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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Cullom to-day introduced a bill to increase the pension for total disability to $72 a month.

Senator Ingalls reported adversely from the judiciary committee the bill to grant full pay for the remainder of their lives to all judges of the United States Courts who may resign after 30 years or who may become 70 years of age.

Dolph to-day reported favorably from the committee on public lands the bill to forfeit all the lands which appertain to and are coterminus with but part of the Northern Pacific Railroad main line, which extend from Wallula Junction, Washington Territory, to Portland, Oregon, except such of the lands as appertain to the branch line across the Cascade Mountains. The bill also provides that where persons are now in possession of land forfeited by the bill under and secured from the railroad company, they shall have the right to purchase the lands from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 acres for $2.50 per acre.

On motion of Beck Wilson of Maryland was appointed to membership on the committee on pensions; Eustis on privileges and elections; Gray on territories and Hearst on railroads, manufactures, fisheries and Nicaragua claims.

At 12:40 the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate remained in secret session about three hours and a half considering the Weil and Labra Mexican treaty and adjourned with the understanding that a vote shall be taken to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Under the call of States the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Breckenridge, of Arkansas—Appropriating $30,000 for a military exploration of the Territory of Alaska:

By Herman, of Oregon—A resolution directing the committee on commerce to report, as a substitute to the Eads' ship railroad bill, a bill appropriating $1,373,000 for the construction of a ship canal from the deep waters of the Columbia River at the Dalles, to the deep waters of the same river at Celilo.

By Crane, of Texas—To provide for distribution of the proceeds of the sale of public lands among the States and Territories for educational purposes.

The House refused by 26 to 47 to refer this bill to the committee on labor, and it was referred to the committee on education.

By Burrows of Michigan—To provide for the transportation of foreign mails. It directs the Postmaster-General, before the first of July, 1886 and every five years thereafter, to enter into contracts with the lowest responsible bidder at a rate not exceeding fifty cents per mile on the outward trips of the actual nautical miles traveled between the terminal points, for the transportation of the mails for the United States between any port to the United States and the ports of the Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribbean Sea. The ships with which such contracts shall be made shall be of American register and manned by American crews and the contracts shall extend for a term of five years and all vessels so engaged shall in time of war be subject to purchase or charter by the United States at reasonable rates. The President is authorized to enter into treaty negotiations with the governments of the several countries of Central and South America, Asia and the Islands of the Pacific for the concerted support of such steamship mail facilities as may be established.

By Henley of California—A resolution for an inquiry by a Select Committee on the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States.

Herbert, of Alabama, from the Committee on Naval affairs moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution making the bill to increase the Naval establishment a continuing special order for Thursday, April 22d, until Tuesday, April 27th, on which latter day the previous question shall be considered as ordered. It provides, however, that the appropriation bills, prior special orders, public land bills and private bills on Friday shall not be antagonized.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost; yeas, 119, nays, 104—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Dockery, of Missouri, from the committee or postoffices and post roads, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed to extend the immediate delivery service. It provides for this service within the carrier delivery limit, etc., for free delivery offices, and within a mile of any other postoffice which the Postmaster General may designate.

Richardson, of Tennessee, from the committee on Pacific railroads, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the cost of locating and surveying the lands granted to that railroad.

Pending action, the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Delegate Carey to-day introduced a bill to authorize the Union Pacific Railway Company to make running or traffic arrangements with, or to become the lessee of any railroad which connected with its lines of railway. This privilege is granted upon the following conditions:

First—That the arrangement shall be approved by at least two-thirds of the Union Pacific directors including three of the Government directors.

Second—That if after an examination by an officer of the Interior department it shall be found that the arrangement does not impose upon the Union Pacific a pecuniary obligation per annum exceeding five per cent. of what the officer finds to be the cost in cash per mile of the railroad and property of the other contracting party.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

J. Whittaker, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Oregon; T. Jennings, Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wisconsin; F. F. Clausen, Assayer, New Orleans.

The bond of Wm. T. Trenholm, as Comptroller of the Currency, was approved by the Acting Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury to-day and he subsequently qualified and entered on the duties of that office to-day. The bond is for $100,000.

The Treasury Department has received a certificate of deposit for $25,000 in the case of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, who was held in that amount of bail and which was forfeited by reason of his failure to appear for trial.

To-night Senator Voorhees urged the workingmen to organize and promised his vote and influence to start such legislation as they desired. He was followed by Representative Weaver, of Iowa, who coverd about the same ground.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the course pursued by General Master Workman Powderly in relation to the strike on the Gould system of railways, heartily commending his appeal for aid for the strikers, calling upon all opposed to monopoly to contribute liberally and promptly and demanding of the national government the building and improvement of highways and waterways for the direct benefit of the people instead of middlemen and speculators.

