The Star and Herald.

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DWIGHT, - - - ILLINOIS.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

OUR NATIONAL SOLONS AT WASHINGTON.

Shot a Bank Robber and Recovered the Cash—The Wheat Supply—In Memory of Windom—The Maybrick Case—Anarchists' Cases Postponed.

Grinding Again at Washington.

The work of the Fifty-second Congress is now begun. At the meeting on the 5th inst., Mr. Holman, of Indiana, was the first man in the House to address the clerk presiding. McPherson, and he moved that the body proceed to the election of Speaker. The result is already known; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was chosen on the thirtieth ballot. The rest of the session was devoted to the usual work attendant upon the opening of Congress, swearing in the members, assigning of seats, etc. Mr. Springer's motion, that the Speaker appoint committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills, and mileage, and that the rules of the Fiftieth Congress be referred to the first committee, was adopted. The appointment of committees will be the first business attended to.

MINOR MENTION.

One of the men who robbed a bank at Marion, Ohio, was shot and mortally wounded in resisting arrest at Kenton. One-half of the $2,200 stolen was recovered.

—The visible supply of wheat, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was 41,653,124 bushels, a decrease of 1,812,504 bushels, and of corn 2,226,758 bushels, a decrease of 292,592 bushels. Stocks of wheat in California Dec. 1 aggregated 965,030 centals, as compared with 12,169,000 centals one year ago.

—Secretary Foster the other day presented Mrs. William Windom with the first of the new series of silver certificates, bearing the portrait of the late Secretary of the Treasury.

—The Court of Appeals in London has handed down an opinion in the Maybrick insurance case, in which it was held that the money must be paid to the dead man's executors, and that neither his wife, who is now serving a life term for the murder of her husband, or her assigns could have any benefit from it.

—The United States Supreme Court postponed until the second Monday in January the hearing of the cases of Fielden and Schwab, the Chicago anarchists now imprisoned at Joliet, Ill.

—James H. Kellogg, formerly President of the New York State Temperance Society, suffered a severe stroke of apoplexy while addressing a meeting at Rochester. He died in an ambulance.

—The boiler of J. W. Houston's sawmill, at Collinsville, Tenn., exploded, killing two persons and destroying the entire plant. An iron pipe twelve feet long was hurled against a tree with such force that it pierced it. The loss is $5,000.

—At Baltimore while workmen were making repairs to a furnace at the Sparrow Point steel works, a terrific explosion of gas occurred which resulted in the giving way of the lower part of the furnace, fatally injuring three men and more or less seriously wounding several others.

—At Cortland, N. Y., there have been ten incendiary fires since last fall. The force of night watchmen has been doubled. As this precaution did not check the fires a vigilance committee was organized and the village trustees offer a reward of $500 to stimulate the efforts to capture the firebugs.

—The Roumania Cabinet has resigned.

—There are 13,000 cases of influenza reported in Hamburg and the death rate is considerably higher, owing to the prevalence of the disease.

—Professor Roberts, whose name was used in connection with the recent Russell divorce proceedings, has been advised by counsel that an action for slander against Countess Russell could not be sucessfully brought unless the statements she made are repeated outside of the court.

—La grippe in a virulent form is prevalent in Topeka, Kan. Three thousand cases are reported.

—Mrs. W. H. Long, living near High Rock, Ind., gave birth to a perfectly formed, healthy girl weighing one pound.

—The House of Representatives of South Carolina passed the Childs' bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State, and it is expected to receive twenty-two out of thirty-five votes in the Senate.

—It is estimated that there is not a week's supply of soft coal in Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska.

—Isaac B. Sawtelle, sentenced to death for the murder of his brother, detailed his crime before the New Hampshire Supreme Court, for the purpose of making out that the murder took place in Maine, where there is no capital punishment.

—A grand jury at San Antonio, Texas, was arrested. A fine of $50 is hanging over each member, imposed by Judge King, of the Forty-fifth District Court, who held that they were in contempt in serving an attachment on him while he was on the bench.

—Governor Merriam issued a circular letter asking the people of Minnesota to help the poor in Russia.

—Fire destroyed the Catholic Church at St. Paul, Iowa, causing a loss of $45,000, on which there was $5,000 insurance.

—Secretary Foster is said to be more seriously ill than was at first supposed.

—Four trainmen were killed in a wreck on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, at West Platte, Mo.

—Milwaukee, Wis., will attempt to secure the National Democratic Convention.

