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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Senate bill to reimburse the Creek Indian orphan fund was again considered and opposed with earnestness by Sherman and McMillen also spoke in opposition. The bill went over without action.

The site of the old postoffice in New York was ordered sold at the minimum price of \$500,000.

Garland offered a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the propriety and necessity of making further provision for the suffering people within the districts of the Mississippi River overflowed.

Harrison and Pough were appointed visitors to West Point.

Plumb reported favorably from the committee on public lands.

The Senate bill setting apart a tract of land on the Colorado River of the West, in Arizona, as a public park.

Plumb also reported favorably from the committee on agriculture with amendments the House bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture.

The Japanese indemnity fund bill came up as a regular order.

Hale gave notice of an amendment directing the payments to Japan to be made in legal coin directly by the United States through its minister to that country.

Jones, of Florida, also gave notice of a substitute providing for the payment, through the minister resident at Japan, of the principal only, namely \$750,000.

Van Wyck asserted that nobody doubted the existence of an organized lobby to secure the passage of the bill, and he believed the lobby of Wyoming was supported by some combination.

A long debate took place on the amendment allowing the payment from the fund of the claim for property of the United States destroyed by fire, belonging to Col. Fisher, consul at Japan.

Senator finally withdrew the amendment, and the bill was laid aside without action. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Read called up for consideration the proposed amendment to the rules prohibiting a dilatory motion on the contested election cases. The question under consideration was raised by Randall and filibustering at once began. However, on ruling of the Speaker, each side was given one hour to discuss the point of order raised by Reed, that no dilatory motion could be entertained. He said it was the first business of Congress to do with without delay.

Randall said as his decision on the electoral count case had been decided he would say the case was then greater than the rules and out the dilatory motions. Now, however, there was no law interfering with the rules. He justified the minority.

After a discussion lasting several hours, the Speaker made a decision sustaining the point of order and dilatory motions could not be made to prevent a change of rules.

Randall appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Reed moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The appeal was laid on the table; yeas 150, nays 41.

After the announcement of the vote, Reed, New York, presented a protest, signed by over 100 democratic members against the ruling of the Speaker. The protest was not received to go upon the journal, but was read as a part of Mr. Reed's remarks, so as to be printed in the Congressional Record.

The report of the committee on rules was again afterwards adopted; yeas 150, nays 41.

At 6.30 the House determined to proceed to the consideration of the contested election case.

Miles, of Pennsylvania, took the floor to open the debate, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Springer objected that the journal omitted to refer to two important motions made yesterday and which the Speaker refused to entertain. He moved to correct the journal so as to include his motions to table the report of the committee on rules and to recommit, with instructions, together with the Speaker's refusal to entertain his appeals against the decisions of the Chair.

The Speaker directed the rule applying to the motion read. It declares that every motion made and entertained by the Speaker shall be journalized. Had the clerk journalized these motions he would have acted improperly.

Springer cited other instances where such motions had been booked. These motions were proper and would appear if the journal was a correct reflection of the doings of Congress.

The Speaker was inignant. Calls to order came from the republicans and the speaker said: Mr. Springer is out of order.

Springer—I have the right to speak if not in order let my words be taken down.

He attempted to proceed, amid excitement and confusion, but the Speaker said the sergeant-at-arms would force him to desist.

The democrats gathered about to encourage him and many republicans angrily protested against Springer's course.

Springer defiantly declared that he would not be taken from the floor and Humphreys said he would remove him.

The Speaker said he could very well afford to allow Springer to make improper remarks about him, but not destroy the dignity of the House by his conduct. He would submit any proper motion regarding the correction of the journal.

Knott supported Springer although he respected the Speaker as highly as any one.

The Speaker maintained that the Clerk acted properly, and after further talk a motion to correct the journal was rejected by 284 to 89.

The democrats tried filibustering, but a quorum appeared, and Miller began his speech on the contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Connor.

The democrats will submit a resolution that the Speaker's ruling refusing to entertain Springer's appeal yesterday, was arbitrary, and violated the rules of the House and the Constitution of the United States.

The House will sit until 5 p.m. today, the previous question not to be called and the debate not to be interrupted.

The discussion was continued by Davis, of Missouri, against the re-

port, and Paul, of Virginia, in favor.

At the conclusion of Paul's speech, Collins inquired whether, if the evening session were dispensed with and the House now adjourned, the discussion would be resumed to-morrow without any objection from the democratic side.

The answer came back resolutely from Morrison, Atkins, Randall and other democratic members, that no agreement whatever could be made.

Collins then gave notice that he would call the previous question on the contested election case at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

Several republican members suggested a recess of 2 o'clock.

Morrison, of Illinois, asked defiantly why he did not do so now.

The hour of five having arrived, the House took a recess till eight.

Upon resuming at eight, Atherton, of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor on the contested election case, and who had objected to speaking to the House in an evening session, moved to take a recess till 10 to-morrow. The vote was taken by the tellers, who reported, after a delay of twenty-five minutes, that there were 15 yeas and 98 nays. No quorum.

Thereupon a call of the House was ordered, proceeding on which occupied another hour fruitlessly. No quorum appeared. A vote was then taken on Atherton's motion to take a recess till 10 a. m., to-morrow, and resulted, yeas 98, nays 11, the republicans voting in the affirmative.

McMullen raised the point, no quorum. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

The Geneva Award.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Representative Page yesterday received a telegram from C. T. Hopkins, representing the insurance men of San Francisco, asking him to lay before the President the remonstrance of the insurance interest to his approval of the bill providing for the distribution of the Geneva award.

As soon as the President returns Mr. Page will comply with Mr. Hopkins' request.

Imports and Exports.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the tenth monthly statement for the current year, of the imports and exports of the United States.

