

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Senate committee on elections by a party vote declared Charles H. Bell not entitled to the seat under the appointment of the governor of New Hampshire.

A meeting of the democratic joint caucus committee was held last evening, for the purpose of considering the proposition suggested at the meeting of the democratic house caucus committee, Saturday, and also the preparation of other measures to be presented to the joint caucus of democratic members of both Houses of the Senate. There was considerable discussion upon the propriety of adopting the full views of the caucus of Saturday, the result being the determination to reject the proposition of Representative Springer, concerning the army at the polls and ballot regulations. The disposition of the committee favored no affirmative legislation. It was agreed to allow two supervisors who are not, however to possess the right of counting ballots, but only to be present as witnesses at the polls, and they are to be qualified voters at the precincts where they act.

Kennedy, long identified with the United States census, has prepared a memorial to Congress, setting forth his opinions of the imperfections of the new census law. It was laid before the Senate to-day. Kennedy illustrated as follows: For example—From San Diego County alone, in 1876, there was shipped the astonishing figure of one and a quarter million of pounds of honey. In 1877 there went into that county 23,000 colonies of bees, and in one day, September 6, 1878, there were shipped from that port 78 barrels, 1,053 cases and 18 tons; and that from and including July 17 to November 10, less than four months, that one county exported over 1,000 barrels, 14,544 cases and nearly 20 tons. He who would strike out the item of honey could not have known that so great has the interest in this product become that many people in California have from 500 to 1,000 hives, and that over 100 people in one county have each more than 100 colonies of bees. According to the *London News* of January 18, there arrived in November at Liverpool 80 tons of honey, the product of bees of one individual, and that Mr. Hodge, in the first week of January last, landed 100 tons at the London wharf, the product of California. The product of honey has grown to 35,000,000 pounds annually. A simple illustration of the stupendous results from a single hive of bees transported within 30 years to the Pacific coast, proclaims louder than any words can the danger of conceding the authority to some future administrator of census power to sponge from the official record anything placed there through the foresight of those who constructed the law of 1850.

The feature of the Oliver-Cameron case, to-day, was the testimony of several witnesses acquainted with Cameron's handwriting, to the effect that some of the letters that Mrs. Oliver claims were written by Cameron, were forgeries.

The bill introduced by Senator Booth to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to declare the forfeitures of railroad land grants provides that in all cases where railroad grants have expired, or where such grants expire by the limitation of the law, it shall immediately be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to declare all the lands included in such grants which have not been patented by the United States to the grantee, where the grant has been made to a corporation, or which have not been lawfully disposed of by the state where the grant has been made to a state, forfeited to the United States, and after such declaration the lands thus declared forfeited shall be disposed of the same as other public lands within the railroad limits, which heretofore have been subject to pre-emption entry at \$2.50 per acre shall be reduced to \$1.25 per acre and all bona fide settlers under the homestead laws on said lands be allowed to enter 160 acres thereof.

Grover, to-day, introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to detail three army officers as commissioners to ascertain and report to Congress at the next session the expenses and losses incurred by the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho in

defending themselves from Indians during the years 1877 and 1878.

The two committees appointed last week by the democratic caucuses of the House and Senate held another joint meeting this afternoon and reached a final agreement concerning both the general nature and precise form of their recommendations for political legislation. They will recommend that the repeal of the law authorizing the presence of troops at the polls be effected by incorporating in the army appropriation bill a copy of the clause agreed to by the House of Representatives at the last session; that the jurors test oath be likewise simply abolished by the insertion of a repealing clause in the legislative appropriation bill, and that the provisions then incorporated by the House in the same bill, amendatory of the law in regard to the mode of impaneling jurors be substantially readopted by the dominant party this session. In addition to the two last-named clauses, there will be recommended for incorporation into the legislative appropriation bill, immediately following the appropriations for the expenses of courts, a series of clauses, the effect of which, if enacted, will be a repeal of the existing authority for the appointment of chief supervisors and deputy marshals for elections and to restrict the functions and power of the two supervisors of different politics, whose appointment in the present manner will continue to be authorized, to those of witnesses and challengers only. It will also be provided that these supervisors must be residents and duly qualified voters in the precincts where they are to serve. The jurisdiction of federal courts to punish such frauds in the elections for Representatives to Congress, as may be reported by the supervisor or other citizens, is not to be interfered with, nor will the caucus be advised to disturb in any manner the existing law known as the enforcement act relative to the suffrage and other civil rights. The recommendations above outlined will be reported to the joint caucus of the democratic members of the two houses to-morrow evening. A separate caucus of the democratic Senators will probably be held to-morrow, after the early adjournment of the Senate.