—The Graves poisoning case at Denver, Col., was again postponed, on account of the illness of Judge Rising.

—Briefs of counsel in the Boyd-Thayer case, involving the question of title to the office of Governor of Nebraska, have been filed in the United States Supreme Court.

—Politicians think it probable that Gov. Francis will soon call an extra session of the Missouri Legislature.

—Dom Pedro's body was interred at Lisbon, Portugal.

—Secretary Blaine received a cablegram from Minister Reid at Paris confirming the reports of the removal of the embargo from American pigs.

—Inspector Byrnes, of New York, thinks that "Professor Denton," a local crank, was the man who threw the bomb at Russell Sage and had his head blown off.

—J. J. Johnson & Co.'s coal, coke, lime and cement warehouse at Omaha, Neb., is in the hands of the sheriff.

—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Martin D. Loppy was killed by electricity.

—The New York Mail and Express advocates an appropriation for the World's Fair

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

—John B. Hier, a florist, aged 52, was shot and fatally wounded by his wife, Magdalena, at East Buffalo, N. Y.

—The latest figures indicate that the six men who robbed the 'Frisco express car near St. Louis secured in the neighborhood of $75,000.

—Six persons were killed in a collision on the Bound Brook Route, near Pennington, N. J.

—Henry Bowmaster, a burglar, was shot dead while trying to break into the residence of James Taylor of Duquesne, Pa.

—Mrs. John Peddle, of Deloraine, Man., was frozen to death in the recent blizzard.

—Russell Sage was seriously injured and several persons killed by a dynamite machine exploded in his office at New York, by a lunatic who demanded $1,500,000 of the millionaire's money. Two persons and a woman are known to have been killed, while the man who threw the bomb lies dying. Washington Connor, the well-known broker, who has an office in the building, is among the injured.

—At St. Paul, Minn., a thief broke a window in J. E. Ingham's jewelry store, took a $5,000 tray of diamonds, and fled. He slipped and fell, losing some of the rings.

—At Hornersville, Mo., the saw-mill of Pope & Pulley was wrecked by a boiler explosion. Three men named Curtis Long, William Riley, and Lee Clark were instantly killed. Three other employes were seriously injured.

—A most cowardly murder was committed in Black Lick, Pa., by William Clark, a young colored man. The victim was J. M. Palmer. Clark ran up behind him and shot Palmer in the back, inflicting a mortal wound.

—Charles M. Seaton was hanged at Mount Vernon, Mo., for the murder of Lewis Channel at Joplin, Mo., July 5, 1889.

—M. R. Cohen, business manager of the Dodge City (Kan.) Cowboy Band, committed suicide at Milwaukee, Wis.

—Edward and Clara Williams, of Indianapolis, were charged with contempt of court for stealing their daughter who had been adopted by a Michigan family.

—Robbers held up a train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road. The brigands secured about $1,000.

—Martin Costello, a fireman, was killed in a collision on the Lake Erie and Western at Lima, Ohio.

—An explosion of gas in the new underground railway beneath Anderson Cross, in Glasgow, blew up the street, causing a suspension of traffic and injuring six persons.

—One of the most successful bank robberies ever committed in Ohio was perpetrated on the private bank of John Fahey, at Marion. A stranger went into the bank at a time when the cashier was alone and engaged him in conversation. While the cashier's attention was drawn elsewhere a confederate entered by way of the rear door, slipped behind the counter, and grabbing twenty packages of money, each containing $100, escaped without being detected.

—Twelve barges loaded with brick, coming down the Hudson, when opposite Croton Point, N. Y., were upset, and about twenty persons drowned. When at Croton Point the swash of the river was so great that the tug was compelled to round to, thus forcing the barges to ride each other. Being loaded and the tide washing high they immediately upset. There were sixty men on the twelve barges and only about thirty came ashore. The accident is attributed by many to the carelessness of the pilot of the tug. Nine mangled and blackened bodies lie at the St. Paul, Minn., morgue as the result of the falling of a partition wall in the Farwell, Ozmun & Kirk Building, which burned two weeks ago. Another man lies dead at the City Hospital from injuries received from falling bricks.

—Prof. W. H. McGubbins, of Maysville, Ark., shot and killed his wife and then turned the pistol to himself with fatal results. It was on account of jealousy.

—At Johnson, Neb., Dr. R. H. Welty was taken from bed by a committee of citizens and treated to a coat of tar and feathers. He is charged with undue intimacy with several married women.

