

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

A M E R I C A N.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—S. S. Cox rested easier last night and is stronger this morning than he has been before for some time. He sat up for two hours to-day.

Senator Vest, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably the bill to extend the provisions of the law allowing all imported merchandise consigned to interior ports of entry to be immediately transported in bond to such ports without appraisal or delay at the original port of arrival.

Senator Conger reported favorably from the conference committee the bill to amend the existing laws so as to permit merchandise carried by express companies in pouches as well as in safes and trunks, and also when "corded and sealed according to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury," to be carried in ordinary cars instead of separate vehicles provided for the purpose. Both these bills have passed the House.

Representative Miller of Texas to-day introduced in the House a bill for the

RELIEF OF DEPOSITORS

in the Freedmen's Savings Bank. The bill is framed on recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency, and appropriates one million dollars to the relief of depositors in the bank.

The agricultural appropriation bill as prepared by the committee leaves out the item for sorghum experiments.

Senator Sherman, President pro tem., to-day laid before the Senate a memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Idaho, protesting against any proposition to sever any part of Idaho with a view of tacking or annexing the severed portion to any other State or Territory.

The Secretary of State to-day sent to the Senate a communication recommending that an appropriation be made to pay the widow of Moses O. Hopkins, the late Minister to Liberia, an amount equal to that usually allowed representatives of the United States who die abroad and in office.

In its report upon the Senate bill to provide for the

ADMISSION OF WASHINGTON

Territory as a State of the Union, the House committee on Territories says: The vote cast at the last election in that portion of Idaho which the bill proposes to add to the new State was 4,646, which at the ratio of say four, represents a population of 21,836. Adding this to the population of Washington the new State will come into the Union with 167,995 people, or 35,000 more than the estimated unit of representation. The committee is of the opinion that Washington Territory has all the elements of wealth, intelligence and local development in every particular to enable her people to successfully establish and maintain a State government.

The committee takes up the claim of Montana for admission to the Union and after showing that the population at the last election was 151,472, says it would seem that Montana contains the

REQUISITE POPULATION

for representation in Congress. Copies of quotations are made from the Governor's recent message, exhibiting the financial condition of the Territory, its natural resources and the heavy export of mineral and the annual product. The committee then recommends that the original Senate bill, which provided for the admission of Washington Territory with a portion of Idaho added, be so amended as to include the Territory of Montana, and that the Constitution of the proposed States of Washington and Montana be submitted to Congress instead of the President, as provided in the Senate bill. Another amendment proposed to the bill is the requirement that the Constitutions of the States shall include the provision forbidding polygamous association or cohabitation within their jurisdiction. Chairman Hill, however, excepts to this last amendment in a

MINORITY REPORT

In which he dissents from the majority of the committee in requiring any religious test whatever in the formation of the Constitution for a State in the Union or imposing any conditions whatever, except that the State Constitution shall be republican in form and conform to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

In connection with the confirmation of Samuel D. Leavitt to be Collector of Customs at Passamaquoddy, Maine, the Senate publishes two documents, one calling attention to the fact that Leavitt was convicted of smuggling between 1890 and 1893, and another affidavit of Leavitt showing that upon the advice of counsel he paid the costs and marshal's fees to avoid litigation, the basis of the suit being the taking away from his office by another man of a pound of morphine.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Postmasters: E. M. Young, Silver City, New Mexico; P. J. Smith, Echo, Nevada; J. O. Carlton, Deer Lodge, Montana; O. G. McNamara, Port Townsend, Washington Territory; E. Ratnour, Weeping Water, Nebraska; H. Cowdy, Hollister, California; J. G. Tyler, Ogden, Utah.

Consul—John F. Campbell, of California, at Auckland.

R. W. Ross, of Illinois, Recorder of the General Land Office.

J. B. Caldwell, of Indiana, Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury.

W. H. Webster, of Connecticut, Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission.

F. A. Reed, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury.

W. A. Maginnis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

United States District Attorney—J. T. Carey, Northern District of California.

