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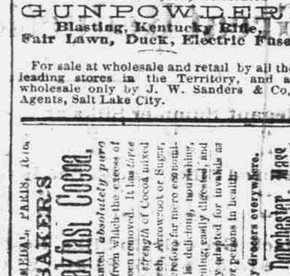
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XLIX CONGRESS.

THE LAST DAY IN CONGRESS.

The Usual Busy Scenes of the Closing Hours Enacted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The following is the concluding part of the Senate proceedings of Wednesday night:

Allison, from the conference committee on the surplus resolution, submitted a report. He presented a summary of the effects of the resolution if it should become a law. The statement of the assets and liabilities he said as shown by the statement of the Treasurer on the 31st of July showed a balance of about $80,000,000 as against a balance of $75,000,000 on the 30th day of June; that there was at this moment beyond $100,000,000 in gold deposited to the redemption of greenbacks and beyond the working balance agreed to by the resolution a surplus of $30,000,000 in the Treasury, to be applied to the payment of the public debt. The receipts from customs and internal revenue for the month of July of this year exceeded by nearly $3,000,000 the receipts for July of last year, and he thought it might be safely assumed that the revenue for the current year would exceed that of last year by ten millions. The total amount of the appropriations excluding the fortification bill and including the river and harbor bill, $14,473,300, was $264,783,570 against $219,596,288 for last year, an increase, excluding the river and harbor bill of about $33,000,000. Of that increase $16,000,000 were in pensions and $9,000,000 in deficiencies. For the ordinary expenses of the government this year the appropriations exceeded last year by $2,547,829. If all the appropriations should be expended during the present fiscal year, and the revenues should be the same as last year and no more, there would still be a surplus of $47,000,000 over and above the expenditures not including the sinking fund with a surplus over and above the net liabilities. He calculated that there would be paid under the joint resolution $107,500,000 on the public debt during the current fiscal year.

Beck suggested that the revenues from customs and international revenues would probably be fifteen or twenty per cent more than last year.

Allison preferred to take the Treasury estimate, which was that the revenues would be increased by $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

Beck—Last year the actual revenue ran $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 lower than the Treasury estimates.

Allison—So it did. I desire to emphasize this statement. Assuming that the revenues are the same as last year and that the expenditures are kept within the appropriations which are $33,000,000 more than last year, there will be paid during the current fiscal year $107,500,000 on the public debt that could be paid in 1891. Judging from the past, no detriment is likely to occur if this joint resolution shall become a law. By this joint resolution $100,000,000 in gold has been specifically devoted to the payment of United States notes and for no other purpose whatever. So that keeping in mind that we are to have a law in this joint resolution which will put it out of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to touch one dollar of the $100,000,000 save for the purpose of redeeming United States notes and considering the fact that we had on the first of August a surplus over and above that amount in gold money and bullion of about $59,00,000, we can, as I have said, apply $107,000,000 a year to the payment of the public debt.

Beck dissented altogether from Allison's assertion that by the joint resolution there was any declaration of $100,000,000 or any change in the law whatever in relation to the reserve for United States notes. What the law was in that respect before, still remained.

Allison—Then you mean to say that the dedication was the law before?

Beck—If $100,000,000 was dedicated before, it is now. If it was not, it is not. I do not consider that it was. It stands just as it did. We will argue that point, hereafter when any question comes up in regard to the dedication. In the meantime we ought to use all the avialable money in the Treasury to pay off the public debt, and if we cannot do that the country will demand a reduction of taxation.

Edmunds agreed with Beck that all the available balance in the Treasury should be used to reduce the public debt if that could be done with safety to the public interests, (and that was all the Senator from Kentucky meant). He differed from that Senator most decidedly however, in regard to what the joint resolution meant. It had been open to doubt and dispute heretofore whether $100,000,000 in gold coin (or in silver) was to be held in the Treasury (as it in fact was held) for the redemption of United States notes. By this resolution it was devoted formally and absolutely to the purpose. He agreed with the Senator from Iowa that for the first time in the legislation of the country the House of Representatives rising to the importance of the occasion, and building, he would not say better than it knew, but as well as it knew, had expressly decided that there must be hereafter held in the Treasury in gold $100,000,000 for the redemption in United States notes, and that that reserve must be kept up all the time. All that had been done besides to stimulate the Secretary of the Treasury to do that which his predecessors have done—reduce the public debt as fast as he was able to do it.

