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BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE. XLIX CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Hoar presented a letter received by him from the Secretary of the Ohio Legislative Committee regarding the printing of the report that the committee recently submitted to the United States Senate. The letter states that on examining the copy printed by order of the Senate, he finds that a surrepultious interpolation has been made in the copy furnished the printer, the matter interpolated not being in the original copy sent to the Senate by the Ohio House of Representatives. The interpolation, the Secretary says, is of a matter intended to reflect on the good faith of the majority of the Ohio committee.

On motion of Hoar the letter was referred to the committee on privileges

class of argument at this late stage of the debate. Southern men, he said, had no opportunity to reply to it.

Plumb said no Senator should be cut off from reply by the limitation of time. At least Plumb's vote would be time. At least Plumb's vote would be cast for the full opportunity to reply. The South to day, in national control, he continued, responded to the wishes, interests and principle inculcated by Calhoun, enforced by Yancy, and represented to-day by Jefferson Davis. He, P'umb, did not speak of that as in any sense personally offensive, or as qualifying the personal sincerity of men.

Morgan remarked that no such imputation or accusation had the slightest offense for him. Every name mentioned by Plumb was consecrated in Morgan's memory as the name of an honorable and great man. He hoped the State of Kansas might some time or other produce such a character as Calhoun, Yancy or Davis. Plumb retorted that Morgan had that aspiration for Kansas all to himself. Plumb would not take one leaf from lumb would not take one leaf from

Plumb would not take one leaf from the chaplet of any man as an honorable, sincere, honest or able man: but these men represented the South of slavery; the South that did not want free labor. So the South took up today the burden of that song where it left off in 1861, yielding to the same determination of free labor. It was the old doctrine in favor of free labor. The capitalist, with his coffers filled, and believing in the law of supply and demand as applied to labor, like everything else, said: "Give me the right to buy my ships where I please, where I can buy cheaply the products of labor of other countries, and I don't care about American labor." The South, Plumb said, would never take its proper place in the galaxy of States or perform its part as a rival in the race for progress as long as it said there should be go labor on ship or the farm, that should realize that it was entitled to good wages or to the assertion of its rights. The South hadeschaped man that should realize that if was entitled to good wages or to the assertion of its rights. The South had eschewed manuactures. That was the sign by which she had been conquered. The South had been valiant and determined, but had no mechanics, no skilled artisans who could make implements of warfare, or means of transportation or land or sea. Plumb, however, had no doubt there was to be a new South, that would develop its coal and iron denoswould develop its coal and from depos-its. Our nation should be able to defend itself. It should have every element of defense established within itself, and while Plumb did not believe in protection for protection's sake, ye whatever the tariff cost was insignifi

whatever the tariff cost was insignificant in comparison with the benefits it conferred in the building up of our capacity for defense, in giving us skilled artisant and many workshops. With those we could hold the world in defiance. Plumb criticised the course of a Senator who would ask many millions to improve the Mississippi river for commerce, but was not willing to devote anything to develop comriver for commerce, but was not willing to devote anything to develop commerce from the mouth of the Mississippi to other lands. As to our ships, there was a sentiment of American nationality. We could never be satisfied with the purchase of English, French or German ships, and there was a sentiment that wanted to see the American flag float over American ships, made in America, and out of American made in America, and out of American

Morgan said he did not, of course, wish to break any rule of the Senate. He did wish, however, to reply to some remarks of Plumb, and would do so in would offer.

The debate then closed and the voting began. A number of amendments were offered, some of which were

The committee's provision for for-ign mails, as finally amended by the enate and agreed to, reads as fol-For more than Forty Years these valuable
Pills have been known and used. They act
milds, but thereughly. Billows Disorder.

| Disorder | Disord

The House met this evening for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs.
The following bills passed:

The Senate bill to regulate the promotion of graduates of the Military Academy. [It provides that all graduates be commissioned as second fleqtenants in any corps in the army in which there may be vacancies, and it no vacancies, they may be commis-sioned additional second ill-uten-The bill to provide for the enlistmen

and pay, and define the duties of general service of clerks and messen-The Senate bill to remove the charge of desertion standing against any sol-dier by reason of his having enlisted in any regiment without first Laving received a discharge from the regiment in which he previously served.

The appropriation of \$150,000 for additional barracks at the Southern. Northwestern and Western branches of the National Home for Disabled Vol-

AMERICAN.

