

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Manager Lord replied to Blair's argument, asserting that the Senate had jurisdiction in the case, and in support of his position cited numerous legal authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5.—The House resolution accepting the invitation to attend the opening ceremonies of the Centennial exhibition, and providing for adjournment from Tuesday to Friday of next week was adopted.

Consideration of the articles of impeachment was then resumed, and Carpenter, for the respondent, began his argument on the question of jurisdiction.

Proctor Knott followed on behalf of the managers.]

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 4.—Beecher lectured at the Academy last night in aid of the new soldiers' home. The house was jammed in every part. Beecher received a great welcome; \$13,700 was raised in a few minutes.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—It was arranged to-day that all the whiskey cases now pending in the circuit court should be remitted to the district court, and all disposed of at the same time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 4.—The heaviest mill failure that Western Mass. has yet seen is that of Henry Arnold & Co., of North Adams print works. Shutting up their mill, that of Gallup, Houghton and Smith and E. H. Arnold & Co., at North Adams, the Williamstown Manufacturing Company, at Williamstown, the North Pownal Manufacturing Company of Pownal, Vt., and the Arnoldville mill at South Adams, a total of six mills, with aggregate liabilities of probably over one million dollars, and assets of most unsaleable property, costing probably \$1,500,000. The mills ran in all over 1,000 looms on print goods. Some 800 people are thrown out of employment.

Supervisor Munn to-day seized the small distillery of J. Walsh, 100 West Lake Street, it being ascertained that he had shipped fifty barrels of whisky, not properly stamped, to Milwaukee. Walsh claims that he can explain the matter.

WARSAW, Ky., 4.—About twelve last night, a masked mob took Ben French and wife from jail, carried them two miles from town and hung them to a limb of a tree, where they were discovered to-day. They had been incarcerated on a charge of having poisoned a wealthy old negro named Jones, and were supposed to have had designs on his property. It is probable that an investigation will be made.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—John Holleran, arrested a few days ago for the murder of John Russell, of Brooklyn, New York, will be sent East for trial to-morrow.

The Fryer reduction works, Grass Valley, began operations to-day. Many mining men and capitalists, present from various parts of the Pacific Coast, considered that the process, if it prove capable of performing what is claimed for it, will have an important bearing on the mining interests of the country. The works are reported to have operated satisfactorily at the trial to-day.

Before the Senate Chinese commission at Sacramento, yesterday Lem Schaub, a Christianized Chinese preacher, testified that it is practically impossible to convert Chinamen to Christianity, though sometimes successful in the case of boys; that the condition of women here is horrible, being bought and sold like cattle, abused by masters, tortured and often killed for attempting to escape. The presence of Chinese in this country is disastrous to both whites and Chinese. The Chinese here of the better class desire immigration stopped, and the whole thing can be done in a friendly way. The Chinese Government desires to keep its subjects at home, and if immigration, which is mostly from the province of Canton, were stopped, it would have no effect on the commercial relations with China. The Chinese Government would willingly assent to check it, but are afraid they could not do it, as there are eighteen provinces and a revolution in almost every province. Christianity is not advanced by this immigration. If stopped it might do something with those here.

Witness corroborated other evidence concerning the manner in which Chinese secret tribunals put a price on the lives of those offending their laws and carried out such sentences. As to the contract system he said when men have no money to get to California they had to borrow it and make a contract to work until they have refunded the money. When Chinamen desire to go back to China, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets unless they have a check or ticket from the six companies, or from missionaries. This is done to protect the creditors of Chinamen living in this country. Do not think the six companies can stop the immigration or importation of lewd women and improper characters, nor have they power to send them back to China.

Matthew Karcher, chief of police, testified at length as to the various effect of the presence of Chinese upon the rising generation, leading boys to disease and death, and driving boys and girls to crime by competition in household and manufacturing employments. He characterized the Chinese population, almost without exception, as criminals, thieves, liars and perjurers.

