

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Senate committee to which was referred the reports of the Pacific Railroad commissioners had a short meeting this morning but did nothing except to order the printing of certain papers. It adjourned to next Friday, when the question whether or no the Outright bill shall be reported and pressed to passage in the Senate in advance of action by the House will be considered.

## THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

The House conferees on the Anderson bill requiring the Pacific railroads to maintain and operate their own telegraph lines, have agreed to the Senate amendments. These eliminate the requirements that the road shall construct the lines and leave the manner of acquisition open to the discretion of the companies.

## THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The inter-state commerce commission today decided in effect that the methods by which the Standard Oil Company came to be such a gigantic monopoly must cease to be used. The decision is in the case of Schofield, Shurmeir & Teagle and others against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad involving oil rates from Cleveland to other cities. The commission decided that it is an unlawful preference when a railroad makes a rate in favor of oil shipments in tank cars lots as against a shipment in barrels in car load lots. The practice is ordered to be corrected and the mode prescribed by which this must be done is by giving the same rates on each per pound. The opinion is, by Commissioner Bragg.

## ACTS APPROVED.

The President today approved the act for the relief of General Cimetetti, and the act in regard to the funded debt of the Territory of New Mexico.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, has submitted in the Senate the majority report of the judiciary committee on the Jackson, Mississippi,

## ELECTION RIOT.

It says:

"There was a suppression of the votes of the colored citizen at the recent municipal election in Jackson, Mississippi. The suppression was not partial but total. No colored citizen voted at said election. The report recites the story of the suppression of the colored vote, and finds that the resolution of the colored men to abstain from voting was due to the terrorism inspired by the actions of the White League and of the committee appointed by it. The testimony taken shows that Samuel, deputy United States marshal, R. E. Wilson, deputy collector of internal revenue, and two other persons engaged in the civil service of the United States were active participants in the proceedings which resulted in the suppression of votes."

The committee further submits a resolution for adoption, condemning the conduct of the United States officers mentioned and expressing the opinion that they should be dismissed from the public service.

## THE BONDS.

Bond offerings today, \$405,000; acceptances, \$26,000.

## TO TAX TRUSTS.

Springer introduced in the House a bill providing that in addition to the taxes already imposed upon any product manufactured by trusts there shall be imposed an internal revenue tax of 40 percent, and that no drawback shall be allowed on such goods when exported.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.—Ex-editor Moore failed to appear today to answer the charge of adultery. His bonds of \$500 were forfeited. Mrs. Norton's case was continued a fortnight. Their lawyers gave no intimation of the whereabouts of either of the couple.

DENVER, July 23.—A telegram from Idaho Springs, a watering place, 30 miles west of here says: Editor Moore and Mrs. Norton, of St. Louis, of clopment fame, arrived here Saturday morning and are living at one of the summer hotels as man and wife. An effort to interview Moore proved fruitless.

LONDON, July 23.—In the Commons today Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with the charges and allegations against members of Parliament. He said the Government offered the commission of inquiry upon precedents. It rested with the House to say how complete the power of the commission should be. Sir James Haunan would be president and Justices Day and Smith would be members of the commission.

Parnell said it seemed Smith had a friendly hint from counsel for the Times in consequence of which the inquiry was to be extended not only into the personal conduct but into the acts of the league in America, Ireland and Great Britain. It was evident the case, as regards the forged letters, was going to break down. He demanded the Government limit the scope of the commission to what Smith originally proposed, namely, the charges against himself and other Irish members. The allegations against the league could not come before the commission as affecting him. They were the most cruel and infamous charges ever made against a public man. He could demonstrate that the letters were forgeries. He admitted he had had communication with John Devoy, but these communications were solely in regard to political matters, and were open to the fullest scrutiny. He also admitted making a speech at Ennis in

favor of boycotting. He believed boycotting did good then, but had ceased to advocate it after the passage of the arrears bill in 1882. To make the inquiry judicial, the government ought definitely to specify the charges and also to provide for a scrutiny of the documents upon which the charges were based. It was of vital importance to the Irish members to see those papers before the commission began to sit.

