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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

John Roach's Claim Before the Senate.

HOAR CAN'T STAND A THREAT.

The Tucker Amendment Non-Concurred In.

A JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Among the communications presented and referred were the following:

By Jones of Nevada.—Relative to the claim of John Roach.

By Frye, from the committee on commerce—A proposition as an amendment to the post office bill appropriating $400,000 to carry mails between the United States and Brazil and Central and South America.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill.

Frye gave notice that he would move to recommit the report with instructions, and claimed that that motion would take precedence of the two motions.

Evarts then addressed the Senate in opposition to the report.

The report having been read in full, Hoar moved that the Senate disagree to the report, insist on its former action and request a

FURTHER CONFERENCE.

Cullom claimed that his motion to agree to the report took precedence of the motion to disagree.

Harris, one of the conferees, desired every senator to realize the fact that when he voted on the question of agreeing or disagreeing to this report he was voting in effect on the question as to whether there should be any legislation on the subject during this Congress.

Hoar characterized Harris' statement as extraordinary and appealed to the Senate not to submit to that kind of a threat; there was a bill which embodied four great salutary propositions, on which the Senate, the House of Representatives and the American people were substantially agreed, and the Senate was now told that none of these things should be accomplished unless there was engrafted on the bill what was a departure from the great doctrine of reasonableness, unless there was engrafted a principle against which the customers and not the railroads interested in

THE CARRYING TRADE,

were protesting, on the ground that the inevitable effect of it would be to put up freights, and to make large branches of business, now carried on successfully and profitably, impossible in the future.

George advocated the adoption of the report. He said he had no doubt that the effect of the legislation would be to increase the freight rates temporarily, not because that was the legitimate result of it, but because the railroad companies could make it the occasion of unnecessarily and unjustly raising the rates in order to bring the measure into disrepute.

The bill, Evarts said, had been properly designated as "An act to regulate commerce," not to regulate inter-state commerce. He denounced the bill as unconstitutional. The Constitution was framed to "form a more perfect Union, to establish justice and to ensure domestic tranquility," but one fault of the bill would be in the tendencies to make the Union less perfect, to disestablish justice and to insure domestic discord. Outside of the fourth and fifth sections, the bill was in the direction of the

REGULATION OF COMMERCE,

and properly belonged to the sphere of law-making, but these sections were a departure from law-making. It was an attempt to lay down rules of transportation not recognized by the laws of commerce. The strangulation of commerce for the purpose of exercising a restriction on railroads, would be the sheerest folly in the world. It was in the interest of railroads that commerce should be developed, not restrained; that is, the volume could be increased and its freedom unhampered. Coming down to the question of pooling, he asked whether the Senate was ready to say that an equalization and uniformity of rates should not be allowed. They all knew that pooling produced a uniformity and stability, and that those questions were most important to the interest of shippers. This very question was now at the bottom of the political agitation in Great Britain and Ireland. The commerce of the United States should be unrestrained and without impediments in the way of transfers between the States. Whatever there might be in the future, whatever there could be read in the past, the greatest and most reliable principles of

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

in observing the law and in maintaining peace and accord at home.

At the conclusion of Evart's speech, Cullom expressed his desire that a vote should be taken to-day, but Hoar suggested that he and other Senators desired to speak and that there was no desire to delay the vote unnecessarily.

Finally unanimous consent was given that a vote shall be taken before adjournment to-morrow.

The anti-polygamy bill (the Senate, with the House substitute) having been received from the House, the amendment was non-concurred in and a conference committee asked. Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Pugh were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Cameron introduced a bill for the appointment of commissioners to represent the Federal Government at the centennial celebration of the forming and promulgation of the Constitution to be held in Philadelphia. Referred.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Bland, of Missouri, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported back the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the monthly purchases and the coinage of silver during the last fiscal year; also as to whether the law requiring the purchase and coinage of not less than two million dollars' worth of silver had been complied with. Adopted.

