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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Cameron, of Wisconsin introduced a bill to authorize the cutting and sale of dead and damaged timber on Indian reservations, under direction of the Interior Department.

By Davis, of Illinois, to permit Ward Hunt, of the Superior Court to retire.

Teller—To adopt a device for preventing the raising of revenue stamps placed on malt or spirituous liquor kegs and barrels.

Blair—Pension for Mrs. Garfield.

Beck resumed the argument on the pension law, and made a vigorous speech against the adoption of Ingalls' resolution that it should not be repealed. The subject was dropped for the present and Sherman's funding bill was taken up.

Plumb argued for cutting down the redemption fund and stopping interest. He had fixed a limit at the conservative sum of $100,000,000. He advocated the redemption of 3½'s out of the surplus revenue over that sum. He elaborated his views on the Treasury and national bank notes.

Teller was opposed to the bill, not because he thought the bonds could not be sold, but because he was disinclined to continue everlasting ing tinkering with the finances, and failed to see that refunding would be of any advantage to the government. Proceeding to discuss the silver question, he took issue with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the discontinuance of silver coinage, claiming the West would never consent that silver should lose its rightful place as money metal. He referred to the magnitude of the silver producing interest and corrected newspaper misrepresentation that the mining camps of Colorado were played out. He denied this was true as to a single mining camp. The fact is, production there is increasing rapidly. He would favor a measure placing the two money metals on the same basis and enabling the silver-producer to go to the mint on equal terms with the gold-producer.

Pendleton supported Vest's amendment, being a copy of Carlisle's amendment. He attacked the national banks as a monopoly, and a strong political faction that had defeated the legislation of both houses, and that with $450,000,000 capital had in 12 years divided $550,000,000 profits and retained a surplus of $128,000. He would vote for the amendment of Davis, providing that the new three per cent. might be redeemed at any time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Armfield offered a resolution in the nature of a declaration against the statement of frauds in the Sixth District of North Carolina, made in the collection of revenues.

Belford moved to amend rule 14 to prevent a member who has the floor from allowing others to occupy his time; referred.

Dingley offered a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to inquire what change of law can be made to afford relief to the merchant marine engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and what measures can be adopted to promote ship building and other commercial interests; referred.

Belmont offered a resolution requesting the President to send to the House the correspondence between the United States and its diplomatists since April, 1879, relating to the efforts of this government to affect peace between Chili, Peru and Bolivia; referred.

Valentine offered a resolution that Indian agents remain in full force and effect until their successors are appointed; referred.

Harris, of Mass., chairman of naval affairs, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the House all correspondence in the department, relative to the Chiriqui coaling station, and the appropriation for the purchase thereof; and requesting him to withhold all payment for such stations until such information has been laid before the House and action had by Congress; adopted.

The call of committees was continued.

Robeson called for the report of the committee on rules increasing the membership of various committees of the House. He stated the 13 committees whose membership it was proposed to increase, had now 90 per cent. of all the business of the House.

On call for the previous question considerable confusion followed.

As soon as he could be heard, Robeson declared his intention was to have the previous question ordered and then give the fullest possible debate, and further stated he wished thereby to cut off amendments.

Then let us vote it down, cried several members, while Robinson, of Mass., said: I hope the gentlemen will not undertake to put on this House for guidance the voice of the committee on rules.

Have we not any rights as members?

Robeson, however, insisted on his demand for the previous question, but Robinson (of N. Y.) before the question could be submitted, made a motion to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion was lost, yeas 73, nays 174. Robeson then stated that on behalf of the committee on rules, he would recede from his position and withdraw the demand for previous question.

Page offered an amendment by referring to the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi.

Robeson said there was no intention to give the committee that power.

Kelly offered an amendment to strike out the clause increasing the membership of the ways and means committee.

Hutchens opposed the report on committee on rules. He spoke in a vein of sarcasm and pointed out what he called incongruities consisting in the formation of committees.

Kasson opposed. So far as he knew, this motion did not come from gentlemen who felt themselves misplaced or not placed properly. Very little complaint had come to his ears from members of the House; that there was dissatisfaction, undoubtedly was the fact. It might be more or might be less than had existed heretofore. He advocated a measure by which the House should be charged with the duty of appointing the committees. It would be no disrespect to the Speaker.

