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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads held its first meeting of the session this morning and instructed Chairman Throckmorton to call up the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill at the earliest opportunity and endeavor to secure its passage.

The bill introduced by Senator Sewell to-day for the redemption of trade dollars provides that for a period of six months the United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues of the United States, for the same period. Holders of trade dollars on presentation of the same at the United States depositories may receive in exchange a like amount in face value in standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin. The trade dollar received shall not be re-issued, but shall be received into standard dollars.

The House amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of graduates of the United Military Academy and to fix their pay was among the matters submitted by the presiding officer when the Senate met to-day. The amendment provides that cadets shall be allowed full pay as Second Lieutenants from the date of their graduation to the date of their acceptance of a commission. The amendment was concurred in and the bill now goes to the President.

The ways and means committee to-day non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill taxing fractional parts of a gallon of spirits. The effect of the Senate amendment was to provide for the fortification of wines intended for export.

JAMES F. DOWNEY,

Of Colorado, has been appointed special agent of the General Land Office for timber depredations.

To-day Senator Dolph offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to examine and report as to the necessity and cost of the improvement of that portion of the Columbia River known as the Dalles by the construction of a steamboat railway.

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The conferees upon the inter-State commerce measures popularly known as the Reagan and Cullom bills, reached an agreement to-day upon the differences between the Senate and House. The report of the conference committee will be presented as soon as it can be prepared and signed and its adoption will be asked at an early date. The bills passed by the Senate and House propose different plans for the regulation of the inter-State traffic of the country. Both prohibit unjust discrimination between persons and places, the giving of special rate preferences, etc., as well as certain other practices which are declared to be unlawful. Both bills require railroads to publish their rates and to adhere to them when published. They do not differ materially in the penalties, provided for the violation of their general provisions but they differ widely in the methods proposed for securing their enforcement. The House bill gives every shipper with a grievance a right of action in the State and the United States Courts on his motion and in his own behalf for the recovery of damages he may have sustained, with the provision that a reasonable attorney fee should be allowed in every case of recovery. The Senate bill does not preclude shippers from instituting suits in their own behalf, but it provides for the creation of a Commission required to investigate all complaints made and to settle them by arbitration, if possible, if not, to prosecute the case in the courts when it finds that the shipper is entitled to redress. By a compromise which has been agreed upon, the conferees propose to put both of these plans of regulations into operation, and to retain the remedial features of both bills. They will recommend that the House agree to the Commission system as it stands in the Senate bill, and that the Senate agree to the provisions allowing such shippers as may elect to do so, to prosecute suits in the United States courts on their own behalf, with the provision that they shall not have the right to pursue their remedy in the courts and through the Commission on the same case.

## RAILWAY CHARGES.

On the vexed and much debated question of long and short haul, a compromise has been agreed upon. The House bill absolutely prohibited a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer distance which includes a shorter upon any one railroad. The provision in the Senate bill prohibited a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer distance under substantially similar circumstances and conditions over the same line, in the same direction, and from the same original point of departure, or to the same point of arrival. It also authorized the commission to make exceptions to this general rule in special cases in which it seemed proper. The substitute section agreed to by the conferees make it unlawful for any railway to charge more for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property under substantially similar circumstances and conditions for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line and in the same direction, the shorter

being included in the longer distance, with the proviso that in special cases upon application and after investigation, the commission may prescribe the extent to which such railroad shall be relieved from the operation of this section.

The House bill contained an absolute prohibition of pooling, while the Senate bill provided for an immediate investigation by the Commission of the question of legislation upon the subject. Upon this point the Senate conferees have yielded, and adopted the provision of the House bill.

Following is the provision in full: "That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers, for pooling the freights of different and competing railroads, so as to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof, and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense."

