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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Edmunds elaborately praised Jones' argument.

Edmunds' amendment was rejected, 35 to 22, a party vote.

Eaton said he was unable to vote on the question whether the Vice-President had a right to count the electoral vote. Everybody conceded the election of Garfield and Arthur, but he moved to strike out the words, "As they shall be declared," and substitute the words, "Certificate, shall be opened by the President of the Senate." These are the words of the Constitution.

Thurman did not see that it was discreditable to Congress that they had been unable to settle this question which John Marshall and his associates failed to agree upon.

Blaine said it was no reason that because 70 or 80 years ago John Marshall failed to correct the evil, that therefore there was an unanimous desire to escape from the danger which threatens the country every four years.

Thurman said if the Senator from Maine was to remain in the Senate, and I regret he is going out, I have no doubt he would accomplish what Mr. Marshall and Van Buren failed in.

Blaine replied that he believed a body of good, square, sensible men, and he only claimed to be one such man, could very readily be got to agree upon a remedy, but the trouble was that the democratic party when it got into power could not apply itself to this work, and in saying this he did not mean to attribute to that party anything that would apply to any other party, although the framers of the Constitution intended that no political majority in Congress should have anything to do with the election of President and Vice-President; it now had everything to do with it.

The makeshift proposed that if the electoral commission of 1876 showed that the most important matter that could confront us, the laws of succession of the people of the United States were to-day unlawful, he did not know what was to be the politics of the next four years. We were going to start out with a republican House, but if any could tell him what the Senate was to be after the 4th of March, he was a wiser man than himself. (Laughter.) In any event he trusted no political party in 1884 would hold undisputed sway over the electoral votes, but that sensible men of both parties would see that tariffs, funding bills and everything else were of minor interest in comparison with this great question that might at almost any moment involve us in revolution. The spectacle of resorting repeatedly to some extraordinary contrivance to prevent the country from being engulfed in strife, was a mortifying one in the eyes of other nations.

After commenting on the almost numerical strength of the two great parties as shown in the late election, Garfield having received the votes of nineteen States, and Hancock the votes of exactly the same number, the only difference being the former had more electoral votes, Mr. Blaine remarked that the severest blow to which this country had been subjected, aside from the war of the rebellion, was the election trouble of 1876, and he doubted whether, if the Presidential term had been ten years, the country would have survived that strain. The fact that the case might be tried over again in four years thereafter, was of great advantage to us. The shorter periods between our elections the more contented our people would be to submit to their results, and for this reason the politics of these States which hold elections annually are more peaceful than when biennial elections are held.

Edmunds moved to table Morgan's electoral count resolution; lost, 32 to 22.

The morning hour then expired and the calendar was resumed, Edmunds objecting to discussion on Morgan's resolution, the Senate then, 33 to 24, postponed the regular order. The republicans then seemed determined to filibuster to prevent its passage.

The people feared, if not prevented, it would destroy every foundation of civil liberty in this country. If there could not be a free ballot, there was little need of an apportionment bill of any kind, for without that the will of the people could not be expressed and elections would become a farce. He did not charge that the census had been unfairly taken, but it was manifest there was cheating either in the census or the vote.

McMillan called attention to the fact that in the election of 1878 Hoar had received 11,000 votes against 18,000 in opposition, and inquired why the gentleman's conscientious qualms in favor of the rights of the majority had not struck him earlier.

Hoar replied: At that election the greenback scare with which the gentleman was afflicted, had run through his district, but at the last election the people had come to their senses. The bill proposed giving greater strength to the South and for one he was determined to oppose the measure first and last and all the time, and that too with all the means kind Providence and parliamentary laws would permit.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The ways and means committee reconsidered the vote to report the Hurd tariff resolution adversely, and then postponed the matter until a month from to-day by a vote of 6 to 4.

Frye from the sub-committee reported a substitute for Representative Kelly's bill to abolish discriminating duties on goods from the east of the Cape of Good Hope. The substitute contains provisions as effecting simply goods coming through Netherland.

Morrison moved the committee to report the original bill as a substitute to this. The substitute was lost by a vote of 50 to 6.