The value of imports at San Francisco during the month of April was \$7,308,545; at San Diego, \$19,585; at Milwaukee, \$22,649. The value of exports of domestic merchandise at San Francisco during the month was \$3,814,778; at San Diego, \$40,022. The value of exports of foreign merchandise at San Francisco was \$74,906.

River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce has authorized its chairman, Mr. Page, of California, to ask for a suspension of the rules for an hour on a bill to amend an act to suspend the rules of the House next Monday.

This bill provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the river and harbor at San Francisco, and it is expected that it will be passed by a two-thirds vote without difficulty.

The limit to debate on a motion to pass the bill under suspension of the rules is thirty minutes to each side. No amendments can be made under the suspension of the rules.

The Missing Girl found in the.

A body believed to be that of Zoe Watkins, who mysteriously disappeared from here on the afternoon of the 15th inst., was found this morning in the river at the foot of Miller street, at San Francisco.

Joseph Ray, an old man who has followed the occupation of gathering driftwood in the Mississippi for the past thirty or forty years, was rowing his skiff opposite the foot of Miller street, this morning, when he discovered a body in the water. He immediately attached a rope to the body and dragged it on shore.

On landing he found it to be the remains of a young girl, and on examining it closely he discovered that the garments in which it was clothed bore strong resemblance to those worn by Miss Zoe Watkins the day she disappeared, a description of which he had read. He immediately reported it to the police station in the neighborhood, and two or three officers hastened to the foot of Miller street, where the body lay, and found that the clothing fitted exactly with the description given by the girl's sister and friends, even to the flange silver ear-rings and ruby finger ring with a bangle. The police officers of this city were at once notified, and the chief of detectives, Frank Watkins, who has taken strong and active interest in the case, instantly started for Carondelet.

The girl's parents and friends are now being notified to this city, and will be placed in the morgue, where Mr. Watkins, the girl's father and brother, her uncle, will view the body for identification. The body has been fully identified by James Martin, with whom the girl was stopping at the time of her disappearance. The corpse is so well preserved that it is not yet so swollen and decayed that Mr. Watkins decided not to view the remains. A post mortem examination is now being held, and there are no signs or marks of violence on the body, and she was not outraged.

Senator Cameron.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has broken over his usual habit of reserve far enough to say that he never used the language attributed to him by Philadelphia reporters, that he would like to break down the tariff if the Pennsylvania manufacturers did not come to his support in the approaching local fight at that State. Cameron says he only intended to say that if he did not work and spend money to secure the election of the regular ticket, the democrats would carry the State, and being one of the largest manufacturers in the State himself, Cameron said he could not stand an overthrow of the tariff.

Decorations.

Decorations day was generally observed, and all the offices and departments were decorated with the colors of the living who are decorating the graves of the dead heroes of the war.

At Arlington, the procession, preceded by the marine band, halted before the tomb of the unknown and played a dirge.

Then the procession moved on to the graves at the Soldiers' Home.

The National and Congressional cemeteries were appropriately honored.

Decorations day is a bank and

business holiday here, but the number of people on the streets is increased rather than lessened, and the air is filled with martial music and the streets are bright with uniforms, banners and floral decorations on their way to the resting places of our honored soldier dead.

The air is cheerful, and an unusually elaborate programme has been laid out for the day's solemn services.

Chicago, 30.—The graves of the Confederate prisoners who died at Camp Douglas was decorated to-day, at Oakwood cemetery by Grand Army Posts. Advice from a large number of posts of the north-west indicate that Decoration day was more generally observed than ever before.

Annual Meet of Bicyclists.

The parade of the bicycle clubs took place here this morning. Among the participants were the Boston, New England, New York, New Haven, Chelsea, Louisville, Buffalo, Detroit, Connecticut, Brooklyn, Keystone, Providence, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Ariel, Omaha, Toledo, Caledonia, Nashua, Peoria, Keokuk, Remer, Pioneer, Fond Du Lac and Niles clubs, in the order named, besides a large number of unattached members. The line of march was south on Michigan Avenue to Grand and Drexel Boulevards, returning via South Park, Belmont, Prairie and Michigan avenues. They made a very pretty display.

Cameron.

The Tribune's head lines express the point of a long Philadelphia special: "A big sensation in Pennsylvania over Don Cameron's ultimatum. The highlanders think the boss must have lost his head, and are indignant. The people feel indignant over the assassination. The will yet humble Conkling."

The Strikers.

Work in the brick yards of the city began to-day with non-union men. No trouble was experienced, except at one yard, where 300 union men gathered and began stoning the strikers. The police were sent for, but when they arrived all was quiet.

Survivors of the "Jeannette."

New York, 29.—The sloop "Jeannette," bearing Lieut. Danenhof, Dr. Newcombe, Jack Cole, and Charles Toulson, the survivors of the Arctic steamer "Jeannette," arrived in New York to-day. The vessel was reported off Fire Island, a party consisting of the immediate relations and friends of the voyagers started in a tug from the Battery, to meet them. As the tug ran alongside the "Jeannette," Lieut. Danenhof jumped on board and was affectionately embraced by his mother and father, and was warmly welcomed home by the others.

Lieut. Danenhof then invited his relatives and friends to his cabin on the steamer, and presented all to his mother and father. The party then listened to a recital of the dreadful sufferings in the far north, and a tale of the fate of Commander De Long and his men until the steamer reached her dock. Arriving there, Lieut. Danenhof was surrounded by congratulatory friends, who had gathered to give him a hearty welcome, and they did. For an hour he was kept busy shaking hands and making inquiries. While all this was happening on the upper deck, a far different scene was presented in a small cabin below. There, with his arms pinioned behind him, was poor