

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9. — The House bill legalizing the homestead entry of Mrs. Phoebe C. Oakley, of Bay County, Michigan, was taken up and passed.

Cockrill said he desired to offer a resolution requiring an investigation by the judiciary committee into certain acts of Congress, and acts and proceedings of certain railroads. He then sent to the clerk's desk and had read a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether patents for lands have not been improperly issued to the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., of Cal., and what action shall be taken to preserve the rights of actual settlers on such lands; and also to protect the rights and define the duties of the government as to the ownership of such land, and the right of the people to make pre-emption and homestead settlement, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers; also directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend any further issue of patents for lands to the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., of Cal.; pending the investigation the resolution was ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Gordon called up the resolution submitted by him on Tuesday, instructing the committee on finance to ascertain what amendments to our revenue laws are necessary to secure economy and the certain collection of internal revenue, and to prevent official fraud. He modified the resolution, and said that as the resolution proposed a radical change in the revenue laws, it was proper that he should explain the reason and necessity for such change. He disclaimed, in advance, any disposition to reflect on the head of the revenue bureau or the treasury department; his purpose was to deal with the system alone, and to show its defects. Had this resolution been adopted three years ago, even Joyce would have been compelled to act as an honest man, whiskey distillers would have paid the tax and a whiskey ring would have been impossible, and money enough would have been saved to the government to pay the cost of one hundred centennial exhibitions, and to build the Pacific road, not only to California but around the world if there was land enough to contain it. He believed that there would have been received in the treasury since 1864 over twelve hundred million dollars from the whiskey tax, but instead of that only forty-five millions have been received. He believed that at least a thousand million dollars had been lost to the government on account of the whiskey frauds. Why was it that England, under the same system as ours, could collect ten times as much in gold as the U. S. could in greenbacks? It was because England appointed her officers solely to collect the taxes, and not to help the party which at the time might happen to be in power. The English excise officer was forbidden to belong to any party organization; but here such an officer not only might belong to a party organization, but he must belong to a party, and to the one to which he was indebted for his commission. He must work for and pay the party appointing him, and if he refused to do so his official head went into the basket. In England the revenue system was the success and pride of the people, while in this country the same system was an ignominious failure, famous only from failure and conspicuous only from crime and unfairness, infamous with the people and a disgrace to the country. As long as revenue officers were appointed by the party for the time in power the country would have these corruptions. Tice meters might be increased, diligence might be doubled and agents quadrupled, but as long as agents were appointed on account of their party influences so long there would be dishonest distillers and dishonest officials. He wished to add his deep conviction that whatever party might be called upon to administer the government, if it appointed men to collect taxes on account of their influence, disgrace would be brought upon the party. If it should be the will of the American people, as he believed it would be soon, to put the democratic party in power, that party would bring honesty to these de-

partments, yet so fully was he persuaded that there would be a temptation to use money to keep the party in power, that he felt very much like praying, "Lord, deliver the democrats also from temptation." He said that an excise corps must be created, removed from temptations to party support. To-day, standing in the shadow of that awful event which cast gloom over the whole country, it grieved him to state that American institutions were imperilled by the sad and sickening disclosures of the last few years. What are they? Corruption of officials, corruption in high places and in low—Credit Mobilier, Sanborn contracts, Washington city government ring, and last, the horrid, filthy, dirty whiskey ring. This wave of corruption which had swept over the country, and broke at last at the very steps of the executive mansion, had become sickening to the people. This was a good year to begin a reformation, and this a good place to begin it. He hoped all would unite to restore a pure service.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Clark, of Missouri, from the post office committee, reported a bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters; made a special order for Thursday next. It provides that the maximum salary and compensation of any postmaster shall not exceed four thousand dollars, except in New York, where it shall be \$6,000.

Stowell, from the post office committee, reported a bill authorizing the sender of any third class mail matter to write on the outside wrapper his name and address, with the name and number of the articles enclosed; passed.

Price offered a resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of opening up Indian territory for settlement, &c.; adopted.