THE PAN ELECTRIC INVESTIGATION.

Attorney-General Garland Rises to Explain.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The announcement that Attorney General Garland was to appear before the Telephone Investigation Committee, caused a large attendance this morning. It and nearly three quarters of an hour after the regular hour of meeting when the Attorney General appeared, looking pale and rather feeble. With a courteous salute to the committee, he immediately took the stand, and, on invitation of the Chairman, he began to make a statement of his connection with the Pan-Electric.

He wished, he said, to lay before the committee and reaffirm the matter contained in his statement to the President on October 8th last. In addition he wished to explain two or three points of that statement. In February 1883, General Atkins had said to witness that he believed the Rogers inventions were of great utility if properly handled and that money could be made out of them. Being a poor man like himself, General Atkins had desired witness to enter into this. "I told him," said the witness, "that I had never undertaken to make any money except by law and poker. I had always lost at poker and generally won at law. I was willing to go into this if he thought it offered any inducements."

Continuing, witness said Senator Harris made substantially the same statement about the invention, and two or three days afterwards he (witness) had been introduced to Mr. Rogers and his son at their home. He briefly told of their organization of the Pan-Electric Company, as detailed by Senator Harris and other witnesses, and then turned his attention to the applications made to him to bring suit against the Bell Company. It was an inference and not a fact, he said that the Pan-Electric had made the application. The inference was founded on two reasons, viz.: First, that Col. Young came with the other gentlemen (in the latter part of July) and witness knew him to be the treasurer and secretary of the Pan-Electric; and, second, because witness had on May 25th received a letter from Rogers requesting suit to be brought as a stockholder. That the company coupling these facts together, witness took it for granted that the Pan-Electric made the application. Witness had treated Mr. Rogers' letter as personal, and he knew Rogers had no authority to make the application. That such an application must be made from the president of the company. Therefore, the letter had remained unanswered and a personal paper had not been filed. In July Van Benthuysen had presented his application for a suit, basing it on the law, which, he stated, had been passed at the last session of Congress. Witness heard of the law before that. Had some search made, but could not find the act. The application, however, was so well written and apparently set out the passage of the bill so positively, that witness felt that the bill had become a law. The application had been referred by witness to the Interior Department, where it should have gone in the first instance, and witness had heard no more of it until it had been returned last January, with other papers.

After receiving Van Benthuysen's letter, witness had set to work to examine into the matter, for though he had no intimation to that effect, he was satisfied other applications would be made. Looking over the authorities, he concluded he could not order suit, and when Van Benthuysen, Young and others came to him, he had determined that he would not touch it at all under any circumstances. When witness was still in the Senate, Senator Platt had come to him one day with a bill to authorize government suits, and had asked his opinion of it. Witness had looked it over and had regarded it as unnecessary; that it would do no good. That was all he ever said or heard of the bill until it had been brought to his attention through the application in the early part of the fall. A Mr. Humphrey of the Globe Telephone Co. had called upon him at the Department about the application." I thought he was going to jump over me," said the witness. Humphrey had insisted that he (witness) ordered the suit to be instituted and had said it was very curious because he (witness) was in another company, that his (Humphrey's) rights should be disregarded. "He got mad because I would not do anything about," said the witness, "and we parted not with mutual respect and admiration at all."

Witness denied that he had ever given an opinion about it. The opinion he had given and the only opinion was to the effect that the Pan-Electric inventions were infringements; that they were improvements upon the telephones that were differently patentable—a well recognized principle.

While a stockholder he had been very delicate in attending meetings, for the reasons that the place of meetings was inconveniently situated and they were held at night, when witness rarely went out of his house. Although witness was attorney for the company, yet Mr. Young and Senator Harris usually drew up the legal papers, and when they were referred to him, witness made such alterations as seemed to be necessary. These papers had been submitted to witness in the Senate judiciary room, but it was a mistake to say that any board meetings had been held in that room. Witness was satisfied that he had never attended a meeting of the company since the last presidential election.