—The body of John Tisdale, a stock "rustler," was brought to Buffalo, Wyo. He had been shot from ambush. The body of James Jones, a rancher, was also brought in. He had been murdered on the same road near where Tisdale was killed. Cowboys have organized a vigilance committee and will hunt the murderers if possible.

—At Eagle Gorge, Wash., a workman named Charles Rogers was killed and a track watchman by the name of Henry O'Neill fatally wounded by an explosion of giant powder. The cartridges were frozen and Rogers attempted to thaw them out in a bonfire.

—P. E. Smith, of Boise City, Iowa, aged 73 years, was run over by an electric street car in Toledo, O., and will likely die. His feet have already been amputat d.

—Frank Palmer, a soldier, who in 1878 murdered Paul Tremaine, an Indian scout, near Fort Sully, S. D., is now in shackles on his way to Cheyenne River Agency, S. D., for trial. Palmer was captured some days ago in Bonham, Tex. One night over a game of draw poker he and Tremaine fought, and a few days later the body of the dead scout was found a short distance from the fort. Palmer disappeared. The next heard of him was at Pierre, S. D., near which station he was on Tremaine's horse. From that day to his recognition in Bonham a few days ago he could not be found, though every effort was made to capture him.

—Wind destroyed property worth $100,000 in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania. Damage was done in several other places in the State.

THE FIRE RECORD.

—At Olympia, Wash., the steamer Eastern Oregon burned in the dry dock. Loss, $180,000. At Cleveland, Ohio, the steam-barge Edward S. Pease was nearly destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000. Philip Stutzman and Gus Ringer, engineer and fireman, respectively, were drowned.

—Fire damaged the Wilaux Florin textile works at Roubaix, France, 1,500,000 francs.

—Mrs. George Masten and her son, aged 11½ years, were burned to death at Denver, Col. The accident was caused by the child upsetting a lamp. At Creston, Iowa, Joseph Mau, his wife, and two children were fatally burned by the explosion of a can of gasoline. Another child was injured, but will recover. Fire destroyed the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa, causing a loss of $60,000, on which there was $28,000 insurance. At Evansville, Ind., the F. W. Cook brewery was burned. Loss, $50,000; insured.

—Captain Maxwell's store at Dewitt, Ark., burned. Three children asleep in the rear of the store perished.

—The principal business block in Argyle, Minn., was destroyed by fire. The loss was $100,000; insurance light. A fire occurred at Blair, Neb., in which six business blocks in the heart of the city were entirely destroyed. The loss will reach over $100,000. Fire at Crookston, Minn., destroyed the Percival business block, entailing a loss of $50,000. The insurance is small.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Louis N. Meyers, member of a well known family of Cleveland, Ohio, died of lock-jaw in a Kansas City hotel. He was injured, but whether accidentally or otherwise has not been discovered.

—Moses J. Wentworth, the well-known Chicago capitalist and attorney, and a nephew of the late "Long John" Wentworth, was married to Miss Lizzie S. Hunt, an actress, and a daughter of the late Charles H. Hunt.

—Col. Edmund Dick Taylor, who was called by Abraham Lincoln the father of the greenback, and who has been a resident of Illinois since it was a territory, died at Chicago.

—At Columbus, Ohio, Gov. Campbell's illness took a sudden turn for the worse, and, while his condition is by no means critical, he is a very sick man. He has suffered with a very high fever, and the sore throat seems to have extended to his bronchial tubes, if not his lungs, and the mere opening of his mouth is sufficient to provoke a paroxysm of coughing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fifty-second Congress is a thing of life. It met at 12 o'clock on the 7th, but almost immediately adjourned. The older and more aristocratic twin, under the presiding genius of the Vice President, became a well-organized body at once. People came from long distances to see it, and at an early hour of the morning the spectators on the terrace of the Capitol looking down Pennsylvania avenue saw a long line of worthy citizens, male and female, marching through the rain. The marchers climbed the steep steps, entered the bull ring, clogged the corridors and stairways and pressed hard against the doors. Such as chose the Senate were admitted at ten o'clock. Men and women, young, old, and middleaged, jumped over, fell over, and were pushed over the backs of the seats until the seats and aisles were packed as no one in the House had ever seen them packed before. Such as were fortunate enough to secure tickets to the private gallery fared better, but all were packed and none except the executive and diplomatic galleries, which were only partly filled, continued a fourth of those who craved admittance. When the hands of the clock over the main entrance to the house indicated the hour of 12 o'clock Clerk McPherson rose and smiting the new-topped Speaker's desk with his gavel called the members to order. It took six good hearty raps to execute his order. Then when a hush was obtained he announced that the roll would be called. It took half an hour to do this, and three hundred and twenty-six members answered to their names.