Caicago, 4.—The Arbeiter Zeitung, a German paper edited by Spies, the Socialist who was one of the speakers who incited yesterday's rlot at McCormick's announces this afternoon that a great meeting of "the people" will be held to-night on Desplaines Street, and "whoever condemns the norrible brutality of yesterday must be there." The paper further says; "Workingmen! The hated police yesterday murdered four of your brothers and then wounded perhaps twenty-five more at McCormick's factory. Had your brothers, who had nothing but stones to defend themselves, been armed with good weapons and a few stones to defend themselves, been armed with good wespons and a few dynamite bombs, none of the murderers would have escaped. As it was, only four of them (the policemen) were wounded. That is sad. Yesterday's massacre occurred that the forty thousand strikers in this city might be filled with fear and terror, and that the disattshed and rebellious laborers might be driven under the yoke of siavery. Will this end be accomplished? Has not a miscalculation. been made? The next few days will answer this question. We will no speculate on the course of events."

speculate on the course of events."
The paper then goes on to give a detaile i account of the trouble, and puts the responsibility entirely on the police. Spies also says that some Bohemians and Poles in the background of the crowd he was addressing raised the cry, "On to McCormick's!" The same paper also says that the police yesterday used their clubs in dispersing the procession of striking girls and adds: "In whose veins does not the blood course faster when he hears of this shameful act of these beasts? Whoever is a man must show it these of this shameful act of these beasts? Whoever is a man must show it these days. Men, to the front!"

A riot is now in progress near the corner of Morgan and Eighteenth Streets. A crowd of striking lumbermen and adherents made an assault on a body of police in that vicinity. The police charged the crowd repeatedly and were stoned and fired at by the rioters. In the encounter the Detective Michael Granger was scriously and probably fatally injured by a flying

stone. Officer John Strong was snot through the hand.

3 p. m.—The southwestern part of the city this afternoon was the scene of another r.ot. Toward noon a crowd of Anarchsts and friends assembled at the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan Streets for the purpose of holding a meeting. It was also said they intended to renew the attack on the McCormick.

Resper Works. The police, who had Reaper Works. The police, who had

of Arkansas, Kenna, Maxey, Morgan, Ransom, Saulsbury, Vance, Vest, Whithorn and Wilson of Maryland.

On Plumb's motion the sum of \$90,000 was added to the amount already in the bill for the railway postal service.

One of the Senate Committee's proposed amendments authorized the Postmaster-General to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail service when it can be combined in one route, where the foreign offices are not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic office, on the same terms and conditions as inland steamboat service, the contract to be made with and performed by American built and registered steamships. This was agreed to by the Senate, while the limitation of compensation for such service to fifty cents a mile, each way, was struck out.

In other respects the bill was passed as reported from the Senate Committee.

The vote on the fluxi passage of the

and the doctors dressing their wounds.
The wife of one of the men has just come in, and upon learning that her husband was among the wounded fell down in a faint and, had to be carried

home.

11:30 p.m.—More firing has just been heard near the place of the former trouble, and a large number of police have just left the station for the place. Same 15 shots were heard. It is reported that August Spies is in a saloon on Lake Street and the police have been sent to arrest him. Relatives of officers Timotay Flavin, George Miller and alkedding came to the station a short time ago accompanied by a priest who administered the last sacrament to the three whe were dying.

In the basement of the station there are some 10 Socialists who are having their wounds attended to.

Following is the list of killed and Following is the list of killed and

Following is the list of killed and wounded among the police: Joseph Stanton, John A. Dyer, John McMahon, Miles Murphy, F. Steele, John Reed, Arthur Connell; P. Sullivan, Charles Whitney, Thomas Ridding, George Miller, H. Kruger, J. H. Wilsou, Jos. Norman, H. Halverson, F. Halda, Ed. Barrett, John Henson, J. Mitchell, A. Flavin, Charles Fink, N. J. Shannon.

Inspector Bonfield has just been seen at the Desplaines Street station and says concerning to night's trouble in the old Haymarket: After Parsons had concluded his speech Sam Fielding, another notorious Socialist, mounted the wagen and began to address the crowd. His address was of the most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and to assert their rights.

He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, which was only a block distant, and inspector Bonfield at the head of 125 men marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. Bonfield ordered the crowd to disperse, and Fielding shouted out to them from the wagon "To arms!" The officer once more called on them to disperse, when suddenly from beaind the wagon, which was not 16 feet from the front rank of the police, the two bombs were thrown between the second firing which was heard about an hour ago, proved to be nothing of any consequence. No one was hurt.