Upon the question of publicity of rates, there was no difference of opinion. The House bill required each railroad to publish and adhere to its rates between points upon its own line. The Senate bill made it the duty of the commission to also enforce the publication of such through rates as it might be found possible to publish. A substitute has been agreed upon, by which each railway is required to print and keep in every depot for inspection by the public the rates it may establish between points upon its own line. They are also required to file with the commission copies of all joint tariffs of through rates to which they may be a party, and the commission is required to secure the publication of such through rates as far as may be found practicable.

Other modifications of minor importance have been made, but these are the principal ones upon which differences of opinion existed. When the substitute bill has been printed, the committee will go over it carefully and may find it necessary yet to make some change, but they have substantially agreed upon their recommendations.

RICHMOND, Va., 9.—H. H. During, the policeman who was arrested last night on the charge of bribing Herman Joel, the watchmaker and a witness in the Cluverius case, was before the police court to-day, but the examination was postponed till the 18th inst.

When considering the petitions for executive clemency in the case of Cluverius, the Governor sent for Joel and questioned him in regard to the watch key. At the request of the Governor Joel described the interior of the watch key which he had repaired for Cluverius and afterwards opened it in the presence of the Governor. His description tallied exactly with the interior of the watch key. At the trial the Commonwealth asked that the key be opened by Joel but counsel for the defense objected. This was perhaps the strongest point in the evidence against the prisoner, and now since it has come to light that the interior of the watch key was found to be as described by Joel, the evidence of the prisoner's guilt is even more conclusive.

Chief of Police Poe to-day received from Superintendent Murray, of New York, a letter containing the following which he had received December 8th, 1886:

Superintendent Murray:

DEAR SIR—I am sorry that the authorities of Richmond are making a great mistake about the Cluverius case. He is the wrong man. Sorry he could not prove an alibi. I had hoped he would; and now that there is nothing left for me but to surrender myself as the murderer of Lillian Madison, I will surrender on the morning of Cluverius' execution at your headquarters. It is unnecessary to give you further particulars, as my case will show clearly about the murder at my trial. I cannot wait any longer to confess my crime, as my conscience has troubled me enough. I will prove all when I surrender, and there is nothing left for me but to surrender, get a trial and probably hang.

"LILLIAN MADISON'S MURDERER."

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—A special to the Record from Jersey Shore says: A Beech Creek Railroad engine, which had just left the shops and come to a standstill near the station here, exploded this afternoon, killing Phil H. Knight and James Warne, engineers, and Allen Ramsay, fireman. J. I. Field and J. H. Stapleton, machinists, were seriously injured. The body of Engineer Knight was gathered up in small fragments.

LANSING, Mich., 9.—Governor Alger to-day issued a peremptory proclamation regarding pleuro-pneumonia in Cook County, Illinois. He orders that, until further notice, no live stock shall be shipped to any place in this State from Cook County, either for feeding, slaughter or other purpose; and that all cattle shipped from that State shall not be unloaded and fed within the State except at such points as will not expose other cattle.

NEW YORK, 9.—The agents of the Gulon, Inman and Cunard lines in this city announced to-day that their prepaid steerage tickets to New York had been reduced to \$15. No change was made in the outward rate. The National line, which keeps the differential rate, has reduced the prepaid steerage rate to \$13. The agents of the Anchor and Monarch lines are awaiting instructions from Europe before

making any change, but will undoubtedly cut rates to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 10.—Notwithstanding denials by interested parties, there are evidences on every hand of some sort of a deal between the Western Union and the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Companies, and it is declared that on January first both companies will advance rates from competing points.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The crop report of the department of agriculture says: The December returns average, farm prices, by counties, show a material reduction as compared with the values of crops in 1885, in wheat, rye and barley. Corn has made an advance nearly equivalent to the percentage of the reduction in quantity. Oats are in sympathy with corn rather than with the small grains used for human food. The averages slightly higher in value than last year. The farm value of corn was 33 cents per bushel in December last; it is now 37 cents—a cent higher than the crop of '84. The average for the previous five years was 44.7, and for the ten years prior to '80 it was 42.6. The average December price of wheat is 60 cents—a reduction of 8 cents from the average value of the last crop and 4½ cents above the price in '84.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—Robert Graynor (colored) was hanged in the yard of the jail this morning for the murder of Berry Evans (colored) July 6th, '83. The night previous Evans had severely punished Graynor, who was his roommate and fellow employe in the livery stable. Next morning Evans taunted Graynor with his disfigurement of the night before, and Graynor seizing a wagon stake dealt Evans a blow upon the head, from which he died four days later.