Here was an expectant pause, during which cries were heard for the attorney-general.

No member of the government responded. Gladstone expressed surprise that the government did not answer Parnell and declared there must be an answer. He was not prepared to give that unqualified confidence in the commission which Smith appeared to entertain. It was in the power of the government to make a selection which would have commanded warm acclamation from everybody. The government ought to make definite charges against definite persons. There ought to be no skulking. The letters were really the only new charges, and Parnell must have an opportunity to examine them in order to face the accusations. A more deplorable error was never made than when the attorney-general undertook to conduct the case of the Times. Unless Parnell's conditions were conceded the country would be driven to the conclusion that the proposals were made to be refused.

Matthews, home secretary, maintained whatever Webster had said was solely in his capacity as counsel for the Times. The commission surely could be trusted to deal impartially.

Matthews argued the charges were inseparable. Doubtless when seeking to inflict punishment, the charges against the accused should be most specific and defined, but when the object was limited to the discovery of truth, such a defining was unnecessary. [Loud Parnellite laughter.] The present attitude of the Parnellites caused a suspicion that they desired to evade inquiry, or at least hamper and obstruct the efforts to get at the truth. One of the capital points of the charge was that members professing to carry on constitutional agitation had arranged a basis of operations with the dynamite faction. Would the country be satisfied if these charges were not fully probed? The Government thought not and could not consent to limit the inquiry.

Sir Charles Russell said he would prefer a libel action before the most bigoted and partisan jury in London to a trial by a tribunal constituted upon the unfair and disadvantageous terms proposed by the Government, the object of which appeared to be not to bring guilt home to the individuals, but discredit to the party.

After a vigorous speech by T. P. O'Connor the debate closed on motion of Labouchere.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Dr. R. W. Martin, who has been in attendance upon ex-Speaker Randall at Washington, and who visited him yesterday, denied this afternoon the statement published to the effect that Doctors Mallan and Lincoln had said that Randall is suffering with cancer of the stomach.

"It is not true," said Dr. Martin. "It is no more cancer of the stomach than it is cancer of the head. I heard last week that such a story was in circulation but it is not true. Dr. Mallan yesterday told me that he had never said that Randall was suffering with cancer of the stomach and he stated that Dr. Lincoln had said nothing."

Dr. Martin added that Randall is getting along as well as could be expected, though of course he is weak.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Randall's private secretary emphatically denies the statement that Randall has cancer and will retire from public life. The secretary says the sole cause of Randall's illness is hemorrhoids.

Doctors Mallan and Lincoln were seen by an Associated Press reporter today and both denied the published statements that Randall is suffering from cancer in the stomach.

ELLENBURG, W. T., July 23.—A fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the coal mining town of Roslyn, 28 miles from Ellensburg, rendering the entire population of 1,500 homeless. A wind was blowing at the time, and the town being without fire apparatus nothing was saved. Relief was sent from Ellensburg last night. Provisions and clothing are being sent here. Two hundred and fifty houses were burned. Nothing was left but the coal company's office and the depot. Loss, \$500,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—There is a bitter fight in progress over the whisky question at Harlan Court House, Kentucky. County Judge Lewis believes a great deal of whisky is being sold in spite of the local prohibition law. Several grocerymen were tried a few days ago, but no proof was produced. The arrest angered the accused, and as Judge Lewis rode out of town in the evening, he barely escaped being shot by John H. Barley, one of them. Lewis rode back into town and assembling the opponents of the traffic, proceeded to search the stores of those suspected. They found liquor in several, rolled the barrels into the streets and emptied them into the gutters. This was done under a guard of 20 men with Winchester rifles. Yesterday the whisky men rallied and the factions gathered in the street. A hundred shots were fired but nobody was killed. Five were badly wounded.

