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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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OUR LEGISLATORS.

Senator Stewart's Amendment to the Closure Resolutions.—Three Propositions.

SANDERS' ADVOCACY OF THE PROPOSED RULE.

Breckinridge Makes Some Attempts to Delay the Proceedings of the House.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

IN THE SENATE.

Stewart Offers His Amendment to the Closure Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The legislative session was resumed at 11:25, when Stewart offered the amendment to which he had given notice Thursday last. It contains three propositions, the first being to strike out of the proposed rule the words, "and the question shall be put upon the amendments, if any are then pending, and upon the measure in its successive stages pending, in the rules of the senate, but without debate," and to substitute the words, "and debate on the pending amendments and such amendments as may be offered while the measure is under consideration shall be limited as provided under rule 27."

Second, to insert in the sentence providing that no motion shall be in order but the motion to adjourn or to take a recess, the words, "to recommit, with or without instructions to lay on the table," etc., and the third being a clause that, pending proceedings under the proposed rule, "Rule 17 shall be suspended."

Rule 9, referred to in the first proposition, provides the "order of business" after the morning hour, and rules 17 and 18, that when an amendment is proposed to any pending measure, and full debate is had, it shall be without prejudice to such measure.

Palmer demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment and they were ordered.

Stewart then commenced his argument against the proposed rule and against the election bill.

The principle of the latter, if carried into effect, would be more prejudicial to human liberty than secession itself, because secession would have still retained local governments. He went on to argue at length against the constitutionality of the bill. The proposed rule, he said, could not be adopted without violation of all the rules, and without taking from the floor some senator entitled to it. Those who opposed the Force Bill were Statesmen; Presidents of the United States for 100 years and the precedents of Great Britain for 300 years, and those precedents had never been violated except in one single instance, when violated to suppress the home rule struggle in Ireland. If the rules of the Senate were violated the senators would hear louder voice than that heard in the last election.

In conclusion, Stewart appealed to the republican senators to pause in their mad career before they stepped over a precipice and destroyed their party.

At the close of Stewart's speech, Sanders took the floor, but yielded to Allison, who asked unanimous consent, first to limit debate to half an hour, and then to limit the length of speeches to one hour each, and then to have a vote Monday next. To each of these requests so made, objection was made on the democratic side.

Sanders then proceeded with his speech in advocacy of the proposed rule and the election bill. He reminded the democratic senators that there was a difference between freedom of debate and unlimited debate. He claimed the election bill was a bill of peace. It might be beaten, but that would be simply postponing the question. If beaten, then Congress would adjourn on the 4th of March next leaving a deep and grievous wrong rankling in the bosoms of 10 per cent of the people of the country, and with the consciousness that injustice was being perpetrated in the light of day.

Referring to the newspaper opposition to the bill, sanders said no newspaper had been appointed a tribunal to express the popular will. Their opinions were as variable as the shades by the light, differing sept. made." He did not know how he could be characterized the condition of public sentiment they produce than to call it a condition of mental clamminess. The people themselves, however, had expressed with no uncertain sound (in the national platform of the republican party) their judgment and desire that the amendments to the Constitution shall stand as a bulwark and shield against all forms of oppression, no matter how humble the individual oppressed might be.

Morgan spoke in opposition to the proposed rule. Some of the senators had made themselves responsible for utering calumnies against the south, but the South has not used money to that end, although such silver dollars would go much in carrying the elections, but because what was it that would not be bought of the republican party in the South?

How was it on the other side of the line? What were the meaning of those distinguished expressions which emanated from a republican, perhaps a senator—as to "frying fat" out of the manufacturers and "blocks of five?" What was the meaning of those enormous subscriptions of money made by men and to men "as trustees," who stood at the very head of the church? What a wonderful development of modern piety, sanctity and purity! What use was made of that money? There could not be a question that it was a corrupt one.

Recess until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the House, before the reading of the journal, Breckenridge (Ark.) raised the point of no quorum, and a call of the House was ordered.

A hundred and ninety-five members, more than a quorum, having responded to their names, the clerk proceeded to read the journal. Breckenridge demanded its reading in full, and after some debate, this was done.

Breckenridge made further attempts to cause delay, but on motion of McKinley, the previous question was ordered on approval of the journal. It was approved and the House then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Pending disposition of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Fifty-two Persons Killed.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Fifty-two persons were killed by the explosion at the Hibernia Colliery at Gerenkirchen yesterday.

THE POOL INVESTIGATION.

Several Witnesses Testify, but They Shed Very Little Light.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Dowe of Nebraska testified before the silver pool investigation committee today. He had no knowledge of any Congressman or other government officials being interested in a silver pool or silver speculation. The committee rose at 4:30 p. m. without disposing of the matter.

H. B. Parsons of Brooklyn was called to the stand, but before he had testified, Stevens, correspondent of the *Globe Democrat*, said that he wished to withdraw one of the names which he had, as the source of his information, given from recollection. They were those of New lands and Parsons. Stevens testifying he had received from Owenby a letter, dated Chicago, saying that he was in error as to Parsons. Stevens said he received the letter from Owenby two or three days ago; that he had shown it to Dockery, who suggested that he hold it for awhile.

Parsons, the New York agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., said he knew nothing about any silver speculation by Government officers. Parsons said he knew Owenby slightly. Twenty frequently came to the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. and witness made his acquaintance in that way. He said Owenby stated that he had an interest in silver, given him in consideration of information furnished. Owenby said the cashier of a New York band was his associate in the enterprise.