Turning his attention to the ordering of the Memphis suit, witness said that he had arranged to leave Washington on August 27th, and spend the entire month of September at his home in Arkansas. He had chosen that time because he had found September the best month to be out of Washington, and because he could shoot deer in Arkansas in the month under the game law. "The deer did not become ripe until September," said he. Mr. Goode had returned about the middle of August, but witness had said nothing to him about the application he had received, because he did not know exactly what to say. He supposed the gentlemen who had made the application would find their remedy if they supposed they had one. When the witness had come back to Little Rock, he received a dispatch from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* saying that his admiring newspaper friends were complimenting him on ordering the suit against the Bell Company. He replied that he had not ordered any such suit. He had returned to Washington about October 1st, and when he called at the White House the President had told him the papers were speaking of the case, whereupon he had made the statement that had been published. Witness had never opened his mouth to Mr. Goode about it, because Solicitor Goode under the statute was perfectly free and independent, and witness had no more control over him in his (witness) absence or disability than he had over the gentlemen in Congress. He had never to this day spoken to Mr. Goode about the first suit, or the one alleged to be pending. Mr. Goode had said something about counsel and the practice of the Government in dealing with counsel. He did not know what was in the bill. Had never seen the paper on which the bill was predicated, and had never talked with Secretary Lamar, or the gentleman who sat with him. He had even declined to talk with the President about the suit. One of the gentlemen in Secretary Lamar's department, Mr. Zach Montgomery, an old college friend and appointed at his solicitation, had declined to sit on the case because of his friendship and old acquaintance with the witness. He had seen some notice now and then about Garland being the recipient of a block of stock as a gift." Of course there had been no gift about it. As to the question of propriety, there was no more impropriety in his position than in the case of gentlemen in Congress holding railroad stocks, or Congressmen going over to the Supreme Court to practice for money. It was a legitimate business, and witness had never learned of any legislation being asked. His only regret was that it had not "panned out." If any question had come up in Congress connected with the company he should not have voted for it. He had recomended Dr. Rogers and his son to Messrs. Cox and Hewitt because he regarded them as very competent men in their line. Witness had talked with Assistant Clarke about Harris Rogers' application for appointment as House electrician and about putting in Rogers' telephone, but after consultation with the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Mr. Clarke had refused to make the appointment.

Thurman inquired if the witness regarded the stock as a gift. He replied in the negative. Five or six persons had come together for the organization of a company and they had made assessments, the first move being to give a note for $11,000, which was followed by assessments of $50 or $100 each. He did not regard the inventions as having any marketable value. The company was to establish their utility and put them on the market.

Chairman Boyle—Did you contemplate using your official position for the advantage of the enterprise?

Witness—Not at all. If I had been a private citizen I would have done much better than when in office.

He added that he had no more idea of using his official position than of jumping into the Potomac River with a millstone around his neck. The company was simply an undertaking by a half dozen impecunious gentlemen. They had never tried to boom business and scatter stock upon the country, at least he had never heard of it.

The Chairman asked why the witness wanted to put the telephones in the Capitol.

The witness replied that they wanted to exhibit the instruments to the public. It was not the intention to bring them before Congress.

In answer to a question by the Chairman, the witness said he had never had a patent case in his life.

Mr. Hall inquired for the witness's understanding of the reason for referring the application to the Interior Department.

He replied that it was simply for information and such suggestions as they might see proper to make in the premises. It was only advisory of course. Referring to his vacation the witness said, that believing Mr. Goode would not return in season he was about to send for Mr. Maury. Under the statute Mr. Goode had the right to act as well in his (witness) absence as in his disability, and he had expected when he had refused to entertain the application that the gentlemen would go at once to Mr. Goode. He did not know that they would follow, and had not suggested it. He had gone to his home at Hominy Hill, Arkansas, leaving instructions to send no departmental letters to him. His house was 100 miles from Little Rock and 17 miles from anywhere else.

Mr. Ranney took up the examination at this point. He questioned whether the witness regarded his stock as a purchase, as he had said it was not a gift.

Witness replied it was not precisely a purchase. It would be difficult to define it in one word, still, taking the assessments into consideration, it might be called a purchase. He was $400 out by the assessments.

Mr. Ranney began an inquiry into the contracts of the company, but the witness knew very little about them.

Mr. Ranney wished to know to what extent he had acted as counsel for the company.

Witness replied that as he had stated he had looked over the legal papers brought to him by others, but had not performed any other duties as attorney.

Mr. Ranney took up the legal phase of the case and examined the witness at some length as to his understanding of the issues litigated in the Dolbear, Drambaugh and other cases.

Witness had never understood from cases he had read, that anything more than a question of infringement had been decided in each case. He had never understood that the issue was Bell's broad claim to the act of telephony.

Mr. Ranney asked why the witness, feeling a party had a right to be heard, and that they should not be deprived of that right—and the duty devolving upon the Solicitor General—why he had not referred them to the Solicitor General.