Frye then moved that Representative Kelly be instructed to report to the House the substitute agreed to by the sub-committee, and to ask suspension of rules to put the bill upon its passage. Carried without division.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported with the Senate amendment, the committee recommending concurrence in the same. The clause abolishing the Indian commissioner was retained. The report was agreed to.

The appropriation bill was considered.

Cox offered an amendment fixing the number of representatives [illegible] 307. Ordered printed and considered pending.

Sherwin, a member of the census committee, took the floor on the bill. There was no reason why an apportionment should not be made this session, since all the data were on hand on which to make a calculation. Comparing the various bills which had been proposed, he showed that at 307, the number first suggested by Cox, the democratic States would gain 8 representatives and lose 2, a net gain of 6. The republican States would gain 10 and lose 8, a net gain of 2. At the number selected by the majority of the committee (311) the democratic States would gain 12 and lose none, while the republican States would gain 10 and lose 4, a net gain of 6. At 319, the number recommended by the minority, the democratic and republican States would each gain 13 representatives. He argued in support of the latter bill, contending that, mathematically as well as politically, it meted justice to every county, for it commended itself to every fair-minded man on the floor.

Crowley opposed an increase in Congress under section two, Fourteenth Amendment. Voters, as well as members, might be taken into account in apportioning the representation, and whenever any State denied any male citizen, over the age of 21, the right to vote, in his judgment that State should be denied representation in just the proportion in which it denied such right to voters. Massachusetts and Connecticut had improved the educational qualification, which deprived many of that right. Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia had added a property qualification, and the allegation had been made that in 16 Southern States voters had been disfranchised. He criticised the bill of the majority on the ground that it did not provide for a continuance of the district system, and argued that to change that system would not be good statesmanship or wise legislation.

Ray denied that his State imposed a property qualification. He asserted that the district system was provided for in a separate law, and there was no need of re-enacting it. He explained the fact that the southern States had cast a smaller number of votes in 1880 than in 1876, by the statement that in the latter year, under the lead of the New York statesman, the democrats were marching to victory, while in 1880 they had been expecting defeat.

Howe thought an apportionment bill, founded on the last vote of the people, would meet the requirements of the Constitution better than one based upon the census. The whole number of votes cast in the 38 States was 9,297,000; the average number of votes cast for Congressmen was 31,732. If the representation was fixed at 311, as proposed by the majority bill, the average number would be 29,896. He then proceeded to compare the number of members which were accorded the southern States by the bill, with those to which they were fairly entitled. Mississippi was accorded seven members, when, as on a basis of the votes, she would be only entitled to four. Alabama was allowed eight, when it was only entitled to three. Georgia was allowed ten representatives, though entitled to only five.

Hammond, of Georgia, said the logic of the gentleman's remarks was that the apportionment ought to be based on figures of the last election, and not on numbers, as required by the constitution. Conceding that to be true, would it not be the best way for the republican party to succeed, in Georgia to refuse to vote at all, and thus greatly reduce the representation in that State. Take the northern States: The bill gives New York 32 members; but if the rate for the basis of calculation were carried out, New York would be entitled to 37. If New York were given a member for every vote which would elect a member from Georgia, she would have 71 members on the floor of the House. Ohio was 20 members; on the voting basis she would receive 24. If Ohio were allowed a member for the same number of votes which would elect one from Louisiana, she would be represented in the next House by 47 members—quite sufficient to satisfy the claims of her unobtrusive, shrinking politicians. (Laughter.) Indiana was accorded 13 on the voting basis. She would be entitled to 16, and if she receive a member on a Mississippi basis, there would be 28 Hoosiers on the floor. The only exception to this state of affairs in the entire north, was to be found in Rhode Island, which was entitled to only one representative. On the basis of votes the south would get 93 members and the north 218.

McLane denied that the South wanted the negroes disfranchized, and said they would have a freer vote hereafter than heretofore. Since Hayes' inauguration and the army was removed the negroes had voted as they pleased. (Laughter by the republicans.)