Afterward Leech, Director of the Mint, submitted a statement of the visible domestic supply of silver on December 31 last, and on the 1st inst. On the former date, the visible supply Leech placed at 11,692,000 ounces, the largest holdings being of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, the New York banks and the western refineries. He also submitted a list of the concerns that since the last silver act passed, had offered 10,000 ounces or more of silver to the Government.

Director Leech gave among the regular sellers the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company of New York; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Handy & Harman; Zimmerman Brothers of New York; Hallgarten & Co., Presidents of the United States for 100 years and the precedents of Great Britain for 300 years, and those precedents had never been violated except in one single instance, when violated to suppress the home rule struggle in Ireland. If the rules of the Senate were violated the senators would hear a louder voice than that heard in the last election.

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Catarrh
In the head
is a constitutional
Disease, and requires
A constitutional remedy
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies the blood,
Makes the weak strong,
Restores health.
Try it now. 2

How Severe Colds are Broken up in Montana.

[From the Virginia City, Mont., Madisonian.]

When wefound a medicine we know to possess genuine merit, we consider it a duty and we take pleasure in telling the public what it is. Such a medicine we found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy last winter, when in grips was prevailing. We are satisfied that we warded off several attacks that were threatening by the use of this medicine. We have since relieved, in a few hours, severe colds, and in the course of two or three days, entirely broken them up by its use, as have several of our friends to whom we have recommended it. It is all that it is represented to be by the manufacturers. If you have a cough and want to shake it Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will do the work For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.* 4ds

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

This invaluable remedy is one that ought to be in every household. It will cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Frosted Feet and Ears, Sore Throat and Sore Chest. If you have Lame Back it will cure it. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It will cure Stiff Joints and contracted muscles after all other remedies have failed. Those who have been crippled for years have used *Ballard's Snow Liniment* and thrown away their crutches and been able to walk as well as ever. It will cure you. Price 50 cents. 2 C. M. ARNOLD. 4ds

WIND AND SNOWSTORM

Breaking Down Telegraph Poles and Blockading the Streets of New York.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS EXCEPT FOR THE GASLIGHT.

Several Fires Started by the Electric Light Wires.—Commercial Intercourse Cut Off.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

VIOLENT STORM.

New York Cut off from Communication with the Surroundings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A violent wind and snowstorm in this city last night and early this morning proved one of the most disastrous to telegraph, telephone and electric wires that ever visited this city. Poles and wires are down all over the city. Many narrow escapes are recorded, and the fire alarm and telephone service were rendered nearly useless. A big force of men was put to work respairing as early as 4 o'clock this morning.

So serious is the condition of affairs that Chief Inspector Bryrne sent out the following instructions to all police captains this afternoon: "The recent storm having impaired the fire telegraph lines, you will instruct officers on patrol that when fires occur, after sending in the alarm in the usual manner from the fire alarm box, to go at once to the nearest fire engine house and report."

The city tonight is in darkness, save as far as gaslight is concerned. By much delayed trains come reports of utter prostration of all means of communication in and from outlying towns in New Jersey.

This morning seven huge telegraph poles on Fourth Avenue were broken off close to the ground, falling with a great crash into the cut of the New York Central Railroad, effectually blocking the track. A passenger train came thundering down the track and could only be stopped within a few feet of the wreckage.

At 2:30, on East Broadway, an immense tree fell into the street and narrowly escaped a carload of terrified passengers. In its descent it carried down an immense number of wires of every description.

All telegraph poles on Seventh Avenue, from Forty-second Street to Fifty-ninth, are lying flat on the pavement. The heavy poles on Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue suffered the same fate. One of the poles is hanging directly over the entrance vault of the Rossiter Hotel, and should it fall it will not be allowed to reside in France for ten years after the expiration of the sentence without special permission from the authorities.

Meeting of Unemployed Workmen.

HAMBURG, Jan. 25.—Four thousand unemployed workmen held a meeting today in the open square looking to their amelioration. They resolved to send a petition to the Senate asking that landlords be prohibited on the first quarter day from evicting tenants unable to pay their rents; also asking that a loan of fifty marks be advanced to destitute workmen out of the state funds and that poor children in the public schools be supplied each a hot meal daily.

Volcanic Disturbance.

ROME, Jan. 25.—A volcanic disturbance in the sea between Geoda and Spinale exploded today in a submarine volcanic eruption.

Archbishop Crane Writes a Scathing Letter.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—Archbishop Crane accompanies his subscription to the fund for the family of a Protestant rector with a scathing letter, reproaching Parnell for doubting Catholic treatment of Protestants, after he himself receiving a testimonial of $200,000 from them.

Suicide of a Parson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Frank J. Curtis, pastor of the steamer Coquille, River Mission, Puget Sound, and Puget Sound, shot himself while on board the steamer last night. A woman is said to be the cause.

Cases Decided in Favor of Lotteries.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—Judge Jackson of the Circuit Court today decided the lottery cases before him in favor of the lottery. The Monroe was indicted for selling Frankfort and Henry Academy lottery tickets. Judge Jackson held that the Kentucky act of May 23rd last, repealing the lottery license, is void, he knowing judicially that there are other lotteries in the state authorized by charters that the Legislature may select a class and legislate in regard to it, but cannot discriminate between those who compose it. The case will be appealed.

Alleged Religious Crazy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 24.—The shooting of Mrs. W. J. Faulk by her husband yesterday in a fit of religious enthusiasm, has resulted in a warrant for one George Kauff as an accessory before the act. Faulk declares his innocence, has confessed to a warrant for one George Kauff as an accessory before the act. Faulk declares his innocence, has resulted in