

The bill to tax the fractional part of a

#### GALLON OF SPIRITS

was killed by the refusal of the House to accept the conference report.

The bill to create the department of agriculture and labor was killed by the inability of its friends to send it to conference committee.

About 150 bills and joint resolutions, which passed the House failed of action in the Senate, some of which, however, were defeated by adverse committee reports. The more important of these bills are as follows: To establish a sub-treasury at Louisville, Kentucky, (adversely reported from the Senate committee); to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories and for drawback on imported articles used in the manufacture of exported tobacco; to terminate certain

#### CHINESE TREATY

stipulations and prohibit Chinese immigration into the United States.

About seventy-five bills passed by the Senate failed of passage in the House.

The Blair educational bill, after passing the Senate, was buffeted about from one committee to another in the House, and was never allowed to come before the House for action, although its friends claimed a decided majority in its favor on a test vote.

The Cameron-Hale twin bills, appropriating \$35,000,000 for the increase of the navy, were sent to the naval committee and died there, although provisions for additional vessels were inserted in the naval appropriation bills.

The twin fortification bills which passed the Senate were allowed

#### TO SLEEP

in the House appropriation committee room.

The McAdoo fortifications bill reported by the House military committee never received action by the House.

The Dakota admission bill still slumbers on the House calendar.

The bill for the admission of Washington Territory failed of action, as did the bill to grant the Dearborn Park to the city of Chicago.

The Eads bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the bill changing the date of inauguration day, and the bill to reimburse the Freedmen's Bank depositors also failed.

The following measures of nominal importance failed of action of an affirmative nature in either house: The Morrison and other tariff bills, which the House on a test vote refused to consider. The various bills on the

#### SILVER QUESTION.

[Both branches of Congress exhaustively discussed this topic; no action was taken in the Senate; the House passed no measure on the subject, but contented itself with voting down the propositions for free silver coinage and the suspension of silver coinage. The Pacific railroad funding question. [The bills extending the period of payment were favorably reported from the committees of each house, but never reached action in either.] To establish a uniform bankruptcy law. [Its history in each house is almost identical with that of the Pacific funding bill.] The Hennepin canal bill, the Oklahoma bill, and the Dunn free ship bill were all reported from the House committees, and all failed to get beyond the stage of general debate. The bills to repeal the civil service law and to grant

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE

were killed in the House by adverse committee reports, and in the Senate by adverse test votes. The resolution favoring open executive sessions, was defeated in the Senate. The resolutions to carry the Mexican treaty into effect and to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty are also to be noted among the failures of the Forty-ninth Congress, the former being killed by an adverse committee report and the latter failing to secure an audience. The postal telegraph bill and the international copyright bill also failed. Owing to the failure of the deficiency bill, the recent act of Congress extending the free delivery system to cities and towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants or a postal revenue of not less than \$10,000 becomes inoperative until the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the regular appropriation act goes into effect.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President acted on a large number of pardon cases yesterday.

H. M. Camp was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced in January, 1886, to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the territorial prison, Idaho, and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and stand committed until paid. The President granted a pardon in this case and endorsed the application as follows: "In my opinion there have been

#### GRAVE DOUBTS

as to the guilt of this convict. He has been imprisoned under his sentence for more than a year. His character prior to conviction and all his surroundings are, I think, a sufficient guaranty in any event of his future good conduct."

A pardon was also granted in the case of He Ying and He Lung, who were convicted in the eastern district of Arkansas of violating the internal revenue tax and sentenced to thirty days' confinement and to pay a tax of \$100. The President's endorsement of this case was: "If any part of the sentence in this case remains unexecuted,

let the convicts be pardoned; if not let the matter remain as it is. The thirty days' imprisonment expired.

#### LONG AGO.

If they are still detained for the fine, let that and all else be remitted."