Call declared that if he had supposed that the effect of the joint resolution would be to dedicate this $100,000,000 absolutely to that purpose he would have voted against it.

The conference report was agreed to without division and the senate rejecting the motion to go into executive session, adjourned.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Allison moved to take up the final adjournment resolution.

Conger opposed action for the present until the fate of the river and harbor bill should be known.

Ingalls said he thought the Senate was being trifled with. He submitted that it was not appropriate after the business of both houses was considered as closed and when they were all ready to depart, to be kept here doing nothing in the expectation or hope, or conjecture that at some time in the future they would be advised what action might be taken by the Executive on the bill sent to him for his approval.

It was trifling with the public interests to allow an adjournment resolution to remain unacted on. It was the first time in the Executive history that Congress had been permitted to adjourn without the Executive coming to the Capitol and availing himself of the usual custom to ascertain the will of Congress.

Plumb, from the conference committee on the bill for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, stated that the Senate conferees had agreed to yield to everything except the provision that where there was an allegation of fraud in the entry of land the issue shall be sent to the court for adjudication. The House conferees had declined that, and had also declined to sign the conference report. As matters now stood it was claimed to be in favor of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to set aside absolutely a pre-emption under any of these acts, and practically without investigation, except such as one-sided agents were now at work seeking out, and which consisted of technical objections. This has produced great consternation and great indignation. The Senate conferees felt that cases involving the title to valuable property ought to be tried as all other questions are tried that relate to property or the rights of individuals. He thought it proper to make this statement.

Harris (the Chair being occupied by Hawley) offered a resolution of thanks to Senator Sherman for the "ability, courtesy and impartiality" with which he presided over the Senate during the present session.

The question was put and the Chair declared the resolution unanimously adopted.

Riddleberger demanded the presence of a quorum, declaring that the resolution ought not to pass, and without a quorum could not pass.

In this difficulty (there not being a quorum), the Senate at 12:10 took a recess until 1 o'clock.

After recess, Hawley, referring to Beck's bill to prevent the members of Congress from acting as counsel for subsidized railways, said he had been seeking an opportunity to have it called up and acted on, but other business had stood in the way.

Beck agreed with Hawley, that it had been impossible to have action on the bill this session. He thought, however, that the bill had fair play. He did not believe that a single member of the judiciary committee would vote for a substitute which it had reported. He thought that the committee had urged to make a burlesque of what he regarded a very serious matter. He moved that the second Monday in December next be fixed for its consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

The House bill for the relief of certain soldiers of the 120th Michigan Volunteer Infantry dishonorably discharged, was taken up and passed.

Edmunds reported that the committee of the two Houses, appointed to wait on the President to inform him that the two Houses had completed the business of the session and were ready to adjourn unless he had some further communication to make, and that he congratulated the two Houses on the termination of their labors.

Plumb, from the conference committee on the fortifications bill, reported that the committe had been unable to agree, which amounted to a failure of the bill.

After debate, the subject was dropped.

After a short delay the moment of adjournment arrived, and the Chair said:

SENATORS: Before announcing a termination of the session of the Senate, I begave to return to each of you my grateful thanks for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me as your presiding officer and especially for the resolution of to-day in which you have expressed your approval. This session has been distinguished by the great number and variety of subjects which have been considered and by the marked absence of political controversy. The varied needs and aims of the rapidly growing country have occupied more of the time of the Senate. The short recess will enable you to greet your constituents, and I hope and trust that each of you will return next December with renewed health and strength to your important duties. In pursuance of the resolution of the two houses of Congress, I now declare this session closed *sine die*.

A hurried leave-taking among the Senators and employes took place, and half an hour later the chamber was emptied.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 5.—While the clerk of the House was reading the President's veto on a pension bill, the President's Assistant Secretary Pruden appeared at the north door of the Chamber and instantly the message he held in his hand became the target for every eye. When he announced the approval of the deficiency, sundry civil and river and harbor bills, there was a round of applause, and the gloom which had settled upon the members by reason of the rumors that were rife that the river and harbor bill had been vetoed, was dispelled.

On motion of O'Neill of Pennsylvania the Senate bill passed accepting the gift of the Grant relics.

Randall received unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record*, the speeches on the tariff bill, introduced by him.