After a sharp debate the matter went over. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

German on the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, 3.—To-day's *National Republican* prints an editorial which is understood to have been written by George C. Gorham, insisting that the Chinese immigration treaty should be amended, as the Burlingame treaty was amended by the Senate in 1868 by the addition of a clause expressly excluding Chinese from the privilege of naturalization. The writer argues that the most favored nation clause, is applicable, not only to the rights and privileges accorded to subjects of the most favored nations by treaty stipulations, but also to the rights and privileges accorded to men by our laws. He therefore contends that the amendment of 1868 was indispensable to prevent Chinese naturalization under the Burlingame treaty, and is equally necessary now, and continues as follows: "Some say that a treaty could not confer the right, but that it could only engage our government to supply the laws to meet the cause, but treaties are equal to laws, and a treaty agreement to extend a given law to subjects of a nation might itself suffice to confer the desired privilege. We should be sorry indeed to see any failure of the treaty. It is of great value and was negotiated with much skill and dispatch, but it would be far better that it be lost than that our courts be thrown open for the naturalization of the Chinese, who have no vocabulary in which to so much as think of republican liberty, and who will never sympathize with our political, moral or intellectual standards. We hope the amendment of 1868 will be made to the pending treaty."

This editorial has attracted a good deal of attention, in connection with a similar position taken by a large party in the California legislature.

Tilly and Pay for Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 3.—The house, in the morning, adopted the following resolution by a strict party vote, without debate, republicans ordering the previous question, and all voting for the resolution:

Whereas, The people of the State of Illinois feel just pride in the illustrious, cool and most distinguished citizen of this State, General U. S. Grant, and regard with pleasure the needs of honor and glory which have been bestowed upon him throughout the civilized world, and

Whereas, His civil and military services have conspicuously tended to add to the lustre and renown of this nation, with its pages of history, and

Whereas, Victors, so marked and distinguished, have been in all nations and in all ages accorded specialty, by national authorities, therefore

Be it Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring herein, and in behalf of the State, that our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a suitable law for the retirement of Ulysses S. Grant, with the rank of general, and we commend the action of our senators and representatives, who have favored the passage of such a law.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and is hereby instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Coast Rains.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The rain continues throughout the northern and central portion of the State, extending from the Sierra Nevadas to the Pacific Ocean. The rainfall increases as the storm continues. The rain was heavy in Shasta to day, falling at the rate of one inch an hour. Several cloudbursts occurred in that country, doing considerable damage, but fortunately no lives were lost. No approximation of the losses there can be made at present. Dispatches from Sierra County say that both the north and south forks of the Yuba River have been unprecedentedly high for the last 24 hours, and the freshet will reach Feather River some time to-night. The situation at Sacramento is critical, and to-morrow may see the place under water. The American River is rising fast and the Sacramento River slowly, and as the country all around Sacramento city is now under water, the immense floods coming from Upper Sacramento, Yuba and American Rivers, it is feared, will be enough to overflow the levees that surround that place. A dispatch from Courtland, at 6 p.m., says that section will be flooded to-night sure. This is the last level district of any size along the Sacramento from Colusa down to the mouth, that has withstood the waters. Some damage is reported from high water along the upper branches of the San Joaquin River, and the main stream is high. It has been raining in the San Joaquin Valley this afternoon, which is expected to raise the river somewhat, but no apprehensions of a flood are felt on the lower part. It has been raining in San Francisco and vicinity since noon to-day, at times heavily.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RED HOT IRISH.

Scenes in Parliament.

LONDON, 3, 6 p.m.—The House of Commons was crowded. Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, replying to Parnell, said Davitt was arrested because his action was considered incompatible with his ticket-of-leave. Parnell asked what conditions Davitt had violated. There was no answer to the question. Irish members shouted "shame," and other members cheered tremendously. The scene surpassed description. The Speaker called upon Gladstone to move his resolution. John Dillon rose, but the Speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warnings, the Speaker named Dillon, and Gladstone moved his suspension amidst enthusiastic cheers and cries of "order." Irish members shouting "shame." The motion for suspension was adopted—395 to 33. Dillon refused to withdraw, and was forcibly removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by order of the Speaker, amidst cries of "shame" of Irish members.