TRENTON, N. J., 10.—Public attention here has been diverted from the aldermanic scandal by the widely circulated report yesterday of a duel said to have taken place on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River, opposite this city, early yesterday morning. The principals in this affair of honor are said to be a Trenton druggist and a sporting man of this city, and the difficulty which led to the encounter is said to have its origin in a dispute as to the rights of the belligerents to pay court to a pretty Jersey belle. Immediate friends of the interested parties to the alleged duel decline to talk, but a gentleman who said he knew all about the hostile meeting and how it resulted, said: "There were seven persons in the party which left Trenton at dawn yesterday morning. One of the seconds was a Princeton student. A Trenton physician also went along. A hill near the old brewery, at a point near the edge of the hill, in a grove, was the site selected. The regulation distance was paced off and the principals took their positions. Revolvers were the weapons used. The first shots exchanged went wide of the mark. At the second fire, the sporting man fell to the ground, being wounded by the druggist's bullet, which had entered his left shoulder. While he lay on the ground he fired on his antagonist and struck him in the right shoulder. The two duellists were then driven back to town, but unless their wounds prove serious wont divulge their names."

PITTSBURG, 10.—There was a healthier tone to the oil market to-day; no more failures are reported. The prices held up firmly and a feeling prevailed that the worst was over. The market opened at 68½, declined to 67½. It then rallied and advanced to 69½; but sagged at 1 o'clock this afternoon to 68½. Trading was fairly active.

NEW YORK, 10.—It is reported about town this afternoon that, at a well-known sporting resort in this city, early this morning, "Tommy" Warren, the great western featherweight, got knocked out in five rounds by "Johnny" Farrell, the well-known 128 pound boxer of this city.

NEW YORK, 10.—The reported fight between "Jack" Farrell and "Tommy" Warren is said to have taken place in a sporting house on Sixth Avenue. Warren being "done up" in the fifth round so as to be unable to "come to time." The whole thing is causing a great deal of excitement among the friends of the fighters.

NEW YORK, 10.—At the McQuade trial to-day ex-Alderman Duffy was again on the stand and subjected to a continuation of the cross-examination by Lawyer Newcombe. Redirect examination then began. Nicoll was trying to extricate the testimony of the witness from its muddled condition. To the question if Duffy had sworn falsely on the first trial, witness replied that he had made a mistake. As he had a poor memory.

"Mr. Duffy," spoke up the Recorder, "yesterday you testified that you swore falsely before the Senate committee, because you were told to so testify."

"Who told you what to testify?"

"Newcombe," answered Duffy.

Newcombe arose, his face pale and lips blanched. "At this point," he uttered, "of the case, I ask permission to take the witness stand in my own behalf in regard to this matter."

The Recorder said that Newcombe should be allowed to make a statement but that he would not have any speech making.

Duffy was then dismissed. John F. Thompson, broker, swore that on the 16th of December, '84, McQuade bought stock from him and paid for it \$9,987 in bills of large denomination.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 10.—A fire is reported in progress at Attica, O., and that a loss of one hundred and fifty

thousand dollars has already been sustained.

WASHINGTON, 10.—A commission, consisting of Bishop B. Whipple of Minnesota, Col. John V. Wright of Tennessee, Major C. F. Larrabee of the Indian Office, appointed under the act of Congress to negotiate with certain tribes and bands of Indians in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory, have submitted to Gen. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the report of their operations up to December 1, 1886.