The floor was accorded to the committee on judiciary and the following bills were passed: Authorizing the service of civil and criminal process issued by any Territorial court within the Indian and military reservations and the Yellowstone National Park.

Amending the law regulating the removal of causes from the State

TO FEDERAL COURTS.

The bill increases the minimum jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts from $500 to $2,000; takes away from the Circuit Courts jurisdiction of causes in favor of assignees of promissory notes and bills of exchange and restricts to the defendant the right to remove a cause from the State to the Federal Court. It deprives the Circuit Courts of jurisdiction of any suit of a civil nature between corporations and a person of any State in which such corporation at the time the cause of action occurred, may have been carrying on any business authorized by the law creating it, except in cases arising under the copyright or patent laws, and in like cases which said courts are authorized by act to take original cognizance of, and suits between citizens of the same State and prohibits any such suit between a corporation and citizen or citizens of the State in which it may be doing business, from being removed into any Circuit Court of the United States except in like cases in which such removal is authorized by the foregoing provisions, in suits between citizens of the same State.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, called up the bill providing for the bringing of suits against the government of the United States, and after a very brief discussion

IT WAS PASSED.

Its provisions are substantially as follows: The jurisdiction of the court of claims is extended by engrafting the following additional subjects of jurisdiction: Claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States—the limitation of all claims under this act is six years, thus excluding all war claims. Jurisdiction concurrent with the Court of Claims is given to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in cases where the money value does not exceed $10,000. The right of appeal is secured in all cases to both parties to the Supreme Court. Provision is made for interest at 4 per cent on the judgment or decree from its date. The claims of aliens under the treaty or the international law may be referred by the State Department, with the assent of the representative of the foreign government, to the Court of Claims. Any case referred to it by Congress under the Bowman act as to which it has jurisdiction to hear and determine under this act, it may take up. This act does not include cases of captured and abandoned property, cotton claims or war claims.

The new bill called up was one extending for one year, from its passage, the right of action in cases arising under the captured and abandoned property act.

Pending debate the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Long List of Washington Items.

FUNERAL OF JOHN ROACH.

Turpie for U. S. Senator from Indiana.

THE COAL FAMINE IN BROOKLYN.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day:

To be consul of the United States, John T. Campbell of California at Auckland.

Notice was given by the Light House Board that on February 7th, steam for the signal will be sounded at the West Point Light Station at Puget Sound, Washington Territory, during thick and foggy weather, instead of the bell now used. This signal is a Daboll trumpet, giving blasts of five seconds duration with intervals of twenty five seconds.

The President has granted a respite until April, 1887, to Patrick McCarty, who was to be executed January 14th at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Hugh A. Dinsmore, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Corea.

O. J. Gallup, register of the land office at Carson City, Nevada.

Postmasters—C. A. Elliott, Tucson, Arizona; A. J. Head, Prescott, Arizona; J. H. Fairbanks, Ord, Nebraska; Edgar Hilton, Blue Hill, Nebraska; J. P. Archant, Broken Bow, Nebraska; E. B. McPherson, Arapahoe, Nebraska; B. Campbell, Auburn, Nebraska; M. Dearborn, Wayne, Nebraska.

The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day ordered a favorable report on Representative Breckenridge's bill to abolish unnecessary customs districts and posts. As acted upon by the committee it omits altogether the administration's feature of the customs service and deals directly with the abolition of unnecessary customs districts and officials. It provides that places of unnecessary officials shall be filled by the requisite number of deputies. It is estimated that a saving of $100,000 will be made under the provisions of the bill, and the services of 100 employes dispensed with. Sixty customs districts are abolished under its provisions, leaving seventy-five districts in all.

NAVAL BUREAU.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has informally agreed to endeavor to amend the bill for the re-organization of the Naval Bureau, now pending in the House, so as to allow the Secretary of the Navy to select the head of certain bureaus from other than the line or staff officers. The bill as reported confined the Secretary in his selection to the officers of the line.