OTTAWA, 4.—Superintendent Grant and a party of forty-five men with horses, &c., left to-day for the northwest to resume operations on the Dawson route.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Canada* has just arrived (2 a.m.) and has Offenbach aboard. A large party, with bands of music, have gone down the bay to meet him.

The *World's* Washington special says Conkling has as many charges to answer as he will desire. The gist of the present charge is that he prostituted his influence as senator while acting as counsel of a man named Sargent. It charges also that Conkling is using his influence in favor of the Western Union Telegraph, another of his clients.

More testimony was taken to-day in the celebrated mule contract case. The testimony was important, showing that the claim was fraudulent, although Bristow did not know the fact. It seems now he agreed to make and did make an argument before the Court of Claims, favoring a claim that now appears unlawful.

District Attorney Wells, of Washington, is to be investigated by the whiskey frauds committee. He was hired as attorney for the proprietors of a distillery which was seized. The case was several times postponed till Wells became attorney, when he had a nolle prosequi entered in the matter.

Until recently there has been a disposition in and out of the committee to look upon Schenck's connection with the Emma mine in the light of a great indiscretion, but latter developments make it simply scandalous, and a report involving his censure will probably be agreed upon.

NEW YORK, 5.—Last night, as one of the employees of the firm of Nicholas & Cook, dealers and manufacturers of artificial flowers, No. 540 Broadway, was about to close up the store for the night, he observed smoke issuing from beneath the staircase.

Proceeding to investigate the cause he found, under the stairs, on the top of several cases of straw goods, a box made of pine boards, from which the smoke proceeded. In the inside was a small round cardboard box, the cover of which was perforated with holes. He saw the light of a candle shining through, and immediately wished to inform the police, but another clerk seemed reluctant. They informed an officer, who took the box to the station house. The box was examined very carefully, leaving the more perilous task of examining the inside to the fire marshal to-day. A lot of shavings between the inner box and outer one were mixed with powder. Into the top of the inside box ran a large fuse connecting with the powder and shavings where the fuse ended. The matter was not investigated by the police, but it is supposed that it would have taken several hours to burn. The clerks were taken to the station house and closely examined. Fire Marshal Sheldon was notified.

The *Sun's* Washington special says, on the subject of the message, he indulges, or rather Fish did for him, in political thrusts at the majority of the members. The message was written in the State Department. The real object of the message was to rebuke those who call for original papers from the departments. The purpose is

to delay investigations as much as possible.

The President to-day said that in addition to his determination to veto the diplomatic and consular bill, if it reached him as it passed the House, he would let the entire service go for years, recall all our ministers and consuls, and so disgust the people of the country with democratic reform that a majority of that party would never again occupy seats in the House of Representatives.

The *Times* Washington special, speaking of the message, says it was generally supposed Springer had prepared the belligerent resolution in reference to the disposition of the message, which would have intensified the blunder made by Blackburn in introducing the resolution of inquiry, and the democrats were pleased that the Speaker *pro tem.* refused to give him the opportunity to bring additional humiliation upon them. The republicans are delighted with the message and pronounce it the cleverest Grant ever made. The democrats admit the force of the President's arguments and the correctness of his conclusions. Most of them freely acknowledge that he has completely outflanked them and that he has successfully driven absenteeism out of the coming presidential campaign. The comments of the democrats on the message were amusing. One remarked, "First Clymer made a great mistake on the Belknap matter, and then Caulfield brought Davenport and trouble upon the democracy. Next Springer gave Morton a chance to make a terrific raid, and now Blackburn has exposed us to this deserved castigation."

The *Herald's* Washington special, speaking of the message, says on the whole it was acknowledged on both sides that the President made his points well and with good temper, and took particular care not to tell the House how many days he had been absent from the seat of government. The President has been during his whole administration very careful on one point—he has never traveled out of the boundaries of the U.S. During his visit to Niagara Falls he even refused to cross to the Clifton House. When visiting friends at the Thousand Islands he would not cross to the Canada shore. When in 1871 he was present at the opening of the European and North American Railroad, he stopped at Vanceborough, near the Canada line. So far as now remembered, there is but one instance of the President of the U.S. going into a foreign country. Van Buren went to Kingston, Canada, in 1839, and he was much criticised at the time.