FOREIGN.

—The Queen was so much pleased with the recent performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" at Windsor Castle that she commanded Sig. Lago to bring his company to the castle again and give another representation.

—Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died, of pneumonia, at Paris.

—A dispatch from Glasgow, Scotland, says that a serious explosion of gas has taken place in the underground railway working there. Six persons were seriously injured.

—A panicky feeling prevails at Melbourne, arising from the suspension of five small banks and building societies.

—Sir Julian Pauncefote and representatives of the British West Indian colonies are said to be endeavoring to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

—The Earl of Errol died at Staines Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

—Pourparlers have been opened at Shanghai to bring about an alliance between England and China for the purpose of coping with Russia.

—Austria has formally removed the prohibition on the importation of American pork.

—At St. Etienne, France, the noise of two terrific explosions was heard coming in the direction of one of the colliery pits. As between sixty and eighty men were down the shaft, the utmost consternation prevailed. Enormous crowds surged round the pit mouths, and the relatives of those who were known to be at work below made frantic efforts to pass the police line. The work of relief was extremely difficult to carry on because the explosion had affected the neighboring shafts and rendered them impassable. At last the first relief party went down composed of nine men, but the cage had descended only seventy feet when it was enveloped in suffocating smoke and gas, and the men could go no further, so the engineer in charge gave orders to ascend to the surface. Later on, seven men were brought to the mouth of the pit badly injured, and one died. Seventy-four men still remained below, and there is no hope for their lives on account of the great mass of earth dislodged by the explosion, which completely buried them.

—Bazaars and concerts for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia are to be promoted by the German court.

—A colliery explosion at Nifka, Russian Poland, has resulted in the loss of 180 lives. The killed were all miners.

—Two cable cars collided at Paris owing to the inability of a driver to release his grip from the cable. Twelve people were seriously injured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—At the Convent of the Good Shepherd in St. Louis nine young ladies took the white veil.

—The bill granting the President power to decree the suspension of duties on cereals and all classes of animals coming from foreign countries so as to meet the emergency caused by the failure of crops in various States was passed by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies without a dissenting vote.

—While two base-ball teams were playing at Brier Ranch, Texas, the players became quarreling over a decision of the umpire. William Love struck another player named William Remus with a bat, inflicting injuries from which Remus died soon afterward.

—The United States steamship Boston has arrived at Montevideo.

—Admiral Walker was ordered to proceed at once to the south Atlantic station with the Chicago, Atlanta, and Bennington, and assume command.

—A. P. Bradley, the suspended Secretary of the Railways and Canals Department, has been dismissed from the service of the Canadian Government.

—Judge Judge Collins, of Chicago, only two hours and twenty-two minutes to try twenty-six divorce cases.

—The head of Hiram Sawtelle of Great Falls, N. H., has been found. Acting on the suggestions embodied in the latest admissions of the condemned murderer, Isaac Fawtelle, a thorough search through the woods in the neighborhood of the grave where the mutilated remains of Hiram were unearthed, led to the discovery of the head, the missing link in the great tragedy. It was buried in three feet of earth.

—There is something of an excitement in Peoria, Ill., over the recently discovered fact that a leprous Chinaman had, up to about two weeks ago, been doing a flourishing laundry business there.

—At Seattle, Wash., a young man from Chicago is in jail and claims to have been robbed of $1,100. His name is William France. He says that he had gone down to take a stroll through Whitechapel just to see what it was like. While there he was induced by some Japanese woman to drink. He remembered that it tasted queerly, but at the time thought nothing about it. Shortly after he recollects having been very sick, but he soon lost all consciousness and fell into a heavy slumber, from which he did not awake till next morning.

—The Erie Canal is closed officially. All the grain-laden boats got through to the Hudson. The season's business has been very light, in fact the smallest since tolls were removed. The tonnage of articles cleared was 600,000 tons less than last year.

—At Queenstown the American liner Lord Gough reports having passed the Norwegian bark Arlington. She was a derelict, completely waterlogged, with all spars standing, but with her deck burst open. She was drifting in the track of the Atlantic steamers and was a very dangerous object to navigation.