He had done his duty, always embarrassingly imposed on him by the rules, and such measures would relieve him from that embarrassment. That inducement to bribery by the offer of places in the elections of Speaker, should be done away with at once and forever. [Applause.] Every Speaker ought to be removed from temptation.

Orth then offered as a substitute for the committee report, his amendment for the election at the begining of each Congress, of a commission to assign the membership of committees. He disclaimed disrespect to the Speaker or an attempt to disorganize the present House, but wanted the House to resume its proper power. He could as Speaker so constitute the banking committee as to destroy every National Bank in the country.

Kelley moved to table the report of the committee on rules.

Reed combated Orth's substitute, and predicted wonderful log-rolling if it should be adopted.

Kelley's motion was lost—140 to 107. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Guiteau's Trial Continued.

WASHINGTON, 17. — Scoville unwittingly raised a smile by declaring as one count of his indictment that the Government had acted unfairly in putting upon the stand so many witnesses to prove the act of killing, going over and over the horrors of the scene. I declare that it was a shame and disgrace the exhibitions made here by the prosecution for the purpose of influencing your feeling and emotions rather than your judgment.

Corkhill (sarcastically)—We should have been more polite and sympathizing towards the prisoner.

Scoville then criticized severely the course of the prosecution in refusing to permit the prisoner to address the jury for a brief hour or two simply because they feared he might disclose by his manner or speech his true mental condition. Alluding to the discussion on the proposition to allow the prisoner to speak, Scoville quoted the District Attorney as having said if the prisoner should be allowed to speak it would be from the dock.

Corkhill—I said nothing of the kind. I protested against his return to the counsel table, and I said it would be a disgrace to have him speak from the dock

Guiteau—Well, I have been a good boy lately, so you had better let me out.

Scoville then called attention to a letter written by Guiteau to the District Attorney, from which a portion had been clipped, as he claimed, by the prosecution in a spirit of unfairness.

Davidge (smiling)—Oh, just assume that one of the conspirators cut it out.

Corkhill—I suppose what you are driving at is, that you want the jury to think I cut a slip out of that letter.

Scoville—I believe it was done by you or by your direction for the reason that you believed it for the interest of the prosecution.

So do I, shouted Guiteau.

Scoville then proceeded to give the jury his views upon Judge Porter, and to instruct them as to how much weight they should attach to his utterances, and as to the best means of counteracting the influence of his oratory. Porter, he said, was prostituting his fine reputation in his effort to hang an insane man.

After recess, Guiteau announced that he had received $30,750 in checks to-day, and he believed they were all genuine. He was in luck.

Scoville proceeded to show that Guiteau's tendencies were not immoral when he was dallying with religious creeds and the Oneida community. The prosecution were trying to hang him for not paying his board bills.

Corkhill sarcastically, No, no, if he is hung it will be for murder and not board bills.

Guiteau called out—I guess there ain't much chance of my being hung anyway.

Scoville continued up to the hour of adjournment his review of the life of the prisoner, explaining his acts in the light of counsel's (Scoville's) theory upon the case. Guiteau occasionally commented, but never seriously disturbed the course of the argument. Scoville spoke of the monumental assurance of the prisoner in naming himself in connection with Grant, Conkling and Arthur.

I should say a pretty fine quartette, said the prisoner.

Later on Scoville read from Guiteau's speech, when he again called out: You had better not read any more, Scoville, it will go dead against your fool theory.

$5,000 Per Annum.

The Senate committee on pensions to-day had up Logan's bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln. No opposition was made to the bill, but Senator Groome suggested that the $100,000 be voted to her without reference to the subject of arrears of pension. He said he was opposed to the system of paying arrears of pensions, and didn't want to vote for any bill that would in the least commit him in the principle, though he was entirely willing to vote to give Mrs. Lincoln whatever her necessities for comfort called for. All the other members including, democrats, favored the bill, and in fact, Senator Jackson, a democrat, moved it be favorably reported at once. Before a vote was taken, however, the hour of 12 arrived and the committee adjourned. The indications are favorable that action will be taken at the next meeting of the committee when it is probable that Mrs. Lincoln's pension will be increased to $5,000 per year, as a majority of the committee have expressed themselves in favor of this increase.