NEW YORK, 25.—By a collision on the New York elevated railroad, at 42nd Street, caused by a misplaced switch, four persons were injured, among them the wife of Prof. Wm. Henry, president, who had her collar bone broken.

CHICAGO, 25.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The cabinet, to-day, decided to call the attention of the British government to the report that Sitting Bull, now an Indian of the Dominion of Canada, proposes a raid upon United States settlements. The joint commission which visited Sitting Bull's camp in 1877, agreed for the two governments that Sitting Bull should henceforth be treated as a Canadian Indian. It will be held that Canada is as responsible for the acts of these Indians as for any others within her territory.

There are nine precedents, all coming down from good old democratic days, for seating Bell in the Senate, but in view of the narrow working majority, the Senate elections committee will do in other cases as it did in his to-day, and try to increase the democratic majority. Kellogg's case will next be considered.

The decision of the greenbackers to unitedly oppose the attaching of political legislation to the appropriation bills has introduced an element into the democratic counsels which they had not anticipated. If the greenbackers adhere to their decision, the democrats will have but two majorities for the measure, including their entire vote. In this view, an all-tumult fight with the administration is more easily talked of than carried on. The republicans are preparing to contest the democratic advance on laws for honest elections, every step, both by exhaustive debate and by parliamentary devices. There is no disposition to yield, and the bills will only reach the President when all other means of contesting them has failed in the House and then in the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Ninety-four democrats, 33 republicans and seven fusionists have been elected delegates to the constitutional convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—A San Diego special says: The *Union's* special from Tucson, to-day, says a letter dated Altar Sonora, 23rd instant,

says: The revolution seems to be at an end. Two couriers arrived to-day from Magdalena with a communication from General Altimarime directed to the municipal president of Cucurpes, advising him of the disbanding of the forces under Mariscal and the peaceful recognition of the Serna government.

Another courier arrived later from Palma with a communication from General Serna to General Lezargo, notifying him that on the following day he (Serna) would enter Hermosillo with 600 nationals and 300 volunteer troops.

The federal forces aided Serna, which proves that President Diaz favored Serna's revolution against the lawful government of Sonora.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Times'* Washington special, speaking of the antecedents of the new Senate officers, says: There are criminal charges against two of them. Bright, while State Printer at Indiana, was indicted for alleged criminal practices, and only escaped conviction through a technicality. Investigation of his case is probable. Burch is alleged to have made a fortune in office, by manipulating State bonds, and investigation showed that he paid \$12,000 to his predecessor to resign so that he could be appointed to his place.

The *Herald's* Washington special, this morning, says, of the political situation: What is passing here just now is mainly a desperate attempt of the leaders of both parties to get themselves in shape for the Presidential campaign next year. The republicans are struggling how to find and make an issue for next year, on which the whole of their distracted party can be united. A false issue, of course, because on all the questions neither party dares commit itself as the republicans have determined on a "solid south" and danger of rebel supremacy as their issue, so the democrats conclude that the "fraud" cry is the only thing that can unite them. Whether the democrats are for hard or soft money, for liberal tariff or high protection, for or against subsidies, all can be united. The immediate repeal of the election laws is a matter of no practical importance, for there are no elections this fall. It may even happen that after an exciting and prolonged debate, sufficient to arrest the attention of the country, the whole scheme will be suddenly given up.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The new officers of the Senate are in a state of siege. Applicants beset them at every turn, and stand in crowds about the lobbies and doors of their offices.

