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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—On motion of Vest, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to transmit the correspondence regarding the leasing of Yellowstone Park.

Van Wyck called up his resolution for the suspension of certain western mail contracts; adopted.

Hoar, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill extending the time for filing claims before the Alabama claims commission.

Cockrell, of the committee on military affairs, reported adversely the bill to fix the date of entry into military service, and correct the record of officers now in the regular army, who served as officers of volunteers.

Morrill called up his resolution to provide for the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and moved for its reference to the committee on finance.

At the time of the negotiation of the treaty, the importation of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands was quite small, but under the treaty it went on increasing from year to year, till in the year 1882, the amount imported would have yielded, under the tariff duty, $3,800,000, while the whole amount of our exports to the Islands were $3,376,000, if we had given Hawaii all our exports and $400,000 additional, we should be as well off as we are under the treaty. The intention of Congress has been defeated by the importation of grades of sugar not designed to be admitted under the treaty. Muscovado brown, and grades known as "Sandwich Islands sugar," were those intended to be admitted, but by the introduction of the centrifugal process of manufacture, these sugars as they came here, were essentially refined, some of them being as high as No. 16 Dutch standard. The production is constantly increasing, the benefits of the treaty being received not by native Hawaiians, but by speculators who have gone there since the negotiation of the treaty, and who do not even employ natives, but import their labor from China and Japan. The argument in favor of the treaty, that it gives us a foothold in the Hawaiian Islands, he thought of little weight. He did not favor the idea of attempting a sort of jingo empire in the Pacific. In case of war the Hawaiian Islands would go to the power having the strongest naval force, and our having a "foothold" would make no difference.

Windom thought the resolution ought to go to the committee on foreign affairs, under the rules of the Senate.

Frye remarked that the Hawaiian treaty turned out like all our treaties. Every nation, however inferior, with which we made a treaty, succeeded in getting the advantage of us.

Miller, of California, said the proposal to abrogate the treaty involved a political question of very great moment. The Senator from Vermont (Morrill) proposed to abrogate the treaty because the production of sugar in Hawaii had increased; in fact three-fourths of the sugar now produced there was produced by Americans. It should be remembered, too, that since the negotiation of this treaty, our exports to Hawaii have increased eight fold. The resolution presented of course a financial question, but the political question was far more important, for this proposes to put an end to a condition of things which makes Hawaii a dependency of the United States. The resolution, therefore, ought to go to the committee on foreign relations.

Ingalls said he looked upon the treaty as an arrangement by which the country loses about $4,000,000 per annum, given to private citizens of California. The resolution was referred to the committee on finance; ayes 31, noes 20.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Military Academy, the Consular and Naval appropriation bill, and appointed a conference.

The presidential succession bill was taken up. Edmunds' motion to recommit was lost; 30 to 20.

The question was next on the amendment offered some days since by Morgan striking out the provision that the cabinet officer becoming acting President shall continue to so act until the end of the regular term, and providing instead, that he shall act only until a President shall be elected or the vacancy otherwise filled; agreed to.

The first section was amended so as to speak of the powers and duties of office devolving upon the acting President instead of the office itself.

Ingalls offered an amendment providing that whenever the powers and duties of the President shall devolve upon any of the officers named if Congress be not then in session, or within twenty days of its next regular session, it shall be the duty of the Acting President to convene by proclamation, and give twenty days' notice of the time of meeting. This amendment was voted down in committee of the whole, but afterwards agreed to in the Senate; ayes 29, nays 27.

The amendment offered last week by Morgan, striking out the provision repealing the existing law providing for a new election in case of the death or resignation of the President or Vice-President, was also voted down in committee, but agreed to in the Senate; ayes 29, nays 24. The bill then passed; ayes 40, nays 13.

During the discussion Logan expressed the opinion that the majority of the people would vote to extend the Presidential term to six years and make the President ineligible for re-election, and said he would vote for this himself if the question were presented.

Blair called up the special order, the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Logan said the proposal was to distribute the fund upon the basis of illiteracy, a proposal to make certain States pay for the education of the people of other States.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Shipping bill resumed. A colored man in the gallery began a violent speech, but was ejected. Blanchard and Springer held there was fatal objections to the section exempting vessels in foreign trade from State and municipal taxation.

Blackburn was allowed to report back the military academy bill, with Senate amendments not concurred in.