The President also granted a pardon in the case of J. W. Alden, convicted of violating the postal laws and sentenced September 16th, 1886, to one year's imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at McNeill's Island, Washington Territory. He endorsed the application: "Granted upon the ground that owing to the youth of the convict and the circumstances of the case, I am satisfied that the ends of justice will be as well subserved by the punishment already suffered and the prospects of the boy as well secured by the imprisonment of five months already suffered as if he were longer confined in his place of imprisonment."

Similar action was taken in the case of

#### JOSEPH EVANS,

who was convicted of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and sentenced in November, 1884, to five years and six months in the Utah Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$250.

Pardons were granted to the following: Alfred Roger Brotherton, convicted of conspiracy to cast away the vessel of which he was master, and sentenced May 5th, 1886, to one year's imprisonment in the Baltimore jail, and to pay a fine of \$1,000; James Gordon, of polygamy laws; Mrs. William Elght, violation of internal revenue laws in Kentucky; Oscar T. Baldwin, convicted of misappropriating funds and making false entries as cashier of the Merchant's Bank of Newark, N. J., and sentenced January 3d, 1882, to fifteen years' imprisonment. The President's endorsement was, "This convict has been

#### TOTALLY RELEASED

from prison upon a writ of habeas corpus, and the only cause of a pardon now is to restore him to his rights as a citizen; this I am entirely willing to do in view of his standing and respectability prior to his conviction, and the belief that society will not be injured by such restoration."

The President declined to interfere in the case of Charles A. Barlea, alias Charles McGregor, who was convicted of perjury and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and to pay a fine of \$100. He endorsed the application for pardon in this case as follows: "Denied; this man was sentenced to imprisonment for three years. He has not yet served one. The crime of perjury is so dreadful and so dangerous, and the guilt in this case being confessed, I cannot bring my mind to granting a pardon in this case."

New York, March 5.—Pittsburg date: Charles H. Heiser, umbrella man, who occupied a third story back room in a squalid lodging house here, has received a letter saying he is one of the heirs to a fortune of \$25,000 left by a cousin in Australia, William Tutge. The other heirs are a sister who lives in Germany, and a brother who is inspector of police in Hamburg. When an orphan, Tutge was taken in by Chas. H. Heiser, a gamekeeper for Emperor William at Hartzberg, Germany, and educated with his own sons. Mr. Tutge has taken this way of showing his gratitude. The Pittsburg Heiser was a private dispatch carrier and personal attendant of President Lincoln during the late war.

New York, March 6.—At 8 p. m. Henry Ward Beecher's condition remained without noticeable change. He is yet unconscious and is said to be slowly sinking. He moves his right hand occasionally.

Long before daylight this morning it was noticed that many more people were on the streets than was usual in the vicinity of Beecher's residence, and by 8 o'clock there was quite a crowd eagerly looking for the first bulletin. At 8 o'clock the following

#### BULLETIN WAS ISSUED:

"Beecher is about the same; no change since last night." The first bulletin was signed by Doctor W. S. Searle, the Beecher family physician, and as it was posted on the door post the people crowded around to read it. There was a feeling of thankfulness plainly visible on their countenances that the life of the illustrious divine was still spared, and as the day advanced the throng on the sidewalks of Clarke and Hicks streets rendered the street almost impassable. In the crowd were people of every station, from the millionaire to the prosperous tradesman and poor laborer.

#### EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY

and condolence were heard on all sides and only made another powerful indication of the high esteem in which the Plymouth pastor was held by all classes. During the morning scores of carriages drove past the house and the occupants of many of them alighted from them and walked to the bulletin and then departed, while others left their cards with attendants. Those who were most intimately acquainted were admitted into the house and made inquiries concerning the patient personally, but only the immediate family were allowed in the sick chamber. There was, however, an exception made in the case of Rev. DeWitt Talmage, who called with his daughter Edith about 1:30, and he was admitted to Mr. Beecher's presence. Fifteen minutes later Talmage left the house. The other callers were mostly city officials of New York and Brooklyn.