Witness answered that he did not want to be concerned in the matter at all. After he had examined it, he concluded that it would be better for him not to suggest what the applicants should do. Certainly the gentlemen looked mad when he had refused to touch the matter.

Mr. Ranney—Did Casey Young look mad?

Witness—Casey did not look well pleased.

Continuing he said that Mr. Young did not open his mouth after introducing the gentlemen. It was due to all sides that he should state the fact that after he had declined to take any action in the matter of ordering the suit, a number of prominent gentlemen (legal gentlemen) had written to him insisting that, notwithstanding his connection with the Pan-Electric, it was his duty to have brought the suit. Some of the most prominent men in the country had written to that effect.

Mr. Ranney objected to the statement. He did not care to go into what he had written.

Witness remarked that he was simply trying to show his position at the time.

Mr. Ranney wished to know if the writers had felt that it would be improper to the applicant that he was disabled and refer them to the Solicitor General.

"It would not have been improper," responded the witness, "but it was a question of delicacy with me."

Mr. Ranney—Don't you think you were a little over-sensitive?

Witness—No, sir, with me it was a case like that of Lorenzo Dow's man—if you do you will be damned, and you will be damned if you don't. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ranney, referring to the previous testimony concerning the witness' refusal to hear the application and the subsequent search for the missing law, asked how he knew another application would be made.

Witness replied that he did not know that; he only supposed that the parties would return to request a reference of their application to the Solicitor General. Then they had also threatened to appeal to the President.

Mr. Ranney inquired if it had occurred to the witnesses as a reason for not telling Goode of the receipt of the application, that if he had told him of the application, that Mr. Goode might feel bound to reject it, while if he said nothing Mr. Goode would act upon the original application and might grant the request.

Witness responded firmly in the negative.

As Mr. Ranney still pressed the witness for his reason in remaining still, he remarked that after what had occurred, it seemed to him that it was with the utmost propriety that he had kept silent. He thought it would have been extremely indelicate to have said anything about it. Later, on referring to the *Times-Democrat* dispatch about the order for the suit received by him at Little Rock, witness said that when he received it, he had to think some little time to recall just what it referred to.

Mr. Ranney pointed out what he said was a discrepancy in the testimony relative to the withdrawal of the original application. Van Benthuysen had shown that he told the Attorney General he intended to make application to the District Attorney, while the witness did not remember any such statement.

Witness replied that he had "sawed off" the conversation very short, and he still failed to recall any such statement.

Mr. Oates—Since you have been Attorney General have you done any act or anything directly or indirectly to enhance the interests of the Pan-Electric Company, either as counsel for the company, or stockholder, or as an interested party.

Witness—I cannot call to mind any thought or any word of mine since I have been Attorney General that is calculated in the remotest degree to increase the value of that stock or enhance its value in any way. I have not been at a meeting and have had no conference with the gentlemen connected with it at all.

Mr. Oates then asked whether it was a very unusual thing for the District Attorney to make such applications, to which the witness replied in the negative.

The committee had no further questions to ask and the examination of the Attorney General was concluded at this point, and the committee adjourned till Wednesday.

Another Street Car Riot in New York—Rioters and Clubs Used Freely.

NEW YORK, 19.—About half past four this afternoon the Third Avenue line started the first of the 20 cars they proposed to run over their line. Inspector Barnes and four men were on the platform. At 64th street a big fellow rushed out, grasped the horses by the bits and drew a knife to cut the reins. He had not accomplished his purpose when Inspector Barnes "put him asleep" with his club. The man was left senseless in the street and the car went on. The next car was driven by a new driver, and when at 59th street one of the horses fell on the pavement crowds of strikers along the walks cheered in derision. The tumult grew greater, and finally the crowd began hurling bricks from the new building on the corner. Windows were smashed and the car demolished. Two officers were hurt by the missiles. Two police then charged the crowd and 70 of them were injured. Eight persons were taken, and in the pockets of two of them were found licenses of the Fourth Avenue line, the men of which road have no grievance, and are out because ordered to tie up.

The *Telegram* says that several uptown clubs have made up a list of 200 fashionable young men of their membership who will take out licenses and volunteer to drive cars for the tied up lines without pay, on the sole proviso that the public shall be allowed to ride free of charge.

The Transfer Co.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The Bridge and Tunnel and the Belt Line companies have at last employed a sufficient number of men to man all of their engines and switches, and they now announce their readiness to do all the transferring across the river, and between the various railroad yards in East St. Louis which may be required. Their inability hitherto to engage full crews has been the only impediment to the full resumption of operations by the different roads.