U. S. Marshal—D. H. Risley, Southern District of California.

O. Carstephan, Surveyor-General of Colorado.

P. H. Leslie, of Kentucky, Governor of Montana.

E. M. Ross, District Judge of the Southern District of California.

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER

to his cabinet, the first of the series of State dinners this season took place to-night. The White House was brilliantly lighted and decorated for the occasion. In the alcoves and niches of the different rooms palms and other tropical plants were tastefully arranged. The decorations of the East Room and State dining room were especially beautiful. Choice flowers with a splendid dining service adorned the dinner table. Before and after the dinner, the guests promenaded the corridors and the public rooms of the White House to the concert music furnished by the Marine Band. Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Vilas occupied places at the right and left, respectively, of the President, while at Mrs. Cleveland's right was the Secretary of State, and at her left the Secretary of the Treasury. Senator Beck and Mrs. Seward at one end of the table faced Commodore Harmony and Mrs. Good-year at the other end.

THE OTHER GUESTS

were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lamar, the President of the Senate and Mrs. Sherman, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Carlisle, Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Harmony, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. John F. Andrews, of Massachusetts, Mrs. Andrew, Chas. S. Fairchild and Mrs. Fairchild, Henry G. Davis and Mrs. Davis and Mrs. August Belmont, of New York.

The President sent the nomination of Once Carstephan, of Colorado, to be Surveyor-General of Colorado to the Senate to-day.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

this morning took up the question of American shipping as embodied in the resolution submitted by the New York Board of Trade.

Resolved, That the proposition that 30 cents per ton be granted by the Government for ten years for every one thousand miles sailed by vessels, sail or steam, built and owned in the United States, and engaged in foreign commerce, after ten years, payment to be reduced to ten per cent annually, is, in the judgment of this board a well-devised method of reviving the decaying and almost lost shipping interests of our country, and we earnestly recommend the early consideration and adoption of the method by Congress.

After an exhaustive discussion the resolution was put to a vote with the following result: In favor of, 25, against 17. Under the two-thirds rule the resolution was declared lost.

The Union Veterans' union to-night elected M. A. Dillon of Washington to be Commander-in-chief for the ensuing year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An interesting Mormon case, entitled "Ex parte, in the matter of Lorenzo Snow petitioner and appellant," came up for argument in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. Snow, the appellant, a Mormon citizen of Utah, was indicted, tried and found guilty on three separate charges of unlawful cohabitation with seven women whom he called his wives. The cohabitation is said in each indictment to have been with the same woman, but the indictments cover different periods of time, one being for the year 1883, one for 1884, and the remaining one for the first eleven months of 1885. The prisoner was sentenced in each case to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$300 and costs, and the terms of imprisonment were made consecutive, each to begin as soon as the previous one terminated. After Snow had served out his first term of imprisonment, he applied to the Third District Court of Utah for a discharge upon a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he had committed only one continuous offense, and that the judgments in two of the cases were void. He maintained that the court had no right to segregate the continuous offense into separate and distinct periods and then try and punish him three times for the same alleged crime. The District Court, however, decided that upon his own showing he was not entitled to a discharge and therefore denied his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. From that decision he has appealed to this court.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 20.—About five o'clock this afternoon, while a party of boys was playing in an open lot adjoining the yards of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, a fracas occurred between the boys and Pinkerton's men, and Thomas Hogan, aged 16, a looker-on, was shot and killed by one of Pinkerton's men. The boys were jeering the Pinkerton men who were stationed in the

company's yards to protect their property. Occasionally they rained a shower of snow balls and other missiles upon the men. Near by a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers were assembled and they lent courage to the boys. At length, by order, the Pinkerton men stepped forward and ordered the boys to stop throwing missiles at them. The boys did not obey, and almost immediately three sharp cracks of revolvers rang out and Hogan fell dead. The excitement was intense, and the lookers-on fled in every direction. The leader of the strikers, as soon as he could get his men together, ordered them back to headquarters. In anticipation of an attack the Pinkerton men were at once drawn up

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

The Jersey City police reserve stationed at the yards hurried to the scene. An ambulance was summoned and the body of the dead boy was removed to the morgue. Hogan was not one of the boys throwing missiles at the men, but stood on the opposite side of the street. Inspector Lang immediately collected a number of witnesses of the shooting and marched the Pinkerton men out in line. He then ordered the witnesses to identify the men who shot. They at once selected Patrick Sheehy, Daniel Cahill and Samuel A. Neff from the line and identified them as the three men who fired at the boys. The ball that struck Hogan pierced his brain directly above the right eye.