The Guiteau Jury.

Among the "ondits" in connection with the Guiteau trial is the prediction that juryman Bright will "hang the jury" on the ground that Guiteau is insane. Bright's father was for some years an inmate of the government insane asylum here, and the son has always been peculiar.

There seems to be a growing impression here that the jury in the Guiteau case will disagree. Several persons state that they heard one member of the jury say, prior to his being chosen as a juryman, that he believed Guiteau was crazy, and among the defense and a few relations and friends of the assassin, the opinion is that one or more members of the jury believe at least that a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's sanity exists, appears to have grown stronger of late.

Government Telegraph.

Ford's bill to place the telegraph business under government control, making the tariff 25 cents for 25 words following the address and signature, for each 1,000 miles, and one-fifth that rate for each additional 10 words for day telegrams. Night messages half rate; newspapers get special rates, and the wires will be leased for mercantile boards.

The Half that has Not been Told.

Representative Belshoover, who yesterday introduced a resolution inquiring as to the disbursement of the Signal Service fund, said this morning that the object of the resolution was to bring about such an investigation as would result in placing additional safeguards about the disbursement of this branch of the public service, as well as bringing to light all the facts connected with the Howgate embezzlement. He had information, he said, going to show that the full extent of these embezzlements had never been made public; that those who made the original investigation were afraid that to make the result public would have, almost an overturning of the whole service, and so did not pursue their investigation as far as they might have pursued it.

Tax on Distilled Spirits.

Sheffield and Dr. Rush, of Chicago, representing the distillers and Spirit Dealers' Association of the United States are here to urge a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents per gallon. They had a conference with Commissioner Raum, to-day, and will draft a bill to be submitted to a committee of the Association, which will arrive here in a few days. The bill will propose a reduction of the tax to 50 cents per gallon, and will extend the bonding period. The provision is that the reduction shall not go into effect before the first of next August.

Unwieldy Committees.

A characteristic storm burst upon the House to-day in consideration of Robeson's motion to enlarge the committees. This is a very unpopular measure and members will not be dragooned into submission. Robeson tried to force the House to vote and it was overwhelmingly defeated, although Kelley came to his help. A motion was finally made to lay the whole subject on the table, and on this yeas and nays were demanded. Finally Robeson surrendered and threw the whole question open to amendment and discussion by the House.

Death of an Impecunious Nobleman.

NEW YORK, 17.—Count F. T. De la Josef, an Austrian nobleman, died in abject poverty to-day. Among his effects were letters from his brother, Count Josef, in regard to the sale of the deceased Count's estate at Siebennurgen, and his coal mines in Garz. Among the letters were greetings from Counts Hurijadai and Seldench and other noblemen, and a letter of advice from Nickolas, Bishop of Siebennurgen in regard to certain philanthropic intentions of the deceased. A postoffice receipt dated September 20th, 1854, shows at that time the unfortunate nobleman was in direct communication with the Emperor Franz Josef. The deceased before his death stated his brother counted the chief estates of the family, and was in the Emperor of Austria's government; that his sister was Countess Briesel, at Stuttgart, and that his only daughter was in Vienna, lady in waiting to the Austrian Empress. He claimed also to have seen service in the Turkish and other armies.

Lary's Torpedoes.

The *Herald's* Newport, R. I., special says: Intelligence has been received at the torpedo station here, to the effect that John L. Lary has been very successful in the torpedo experiment which he was requested to make for the Russian Government. Lary's experiments at St. Petersburg were so satisfactory as to result in the purchase of his torpedo outfit for the use of the Russian navy.

Fatal R. R. Accident.

CHICAGO, 17.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special says: The St. Louis express on the Dubuque division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, from St. Paul, while near Lansing, Iowa, this afternoon, broke a wheel on the smoking car, which threw off the track the smoking car and ladies' car, directly behind, injuring more or less 20 passengers, none fatally, except three, who will probably die. A child of Mrs. John Cavanaugh, of Warren's Mills, Wis. was killed, but the mother and three other children escaped unhurt. The principal ones who were injured were J. A. Jenkins, superintendent of that division of the railroad, slightly; J. Farrell, of LaCrosse, internally and seriously; M. A. Wolcott, conductor, badly hurt about the head; Rice, manager of Sprague's minstrels, in the chest, not seriously; other members of the troupe were bruised but not dangerously; John Heally, of Waxford, Iowa, badly in the head and internally; Mr. Richardson, of Buffalo, a traveling man, collar broke. No blame attaches to anybody, as the wheel broke while the train was in motion, and gave no warning of danger. The company is taking every means to insure the comfort of the wounded, who are at a hotel in Lansing. The loss will be $10,000.