The Vest resolution as adopted by the Senate, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury furnish to this body a full and complete statement, an itemized account, of all the money paid out for or on account, directly or indirectly, to officers of the United States in the prosecution of civil or criminal causes in the State Courts by Federal officials of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior, from the first day of July, 1879, to the first of December, 1886, together with a list of all such officers, or agents or employes engaged in such prosecutions, and the amount each received, for what species of service it was paid, and to state by what authority of law such proceedings have been carried on, and the payments made, and what pecuniary interests or vested rights the United States had connected with such prosecutions in said State Courts.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS'

Congress was called to order by President Beverly. There was a much larger attendance than yesterday. In accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, President Beverly appointed a committee to confer with the Senate in relation to the secretaryship of agriculture. Also a committee to confer with the agricultural committees of Congress and the State Department.

The committee on resolutions then reported several resolutions, the most important of which is, that the clause in the charters of national banks which forbids their loaning money on real estate, works a great injury to farmers of the United States by denying them banking privileges, and thus causing them to pay a higher rate of interest than any other class of citizens, and that we farmers of the United States in Congress do most respectfully but urgently ask the Congress of the United States to repeal the same.

It was proposed that the members call in a body upon the President of the United States.

A message was sent to the White House to learn the President's convenience. Colonel Lamont replied that the President was engaged to-day, but would be pleased to

RECEIVE THEM TO-MORROW.

Half past one o'clock was then set as the hour for calling.

Delegates of each State and Territory were asked to call upon their Representatives in Congress and personally endeavor to hasten legislation on the matters which have been discussed.

The congress then adjourned to meet in Chicago on the Tuesday before the meeting of the Fat Stock show there in November, 1887.

The semi-annual meeting of the American Window Glass Manufacturing Association took place at the Riggs House to-day. President Thomas Wightman, of Pittsburg, Secretary O. E. Frazer, of New York, Treasurer Wm. Laeffler, of Pittsburg, were present.

President Bodine informed a reporter that the association was mainly occupied by the reading of the annual summary showing the condition of trade throughout the country. The consumption of glass has been very large during the past six months, much more than was anticipated.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, has approved and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, for transmission to Congress, the report of Surveyor-General Julian, of New Mexico, recommending the rejection of the private land claim known as "Caspar Ortiz grant No. 287," covering an area of about 17,000 square acres, on the ground that the grant was annulled by the Mexican authorities prior to the cession of the Territory, and another and different grant made to the same party, which has since been satisfied by confirmation.

The Commissioner has also approved the recommendation of Surveyor-General Julian that the private land claim of Bernabe M. Montano et al., No. 49, be confirmed for seven square leagues, or about 31,000 acres. The claim was originally made for about 151,000 acres.

Senator Plumb to-day introduced a bill to give the United States power to determine all questions concerning the

RIGHT AND EXTENT

of the dominion of the United States within the country of the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles, under the treaties of the tribes with the United States, and all questions of damage to any property of any of these tribes resulting from entering upon, or the occupation of their territory by individuals or corporations under an alleged lease of lands, or grant of right of way through the land of these Indians.

The bill provides that whenever any attempt is made to secure any rights in lands belonging to the Indians named, the Indians shall be entitled to all the rights before the law now granted to citizens of the United States in such cases.