Mayor Cleveland has objected to the presence of Pinkerton's men at the yards, saying that the regular police could prevent any trouble, and he yesterday called on the Police Board to revoke the police authority of the Pinkertons. The Board held a prolonged session to-day and finally decided not to comply with the Mayor's request. What effect killing the boy Hogan to-night will have, is not known.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon with the same double-headed arrangement as to the presiding officers that was agreed to yesterday. Only one ballot was taken, the vote standing—Turpie 75, Harrison 71, Allen 4. The session was very tame and was not marked by any incident of any kind.

The Democrats held a caucus to-night and decided to stand by Turpie. A report is current, however, that Robinson, the greenback-labor member, who refuses to vote for Turpie and who holds the key of the situation, may at some stage of to-morrow's proceedings cast his vote for Governor Gray. If this is done it is believed the Democratic votes will go to Gray and he will receive the full 76 votes. It is understood strenuous efforts will be made to-morrow to

TERMINATE THE CONTEST.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.—The second ballot for Senator was taken at noon to-day and resulted as follows: Van Wyck 60; Paddock (Rep.) 18; Weaver (Rep.) 17; Munger (Dem.) 7; Cobb (Rep.) 4; Laird (Rep.) 4; Thayer (Rep.) 4; Major (Rep.) 2; Dnnby, Thurston, Maxwell, Dilworth, Broady, Leininger, all Republicans, and McShand, Democrat, one each.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—At noon to-day both houses of the Legislature met in joint session and elected Haddock as United States Senator to succeed Warner Miller.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate met this afternoon and adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Democrats made no attempt to effect an organization.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The name of the San Francisco man who jumped from the train is now stated to be Reese, not Rehn. He is young and well dressed and says he is a member of a large clothing firm in San Francisco. He is undoubtedly insane.

Yesterday afternoon, while County Commissioner Klehm was inhaling the invigorating air of the township of Niles, his perambulations were suddenly arrested by the sounds of pursuit, and a moment after he discovered a man rushing wildly through Niles centre woods. The man's antics were very strange as he sprang from snowbank to snowbank, sometimes floundering in the drifts and sometimes dodging from tree to tree, as if he were being pursued by some invisible enemy. In a few moments Mr. Klehm was joined by two other men, residents of the neighborhood, and having become convinced that something was wrong, all started off in pursuit. The pursuers finally came upon him and captured him. "They are after me! They are after me!" he shrieked as soon as he had been arrested. "They" meant

GIBBERING PHANTOMS

whom he believed to be in pursuit of him, the poor man's delusion being that he is continually chased by ghosts. A little further questioning brought out the fact that the man's name is Alphonse Riez, and that he is a member of a big clothing house on the corner of Southern Avenue and Montgomery Street, San Francisco. He had evidently jumped from a St. Paul train, as he said he had started from Minneapolis a couple of days ago. The poor lunatic had not a scrap of paper or a baggage check on his person by which his statements could be confirmed. He said that his brother Jas. B. had taken all his checks from him and that he had a row with him about his revolver which the former had taken from him because he had shot twice at the ghosts. Mr. Klehm had

the man conveyed to his house, where the former's cutter was rigged up and the lunatic sent in to the insane department of the county jail.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Shreveport, Louisiana, to the *Picayune* says: On the 17th inst. Traffic Manager Newman, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, telegraphed here to the effect that he desired the presence of some prominent men of Texas to meet Mr. Gould for a discussion of important matters. In response, Colonel Gregg and Mayor Currie met Mr. Gould and his party. The interview developed the fact that Gould wanted to know the present feeling of our people about closer and shorter connection with St. Louis and Kansas City. He said he would build such a connection as soon as the right of way and terminal facilities, together with such a donation of money and timber land as had been proffered from time to time from different sources on the line, could be procured. Gould says the road can be completed in six months.

A public meeting was held to-night and a committee of 20 prominent citizens appointed to meet Gould on Monday next in this city and confer with him on the subject.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following as the substance of a note sent last night by Archbishop Corrigan to the committee of St. Stephen's parish in reply to a request for an audience in regard to the McGlynn case. The Archbishop began his epistle, which was couched in very courteous terms, with the remark that it was unusual for soldiers to ask their generals the reasons for their orders. It was the part of every subordinate, especially in the Catholic Church, to obey the command of his superiors. The Archbishop reminded the committee that he, too, was under an authority to whom he was accountable, and his orders he obeyed. He says he has withheld from the public his reasons and all information in regard to the removal of Dr. McGlynn, but owing to the deep interest felt in their pastor he had determined on one condition, to give the parish owners of St. Stephen's Church, through this committee, the information they desire. The condition is, that the committee shall obtain from Dr. McGlynn his