Cox offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the case of Edward O. M. Condon, a U. S. citizen undergoing penal servitude in an English prison, and whether or not the case comes under sections 2,000 and 2,001 of the Revised Statutes, for the protection of naturalized citizens; adopted.

Lewis offered a resolution reciting allegations, that Charles Hays, of Ala., a member of the last Congress, had nominated Guy Roosevelt Beardsley as cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from the south congressional district of Alabama, and that Beardsley had not been an actual bona fide resident of the district for four years, but that Hays had falsely certified that he was, and also that Beardsley's mother had paid Hays three thousand dollars for the appointment, and directing an investigation to be made as to the truth of the allegations; referred.

Tucker presented a set of resolutions declaring, in order to settle the limits of jurisdiction over high crimes and misdemeanors in the civil officers of the government, that the House claimed primary and exclusive jurisdiction of impeachment; and that in such cases the criminal jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice could not in any degree, directly or indirectly, interfere with that of the House; that no witnesses under the orders, and no evidence of a documentary character, under the control and in the possession, of the House, could by a mandate or process of the ordinary courts of justice be released or taken from such control or possession without a breach of the privileges of the House; and that whenever it shall appear by an order of a court that witnesses under the order, and the documentary evidence under the control, of the House are needful in the trial of offenders against justice, the House will take such order therein, to promote the ends of justice, as may be consistent with the privileges of the House; referred to the judiciary committee.

The House then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 7.—In a room on the third story in the second tier of the Home of the Indigent, destroyed by fire this morning, a horrible sight presented itself to the gaze of the firemen who were endeavoring to make their way through the smoke and flames into it. There, stretched upon pallets, the mattresses, quilts and even the pillows of which had been singed by the fire and partially covered with the water that subdued the flames around them, were

the corpses of nine unfortunate creatures, some of whom were paralytic, and all of whom were not able to leave their beds. A few of them were burned, and the hair upon their heads was singed, but all doubtless died from suffocation caused by the smoke. On the second floor, likewise, one old man was found dead seated in his chair; he also died of asphyxia, and was so infirm that he was unable to leave his seat. As soon as the flames were subdued, a trying duty awaited the firemen, as in the ruins it was certain there were the bodies of many who had perished in the most terrible manner, but what number it was impossible to determine, for the men, as fast as they could escape, were either housed in residences in the neighborhood or were waiting about in a half-crazed and, in some instances, a half-clad condition. The firemen, however, continued pouring water on the embers, and when these cooled they began the search for those burned. Their labors brought from the debris the charred and mangled bodies of eight men, whose remains fell with the floors on which they perished. Those burned were, of course, unrecognizable, and their blackened remains presented a sickening sight as the firemen dragged them out and gave them in charge of the sisters, the clergy, and the brethren from St. John's college; these in turn conveyed the remains to the basement of the institution, and there wrapped them up in sheets and blankets, to await the arrival of the coroner. Most of the missing have been accounted for, and it is believed the above comprise the total list of the burned.

Heiser & Co., bankers of this city, deny in toto the statement attributed to Fred Mitchell, of Kansas City, to the effect that they stated that President Grant received a gold draft for \$20,000 from the Emma mine ring, for inducing Schenck to become a director, and that the draft was negotiated through their house; the firm say there is not a word of truth in the story, as they will be glad to testify.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The grand jury, to-day, examined Col. Adams, clerk of the House of Representatives, in the Belknap case, and tomorrow Wm. Tomlinson will appear before them as a witness.

Belknap has not yet been brought before the police court to give bail for his appearance at court; the opinion prevails among lawyers who have examined the case that since the flight of Marsh no such testimony was in possession of the House of Representatives as would convict Belknap, either on impeachment or in a criminal court, Marsh having left with the committee no paper, note or other evidence showing Belknap's criminality. Efforts are being made, however, to procure additional testimony to support the impeachment articles.