Herbert renewed on the shipping bill. He did not believe a merchant marine could be established by the pending bill. Under the bill American ships could be built in John Roach's yard, of steel, cheaper than they could of iron. American steel is worth $40 per ton, and the tariff on foreign steel was $28 per ton, so that the Government would pay, he said, $68, while he only expected $12. American iron was worth $22 per ton and the tariff is $7, so the builder would have to expend $15. The theory of this bill was to put American ship builders on an equality with English ship builders. If that was what was required, it could be accomplished by giving them free material. As it was, the bill presented a vast opportunity for fraud, and the American people could never know where it would end.

Hammond, of Georgia, said if Congress is now preparing for war, let it say so honestly, and build a navy. There is no danger of war; no nation of the earth is attempting to take any advantage of us; at all events it made trade, and opened new channels of thought and enterprise. The South without a ship without a tool, had built a vessel which had driven the vessels of the North like pigeons in fright from the sea.

Herndon argued against the Constitutionality of the section exempting ships from State tax.

Page, of California, gave notice of an amendment authorized by the committee to the 18th section, providing the amount of drawback paid under this section shall not exceed $10 per net ton of admeasurement in the case of a sailing vessel, or $25 per ton in case of steamships, and the entire amount of drawback paid in any one year shall not exceed the amount of tonnage tax collected in such year.

Reed, of Maine, said in order to build up commerce the Government would have to start it, and members ought to be willing to start it [illegible] ness, or else forever after hold their peace.

Speer, of Georgia, opposed the ship amendment, which would make the United States absolutely dependent on other nations. It would take about $200,000,000 to restore our merchant marine, and under that clause it would be expended in Great Britain, and lost to America. Build up a merchant marine and the navy would be built up; build up the navy and the name of America would be respected wherever known.

Bolman of Indiana denied the the bill would promote commerce He intimated there was a lobby in Washington urging the passage of the bill.

Robeson of New Jersey—If the United States was to be independent in peace and powerful in war, it must keep within its own control that commerce which was the vehicle [illegible]

After some further talk the bill was read by sections for amendments. On motion of Crapo of Massachusetts, the section prohibiting the payment of advance wages to seamen was amended so as not to apply to seamen in the whaling business. The bill went over without further action.

On motion of Burrows of Michigan the Senate amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was non-concurred in, and Burrows, Robeson and Cox of New York were appointed a conference committee.

Blackburn, Ryan and Butler were appointed a conference committee on the military academy appropriation bill.

Dunn of Arkansas introduced by request a bill to incorporate the Kansas, New Mexico & Pacific Railway Company, to construct a road from Fort Smith to Albuquerque, New Mexico; referred. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The House elections committee has decided to report in favor of seating Caine, the Utah delegate; also Sessinghaus, of Missouri.

The ways and means committee fixed the tariff on tin per box at $1.05, a reduction of $2.10 per box, as the committee recommended.

The House commerce committee has decided to have daily meetings and to prepare a river and harbor bill.

The House appropriation committee non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the consular, military academy, and Indian appropriation bill, and added $4,000,000 to the pension bill, making it $85,000,000.

The Comptroller decides neither registers nor receivers are entitled to a commission of 1 per cent. on the minimum value of lands entered under the timber culture act.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the coinage of a newly designed nickel, larger and thinner than the present coin.

Mr. Rollins, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported to-day Miller's bill to buy a site and build a new post-office in San Francisco. The committee reduces the appropriation from $700,000 as provided in the bill to $350,000.

Commodore William E. Hopkins will be retired to-morrow.

The tobacco convention this afternoon agreed to urge Congress to reduce the tax on tobacco from 12 to 8 cents per pound.

The Senate took a vote this afternoon on the reference of the Hawaiian treaty resolution, which is considered as tending to favor the abrogation of the treaty. The contest was between the finance committee, which is known to be opposed to the treaty, and the foreign affairs committee, which is supposed to favor it. The finance committee was successful by a vote of 31 to 20.

The bill providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, as passed by the Senate, enacts that, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then another member of the Cabinet, in this order of precedence: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability is removed, or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled.

The Senate ratified the Corean treaty.

Senator Voorhees is opposed to Civil Service reform until after the inauguration of a democratic President, when he wants a clean sweep made of republican clerks and office-holders.

"If I thought the election of a democratic President meant a clean sweep, I would not vote the democratic ticket," said Abraham Schmitt, with great emphasis, yesterday. "The fear that it meant to hurt us two years ago. With a good civil service law on the statute book, the people will not be so much troubled by that fear, and we shall have a better chance to win."