Gladstone, replying to Cowen, (radical) said it was was due to the House and to the Speaker that his (Gladstone's) action of yesterday should be discussed as early as possible, but that the House cannot give the motion on the subject priority over obstruction resolutions or the protection bill. The remarks of the Premier were greeted with loud cheers. A. M. Sullivan announced that he withdrew his motion relative to the Speaker, as he refused to be a party to force. Sullivan protested against Dillon's forcible removal as an act of violence and illegality. The Speaker pointed out that Dillon had defied the chair. Gladstone rose to address the house. O'Donahue rose to move an adjournment. The Speaker ruled Gladstone in possession of the House. Parnell moved that Gladstone be no longer heard. The Speaker declared Parnell was defying the chairman. Upon his persisting, he declared he was willfully obstructing, and warned him. Parnell's suspension was then moved, but upon an order that the House be cleared for a division, all the home rulers refused to leave the house. The motion to suspend Parnell was ultimately voted, 405 to 7, home rulers not voting. Parnell declining to withdraw, he was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms, the home rulers waving their hands as he passed.

Finnegan, liberal and nationalist, then persisted in speaking and was named. He was also suspended, 405 to 2. The home-rulers again refused to vote, and the Speaker had their names, numbering twenty-seven, taken down, and a motion to suspend them carried—410 to 6. They individually declined to leave the House, only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the sergeant-at-arms. The force used was that this sergeant-at-arms took the arm of each suspended member. The conduct of the home-rulers is in accordance with the resolution taken at their meeting this afternoon, to adopt the course recommended by A. M. Sullivan, that the Irish members should remain in their seats, instead of going into the lobbies on divisions.

Beaconsfield pointed out the great decline in the decency and dignity of the House since the retirement of his Cabinet. He said it was necessary for the conservatives to do all in their power to restore the dignity of the Commons by supporting government as far as they are able in putting down the obstruction in the House.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Loomis & McMaster, of Bath, N.Y., carriage makers, have failed for $114,000, assets $86,000.

Severe cold weather throughout Mexico. Some persons were frozen to death at Pueblo and Matamoras.

A member of the Maine legislature, T. B. Swan, charged with swindling the public by advertising bogus goods, has fled.

John Brennan, a contractor on the Tehauntepec inter-ocean railroad, was seriously shot by an assassin in ambush.

If Congress determines to send a vessel in search of the *Jeannette*, one at San Francisco, which will answer the purpose, is for sale.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 150,000 oz. of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

The telegraph bill in the N. Y. legislature has been referred to the committee on miscellaneous matters which is probably its death blow.

The apportionment bill is expected to be passed to-day (Friday), after which Reagan will make another attempt to call up his inter-state commerce bill.

On Tuesday the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Companies consolidated in New York, and the Western Union took possession of the offices.

Lieut. Col. F. E. Hunt of the pay department, who saw half a century of service, and was to be made Paymaster General by Lincoln, died suddenly at Leavenworth.

This morning early, Independence Hall, a Chicago lodging house and *quasi* theatre burned. The lodgers had a narrow escape. Loss probably $35,000; insurance $25,000.

A man was arrested in St. Louis on Sunday night for murdering a miner in Colorado, a short time ago, and has been taken back in charge of a man who was sent out by miners to find him.

The judge advocate in the Whittaker court martial has asked the President of the Bank of North America to designate three writing experts to examine the note found in Whittaker's room.

The cable to connect Mexico with the United States will be in place early this month. Heretofore the only telegraphic communication has been via land line to Matamoras, some times involving several days time.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T., February 19th, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m.
a4td H. S. YOUNG, Sec'y.

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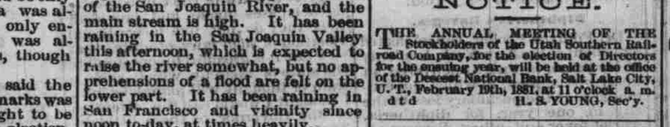

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