Morrison, of Illinois, offered a resolution granting the committee appointed to investigate the labor troubles in the West, permission to sit during recess with all the powers granted to it by the original resolution, providing for its appointment. Granted.

On motion of Springer, the adjournment resolution was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate fixing the hour of adjournment at 4 o'clock today was concurred in.

On motion, Butterworth, of Ohio, the Senate bill was passed appropriating an additional sum of $35,000 for the purchase of a site for a Congressional Library.

At 2:35 p. m. the committee appointed to wait upon the President to inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, appeared at the bar of the House and announced that it had performed its duty and that the President had nothing further to communicate to Congress.

A bill was passed providing for the holding of terms of the United States court at Texarkana.

The Senate bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the public building at Fort Scott, Kansas.

The bill was passed appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a public building at Los Angeles.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned sine die.

AMERICAN.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Appropriations — Nominations — Vetoes, Confirmations, etc.

WASHINGTON, 5.—As a recognition of the courtesy, impartiality and uniform consideration shown by Speaker Carlisle toward the minority of the House, a number of prominent republican Representatives have united in purchasing, at a cost of about $600, an elegant and tastefully decorated silver table service, which will be presented to the Speaker at the close of the session.

The aggregate appropriations made by the regular appropriation bills passed at this session of Congress, including the fortifications bill are $365,000,000, which is $46,000,000 in excess of the appropriations made by the bills passed at the last session.

NOMINATIONS.

Selden Heizel to be Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.; Wm. F. Bowmans of Illinois to be Surveyor General of Utah.

The President has withdrawn the nominations of H. A. Beecher to be collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T., and of W. A. Selkirk to be Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.

SUSPENSION.

The Report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate upon the nomination of Gustave Von Hoorebeke to be District Attorney of Illinois, vice James A. Connelly, suspended has been made public. It says Connelly, who filled the office from 1876 till the date of his suspension by President Cleveland was a faithful and efficient officer. Immediately after the last Presidential election he announced his determination to resign by reason of political interests and the conditions existing in Illinois. An election of United States Senator was pending, and the contending forces were about equally divided. "The belief was entertained," the report continues "by the Democratic candidate that the resignation of Mr. Connelly would tend to complicate his chance for holding the united vote of his party continuously to himself. It was thought that the demands of fair play and common justice require that the course pursued in this case should not receive the approval of the Senate. Therefore, the committee, without intimating anything to the hurt of the nominee in this case, or remotely or otherwise suggesting that he is not a fit person to be intrusted with the responsible duties of the office to which he has been nominated, do recommend he be not confirmed."

When the nomination of Von Hoorebeke was reached upon the calendar, it was passed over, with the understanding that it should not be again taken up.

The President vetoed five more pension bills to-day.

LAND PATENTS.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrow to-day transmitted a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in answer to the Senate resolution calling for certain detailed information regarding the cancellation of land patents for fraud. The Commissioner says that the practice pursued by the office in the cancellation of land entries for fraud has varied somewhat so as to render it difficult to give the public the information called for, but it is believed the following statement will fully cover the inquiry.

Land entries cancelled from 1883 to the present time on agents' report 751; on testimony taken at hearings 128; for default of appearance at hearings 239; for default of application for hearings 1,113; for relinquishing after reports by special agents 142—total 2,225.

Held for cancellation on agents' reports 2,235, and on testimony taken at hearings 175—an apparent decrease in the number of patents issued between April 3d and June 27th 1886.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Postmasters—California — Napoleon B. Witt, Tulare; Francis Sprague, Howard. Texas—John W. Wright, Temple; Andrew H. Shoemaker, Decatur. New Mexico—Robt. K. Gandiver, Ratan. Oregon—Frank B. Clapton, Pendleton. Washington Territory—J. J. Muller, Ellensburg; John A. Harris, Cheney. Montana—Jeremiah J. Hennessy, White Sulphur Springs. Idaho—J. C. Anderson, Eagle Rock; Wm. M. Hart, Murray.

Ezra Baird, United States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho.

Christian M. Siebert, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation to Chili.

James M. Morgan, of South Carolina, to be Consul General at Melbourne.

Indian Agents—Charles Lauaser, of Ohio, for the Indians of the Yakima Agency, Washington Territory; Benj. P. Moore, of New York, for the Indians of the Colville Agency, Washington Territory; Mark W. Stevens, of Michigan, for the Indians of Mackinac Agency, Michigan; Wilson H. Talbot, for the Indians of Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory.