About 10 o'clock this morning Hammond arrived at the house and an hour later the

#### FOLLOWING BULLETIN

was posted: "Prof. W. Halmuth, of New York, in consultation, freely confirms the opinion of physicians. Beecher is gradually failing. He may, however, live for some days." That all hope was given up was plainly indicated by the bulletin and the remark of Rev. Dewitt Talmage, "It is very serious," as he passed out.

Halliday continued services at Plymouth Church this morning, and an 11 o'clock bulletin was read to the congregation. The effect of it was noticeable on the congregation by the number of handkerchiefs in use and the stifled sobs of many present. At the church of

#### DR. TALMAGE,

the scene after the Rev. gentleman's prayer was most affecting. Dr. Talmage very tenderly appealed in behalf of Beecher. He prayed for divine blessing upon the afflicted preacher and alluded to Mr. Beecher as the friend of the millionaire, the friend of the workmen, the friendless and all men whether rich or poor.

At 2:30 p. m. this bulletin appeared: "Dr. Hammond is in consultation. Beecher is in a state of deep coma. All day there were no signs of pain or consciousness of any sort. Death is considered certain, but at an indefinite time, probably to-day."

Since the doctors informed the members of the family that death is only a

#### QUESTION OF TIME,

they remain in the sick chamber awaiting every moment. The eldest daughter, wife of the Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Stamford, Conn., arrived at the house Saturday night and her husband and two children will immediately follow. The other members of the family in the house now are: Mr. Beecher's eldest son, Col. Beecher, his wife and two daughters and son; Henry Ward Beecher, W. C. Beecher, and his wife, who live at Columbia Heights; their son Herbert, who has been telegraphed to San Francisco, for there is an ocean between, Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco; he is not expected to reach New York in time to see his father alive, as he is not due in San Francisco till to-morrow (Monday), and then he has a week's ride before he can reach home.

The condition of Beecher was not materially changed during the day. He is in a

#### DEEP COMATOSE.

state, from which he cannot be aroused and from which he will never probably rally. Quietly, and like one in the deepest sleep, he gives no indications of pain or uneasiness. His pulse varies from 90 to 100. At one time, for several hours, it intermitted two or three times in each minute, but this evening it has become regular and quite hard and full. The temperature has ranged from 100 to 100½, and at present stands at 100½. The respirations number about thirty to the minute; the body and extremities are equally warm; the face is flushed and has a somewhat livid hue. He is unable to speak or swallow anything except small quantities of liquid, which must be cautiously administered to prevent choking. All the medical advisers are in full and

#### ENTIRE ACCORD

as to the nature and location of the disease.

The history of to-day confirms the opinions that have been entertained from the beginning, that recovery is not to be hoped for; that although the effusion of blood into the brain is now stopped, fresh hemorrhage may at any time occur and the end of life. That is not likely to happen so far as present indications are to be trusted, and should it not occur that his life may be spared several days yet. How long depends on his endurance and the strength of his constitution. No one except Mrs. Beecher and her children are allowed to visit his bedside.

No further bulletin will be issued until Monday morning.

At 11 o'clock Beecher's condition was reported unchanged, save for a

#### GRADUAL SINKING

towards the inevitable end. General Horatio King left the house at that hour and expressed the opinion that Beecher will die during the night or morning.

New York, March 7.—It was a weary night that the Beecher household passed last night. One by one they would silently move in and out of the death chamber, taking their turns at the dreary vigil. Dr. Searle was at the post of duty without intermission until nearly six o'clock, when he returned to his home. Mrs. Beecher had kept watch over the sick man most of the night, fearing he might pass away in her absence. She did, however, take a few hours' rest on her couch in the room adjoining that where the sufferer lay. At six o'clock, when Dr. Searle went home, this bulletin was issued: "Mr. Beecher has been gradually failing during the night. His death is not, however, anticipated at present."

#### (Signed) W. S. SEARLE.

All day Sunday and until midnight the officer on duty at the door of the house was kept busy answering queries of friends and strangers. For hours the people stood in the damp weather looking at the house, and it was not until the lights in the windows were lowered that the crowd was en-

tirely dispersed. Even as late as one o'clock persons climbed up the steps and tried to read the last bulletin. Most of the flowers sent to the house came from the members of the congregation.