On the table in the station house

to be nothing of any consequence. No one was hurt.

On the table in the station house where the wormded policemen are, one poor fellow lies stretched with a terrible builet wound in his breast. A few feet distant a man with tattered clothes and a mortal wound in his side is deling. Insensible on cots around the room, in chairs with their legs bandaged up and resting on supports of different kinds, are some 15 or 20 of the officers who were

WOUNDED BY THE BOMBS

Not a groan or complaint is heard from any of them. Another officer who was found lying in The doorway, where he had been carried, or where he had dragged himself, has just been brought in frightfully wounded.

There are some 20 of the socialists in the cells in the basement. Nearly all of them are wounded, and one of them, a fellow of about 20 years, is dead.

policemen had reached the First R gi ment armory, Ansop LaBalte, a mem-ber of Company C, was disguised and sent to the scene of the conflict to take observations. He was arrested charged with being a socialist and is still under

greater speed in the carriage of such missite of Brazil, the Republics of Mexica, the Sandwich, west and Sandwich, west and Sandwich, west calesonia, New Zellands, New Z clubs, many of whom were recognizable as having been in the mob that stormed the Allis works on Monday, Seeds, Plants, Etc.

for the enclosure of the mills when three infantry companies appeared upon the scene causing the mob to take a second thought. The soldiers were hooted and hissed but further than this, no molestation was offered until the last company of the Kosciusto Guards was passing into the mill enclosure when a shower of rocks and sticks were hurled by the rioters. The company wheeled and fired one volley, nearly every gun being purposely simed high which had the effect of scattering the crowd. Any injury to property has been - prevented by the militia, six companies being stationed there to-

The NEWS CO.

The Military in the control of the many particles are represented by the morning appearance of the property of the many particles are represented by the morning appearance of the property of the many particles are represented by the morning appearance of the property of the many particles are represented by the morning appearance of the property of the many particles are represented by the morning appearance of the property of t

knowledge and not hearsay. If you think it is news and worthy of publication, send me a check for what it is worth. If not you can give it to the office cat.

(Signed)

E. N. HILL. P. S .- I shall not offer it to any other

To this letter Dana said he directed a reply to be made to the effect that he had concluded not to publish it. "The reason why I declined to publish Hill's communication," he said, "was not that it did not seem to be news. I was not willing to take any part in attacking the Administration or any member of it, and that was the reason why Hill's letter was not used." Witness further said that he co-sidered the matter generally as a kind of scandal. further said that he co-sidered the matter generally as a kind of scandal, of which the Executive of the United States is made auxiliary. He had never fully approved of Cleveiand's civil service principles, but there was nothing about that of a scandalous nature. It was bad politics and bad patriotism. But the Pan-Electric was of a different nature. The scandal, he said, consists in using the Attornny-General, making him a stockholder, and then using the him a stockholder, and then using the Department of Justice to promote the purposes of private speculation.

Adjourned.
The House Committee on Postoffices and post roads to day instructed
Representative Dockery to report favorably the bill to extend the free delivery system to all towns con-taining 10,000 inhabitants whose gross postal revenues for the pre-ceding year were \$10,000 or more. The bill, also provides for three classes of letter carriers who are to receive a compensation of \$1000, \$800 and \$900 per annum respectively. In order to assist the local authori-

The House committee on foreign affairs to day decided to call up in turn the Chinese indemnity bill and the Morrow Chinese restriction bill when the committee is next called by the

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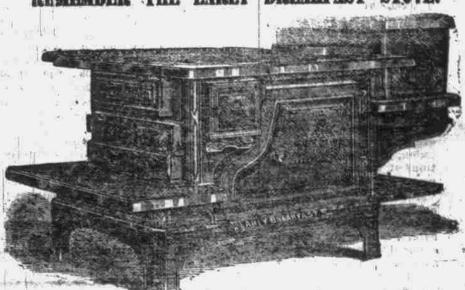
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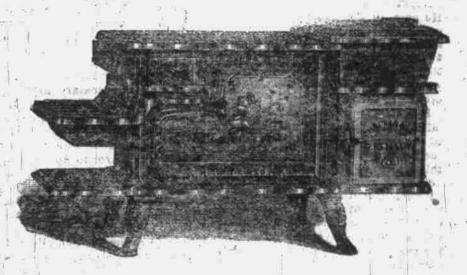
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