Thomas C. Bach, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

To be United States Marshals—T. J. Hamilton, for Washington Territory, Edward Hawkins, for the District of Indiana; Thos. Jefferson Carr, for the Territory of Wyoming.

Collectors of Customs—Geo. Hines, for Wilmington, California; Thos. J. Arnold, for San Diego, California.

Joseph B. Cox, to be Surveyor of Customs for Evansville, Indiana.

John B. Moore, of Delaware, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

E. Spencer Pratt, of Alabama, to be United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia.

Owen McCarr, of Colorado, to be United States Consul General to Ecuador.

U. S. Consuls—John Devlin, of Iowa, at Windsor, Ontario; B. Greenbaum, of California, at Apia; R. H. Jones, of New Mexico, at Chihuahua; Richard M. Hadden, of Manzanillo, Mexico, at Tuxpan; Edward Young, of the District of Columbia, at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Indian Agents—Samuel L. Gibson, of Pennsylvania, for Fort Peck Agency, Montana; Joseph Holman, of Nebraska, at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency; W. W. Anderson, of Kentucky, at the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency; Wm. M. Campnell, of Kentucky, at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah; Emery A. Howard, of Iowa, at the Pima Agency, Arizona.

Thomas Smith, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico.

August E. Allis, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals at San Francisco.

Receivers of Public Monies—Bradley M. Thompson, East Saginaw, Michigan; Thomas B. Davis, Lincoln, Nebraska.

H. C. Bradford, Register of the Land Office at San Francisco; W. J. McClure at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Allen Wood, Susanville, California; Seldon Hetzel, Sacramento, California; F. J. Mott, Denver, Colorado.

Wm. G. Bowman, of Illinois, to be Surveyor General of Utah.

The nomination of Wm. G. Buhoard to be Collector of Customs for the District of Huron, Michigan, and about forty other nominations were left unacted upon.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The fortifications appropriation bill after passing both Houses of Congress failed in conference. The Senate conferees were willing to reduce the total appropriation made by the bill to $5,000,000, but this provision was not acceptable to the House conferees, and consequently there will be no fund available for the preservation and repair of the fortifications during the recess.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

To an Associated Press reporter the President said to-day that the examination of the river and harbor bill in the light of the facts presented to him by General Newton, Chief of Engineers of the army, and General Parke of the engineer of the corps, with whom the President conferred on the subject, had convinced him that the interests of the Government demanded its approval. General Newton, whose knowledge of the condition of the present works and necessities for the future was based on the reports made to him by the Engineer corps of the army, assured the President that of the items on the bill all but eighteen in number, comprising less than one per cent, of the amount of the appropriation, were meritorious beyond question, and while he in no manner condemned those, he was unable to give a positive opinion, because of the lack of complete information concerning them. The President made as thorough an examination of these items as possible and although with such reports as were at hand he had been unable to absolutely satisfy himself as to their character, he found that all appeared to be for the continuation of work already begun and now in the course of construction.

The President said he had gone over the bill as fully as the data at hand and the time permitted him for that purpose allowed, and while some of its provisions, not included in the items above mentioned, were probably objectionable, he was sastisfied that most of the improvements provided for were of great importance, and he had found that the loss which would ensue to the government from the deterioration of existing works in case of further stoppage would be very serious, and that the amount of money, estimated by the War Department at not less than five hundred thousand dollars, which would be required to protect and preserve the work begun and in progress, upon which many millions have already been expended, would in case of failure to continue it now, be very serious, and that the amount of money estimated by the War Department at no less than half a million dollars which would be required to protect and preserve the work begun and in progress upon which many millions have been expended—would in case of failure to continue it now, exceed by about $400,000 the amount appropriated in the bill for items which in the judgment of the government engineers might be unnecessary.

MONGOLIAN SEAMEN.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the collector of customs at San Francisco in regard to the landing there of Chinese, who claim to be entitled to such privilege because they are seamen belonging to crews of vessels arriving at that port. It appears that such Chinese are allowed to land without any guarantee for their departure from the United States, on the theory that such a practice is authorized by the ruling of the department in the case of Wing Hong. He was a seaman on a vessel which arrived at New York and was permitted to land in accordance with the decision of the United States Circuit Court of New York, to the effect that a Chinese seaman temporarily arriving in the United States on his vessel might land for the purpose of obtaining employment on another vessel leaving the United States, provided he gave security to re-ship within 30 days. Secretary Fairchild, in a letter to the Collector at San Francisco on the subject says: "That practice at that port seems to have been outside the said decision inasmuch as it appears that not only Chinese seamen but Chinese stowaways have been permitted to land there under the guise of seamen without any formality or giving any security for their appearance."