Senator Edmunds had closed his scathing arraignment of Hoar's Presidential bill. The Massachusetts Senator felt considerably cut up. He charged Edmunds with coming in at this late day in unfair opposition to the measure when it had been for months all through the last session pending before the judiciary committee, and nothing had been heard from the Senator who had absented himself. His criticism was severe to the verge of cruelty.

Edmunds said the Senator from Massachusetts did him great injustice in arraigning him for absence during the past session. He knew—he stopped short, made a great effort to articulate something, failed, and sat down, with tears streaming from his eyes. A death-like silence prevailed. Some Senator in a low voice moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the Senators noiselessly left the chamber, awed into silence by the violent outburst of grief from their venerable colleague. The cause of Edmund's absence last session was the last illness of his daughter, who was the idol of his old age, and to whose loss he seems unable to reconcile himself.

Commissioner Loring has assured the committee of agriculture that the sorghum industry is beyond the stage of experiment. The department has learned positively that sugar can profitably be produced from sorghum. The committee for that reason and because some members are after Loring's scalp, refuse to appropriate any money to experiment further.

P.M. General Hatton denies sending the advertising letter to congressmen.

Cause of the Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—The explosion in the coal mine at Coulterville, Ills., yesterday, seems to have been occasioned by the ignition of fire damp by blasting coal. Three blasts were fired when the explosion took place. Several attempts were made to descend the shaft, but the smoke was so dense that nothing could be done until nine o'clock, when a party of miners effected an entrance. After two hours' hard and dangerous work the bodies of all the dead were discovered and brought to the surface. Two of the victims were badly burned, the remainder simply suffocated.

The Railroads.

HARRISBURG, 9.—Two freight trains [illegible] Railroad at Clark's ferry this morning, demolishing the engines, a number of cars, and killing fireman Willis Hager and seriously injuring engineer Richard Lighiner and a brakeman.

New York, 9.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. was yesterday declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad.

Chicago, 9.—A meeting of the directors of the Chicago & Western Indians Railroad will be held in New York on Friday, President Harris not being able to attend the meeting here.

The earnings of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad the past six months the increased $413,000 over the same period last year. That road now controls all the avenues to Canada from the United States.

Montreal, 9.—It is rumored the Canada Pacific railway directors are negotiating for a direct line to Boston.

New York, 8.—The *Times* says: Assemblyman Cater's suit in the Supreme Court to set aside the tax levy of 1882 has aroused some interest in Jersey City. The ground of the application is that distinctions are made in the tax levy by the exemption of corporations from bearing their equal share of the tax burden; that it is not in consonance with the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which declares that no "State shall deny to any person in its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." The Supreme Court has decided that within the meaning of that section corporations are persons. Cater's contention is that the United States Constitution forbids exemptions to corporations, that are not accorded to other persons who hold and own taxable property. The plan was borrowed from the plea made by ex-Senator Conkling in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Cater's suit turns the railroad argument against the railroads with wonderful neatness. Cater's affidavit alleges that the assessors refused to include in their list thirty million dollars' worth of property owned by certain railroad corporations. Judge Knapp granted a rule requiring the city to show cause why the tax levy should not be *certiorari* tried. The writ is returnable at the February term of the Supreme Court.

Frightful Explosion.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., 9.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred to-day at number one blast furnace, Bethlehem Iron Company, resulting in the death of four men and women, and in serious injury to several others. Ten boilers are located over the engine house at an elevation of thirty-five feet. Two of these are forty inches in diameter and thirty-six feet long; the others, smaller, are used for heating purposes. Two of the largest boilers exploded with terrific force, wrecking the interior of the engine house and demolishing nearly half the pattern shop adjoining the engine house. One boiler was carried through the ventilators, and broke through the roof of an old mill, and fell to the ground. Of the ten boilers only three are left in position. The interior of the engine house is filled with debris, and men went to work to search for missing bodies. Geo. Grady and Jessie Bright, engineers, were found dead; Samuel McCandless, boiler tender, scalded to death; another man was taken from the ruins unrecognizable; the wife of a puddler named Grant who was fetching his dinner, was killed; Wm. Burch and R. Clemell, pattern makers, badly injured. The search continues. To-night it is reported one or two employes are still missing. The boiler thrown through the roof of the mill was hurled 800 feet, and fell among 100 workmen. Damage to mill and machinery great. Last week the boiler was cleaned and inspected, and pronounced safe.

Storms.

New York, 9.—What promises to be a heavy and drifting snow storm set in to-night. Richmond, Va., reports heavy snow. Snowing all day at Rome, Ga., melting as it falls.