A Washington correspondent says: The greenbackers are preparing a wonderful financial measure, which they intend to present in the House at the earliest possible opportunity. The bill provides for the retirement of the entire circulation of national banks and the replacement of this with United States notes, which are to be full legal tender for all debts public and private. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be required to cancel national bank notes, pay the expenses of the government, and purchase gold and silver bullion. As a means of putting this new money into circulation, the surplus coin in the treasury is to be used to purchase and cancel United States bonds. The bill also provides for the free and equal coinage of gold and silver of the present standard weight and fineness, a new gold piece, called a quint eagle, to be coined, and subsidiary silver coins are to be of full weight and to be full legal tender for any amount. The amount of new currency to be issued is to be the same as the amount of national bank currency now authorized by law.

Rowell is going to Philadelphia to give an exhibition walk if he can get good terms.

A Washington correspondent says: McMahon declines the chairmanship of the committee to investigate the validity of the election of Young and Butterworth, because he is their colleague. Carlisle, of Kentucky, will, therefore, be chairman.

The *Tribune* thinks the democrats must back down on the effort to repeal the supervisors bill. It says: The special anxiety at this time to get rid of the legal obstacles to fraud is perfectly well understood. Resistance will be as stubborn, patient, and in the end, as successful, as the resistance which was made to secession. The threats are a quarter of a century too late.

The *Times* says: Any speculation in relation to the President's action should not, in the slightest degree,

modify the plans of the republicans in either house. Refusing to entertain a democratic compromise, they are obviously bound to withstand all the efforts predicted on the possibility of a final betrayal. Happen what may, the contest now begun by the democrats will not soon be ended. It will outlive the special session. What the republicans have meanwhile to do is to set forth their principles and to stand by them.

Speaking of our state and municipal politics and differences between Tammany and anti-Tammany, the *Times* says: Our democratic brethren show a painful lack of ability to dwell together in unity. There is talk among them of impeaching their own elected governor; there are threats of impeaching our own excellent mayor; and one set of democrats are engaged in an effort to put another set in prison, for breaking into and taking possession of the county clerk's office.

The *Sun* strongly lectures the southerners in congress, and particularly Senator Bayard on their frequent allusions to the rebellion. The session was illustrated by an experiment that failed, and we should suppose the less said by them about it the better.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The President nominated Andrew D. White, New York, minister to Germany; Cornelius N. Logan, of Illinois, minister resident to the Central American States.

The Senate committee inquiring into the alleged frauds in the late elections, Senator Wallace chairman, to-day examined Gorham, late secretary of the Senate. He said during the congressional campaign of 1878 about \$106,000 was raised for republican campaign purposes; \$93,000 from federal officers and employees, and by voluntary contribution, the remainder from friends of the party not holding office. Perhaps \$7,000 or \$8,000 came from congressmen. No contributions were asked from national banks as such. The canvass among the wealthy friends of the cause, in New York city, resulted in obtaining about \$13,000. There may have been some contributions from bankers. Some lady employees of the government insisted on contributing. Of the \$106,000 about \$25,000 was expended for documents; about \$12,000 was paid employees of the committee, and \$8,000 for furniture and general expenses. This left \$55,500, of which \$54,000 was sent to different states; \$1,500 was paid to speakers for expenses. Of the balance, \$5,700 was lost by the failure of the German-American National Bank. Three hundred remains on hand. The sub-committee takes testimony in Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Secretary Sherman, to-day, received a letter from T. W. Phillips, of North Carolina, inclosing a confederate bond for redemption. Phillips is evidently up to the spirit of the times and knows that a confederate congress is now sitting in Washington. He writes: "Inclosed please find a \$1,000 bond of the Confederate States of America, issued in accordance with the sixth section of the act of the confederate congress, Feb. 17, 1864. I desire to have my bond filed for redemption at some future day. I believe that a law, sooner or later, will be passed making them convertible into United States bonds. This view is founded upon the fact that two-thirds of the present members of the Senate and House have been confederate bondholders. Such a law would produce a vast deal of consolation among the southern people, who have been made destitute by the war. My object in filing now is to entitle me to precedence in time of settlement."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, to-day, all the retiring directors were re-elected but Robert Harris, whose place was filled by the election of Robert Bangs. A resolution was adopted, asking the officers to consider whether it is not advisable to stop issuing all free passes except to employees traveling in the company's business. The resolution was laid over for future consideration, and that the directors be instructed to suspend all work on Sundays except where it is indispensable that it should be done.