AUBURN, N. Y., 8.—William Mitchell, of Troy, was drowned in the Owasco river yesterday, with John Savage and Bertie Dixon, boys whom he was trying to rescue.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Tribune's Washington special says that the friends of Orville Grant assert that there is no justification for connecting his name with the sale of post traderships in the West, and that he was never, directly or indirectly, interested in any of the traderships except the Indian tradership at Fort Peck, Dakota Territory, which he voluntarily gave up a year ago after losing several thousand dollars. Orville Grant denies in the most positive manner, that he was ever a party to the disposal of any traderships, but affirms that he attended solely to his own legitimate business, which had become so unprofitable that he was glad to surrender it to others at a loss of nearly all the capital invested. Grant says he is ready for the most searching investigation by a picked committee of the democratic members of Congress.

Sixteen hearses were driven this a.m. to the Home of the Aged, of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Brooklyn, where the terrible calamity by fire took place yesterday, and into these were placed coffins containing the eighteen bodies gathered from the ruins. The spectacle was a sad and sickening one. While the coffins were being borne to the hearses the blood from the half-roasted bodies oozed through the seams thereof, besmearing the sidewalks. Only three of the bodies were identified, the others were so charred that it was impossible to tell one from the other.

The jury in the case of the People against William M. Tweed, have found a verdict for plaintiff of \$6,537,117.

BOSTON, 8.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railway Company was held here this morning.

The following officers were chosen—President, Sidney Dillon; vice president, Elisha Atkins; treasurer and secretary, E. H. Rollins; board of directors, each receiving 315,283 votes—Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, Sidney Dillon, G. Dexter, Benj. E. Bates, Oliver Ames the 2d, James D. Smith, C. J. Osborne, Sam'l W. Mills, Jay Gould, Ezra H. Baker, to succeed his father of the same name, S. H. H. Clark, vice George A. Scott, Joseph Richardson, John Sharp, and G. M. Dodge. Adjourned to June 1st.

To-day, at noon, Major Richards, chief of police, made a formal arrest of Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, and brought him into the police court. Belknap was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, who said they waived an examination, and were prepared to give bail for Belknap's appearance before the court. Judge Snell fixed the amount at \$25,000, when the parties retired to arrange the bail. Belknap showed, by his movements during the time he was in the court room, that he was much depressed in spirit, covering his face with his hands and sighing deeply.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Ex-Chief Justice McKean, in a memorial sent to Washington from Salt Lake City, says of James E. Lyon's testimony, in the Schenck investigation—

"This testimony, so far as it incriminates me, is made up of lies, without containing one truth. This man Lyon, in the fall of 1870, brought suit in my court, in Utah, against the owners of the Emma mine. He failed in the attempt to bribe with one hundred thousand dollars, and he failed to make a case entitling him to an injunction. He then went to Washington and, under the pretense of retaining them as counsel, attempted to bribe men in high places to exert their political influence to secure my removal from the bench. He failed with some and the conspiracy failed. In swearing that 'The other justices were joint partners in Emma mine interests' I believe that Lyon commits perjury, and I know he commits perjury in regard to me."

ST. LOUIS, 8.—Mabel Hall, an English ballet girl at the Theatre Comique, was shot at 1 a.m. to-day, in one of the refreshment rooms of the theatre by Edgar M. Moore, who then put a bullet into his own head; the girl was shot in the left temple and will probably die. Moore, at last accounts, was in a critical condition and was not expected to live.

R. J. Schenck, cashier of the Iron Mountain Bank, suicided this morning, by shooting himself with a pistol; his wife committed suicide in the same manner a few days ago, and this probably led to his act.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—Norman Ward, now in this city, denies the statement telegraphed from Washington, intimating fraud in conducting the ordinance experiments. The amount of money he received from government for carrying out the experiments was about \$110,000, the vouchers for which have all been satisfactorily audited. The total amount expended by him was about \$228,000, the balance coming from his own pocket, for which he never had made and never contemplated making any claim on the government. If he should receive any intimation that his presence was wanted he should get nearer Washington quicker than he should get further away.