LONDON, July 23.—The new Irishman line steamer City of New York has completed her trial trip. She is the

largest passenger ship in the world, being fourteen feet longer than the City of Rome. She is built almost on the lines of a yacht, and her enormous engines develop extraordinary power. It is calculated she will reduce the Atlantic voyage to a little over six days. She was tried for speed at short intervals several times and each time made twenty-five miles an hour. Under the limited propulsion allowed the speed will be diminished to the extent of only one-fourth the maximum rate. The new steamer is lavishly furnished with life-saving apparatus and is fitted and constructed with a view to use as a government cruiser in the event of war.

On her first voyage she will take out Bismarck and the members of his family who have been touring in England.

DETROIT, July 23.—The following cablegram was sent from here this morning:

DETROIT, July 23.—To Sir Thomas Grant-Osmond, London: Tell Bigger and Kennedy I am drafting each \$1000. Tell the murderers of Mandeville the league is not dead.

(Signed) CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Irish parliament fund association tonight determined to send \$5000 to Parnell for party purposes.

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 23.—Information reached here this evening that about noon today 100 settlers rode to the ranch of George Blosser, near Raton, and reinstated him to the possession of his ranch, which during the absence of Blosser and family from home had been turned over to a representative of the Maxwell grant. The grant is taking vigorous measures to dispossess the settlers. The settlers vow they will not give up until the private land claims committee of the lower house of Congress shall say whether or not the ruling of Secretary of the Interior Cox in 1864 declaring these lands part of the public domain, has the force of law or not. Great excitement prevails and personal violence is feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—William T. Coleman, of the suspended mercantile firm of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., has communicated with his creditors, offering to pay forty cents on the dollar of his indebtedness, 10 percent to be paid in cash and the balance in equal payments in one, two and three years from the date of the first payment. Further division was to be made whenever 5 percent of the indebtedness is on hand, irrespective of the time. The schedule filed two months ago shows total liabilities to be \$2,019,000. The assets were at first thought to be greatly in excess of this amount, but it is now known to be over-estimated. The assignees believe the proposition will be accepted by the creditors and that the firm will resume business.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, delivered an address this evening to the Wisconsin editorial association. The speaker said he began newspaper work on a weekly literary paper, which meant that it was issued once every week. [Laughter.] In the modern newspaper, intellectual and mechanical development joined to produce the daily paper of today, which was one of the wonders of the world. He paid a tribute to the reporters who, he said, would see at once through deception and could on occasion set one up for themselves. A good word was also put in for editorial writers and for the correspondents, the latter of whom covered the whole earth in search for facts. The modern paper is possibly only in a thickly settled civilized country which demands it. It is a mark of high intellectual development that a country demands such a publication. As compared with Europe, America was far in advance. In the whole of the British Islands there were not more than half a dozen papers which would compare with those of this country. The atmosphere of freedom was essential to the production of

## GREAT NEWSPAPERS.

A distinction should be made between American and European definitions of freedom. In France a daily paper would have one well-written essay, but the remainder of the sheet would be filled with matter which in America would be considered immaterial. The first thing looked for was news, and by that word the speaker meant anything that would interest the people. In this connection he said whatever divine providence permitted to occur he was not too proud to report. So important was the function of the newspaper that colleges were establishing classes for instruction in journalism. Notwithstanding this Dana had heard an old newspaper editor say that it was useless because the only place to learn the business was in a newspaper office. A remarkable thing about that sort of education of newspaper men was that it should be universal; there was no chance for an ignoramus in that profession. A newspaper man must know whether the theology of the preacher is sound, and whether the logic of the lawyer is good for anything. If possible he should be sent to college, but what was more important, he should also be an adept in practical life.

The speaker did not think

## A COLLEGE COURSE

in journalism to be of much value. There were not a set of maxims and rules for journalists. The doctor and lawyer might have rules, but there were very few rules that could be used by newspaper men.

Mr. Dana, however, submitted the following: First—Get the news and

get all the news, and nothing but the news.