CHICAGO, 9.—The weather over northern Illinois this morning is exceedingly cold, there being a higher temperature here than at most points. The thermometer ranged 1° to 3° below zero at early morning. It is gradually rising and at 5 o'clock is 15 above.

FOREIGN.

British Briefs.

LIVERPOOL, 9.—The *Post* says a rumor is current that one of the boats of the *City of Brussels* was about to return to the scene of the disaster, in response to some cries for assistance, but was prevented by a passenger drawing a revolver and threatening to shoot the first man attempting to turn back, and that the passenger acted thus because he feared that the boat would be sucked under by the sinking of the steamer.

The owners of the steamer *Kirby Hall*, claim $30,000 damage for the collision with the *Brussels*.

The Inmans claim their loss $900,000 on the *City of Brussels*, besides cargo and lives lost.

It is found impossible to release the hull of the *City of Brussels*. It will be blown up.

The body of one of the Italian passengers drowned is recovered.

The watertight bulkhead between the two large compartments was forced in by the collision; both compartments filled rapidly.

Dublin, 9.—A farmer named Cunane was beaten to death at Surneford, County Mayo.

General Items.

PARIS, 9.—The autopsy proved Gen. Chanzy's death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the head during sleep.

The Suez canal works committee adopted the directors' programme for improvements of the canal; estimated cost, 23,000,000 francs.

Brisson is re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is stated that the newspaper *Chat-Noir*, which, on the day of Gambetta's funeral contained an attack on Germany, will be prosecuted at the request of the German ambassador.

Lyons, 8.—At the trial of Anarchists all complain of vexatious treatment in prison, which the public prosecutor denies. Several made professions of revolutionary faith. In consequence of rumors of outrages meditated at the trial, the police have taken extraordinary precautions.

Prince Krapotkine was among those examined. He unhesitatingly admitted that he has always labored to consolidate the anarchist party, and diffuse anarchist ideas. He denied the right of a French tribunal to canvass his actions while out of France. He [illegible] operation in the creation of an international association. When his party had to choose between extinction or resort to dynamite, he would, he declared, employ the latter.

Berlin, 9.—Bismarck, in the Reichstag, stated the Emperor has just granted 600,000 marks from the Imperial treasury funds as a contribution for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations. He (Bismarck) said he was personally charged by the Emperor to bring about the most speedy application of the money. (Universal applause.) He therefore desired to have an understanding with the deputies from the inundated districts, to whom he wished to see the entire sum transmitted.

His appearance evoked general sympathy. He seemed to be very weak, and in much pain. It is doubted if he will be able to attend the sittings of the Reichstag more frequently than of late.

A petition, signed by over 6,000, has been presented to the Reichstag asking the enactment of a law closing all commercial and industrial establishments on Sunday.

The highest court of appeal has acquitted Mommsen of the charge of having slandered Bismarck.

The public meeting of workmen yesterday was the largest ever held here since the passage of the socialist laws. It was dissolved by the police, amid the greatest uproar, on account of objectionable speeches by Stockel, the Jew-baiter, and the socialist deputy Kayser.

Pesth, 9.—The floods generally are subsiding, but in Hungary are increasing. The town of Raab, on the Danube, is submerged, and it is reported that many persons are drowned there.

Madrid, 9.—Sagasta constituted his new ministry as follows: Gen. Martinez Campos, Minister of War; Gayon, Interior; Armijo, Foreign Affairs; Giron, Justice; Cuestar, Finance; Admiral Marinez, Marine; Arcy, Colonies, and Gamazo, Public Works.

Panama, 30.—The *Star and Herald* reports the wreck of the troop ship *Bolivar*, on the southwest point of the Barbadoes. The troops and families were saved. One seaman is reported drowned.

Panama, Dec. 30.—Calleo dates to the 20th state: Senator Belisario Salinas, Bolivian Vice-President, is to proceed to Tacna, there to meet Senor Lillo, who is to represent Chili. A truce is certain to be the outcome of this meeting, but its terms, although apparently known by the leaders of both parties, have not become public. The measure is universally apprehended in Bolivia, while the Peruvians regret that their leaders will not adopt a similar course of conduct. [illegible] President, Teniente of Colombia, died Dec. 21st, and Dr. Jose E. Otalora was sworn into office and a new ministry formed. A riot occurred in Aspinwall on Dec. 24th, caused by an attempt to some Italians to board the British steamer *Medjody*, and which [illegible] some fifty. They were attacked by a mob and one was killed and one wounded. The police began an indiscriminate firing on the same case shooting wherever none appeared. Finally the Colombian guard was called out and succeeded in disarming the police and restoring some order.

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