeches followed, and the following resolution was offered by the representative of the International Cigarmakers union to dispose of a probable inference from some portions of the speeches that the rejection of the amalgamated association was because it was

ot strictly American: Whereas, It has been proved to demonstra tion that it is detrimental to the interests of labor to have more than one organization in

any trade, therefore be it Resolved, That this objection raised by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the admission of the Amal gamated Society of Carpenters be sus-

The introduction of this resolution stirred the convention considerably, and strong speeches were made by several delegates in support of it. Secretary McGuire repeated the sentiment of the other speakers in saying that it was no feeling against the amalgamation as a body that prompted his opposition to its admission, but it was rather a certainty of a conflict between the two organizations that argued against it. The resolution was

The report of the committee on the presi dent's address was acted upon in sections and adopted without any material changes. The convention then adjourned until this

afternoon,
Nothing of importance developed at the evening session, the principal work being consideration of the president's report by sections.

Another Cut in Rates.

Sr. Paul. Dec. 13,-This afternoon the Burlington & Northern road announced that they would hereafter sell first class tickets to Chicago for \$5.50, and the Omaha road immediately did the same. The cut was caused by the discovery made by the officials of those roads that the Wisconsin Central was selling tickets through a broker's office at

Chicago, Dec. 13.—The passenger rate war from Chicago to Kansas City went off \$2 to-day, bringing it down to \$7. This makes a total reduction of \$5.50 in the Kansas City rate since the war broke out. The cut was made by scalpers, the railroads sim ply following up their policy of meeting all scalpers' rates only. Chairman Ablott an nounces that all times operating between Chicago and St. Paul have now agreed to put rates up again as soon as possible, and will to-morrow give the accessary ten days notice of their intention to restore all pas senger rates in both directions, taking ef-fect December 24. In the meantime they will make no further reductions.

The Anti-Semite Jailed.

New York, Dec.13.-Telemaque Timavenis formerly professor of Greek at Harvard iniversity and author of "The Original Mr Jacobs," and "The American Jew," two works which have attracted wide spread attention because of their unsparing denunciation of the Semitic race, was arrested or the charge of having committed an extensive embezzlement of money belonging to the Minerva Publishing house, the concern of which he was managing partner. He was released on bail last night, and was arraigned in the Tombs police court to-day. He re-fused to say anything, and was held for examination.

All Quiet at Birmingham. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—The coroner's

ury to-day has been investigating the shooting at the county jail on Saturday night last. Mayor Thompson testified that the crowd continued to advance on the jail after crowd continued to advance on the jan after repeated warnings given by himself, the sheriff and many others. The crowd made many threats, and he believed that they were in carnest. The troops have all left the city, and only a small force of deputy the city, and only a small force of deputy sheriffs is now goarding the pail. All is quiet.

THE THUNDERER'S EVIDENCE:

One of the Witnesses Creates a Sensation In Court.

SOME STARTLING REVELATIONS

Members of the League Charged With Deliberately Planuing the Assassination of an Informer-Other Testimony.

The Parnell Commission, Loxpon, Dec. 18 .- At the meeting of the Parnell commission to-day, Constable Feeley estified that he had attended several league nectings. At one of them Parnell made a

speech. One of his remarks was that "these

are days for action, not for words." A man named Buckley, who said he was a laborer, testified that he was sworn in as a member of the Fenian brotherhood in November, 1880, at Tralce causeway. In 1882 a man named Roach had been expelled from the league for giving information to the police which led to the arrest of several members. A meeting was held, and it was arranged that the witness, with Fitzgerald, should shoot Reach. Revolvers were given them for the purpose, but they found no opthem for the purpose, but they found no op-portunity to shoot him. A meeting was held shortly afterwards and the witness was asked whether he would undertake to shoot Roach if the league provided him with funds to escape to America. The witness consented and was given a revolver and twenty-four cartridges, and advised to prac-tice and improve his aim. It was arranged that after he had shot Roach he should take shelter at the house of a man named Dean, and witnesses would be forthcoming to swear, that he was not in the vicinity at the time of that he was not in the vicinity at the time of the murder. The witness afterwards met Roach driving cattle and attempted to shoot Roach driving cattle and attempted to shoot him, but the weapon missel fire. The witness was arrested and charged with attempting the crime, but the witnesses swore that he was at Dean's house when the attempt was made, and he was released. The witness some time after applied for money to go to America and obtained 22 10 s. He expressed dissutisfaction with the amount but Phrenix fold him. tion with the amount, but Pheenix told him he could not expect more in view of his fall-ure to shoot Roach. In the cross-examination the witness averred that his attempt on Roach's life was a genuine one. Before the occurrence he used to practice firing with his revolver at a stone of the size of a man's head. This statement caused a sensation in

COOLEY TALKS PLAINLY.