#### MAJOR POND

was in the house most of the day. He told the circumstances connected with Beecher's daily occupation just previous to the attack with considerable feeling; said that Beecher only on Tuesday last told him how strong he felt, and how glad he was that he would be able to complete his book in time for the publishers, and what pleasure he found in writing the work. In the coming September it was intended to give a grand celebration in honor of Beecher's fiftieth year in the ministry, and the first half century of his married life; also, the fortieth year of his ministry at Brooklyn church. All of the morning from just before daylight there was collected a crowd of people on the sidewalk in front of the Beecher residence eagerly scanning the latest bulletins.

10:30 a. m.—There is no change in Mr. Beecher's condition.

At 11:25 Dr. Searle returned to the house. He did not expect any change in Beecher's condition. Life is slowly

#### EBBING AWAY

and from the reports of those who have seen Beecher it is evident that the end is not far off.

The condition of Beecher at this hour (12 m.), does not vary essentially from that given to the press last evening. The only changes perceptible are increasing rapidity of the pulse and respiration; these stand respectively 108 and 36 to 38 per minute. Respiration is also more shallow, the temperature reaching 101 degrees. These symptoms indicate the gradual failure of vitality which has been anticipated and the consequent slow approach of the end. This course of the disease cannot be changed by the occurrence of fresh hemorrhage, which may or may not happen, and the time of which cannot be surmised. There are no reasons to believe that the fatal issue will occur to-day.

(Signed) W. S. SEARLE. St. Louis, March 6.—The railway accident on the Iron Mountain R.R., near Decatur, Mo., which was very briefly referred to last night, while not being at all unusual in regard to fatal casualties, proves to have been quite remarkable in respect to several circumstances which attended it. It occurred at Victoria, thirty miles south of here, a little after ten o'clock, and was occasioned by the giving way under the train of a trestle which crossed Joachim Creek at that point. The train was the Texas express and consisted of the baggage, express and mail cars, smoker, two passenger coaches and four sleepers, carrying about 130 passengers. A heavy rain had fallen all day and the creek was much swollen. At Hematite, the first station this side of the trestle, the engineer received order to run cautiously, as the rain had been heavy and the creek was out of its banks. Engineer Kelly says he ran slowly beyond that point and both he and his fireman, Wm. Hach,

#### WATCHED THE TRACK

very carefully. As he approached the trestle Kelly observed that the track was entirely straight and level, showing nothing wrong, and he went on without the slightest fear or hesitation; but when his engine reached about the middle of the trestle he felt the whole structure sinking beneath him. In an instant he opened the valve operating the air brakes to their full width, and brought the train to so quick a stop that the front end of one of the end cars was crushed in by the sudden shock. This saved the coaches, but the baggage, mail, express and smoking cars went into the raging torrent below, carrying with them all the men on board. Engineer Kelly and fireman Hoch went down with the engine and were submerged in the flood. Kelly, in his struggles to free himself, found that one of his feet was fast, and at the same instant and just as he realized that he

#### MUST DROWN,

the engine turned over and his foot was released and he came to the surface. Seizing a passing log, he clung to it desperately and was swept down the torrent and lodged against a tree 150 yards below, with scarcely strength enough to move. He clasped his legs and arms around the limb of the tree, became unconscious, and was not restored until two or three hours after. He had been taken from the tree and found himself kindly cared for in a house in Victoria. His face and head were severely cut. Two of his toes were cut from one of his feet and he was badly bruised in various parts of the body. Fireman Hach was carried about 600 yards down the stream, lodged in a mass of brush or drift and was rescued soon after the flood subsided. The postal car was swept away some distance and as the water rushed through it from end to end, the mail was literally washed out and it is now scattered over miles of territory or embedded in the mud of the creek. It is regarded as an almost

#### TOTAL LOSS,

the whole of it being completely soaked and the addresses of letters obliterated. Postal clerks McCullough, Shaffer and Regan were badly bruised and almost drowned, and being stripped for work they lost all their clothes, their gold watches and about \$250 in

money, which were carried away by the flood. The smoker, which is said to have contained some twenty persons, was swept down about 300 feet below the trestle and all its occupants are believed to have been saved. They succeeded in getting outside of the car and clung to its top until they were rescued. There are some doubts regarding the baggage man and express messenger being saved, but a late dispatch from the wreck says that none of the trainmen were lost.