FOREIGN.

Revolutionary.

PARIS, 19.—*Le Temps* states that it is rumored that the Greek consul at Candia, with the approval of his government, has been actively engaged in plotting rebellion among the people, a majority of whom are Greeks, against Turkish authority, and that the other powers have asked their respective governments to interfere to prevent the movement from being carried out.

Greek Troops Being Pushed to the Front.

ATHENS, 19.—Greek troops are being pushed to the front as rapidly as possible. The Russian minister to Greece has departed for Lividia to see the Czar in pursuance of urgent orders.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

There were 54 excise arrests in New York Sunday.

D. J. Oliver, a prominent capitalist of San Francisco, who was created a marquis by Pope Pius IX, died suddenly Sunday night.

Two thousand Germans met in New York on Sunday and denounced the bill now pending in the Legislature permitting the selling of beer during certain hours on Sunday.

The men employed in the school furniture factory of A. H. Andrews & Co., at Wabash Avenue and Adam Street, Chicago, struck at noon yesterday. The number employed in this shop is about 100. The men asked for an increase of 15 per cent. The company claim that they locked the men out.

W. H. Taylor, President of the Independent Peoples' Labor Party of the United States, is in Chicago and will soon be joined by other members of his party. They have in view an organization of workingmen into bodies called Councils, and the object is to support candidates for office irrespective of party who have the interest of wage workers at heart.

The cave at Calaveras County, California, the discovery of which some months ago gave rise to so much excitement and speculation, was the scene on Friday of a most thrilling adventure, and one which came near having fatal results. Walter Mercer, the discoverer of the cave, was engaged on the day mentioned in sinking a new entrance, in which a stairway was to be built for the convenience of future explorers of the wonders of the interior, when he missed his footing and fell a distance of some thirty feet, head first, on the boulders at the bottom. Augustina Castrucia, 20 years of age, who was working along with him, descended to ascertain whether the fall had been fatal, and found Mercer lying with his head jammed between two rocks and perfectly motionless. With some difficulty he succeeded in extricating him and restoring him to consciousness, though not to reason, for he acted and spoke like a maniac, wrestling and trying to strike his rescuer. As Mercer is a powerfully built man the young fellow found it very difficult to keep him quiet, and still more so to effect his rescue. Return by the way he had descended was absolutely hopeless, either leading or carrying his worse than helpless charge, so young Castruccia resolved, a forlorn hope, to try to make his way to the old entrance, which had been blocked up, and see whether he could not cut out a way of escape by it. In order to reach that point he had first to descend a precipitous cliff twenty-five feet in height, covered with rough and jagged boulders; then to climb through a narrow entrance to another open space by a 10-foot ladder; from there over a space of 300 feet, covered in a similar manner with large boulders, to an ascent which had to be made by the aid of a series of 10 to 16-foot ladders from one small plateau to another, until the old entrance was reached, all the time alternately carrying and dragging Mercer, who bit and struggled and fought with all the ferocity and not a little of the strength of insanity. The *debris* with which the entrance had been stopped up had then to be cut and dug away by him as best he could, when the open air was reached and Mercer was dragged a mile and a half to his house, where he is gradually being restored to health and reason.

All medicines containing opiates are dangerous. None in Red Star Cough Cure.

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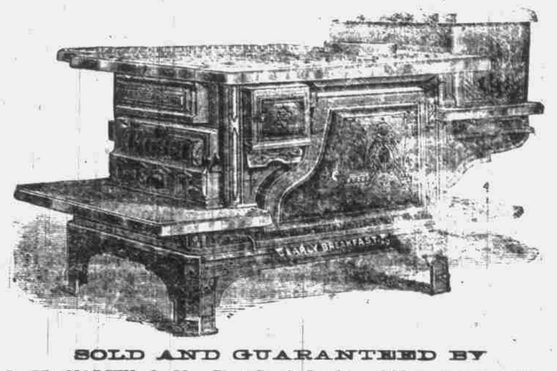

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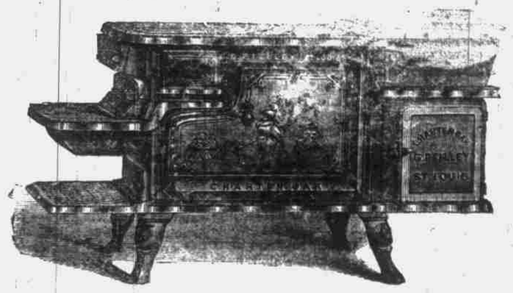

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