Railroads Must Live Up to the Law or Suffer the Consequences.

Cmeaso, Dec. 13,-|Special Telegram to Fire Bre. |-Inter-State Commerce Commiseners Cooley and Morrison left for the east this morning. In an interview Judge Cooley says the wilful violations of the law and illegal and illegitimate means resorted to by railroad officials to secure advantages over each other, revealed by investigations, were much worse than any member of the commission had supposed. The revelations of crookedness were simply astounding, and evidence had come into the possession of the commissioners that would warrant criminal prosecutions against several railroad officials. And the worst feature was that every official they examined admitted the facts, but said he had to do it because the others did. Some even went so far as to justify their illegal actions by saying that the law was oppressive and unjust. If the railroads thought the commission would rest with the admonition that was given them at Tuesday's mass meeting, Judge Cooley said they were badly mistaken. That was done sumply as a warning to give them the opportunity to rectify the evils complained of without further delay, and bring them to a realization of the fact that the law must be enforced. The commission, the law must be enterced. The commission, he said, will act promptly hereafter in every case of violation of the law that comes to its notice, and the guilty parties will be punished to the fullest extent of the law. The commission cannot afford to have the law made odious by permitting its willful viola-

tion.

It is understood that the commissioners will hold a general meeting soon after their return to Washington, and that a strong deasion will be issued in a very snort time.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

Some of the Leading Features of Mgr. Persisco's Report. London, Dec. 13.-Mgr. Persisco's report on the Irish question is almost completed. He directs attention to the anamolous fact that all government authorities in Ireland. from lord lieutenant downward, are Protest. ants, and not well disposed towards Catho lies. On the other hand, he says that the agrarian struggle engenders outrage and a total violation of moral laws. The Irish people refuse absolutely to admit that the plan of campaign is criminal. The pope may still do much, provided he can convince the frish people that he is not acting in accordance with an agreement with the Eng-lish government. The people must be made to comprehend the moral importance of their They must not serve as the instrument ose who, under pretext of nationality, lead them to the commission of acts that are contrary to morality. Mgr. Persico expresses the most absolute disapproval of boycotting. He signified the opinion that the Irish populitieal aspirations must be satisfied before peace can be restored.

DEADLY FIGHT IN A BANK. The Cashier Shoots a Robber and Is

Fatally Wounded Himself. SAN BERNARDING, Cal., Dec. 13 .- John Oakes, who has been working on a railroad here for some time, went to a bank yesterday to have a check 'cashed. Cashier Morse informed him that he would have to be identified This morning he returned with a man from Arizona and presented the check again. Morse told him that he would not cash the check unless he was properly identified. Oakes said: "I'll make you," and drawing a revolver, fired. Morse returned the fire and nine shots were exchanged, Morse was shot through the lungs and died in a short time. Oakes was only slightly injured. His companion had no idea what was going to happen, and is innecest of completity in the crime. It has been learned that Oakes was released from a term in the insane asylum before coming here, and the physician who examined him at the jail says he was insane at the time of the shooting. Morse leaves a wife but no children. man from Arizona and presented the check icaves a wife but no children.

Confi lence in Harrison.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE |- At the meeting of the Union League club to-night resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the president and vice president elect, and declaring an abiding faith in the capacity and purpose of the press ident-elect to select his own cabinet. The resolutions conclude with a deprecation of the efforts to put upon him chamorous appli-cants for places in his cabinet upon the ground of alleged partisan services, of pecu-niary contributions, or local control.

Banker Harper Goes Insane.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.-T. L. Harper, vice president of the defunct Fidelity bank, of Cincinnati, now in the peniteutiary, has become suddenly insane, and was to-day re-

moved to the prison asylum.

The prison physician thinks that Harper's insanity is of a dangerous type, though he is of the opinion that with care he may in a great measure recover. It is thought that his insanity is due to disappointment in not