Lansing, Iowa, 17.—All told, there were 23 injured by the railroad accident here. J. D. Bronsis, of Richland, Iowa, received internal injuries and may die; Erickson, of Spring Grove, is not expected to live; Mrs. John Donahue, whose child was killed, was on her way to California.

The Murder of David Smith.

RICHMOND, Ind., 17.—Susan Smith and her son Jacob have both confessed their knowledge of the killing of David Smith by his son Dan near Washington, Wayne County. Mrs. Smith says her husband went out of the house and Dan followed him. She heard two pistol shots and then Dan came in and said he had killed his father. She admitted that they had talked about putting him out of the way. Jacob Smith said he was not at home when the murder was committed, but Dan told him of it as soon as he came home.

Jewish Consolidation.

PEORIA, Ills., 17.—At the meeting of the District Grand Lodge of B'Nai Brith to-day, the committee reported in favor of the consolidation of the several Jewish orders now in existence, whose aims and objects are almost identical. The report was adopted and the secretary authorized to correspond with the grand officers of the other orders, looking to their consolidation. Detroit was the place selected for holding the next annual meeting. The question of establishing a labor bureau was called up, and met with unanimous favor; its headquarters to be in Chicago. Touching resolutions upon the death of President Garfield were adopted. Progress Lodge, of this city, entertained the visiting delegates with a grand banquet this evening.

Badly Scared.

RICHMOND, Va., 17.—The General Assembly has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of abandoning Richmond, owing to the small pox scare.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The St. Gothard tunnel railway line will be opened on July 1st.

General Silas Casey, U. S. A., is lying dangerously ill in Brooklyn.

At Pittsburg the Chambers glass works were burned. Loss $30,000; insured.

Senator Beck says he desires to repeal the present pension law, so as to enact one by which frauds will be impossible.

At Ashen, Colorado, last Thursday, Richard Wheatley, a partner in the Ironside Mine, was killed by an explosion of giant powder.

A report has just reached New York that ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, fell dead in the streets of Worcester this afternoon.

The Boston market for wool is steady and firm, with a fair demand for all desirable grades. Holders are very indifferent about selling at full current rates.

At the General Land Office, 168 mineral entries were received for the week ending the 14th inst. Between 20 and 30 per week can be disposed of with all the clerical force.

Western members of Congress have information which leads them to believe the President will be ready to consider appointments to Federal offices in different Territories in about ten days.

Bissell, who made the original charges against Secretary Sherman, on which were based the contingent fund committee, was before the committee to-day, but failed to substantiate his charges and was shown up as a discreditable character.

At Leadville, a prize fight occurred yesterday, between E. Wade and John Lacy, for $5000 a side. Thirteen rounds were fought. Lacy won. Both badly used up and confined to their beds. Pat Murphy and Ed. Burrows will fight to-day.

The Board of Aldermen passed resolutions that the Spuyten Duyvil disaster could not have occurred but for the grave negligence of the New York Central, and direct that the flagman be replaced at each end of the cut, and that the cut be lighted and patrolled properly.

At St. Petersburg it is stated the American Jew circus rider, recently threatened with expulsion on account of his religion, has been permitted to remain, in consequence of joining a sect of tenets which closely approach those of Judaism.

A *Star* special from Prescott says on the subject of the disposition of Apache prisoners captured by our troops in Arizona, Gen. Wilcox has recommended their being sent to the Indian Territory and the leaders to Tortugas, except the convicted scouts whose cases await special action.

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ELECTORS WHO HAVE NOT REGISTERED for the Municipal Election, to be held February 13th, 1882, are hereby notified that my office will be open every day during the week commencing January 23, 1882, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., where any voter who complies with the provisions of the registration law, can have his name entered on the Registry List.

JOHN R. WINDER, City Assessor and Registration Officer.

d47 3t

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