#### THE CAUSE

of the unprecedented flood is believed to have been a cloud burst which took place late in the evening and filled the creek, which runs so full that it became a raging torrent, with a current of over 20 miles per hour, and swept everything before it.

The full list of casualties cannot be obtained, but aside from Henry Byron, of Jamestown, N. Y., who was found drowned in the smoker, and Byrnes, a brakeman, who had a foot injured, none other than the ones mentioned above were any way seriously injured. Nearly one-half of those in the smoker lost most of their clothes, it being torn from their persons either getting out of the car or by the rushing water through which they were dragged ashore by ropes. A farmer named Andrew White, of Bailey's Station, did

#### HEROIC WORK

in saving passengers, he having swam several times to the smoker and each time returned with one of the unfortunates who were clinging to the roof of the car. Several passengers in the sleepers also aided materially in the work, and Conductor Guion, of the train, and all of the train crew, labored like Trojans in rescuing those on the cars. The mail is said to have been the largest ever sent over the road, and the losses will fall heavy on this city, where about three-fourths of the matter originated. An express package, without any address or anything on it by which it can be identified, containing \$37,000, was found to-day, and it is not unlikely that others will be discovered in the creek or in the woods.

#### OPPOSED TO THE BILL.

The Edmunds-Tucker bill finds small favor from the press of the country as a whole. Some of the public journals are remarkably pronounced in their denunciation of the monstrous measure. The Denver Republican arrays itself on the side of its opponents and directs this vigorous thrust at its confiscatory feature:

It may to fanatics look like a most heinous sin to say one word against legislation which is designed to break up the Mormon Church and to destroy its power and influence. But there are crimes which may be committed in the name of the law more outrageous, if possible, than even that of which the polygamous Mormons are guilty.

The bill which was agreed upon by the conference committee of the House and the Senate for the regulation of affairs in Utah, provides for the dissolution of the corporation known as the Mormon Church. This is right enough, for it admits of church property being held by trustees for the use and benefit of the church or congregation. But the bill goes further than this. It provides that after the payment of all claims allowed against the corporation, the residue of its property shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States. It shall then be appropriated toward the support of the public schools of the Territory.

This as interpreted by the debate in the Senate means that the debts of the corporation shall be paid, and that any member or stockholder who can show that he has a right to a definite share of its property shall be reimbursed. But all the money accumulated by Sunday collections and in other ways, where the individual ownership cannot be distinguished or ascertained, shall, instead of being placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the church, be appropriated by Congress to the support of public schools.

This is nothing more nor less than an exercise of arbitrary power which should not for one moment be tolerated. When such a thing is done by an individual it is called robbery, and many robbers have sought to excuse their acts by saying that they gave liberally of their plunder to the poor. When done by a Government it is called confiscation. But whatever may be the name by which it is called, it is arbitrary and despotic. It is contrary to the fundamental principles of American liberty, and it can find neither excuse nor justification in the fact that some of the Mormons are polygamists.

This act if justified against the Mormon Church, could be justified against the Roman Catholic, or the Presbyterian or the Methodist. The property of the Mormon Church belongs to that Church, and not to the United States nor to the public schools of Utah. It should be placed in the hands of trustees, to hold it for the use and benefit of the Church. The persecutions of the Spanish Inquisition were justifiable if this high-handed Congressional robbery can be excused by the plea that the Mormons as a class or as individuals are objectionable.