Mr. Fairchild adds that in his opinion only such seamen are entitled to land in the United States under said decisions as are obliged in the ordinary pursuit of their calling to leave their ship for the purpose of obtaining employment on other vessels in which to return or to leave the United States; but that no such Chinese seamen should be allowed to land until he first makes the proper application to either the Surveyor or Collector for that purpose, and after furnishing proper security either by his recognizance or otherwise receive permission to do so. He also says that steamship companies should not be permitted to land their Chinese crews without first making application and then giving security on obtaining permission.

Secretary Lamar to-day received the resignation of W. P. Johnson, of Chicago, as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

THE ANARCHISTS.

"I Lied Then, but now I am Telling the Truth."

CHICAGO, 5.—At the opening of Wednesday afternoon's session the court announced that Juror Reed having learned that his wife was ill desired permission to visit his home when the court adjourned. The request was granted with consent of the attorneys. Nothing of importance was elicited at the afternoon proceedings.

In the proceedings to-day a brother of Spies relates how he stood beside the wagon during the speaking. How, when the bomb exploded, he helped his brother alight from the wagon, and how he struck down a revolver aimed at his brother, receiving the ball in his own body. He became separated from his brother, and went home to have his wound dressed.

"Did your brother say anything when the bomb exploded?" asked Captain Black.

"Yes; he said he thought it was a gatling gun."

"Did Spies leave the wagon at any time during the meeting and go toward the alley?"

"No; he remained in the wagon."

This contradicts the testimony of Gilmore, who said he saw Spies light the fuse of the bomb in the alley.

"Did you not tell the police who wanted to arrest you and found you sick in bed from the effects of your wound, and also tell later on that you were not at the Haymarket meeting at all, but were in a saloon near Zeph Hall and coming to the door was shot at?"

"Yes, that is what I said."

"What did you lie then?"

"I lied then but now I am under oath and am telling the truth."

He explained that two of his brothers being already under arrest and he having heard of their treatment by the officers, thought it best to lie and retain his liberty, if possible.

August Krueger, who said he was a Pennsylvania, and corresponding secretary for the *Lehr und Wehr Verein*, was also discovered to have lied in his first statements to the officers. His testimony was not valuable.

John F. Wendel, a confessed Anarchist, testified that the police fired two or three shots before the bomb exploded, and the Court then adjourned.

Packer, the Man-Eating Murderer Gets Forty Years.

DENVER, 5.—The second trial of Alfred Packer, better known as "The Man Eater," was concluded at Gunnison City last night. The jury after being out three hours returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter" on the five counts as charged in the indictment. To-day Judge Harrison sentenced the prisoner to forty years in the penitentiary, or eight years for each man supposed to be murdered. The crime that Packer was charged with is one of the most horrible on record, and it is probable more excitement was created over his acts of cannibalism at the time of the discovery than over any other crime committed in America during the last half century. During the early part of the winter of 1873 Packer, in company with five prospectors, Israel Swan, Wilson Bell, Geo. Noon, Frank Malley and James Humphreys started from Bingham, Utah, to the mining district in San Juan county. The winter was severe and game was scarce, and when the party reached the place where Lake City now stands, they were out of provisions, suffering with cold and out of salt. They went into camp, and one night Packer murdered his companions and for 15 days lived off the flesh of the dead men.

In the early part of 1874 Packer made his way to the Los Pinos Agency, where he stated that Bell had gone crazy while Packer was hunting for game, and on his return to camp Bell attacked him with a hatchet and he was compelled to kill Bell in self-defense. Packer was arrested and had a preliminary hearing and was confined in the Saguache jail, from where he escaped the same year, and was a fugitive until the year 1883, when he was recaptured at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, going under the name of John Swats. It was attempted at the trial to prove that he killed only Bell, but this failed. He stoutly maintains his innocence as to the other four and seems reconciled to his fate although he claims it is unjust.

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