—At Deadwood, S. D., a motion was filed by Martin & Mason, attorneys for Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr., in which a temporary alimony of $1,000 is prayed for to defray the incidental expenses of the coming trial and the further sum of $500 for attorney fees.

—The private strong box of Frank Jones, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was taken from the vaults of the defunct Maverick Bank at Boston, and opened. It was found to contain $3,000,000 in securities and coin, and all was found undisturbed.

—J. H. Baldwin, State Engineer of Irrigation, inspected an artesian well at Springfield, S. D., and reports that for the past week the well has been throwing up quantities soft coal and hundreds of pounds of slate. When the engineer left there had been gathered a ton and a half of soft coal which had been scattered around the well by the force of the stream. The Springfield well is one of the largest in the State and throws a stream thirty feet high.

—A year and a half ago Mrs. Anna Dick, of West Newton, Pa., suddenly lost her voice. The skill of well-known physicians from a distance was employed. But to no effect. The other morning at the breakfast table she electrified the whole family and astonished herself by the sudden discovery that her voice was restored. The first words she uttered were "more cakes."

—The three big trees from California, to be exhibited at the World's Fair, are nearly ready for shipment.

—Captain William B. Newson, of San Francisco, was granted a divorce from Mme. Louise Pyke, the opera singer.

—The great crops of this year in the United States have caused an unusual number of steamers to come to American ports. A large fleet of "tramps" has for the last two months been pouring into the harbor of New York to take grain back to Europe. They come in ballast, as there is not sufficient cargo for the United States to fill them even at the reduced rates at which they are willing to take western-bound cargoes.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

—F. C. Wolfe & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Allentown, Pa., failed.

—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. The Chicago and Northwestern declared the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock and 2 per cent. on common stock.

—Gross earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the month of October were $3,880,752, and the net earnings were $859,034.

—Ruffin & Hairston, one of the leading real estate firms of Danville, Va., has failed. It is understood that the liabilities are $60,000; assets not less than $50,000.

—The Standard Oil Company made another advance in the price of Ohio crude petroleum and is now paying 35 cents a barrel. This is the second advance within twenty-four hours. The oil field is already full of new drills as a result of the advance.

—Business failures occurring throughout the country during the week are reported by R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 330 as compared with 297 the preceding week and 312 for the corresponding period of 1890.

—Frenzel Brothers, clothiers of Kansas City, Mo., failed. Liabilities and assets about $55,000 each.

—The private bank of M. N. Wills at Lamar, Mo., assigned with liabilities of $38,000 and assets of $60,000.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	$3.50	@ 6.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .33
RYE—No. 2.....	.81	@ .82
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.27	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.13½	@ .13¾
EGGS—Fresh.....	.24	@ .25
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu.....	.30	@ .40
	INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25	@ 5.75
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50	@ 4.10
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 4.85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.45	@ .47
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.34	@ .35
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91	@ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.42	@ .42
OATS—No. 2.....	.31	@ .33
RYE—No. 2.....	.80	@ .83
	CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.90	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.34	@ .35
	DETROIT.	
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91¾	@ .95¾
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.35	@ .36
	TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—New.....	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.45	@ .47
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33	@ .34
SEED.....	5.50	@ 5.55
	BUFFALO.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.75
LIVE HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.13	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2.....	.55	@ .57
	MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.87	@ .89
CORN—No. 3.....	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33	@ .35
RYE—No. 1.....	.78	@ .79
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess.....	11 00	@11.50
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.60	@ 4.90
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.06	@ 1.08
CORN—No. 2.....	.66	@ .68
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.46	@ .48
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20	@ .30
PORK—New Mess.....	9 75	@ 10.75

CAPTURED BY CRISP.

THE GEORGIAN CHOSEN FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Springer Decided It—He Openly Displayed His Pique Against Mr. Mills—Thirty Ballots Required—End of the Hottest Fight Known to History.

How It Was Done.