WRITTEN CONSENT

that the reasons for his removal shall be made public. The letter also conveyed the important information that no new order had lately come from Rome permanently suspending Dr. McGlynn from his priestly office. A telegram was received by the Archbishop on Tuesday from the Propaganda instructing him to hasten McGlynn's departure for Rome. This had been the only recent communication in the matter from the Vatican and was the sole foundation for the report that Dr. McGlynn had been unfrocked. In connection with this order from the Papal tribunal the Archbishop in his letter expressed hope that the loyal members of St. Stephen's Church will manifest their love for their pastor by assisting the Archbishop in his efforts to secure Dr. McGlynn's

EARLY DEPARTURE.

The committee were not permitted to see Dr. McGlynn, but sent him a note, and he promised to write and advise them what to do.

A long statement is given out to-night by an intimate friend of Dr. McGlynn's, authorized by that reverend gentleman, in regard to his trouble. Stripped of its verbiage it is to the effect that ever since his summons to Rome the state of his health has been such that his physician has absolutely forbidden him to make the journey, and he thinks it cruel that another demand should be made on him in his present condition. He gives no information as to whether or not he would go were he well.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Private dispatches from Lincoln say that ex-Senator Paddock was nominated to succeed Senator Van Wyck by the Republican caucus this morning, on the 19th ballot, and that his nomination was made unanimous.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—After an all night session last night, at 5:30 this morning the full Republican caucus unanimously nominated A. S. Paddock for United States Senator, to succeed Van Wyck. There were 93 members. This settles the Senatorial question in Nebraska, and Paddock will be elected in the joint session to-day.

Later.—In joint session at noon to-day A. S. Paddock was chosen United States Senator to succeed Van Wyck. Vote as follows: Paddock, 94; McShane (Dem.), 32; Van Wyck, 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The interstate commerce bill passed the House, 217 to 41.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21.—The four Pinkerton men arrested last night for killing Thomas Hogan, a 16-year-old boy, were arraigned in the police court this morning. Thomas Sheehy was pointed out as the one who killed Hogan. The court remanded the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—It is expected that another call for 3 per cent bonds will be issued in a few days.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Preston Valentine was hanged this afternoon. Valentine murdered an old man named Vales, who was employed as night watchman at the stables of the street railway company of this city, to conceal a robbery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Policeman Adams, in firing at a fleeing prisoner, on Centre Street to-day, shot, and killed Pontineella Canali, aged 21

years, who was standing in front of his father's drug store.

Father McGlynn's old parishioners intend to hold a meeting in the basement of St. Stephens' church to-morrow morning, in spite of Father Donnelly's orders. It is believed that Donnelly will call in the police to protect it if necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Contrary to general expectation, the joint session of the Legislature was again without result. The Senate at noon proceeded to the hall of the House, where two ballots were taken, the vote standing as heretofore—Turpie 75, Harrison 71, Allen 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The interstate commerce bill, as agreed upon in both houses of Congress, is as follows:

THE FIRST SECTION

applies the provisions of this act to any common carrier engaged in the transportation of passengers wholly by railroads, or partly by railroads and partly by water, when both are used under a common control, management or arrangement, through more than one State or Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country. It deems the term "railroad" to include all bridges and ferries used or operated by any railroads. All charges made for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property, shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SECTION TWO

makes it unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge, demand, collect or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person or persons, a greater or less compensation for any service rendered in the transporting of passengers or property than it charges, demands, collects or receive from any other person or persons for doing him or them like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

SECTION THREE

makes it unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic. Every common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the forwarding and delivery of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines.

SECTIONS FOUR AND FIVE

(the long and short haul and pooling sections) are as follows:

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate 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, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great a compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance; *Provided, however*, That upon applications to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for a longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carriers may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Section 5. 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 the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroad, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights, as before said, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

SECTION SIX

requires that after ninety days from the passage of this act every common carrier subject to its provisions, shall have printed, and keep for public inspection, schedules showing rates, fares and charges, and in addition to requiring the railroads to give publicity at all of the depots on their several lines, it gives authority to the commissioner, where it is proper and necessary, to require them to give publicity to their rates to other places beyond the lines of their several railroads. It also provides that rates, fares and charges shall not be raised except after ten days of public notice; but that they may be reduced without previous public notice. Notice, however, shall be simultaneous with the reduction itself.