The report says that two separate and distinct agreements have been effected as the result of their negotiations, one with the Indians of White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnepigoshish and White Oak Point reservations, and the Gull River band, and another with the Indians of the Red Lake reservation. By the terms of the agreement with the White Earth, Lake Winnepigoshish and other scattered bands of Chippewas, concluded August 11, 1886, the unoccupied lands of the White Earth reservation are thrown open for all the tribes and bands of Chippewas in Minnesota, the Indians now occupying the reservation which contains about 800,000 acres, being first permitted to make selections for themselves. The quantity of land each Indian will be entitled to receive under the agreement is as follows: Each head of a family, 160 acres; each single person over 18 years of age, 80 acres; each orphan child under 18 years of age, 80 acres; each other person under 18 years of age, 40 acres. The Indians are to have the benefit of, and be subject to the criminal laws of the State in all offenses the penalty for which is death or imprisonment in the State penitentiary. Provision is made for the support of Indians removing to White Earth, to be continued until they are able to take care of themselves, but in no event to exceed two years. Each head of a family and each male who becomes a permanent resident upon his allotment, will be provided with a comfortable hewed log house, a cook stove, a yoke of oxen, a plow, wagon and cow, an axe and other implements of husbandry. Each Indian shall have five acres of land broken for him, and be provided with seed for the first crop. Industrial and district schools are to be established for all the children on the reservation. To enable the government to carry out these designs the Indians cede a large tract of land belonging to them north of Leech Lake, which is to be sold upon the most advantageous terms possible. The agreement contains several other provisions intended to protect the persons and property and improve the moral condition of the Indians.

By the terms of the agreement with the Red Lake band of Chippewas concluded August 23d, 1886, about two-thirds of their reservation, or an area estimated to contain over 2,000,000 acres, is ceded to the United States to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. The portion ceded embraces a vast timber zone, said to be of most incalculable value. The report says that these Indians require immediate help, and it was agreed that the United States should advance \$10,000 to be expended in the building of an agency, saw and grist mill, and in the erection of comfortable houses and the purchase of certain needful implements. Schools are provided for as in the case of the White Earth Indians. As with the White Earths, the criminal laws of the State of Minnesota are extended over the reservation in certain cases. These agreements cannot become operative until they are approved by Congress.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Representative Downey, of the Twelfth District of New York, died at his residence in Madison Avenue, New York City, at eight o'clock this morning. He was stricken with apoplexy while entering his home last night. The death of Representative Downey, which was announced to-day, swells to twelve the death list of the Forty-ninth Congress. It is as follows: Vice-President Hendricks, Senators Miller, of California, and Pike, of New Hampshire, Representatives Elwood, of Illinois, Rankin, of Wisconsin, Hahn, of Louisiana, Beach, Arnot and Downey, of New York, Price of Wisconsin, Cole of Maryland, and Duncan of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, 10.—Newcombe stated he had received two letters threatening him with personal violence if he would not "let up" on ex-Alderman Duffy. He wished to read in court a paper constituting a written statement by the Aldermen, made at the time of their engagement of him as their counsel before the Senate Committee. In this statement they, one and all, denied they had any connection with the alleged bribery in the matter of the Broadway franchise.

Ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite was then called as a witness for the people. Waite retold his version of the events of the year 1884. It did not differ from the story told on the former trial. After this, a recess was taken.

In the McQuade case to-day J. Frank Kiernan, the City Hall reporter, who first made public the proceedings of the "boodle" aldermen in the secret meeting, testified he was at the City Hall early that morning and saw several aldermen go up stairs towards the Chamber. He, too, went up and entered the cloak-room, opening the door with his private key. He could see into the Chamber from the cloak-room. Alderman Wait was in the chair, Kiernan had previously tried to enter by the public door, but it was locked, so he entered the cloak-

room. Witness heard the Broadway franchise bill mentioned and waited no longer, but left to write up his news.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 10.—The Trades' Conference to-day instructed its committee to insist upon a settlement of the difference between the Union and the Knights of Labor upon the basis of a Trades' treaty, and Mr. Daly, of the Shoe Lasters, was added to the committee, in the place of President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association.