Cheever was before the committee again to-day, and gave some further hearsay testimony which had been kept secret. Part of it was a statement that Clews had told him that he had paid Orville Grant \$15,000 and Judge Dent \$10,000 to get his firm all Government deposits abroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5.—The House committee to-day authorized Piper to report for passage at the first opportunity, his bill amendatory of the Page law of last year, respecting coolie immigrants. The bill reiterates the requirements that collectors of posts shall cause vessels to be inspected, and also provides that any collectors of ports or inspection officers who refuses to make the prescribed inspection after two citizens make affidavit of belief that any vessel has any prohibited immigrants on board, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. The necessity for this bill is understood to be Collector Shannon's failure to execute the existing laws.

Reagan, of Texas, thinks the message a proper and dignified reply to an improper inquiry, and invaluable as a historical paper. Thomas, of Maryland, thinks the democratic side deserves the rebuke so admirably administered for permitting the inquiry to be made. The resolution is conceded to have been an imprudent and improper one, which both parties should have united to suppress. Besides asking for Clapp's impeachment, the printing committee will ask for the passage of a new law, remodelling the public printing bureau. This last point will reveal the whole purpose of the investigation.

A letter was published here this p.m. from Fitzhugh, doorkeeper to the House, to a friend in Texas. The following are a few characteristic extracts—

"I wish you could be here with me. Do try and come. Government furnishes me with a fine turnout and a spanking pair of horses, and before and after the House session and at recess I have exclusive use of them. I have more than any man in Washington. I am a bigger man than old Grant, and cannot put my foot on the floor of the hall but that they make a break for me, and sometimes a dozen are trying to see me at once for a place for some friend. I have a boy to take my hat and coat, and I can not turn around without some one at my beck and call, and when I get all my new appointments broken in I shall have a nice time."

The latest London dispatches received here are dated 10 p.m., 4th. The direct cable announces that there will be no increase of rates owing to the break of the Anglo-American line, but suggests brevity in dispatches, that all may be accommodated. The Western Union Co. will take dispatches up till six p.m., making connection by steamer between St. Pierre and Placentia. They hope by to-morrow to have a through cable.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Wool dull, nominal supply; light Colorado washed, \$18 @ 22; unwashed 16 @ 18; extra and merino pulled, 33 @ 37; Texas fine and medium 18 @ 20; coarse 15 @ 17; California fine and medium 20 @ 23; coarse 16 @ 19.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Omaha special says, advices received here from the hostile Indian country report Sitting Bull on the Yellowstone at the mouth of Powder River. Those who escaped from the attack on Crazy Horse's village, March 17, have joined him. Many young men from the Standing Rock agency have left with ponies, and it is feared have gone to join him. Sitting Bull, Eagle and other hostile chiefs are doing their utmost to persuade young men to leave all the reservations. It is feared a raid on the frontier settlements is contemplated. Sitting Bull is getting large quantities of ammunition from a band of half breeds, camped near Bear Butte, northwest of the Black Hills.

General Crook's expedition will start on or before May 15. It will be divided into three detachments. The main one, under General Crook, in person, will leave the Union Pacific railroad; the second party, under General John Gibbon, will move down the Yellowstone from Fort Ellis, Mont.; and the third part will proceed from Fort Abraham Lincoln, up the Yellowstone. A vigorous and active campaign will be prosecuted all summer.

Dom Pedro arrived here via Chicago and North-western Railroad this morning, and after a trip to the Crib which supplies the city with water, left at 9 o'clock, via the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railway. He will stop at Pittsburgh and Oil City, and thence proceed directly to Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—A dispatch from Camp Lowell, Arizona, says no further trouble is anticipated from the Chiricahua Indians. The late outbreak was undoubtedly caused by the outrageous and dishonest practices of the whites upon the Indians.