Second—Copy nothing from anyone's publication without perfect credit.

Third—Never print an interview without the knowledge and consent of the party interviewed.

Fourth—Never print paid advertisements as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement; no sailing under false colors.

Fifth—Never attack the weak and the defenseless either by argument, by invective or by ridicule, unless there is some absolute necessity for so doing.

Eighth—Fight for your opinions, but don't believe they contain the whole truth or the only truth.

Seventh—Support your party, if you have one, but don't think all good men are in it and all the bad ones outside of it.

Eighth—Above all, know and believe that humanity is advancing, and that there is progress in human life and human affairs, and that as sure as God lives the future will be greater and better than the present or the past.

Continuing, Mr. Dana spoke of the

## POWER OF THE PRESS.

by which he meant the power of speaking out the sentiment of the people, the voice of justice, the aspiration of wisdom, the determination of patriotism and the hope of the whole people, and the great influences thereby resulting. There is, he said, another function of the press which is perhaps ever more important. In this free country our Constitution puts into the hands of the executive officers of the government immense authority. Suppose the time should come that there should be in the post of the President a man who had gained such influence over the hearts of the people that they become deaf to the suggestions of wisdom and give to his ambition free sway and open field for the executive power in his hands. The army follows and obeys him; where then is the safeguard of public liberty against his ambition? It is in the press; it is in a free press, and when every other bulwark is gone, the free press will remain to preserve the liberties which we shall hand down to our children and to maintain the republic in all its glories.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A special from Springfield, Mo., says Traveling Auditor Townsend of the Gulf road arrived in that city at noon from the south and confirms the report of one of the negro county officials having been lynched by a mob of white men. Townsend says it is a difficult matter to get any details of the proceedings at Marion. A general state of excitement prevails, and neither couriers nor messengers are allowed to go in or out and the telegraph operator is confined to railroad duties. Townsend states the victim was a county official and one of the banished eighteen. The mob seized him while he was endeavoring to effect an entrance to the court house, dragged him to the woods at the edge of the town and after a desperate struggle hung him up. It is claimed that Governor Hughes, at Little Rock, has been called on for protection, and if this be true it must be forthcoming. It is also claimed that an armed force of white men have gone from Walnut Ridge to Marion to aid the whites, who look for a serious uprising of the negroes.

ST. JOSEPH, Missouri, July 24.—The joint meeting of the locomotive engineers, firemen, switchmen and brakemen, which met to consider the Burlington strike, convened at Tootle's Opera House today. About seven hundred delegates were present, representing lodges of the United States, Canada and Mexico. Great care was taken to keep the proceedings as quiet as possible.

Frank P. McDonald, chairman of the grievance committee of the local Brotherhood of Engineers, called the meeting together. All morning the committee was at work searching the opera house looking with lanterns for spies. Finally a pair of shoes were found on the stairway leading up into the attic above the ceiling and gallery. This excited suspicion and the stage carpenter, whose name is Moore, was asked about the shoes. He said that they belonged to him and when asked to describe them, made a mistake. Search was immediately made for the owner of the shoes. He was found secreted in the chandelier supports with no clothes on excepting a hokey-comb undershirt and a pair of overalls. His name is David Septogle, a shorthand writer in the employ of Lancaster, Thomas and Dawes, attorneys. Septogle was discovered by a member of the local Brakemen's Brotherhood named Pat McNulty. He was escorted down the ladder amid the yells of the Brotherhood members, who believed Septogle was a Pinkerton employe. Septogle stated that he had been hired by Jake W. Spencer, formerly publisher of the Evening News, but now proprietor of the Journal of Commerce, to take the proceedings of the convention in shorthand for his paper. He said that he was to be paid \$25 for the work, and admitted that the stage carpenter had shown him the hiding place. A large crowd gathered around him when he was brought down on the stage, and but for the interference of cooler heads Septogle would have been roughly handled. He had taken his lunch and a bottle of water out to his hiding place, and was prepared to remain there all day. It was suggested by one of the Brotherhood members that he be photographed, and his likeness be published in the Police Gazette and the Burlington scab circular, but

the Opera House was too dark to have his photograph taken. He was marched to police headquarters through the streets in his bare feet. Great excitement prevailed while Septogle was being taken from the Opera House, and cries of "Pinkerton spy," and "scab" were made by the delegates. Chairman McDonald begged the delegates not to offer any violence to the man, saying that if there was any legal method for punishment, the man would be dealt with accordingly.