A fight was made on the political resolution. It was framed by Messrs. Kirschner and Black, and advocated the formation of a third party by the workmen, the Trades Unions being particularly urged to take action looking in this direction. Several clauses regarding third partyism were struck out by a large majority of the vote, and the resolution, after being amended thoroughly, was adopted. Without its lengthy preamble it reads:

Resolved, That this convention urge a most generous support to the independent political movement of workmen.

A resolution opposing the preference the Government is supposed to give ex-soldiers in the matter of employment was killed, but another asking Congress to pass a compulsory indenture law for the District of Columbia and the Territories was adopted.

It was decided to make the night session continuous to the close.

The conference resolved itself into a Trades Congress about 4 p.m., and some time was devoted to financial matters. When the Congress adjourned it was understood that the Conference of Trades would form an amalgamation, and that when the Congress adjourns this session it will be sine die and no longer exist.

Chairman House, of the Powderly Committee, reports to-night that their conference with the Trades' Committee resulted in an understanding that negotiations on the basis of the Trades' Union was out of the question, but before the conference closed the Trades' Union men talked very fairly, and a tacit understanding was reached.

The conference to-night worked on the constitution and adopted the new name, "American Federation of Trades and Labor."

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Baltimore. The conference will not adjourn till to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—There was a sharp recovery in all mining stock on the closing board. Best & Belcher gained \$3 on the morning prices, closing at \$15.65. Con. Virginia jumped from \$27.25 to \$33, closing at \$27. Gould & Curry doubled on the morning prices, going to \$6.87½. Ophir was strong at \$15. Sierra Nevada, under heavy sales steadily advanced from \$3.50 to \$3.75. The advance in others was equally strong.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—The Co-operative Board of the Knights of Labor concluded the business of their session to-day. The net result of their deliberations is the decision to invest \$40,000 in co-operative concerns, directly under the control of the Board. The specific instances in which money will be applied have not been indicated.

Pittsburg, 11.—The reports that have been in circulation for several days to the effect that the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railway Company were joining the Knights of Labor is pronounced untrue by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In commenting on the rumor to-day one of the engineers said: Such a report is actually ridiculous and shows how little some people know about the two organizations. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the strongest and most exclusive labor organization in the country. Why, we would not even attend the convention of the Trades Assemblies at Columbus. The Knights of Labor would be very much pleased to have us join their order, but I can tell you this much positively, the engineer who becomes a Knight of Labor must leave the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He cannot belong to both organizations. But you may be sure none of our members are going to desert. The Brotherhood of Engineers are growing stronger every day, as was shown when a new division was organized last week. It would be ridiculous for us to join the Knights of Labor. We would have to assist them in every little trouble which might arise among their unskilled men. They tried to get us to join in their strike at St. Louis, but failed, as you well know."

Said a brakeman who was standing near: "I can also say that the brakemen will not join the Knights of Labor. They are well enough satisfied with their own organization—the Brotherhood of Brakemen."

## CHINESE DISCHARGED.

NEWARK, N. J., 11.—An effort is being made by the Knights of Labor to drive the Chinese laundries from the city and county. Mr. Casbott, proprietor of the Belleville laundry, has agreed to discharge several hundred Mongolians in his employ. This is considered a great victory by the Knights, as it was the first town in the East where Chinese labor was employed.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—A. K. Cutting, Texas exciter, arrived in this city yesterday, from Fort Worth, Tex. To a reporter he stated, he had abandoned his plan of lecturing in the south for the present, but that the preliminaries of his Mexican colonization scheme were still being vigorously pushed. He in-