CHARLES F. CRISP, of Georgia.....Speaker
JAMES KERR, of Pennsylvania.....Clerk
S. S. YODER, of Ohio.....Sergeant-at-arms
C. B. TURNER, of New York.....Doorkeeper
L. G. DALTON, of Indiana.....Postmaster

Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, will be Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty second Congress. William

SPEAKER CRISP

M. Springer, of Illinois, brought about his nomination.

Crisp was nominated on the thirtieth ballot of the caucus, the result being reached after the following fashion:

BALLOTS.	Crisp.	Mills.	Springer.	McMillin	Hatch.	Stevens.
First.....	84	76	24	18	14	1
Second.....	80	80	28	18	11	1
Third.....	91	83	24	18	11	1
Fourth.....	93	87	23	18	8	1
Fifth.....	95	89	2	18	4	1
Sixth.....	95	89	23	18	4	1
Seventh.....	94	91	19	19	5	1
Eighth.....	94	91	17	19	5	1
Ninth.....	95	91	18	19	5	1
Tenth.....	94	91	17	19	5	0
Eleventh.....	91	89	20	16	5	1
Twelfth.....	91	89	19	19	5	1
Thirteenth.....	14	91	16	20	5	1
Fourteenth.....	93	8	16	19	5	1
Fifteenth.....	92	89	19	17	5	1
Sixteenth.....	94	89	19	18	5	1
Seventeenth.....	94	91	19	17	5	1
Eighteenth.....	94	9	17	19	5	1
Nineteenth.....	94	91	17	19	5	1
Twentieth.....	92	90	17	17	5	1
Twenty-first.....	94	91	17	19	5	1
Twenty-second.....	93	93	17	19	5	1
Twenty-third.....	100	94	18	17	0	1
Twenty-fourth.....	101	94	12	19	0	1
Twenty-fifth.....	101	95	12	19	0	1
Twenty sixth.....	101	95	12	19	0	1
Twenty-seventh.....	1 1	15	12	19	0	1
Twenty-eighth.....	103	16	8	19	0	1
Twenty-ninth.....	104	9	8	18	0	1
Thirtieth.....	119	104	4	1	0	0

Necessary to choice, 114.

The nomination of Crisp was made unanimous on motion of J. D. Brown of Indiana. Immediately cheers were heard cries of "Crisp! Crisp!" And a committee was appointed to notify the successful candidate of his selection and escort him to the chair. Applause and cheers greeted the gentleman from Georgia, and after bowing his acknowledgments Mr. Crisp spoke as follows:

"Representatives, I am profoundly grateful for this mark of your confidence and esteem. I pledge myself here and now to devote whatever of industry and ability I possess to the advancement of the real interests of the Democratic party. I beg to say to you now as I speak to you my first words since I am your selection for Speaker, that my election means no step backward in tariff reform.

"I beg to say to you that there is in our party to-day no man who more earnestly believes in the Democratic doctrine of tariff reform than I do. After the long struggle through which we have passed, when other officers are to be nominated, it does not become me to consume your time. I beg to say, however, that during the progress of this canvass I have said no word respecting any individual which would not justify me in having any harsh feeling of any kind against me. I have felt that it was a friendly struggle. I have felt that we were all Democrats, and I have felt that whoever might be chosen Speaker, whenever this house meets and organizes we stand as one body, working and laboring for a common cause—the principles of the Democratic party.

"I thank you again for your confidence and your kindness, and assure you that this whole contest has left in my bosom no unkind feeling toward any member of the House."

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SPEAKER.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Sheffield, England, June 29, 1845, his parents being on a European tour at the time. They returned to America the year of his birth, and went back to their old home in Georgia. He received his education in the common schools of Macon and Savannah, and in May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as Lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Virginia Infantry. He was taken prisoner of war May 12, 1864, and confined in Fort Delaware until June, 1865. Then his parents passed and went to live with his parents, who were residing at Ellaville, Schley County, Ga. Soon after he removed to Americus and studied law, being admitted to the bar there in 1866, and going back to Ellaville to practice. He continued in private practice until 1872, when he was appointed Solicitor General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit, and was reappointed in 1873 for a term of four years. In the same year he moved to Americus again and since then that town has been his home. June, 1877, Mr. Crisp was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Southwestern Circuit, and in 1878 elected to the same office by the General Assembly. He was re-elected Judge in 1880 for a term of four years, but resigned in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District. He was also President of the Democratic State Convention of 1883. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress and has been returned to that body, continuously ever since.

The third annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the "Statistics of Railways in the United States," which covers the operations of railroads for the year ended June 30, 1890, shows that railway mileage on June 30, 1890, was 163,587; the increase during the year was 6,010. The total length of track, including sidings and spurs, is 203,060 miles.

The express companies pay to railways as rents a sum of $20,207,711 a year. They are in reality engaged in the business of quick delivery of freight, and as such should be amenable to control.

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