NEW YORK, 8.—President Orton, in his report to the board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, shows a deficit on the 31st of December last, of \$549,387. The business of the current quarter, from official returns and a careful estimate, will be receipts \$2,220,810; expenses \$1,500,795; net profits \$720,014. Deducting from this the amount of the deficit spoken of and the accruing quarter's interest on the bonded debt, after the sinking fund, there is left \$33,626, all of which residue will be expended during the quarter upon the construction which it has been deemed advisable to authorize. While, therefore, President Orton says the business of the current quarter, in spite of the severe depression in all branches of trade, and the reduc-

tion of rates by our competitors, will be nearly up to that of the same period last year, yet, after providing for the interest and sinking fund payable on the first of May next, there will be no funds on hand wherewith to pay a dividend. In view of these facts, the executive committee have adopted a resolution recommending to the directors to postpone action upon the question of dividend until the next quarterly meeting of the board.

The directors subsequently voted to postpone the consideration of the dividend in accordance with the recommendation of the executive committee.

Wm. A. Darling, appraiser of the port of N. Y., and formerly secretary of the 3d Avenue Bank, and Spencer K. Green, late president of that bank, were held, to-day, by Judge Jeffery, at Yorkville, to answer for wilful perjury, in having, as officers of said bank, sworn to a false statement of its affairs, to the superintendent of the banking department at Albany.

Henry C. Bowen, to-night, appeared before the special committee of Plymouth Church appointed to try his case. The charges preferred against Bowen by the examining committee were read, and Bowen made a very lengthy reply, which was a general denial of the charges by the committee. To the charge accusing him of slander, Bowen said that the publication of his communication of February 4th had made him liable to a suit for libel before the civil courts, and the fact that no such action had been brought against him is presumptive proof that he has not been guilty of slander. Clerk Tilney conducted the case for the prosecution, and when he had concluded it was arranged that the committee should meet next Tuesday evening, when Bowen will put in his defense.

INDIANAPOLIS, 8.—The train from Chicago last night for here and Cincinnati, was thrown off the track by a broken rail, north of Lafayette. Henry Crawford, of Chicago, was badly bruised, and a man named Murphy, of Sheldon, had his spine hurt; some others were bruised, but none dangerously.

Secretary Fish has replied to an inquiry of the House committee on foreign affairs, saying that Minister Schenck, since the date of his former communication, a few days ago, has resigned his office. The committee were not satisfied with the response, wishing to know the precise day on which he resigned, as, just previous to Schenck taking his passage from London to the U. S., it was announced that he had obtained leave of absence. The committee have called on Secretary Fish for further information on this subject in the way of notes and telegrams. The committee have nothing to show that Schenck was required to resign in obedience to the request of the British government, as has been stated; there is, however, reason to believe that Great Britain will, at the proper time, make a formal claim for indemnity on the U. S., in behalf of Englishmen who suffered by the Emma mine scheme, having been deceived into the belief that it had the endorsement of the U. S., through the American minister, as a trustee.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, W. W. Rapley, a well known citizen of Washington, appeared at the police court, and went upon the bail bond of Belknap.

BOSTON, 8.—The demand for domestic is steady, with no material change in prices. Buyers are purchasing only for immediate wants, but there is no pressure to sell on the part of holders. X and XX, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 45 @ 47; medium and No. 1, 48 @ 50; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 41 @ 43; Cal., 15 @ 20 for fall, 20 @ 33 for spring; combing and delaine fleeces quiet, prices nominally unchanged, stock small, but the leading manufacturers are well supplied; super and X pulled have been in moderate demand, and stocks are accumulating; sales of super and X principally at 40 @ 45.

FT. LARAMIE, 8.—The following information was received from Custer City this evening—
"On the fourth the Indians ran off thirty head of horses near Custer, and two from Pleasant Valley; eleven Indians were seen, Charley Holt, of Sioux City, was killed by the roof of his cabin falling in on him; his partner was so injured that he was not expected to live. Rich mines are reported to have been discovered on Deadwood and Whitewood Creeks, sixty-five miles north of Custer. Six hundred men