ORANGE, Mass., 26.—The Orange Manufacturing Company's cabinet works were burned to-day; loss, \$35,000.

CAIRO, Ill., 27.—During a heavy

thunder storm at 3 a.m., the convent was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Nobody was injured; loss, \$10,000.

LOUISVILLE, 26.—John Stanger, Jr., business manager of the southern glass works, is unaccountably missing with considerable money. His friends fear foul play. The general verdict is that he absconded to Leadville.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Lansdowne's motion of censure in regard to the Zulu war was rejected, 156 to 61.

In the debate previous to the vote, Sir Bartle Frere was sharply attacked and his recall advised. Lord Beaconsfield stated that Sir Bartle Frere had been placed in office principally to carry out the policy of the confederation, such as had been successful in Canada, and which was more opposed to annexation, the tendency to which Lord Beaconsfield emphatically repudiated.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says: Intelligence has been received from Janina that Mukhtar Pasha has quitted Previsa. Turkey will take the necessary measures for the defense of Epirus and Thessaly. Mukhtar Pasha has asked for 40,000 men and 100 cannon for the fortifications of various frontier towns.

LIVERPOOL, 25.—The council of the Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution in favor of an international agreement for the remonetization of silver.

VIENNA, 25.—The renewed floods in Hungary have covered 12,000 acres of land, which had already been sown, and the lives of 12,000 people are endangered.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—This afternoon, as General Von Dentele, chief of the gend'armerie, was driving along Neva Quay, a man on horseback fired twice into his carriage windows. The general was not hurt. The would-be assassin then rode a short distance and, leaving his horse, escaped.

BERLIN, 25.—Upwards of 100 arrests have been made in Moscow, in consequence of the assassination of a government spy.

Emperor William, in his replies to congratulations at the receptions held on his birthday, laid special stress on his desire to continue the pacific policy.

PARIS, 25.—Paul de Cassagnac justifies his vote favoring the return of the chambers to Paris on the ground that the return will be a deliberate act of suicide on the part of the republic.

Twenty-nine thousand spinners and weavers sent a deputation to Paris to represent to the government the destitution in consequence of the reduction of wages, and in some cases the complete stoppage of work.

In the Chamber of Deputies Minister Lefever asked for a credit of 300,000 francs to defray the traveling expenses of the amnestied communists. The municipality decided to maintain its resolution granting 100,000 francs to the radical committee for the relief of communists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—A Turkish man-of-war has been ordered to Greece. Several others are in readiness to follow.

PESTH, 25.—Titel will scarcely escape the terrible disaster, the water is breaking over the dykes. The soldiers and laborers strengthening them are exhausted, and other places are threatened.

The water at Szegedin is again rising. If the rise continues there will be little chance of saving the few remaining houses.

There is not a single boat at Devanya, and great loss of life is certain if the floods continue.

LAHORE, 25.—General Tytler, yesterday, defeated 3,000 of the enemy, near Peshbolck. The enemy lost 200 men. The British loss was trifling. The Bengal Lancers made a brilliant charge.

LONDON, 26.—The famine in Upper Egypt causes terrible suffering. In some villages the people are naked, and like wild beasts, dig for roots. In one town women and children fought over scraps of bread. Inland villages are said to be starving like dogs.

Lord Roseberry's "Touchet" won the Lincolnshire handicap, to-day; Mars, second; Sir Joseph, third.

The king of Burmah, since the dispatch of reinforcements of British troops is reported having expressed his willingness to grant any concessions demanded.