Dispatches have been received here from Washington, displacing Foster, American consul at Samoa, and appointing in his place James M. Coe, who arrived here to-day by the steamer *Zealandia* from Fiji, having been taken there from Samoa prisoner on the British war vessel *Barracouta*.

The *Zealandia*, the first of the British steamers to run on the mail line to Australia, arrived to-day.

By the steamer *Zealandia*, from Australia, the latest accounts state that rain had fallen in various parts of the country and that the drought seemed to have broken up, but in other localities dry weather still prevailed. The drought on Castle-ragh was said to be worse than that of 1868.

Considerable agitation was going on in Sydney over the subject of admitting the Bible into public schools. Meetings for the purpose of securing that result were being held.

An earthquake was felt on the 20th of March, in several parts of South Australia. It was very severe, some buildings being considerably shaken.

New Zealand.—Severe earthquake shocks were felt throughout New Zealand on the 11th of April. No damage of consequence was reported.

Education was the main topic of the Lenten pastorals of the Roman

Catholic bishops. The clergy have set themselves dead against the prevailing system of public education. These pastorals are filled with denunciations against secular education. The Wellington education board, undeterred by these anathemas, has just determined to abandon the mixed system of education, which it has heretofore adopted in favor of pure secularism.

Hawaii.—Some parts of the group have been favored with abundant rains this winter and spring. Other localities are complaining of dry times. At Kohala, Hawaii, the plantations are seriously crippled by want of rains.

BALTIMORE, 5.—At the meeting of the Methodist Episcopal conference this morning, the resolutions of J. H. Wilber, of Oregon, offered yesterday, relative to the transfer of the Indian service to the War Department, were taken up, and Wilbur advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Dr. J. P. Newman sent to the secretary's desk and had read the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, for the information of the conference.

Judge Lawrence, member of Congress from Ohio, and delegate to the Conference, sketched the history of the Indian service and held that the present policy had put an end to Indian wars and elevated the condition of the Indians.

Now it was proposed by the dominant party in the House to abandon this policy of peace, civilization, and Christianity. The dominant party in the House cared very little about either civilization or Christianity (laughter). Neither was avarice to its success. If this general conference, representing a million and a half of people, shall send a committee of five to the Senate, its voice would be heard and respected and the bill would not pass, for there was some regard for Christianity and civilization at that end of the Capitol (Applause). The President was not a Methodist himself, but his wife was, and she could appeal to him in behalf of the peace policy, which he had inaugurated.

Judge Cooley, of Iowa, and General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, expressed regret that political issues or personal references should have been made, which was also the unmistakable sentiment of the conference.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee of five.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The naval appropriation bill has been increased by the full committee \$270,000, making a total sum of about \$12,800,000, or more than five millions less than last year. The bill provides for stopping enlistments until the number of seamen is reduced from 8,500 to 7,500 in the navy and in the marine companies to 1,500 men and 70 officers. It provides that the bulk of all the work for the coming year shall be done at the navy yards in Brooklyn, League Island, Norfolk and Mare Island, and practically closes work at the Kittery, New London, Charleston, Washington, and Pensacola yards, and calls upon the Secretary of the navy to submit to Congress some plan for disposing of the latter yard.

The President of the Union Pacific has written a long letter to the House judiciary committee in response to its recent request for submission within ten days of some propositions for the creation of a sinking fund which shall not include the offer to reconvey to the Government any portion of the land grants. He says, after much consultation with his fellow directors, he is unable at this time to submit a new proposition, but promises, if one should proceed from the committee, that the company will give it careful consideration and assistance. He declares the company willing and anxious to meet its indebtedness to the U.S. by the time it becomes due. In regard to the reconveyance of the land grants, he hopes the committee will reconsider and reach a different conclusion, as without some such arrangement it will be impossible for the company to pay by 1891. He enters into a long argument to show the justice and desirability of this scheme, and concludes by entreating Government to take no harsh action against the road, as anything looking to that end will be equally injurious to Government itself.

The statement that President Grant relieved Custer from his command because he was a witness in the Belknap impeachment trial is officially denied; on the contrary,