After the excitement subsided, the convention proceeded to business and elected Frank P. McDonald chairman of the local grievance committee, permanent chairman. The forenoon was spent in speech making. The principal speaker was Charles Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood. It is expected the convention will last four days.

At the afternoon session nothing of interest developed, most of the time being taken up with the expressions of the views of the leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—There was a full meeting of the Senate finance committee this morning and an hour was devoted to an informal discussion as to the line of action to be adopted on the tariff. Nothing was determined, but at the time of the adjournment there was an understanding that the republican majority of the committee would get together and see if an agreement could not be reached in respect to a measure to be submitted as a substitute for the Mills bill. If successful in this, the measure is likely to be laid before the republican caucus, and when shaped to meet any conflicting views which may be developed there, it will be laid before the democratic caucus for consideration of the line of policy on their part. With so many elements of uncertainty, no one feels like venturing to guess as to the kind of measure, if any, which may be submitted, or the length of the session, but it is expected that the present week will determine pretty clearly the course of future events.

The republican members of the committee remained in conference nearly an hour after their democratic colleagues withdrew. During the afternoon there were frequent private conferences with other republican Senators and with republican members of the House. As a result the opinion gained headway that the subcommittee will continue its inquiry during the recess. Should the republicans adopt this course, a final adjournment of Congress may be expected within three weeks.

Among the propositions which have been suggested as positively to be considered by the republican Senators, is that to ring in a resolution instructing the tariff subcommittee to continue its hearings and study of the subject during the recess by hearing representatives of the industries of agriculture and labor, and to frame a bill which shall be based upon fair protection principles, to be reported to the Senate on the first day of the next session. This proposition contemplates fixing in the resolution a minimum of reduction of revenue which the committee shall aim to secure, as well as making the measure special order with exclusive rights, way, until it shall be perfected and the Senate has passed it.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

The commissioner of internal revenue today submitted the preliminary report of his bureau's operations for the year ending June 30th. The total collections were \$124,326,474, an increase of \$5,649,743 over the previous year. Nearly two whole of the increase was upon spirits and fermented liquors.

## THE ALIEN LAND LAW.

Representative Hermann of Oregon, from the committee on public land reported favorably to the House the Senate bill providing that the alien land act shall not affect the title mineral or mining claims in the territories which may be acquired or held under the mineral laws of the United States or any mills or other improvements thereon.

The committee has added an amendment to the bill, providing that the same shall not be construed so as to authorize the acquisition or holding of any coal or iron lands in any of the territories of the United States by alien or foreigner.

## SYMPATHY FOR WITNESSES.

The Attorney-General has transmitted to the House a communication from the Acting Commissioner of the Land Office, calling attention to the great injustice of compelling witnesses to appear and testify in United States courts in the Territories at the present insufficient rate of compensation, \$1.50 per day and five cents per mile. He says upon some routes of travel witnesses are compelled to pay at the rate of ten cents a mile each way for transportation, and from \$1 to \$2 a day for subsistence more than the allowance for such purposes. The effect is highly prejudicial to the interests of the United States in the investigation of fraudulent transactions in public lands and depredations on public timber as it is impossible to induce persons to admit that they have knowledge of fraudulent actions which will result in a loss of time and money to themselves.

LONDON, July 24.—In the Commons tonight Labouchere resumed the debate on the Commission bill. Noting judges, he said, could as well advocate these questions as the House of Commons. The commission would have power to indemnify any man who would criminate himself, pro-