The overcast sky with the occasional downpour of rain, making the streets and pavements slippery, combined to render the night an unfortunate one for the President's initial reception to the diplomatic corps. The gloom out doors, however, only added brilliancy to the scene within

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The long corridors of the large, high rooms were brilliantly lighted, while in every niche were tropical plants of all varieties. In the East Room these decorations were supplemented by a great profusion of choice cut flowers, while the gilded columns were wreathed with fern and palm leaves and the chandeliers with smilax. The Marine Band stationed in the corridor furnished the music. The gaily decorated rooms were crowded from 9 till after 11, with Congressmen, diplomats, judges, Department officials, Army and Navy officers, and other prominent people with their wives and lady friends. The receiving party consisted of the President, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs Manning and Mrs. Vilas. Marshal Wilson made the presentations. Behind the receiving party in the Blue Room stood Secretaries Bayard, Manning, Endicott, Whitney, Postmaster-General Vilas, Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear, Mrs. George Sicard, of Buffalo, Miss Hasting, the President's niece who is a guest at the White House, the young ladies of the Cabinet, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont.

Scarcity of Coal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Coal is so scarce in Brooklyn that most of the small factories will be forced to stop work in a day or two and lay off their men. The coal dealers refuse to sell it in large quantities even when offered $8 a ton.

Grave fears are entertained in regard to the situation in the coal handlers' strike at Weehawken. The strike took a new phase to-day. The officers of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company were notified by the Knights of Labor that while the strike was in progress the company would not be allowed to unload any coal from its boats at any docks in New York City.

At the company's docks in Weehawken matters had rather a threatening aspect during the afternoon. Extra policemen and bailiffs were called out to guard the men at work, and Gov. Abbett was called upon for the aid of the militia. He replied that as soon as the sheriff notified him that a riot was in progress and beyond his control, he would dispatch troops. No violence was attempted, however. The coal company has asked and received the assistance of the New York police, to protect its men on this side of the river. Riots are anticipated to-morrow.

The Indiana Muddle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—In the House this afternoon the Republicans took up the contested seats question and it was referred to the committee on elections. The contests are against five Democrats. So far eight notices of contest have been filed in the House and five in the Senate. Of the House contest seven are against the Democrats, and four of the five contests in the Senate are against the Republicans. Under the rule adopted in both Houses members can be unseated on very short notice, and it is clearly the intention of both sides to endeavor to obtain the number of members requisite to the election of a United States Senator. At present the Democrats have seventy-six votes on a joint ballot, and the Republicans seventy-four. The joint convention for the election of a Senator meets on the 19th. What the next few days may bring forth it is impossible to predict, but it is possible that on Wednesday both Houses will be seen in great excitement.

Turpie for Senator.

A Democratic senatorial caucus was held to-night, 72 members being present. On the fourth ballot David Turpie was nominated, receiving 45 votes. Ex Senator McDonald was his principal competitor. Four Democratic Knights of Labor declined to enter the caucus, and it is not known whether they will support the nomination. Mr. Turpie is at present United States Attorney for Indiana.

Light Punishment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 13.—Jennie Hedrick, convicted of murder as accessory after the fact, was sentenced to-day to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine.

Georgia's Chief Justice Gone.

ATLANTA, Jan. 13.—Hon. Jas. Jackson, Chief Justice of Georgia, died at 9 o'clock to-night, aged 67. He was in Congress before the war, and has filled many judicial positions.

The Unlucky Baldwin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Fanny Baldwin, the young woman who made a deadly assault on "Lucky" Baldwin some time ago in California, was in the County Court to-day to be examined for insanity. The county physician declared her insane, but stated that her malady was of a mild type. Another physician, with whose family Miss Baldwin had resided, declared her to be sane. The court directed that she be taken to the House of the Friendless until her friends could provide for her support, thus tacitly declaring her to be a responsible person.

Funeral of John Roach.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The funeral of John Roach, the noted ship builder, took place this morning from St. Paul's M. E. Church. There was a large assembly of friends. Bishop Harris, assisted by Rev. Dr. McChesney, officiated. A delegation of sixty-six of the leading citizens of Chester, Pennsylvania, were also present. A large number of beautiful floral tributes from the old employes of the deceased surrounded the casket. Four hundred employes of the Morgan Iron Works attended in a body and wore appropriate badges of mourning. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Empty Honor.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—At the caucus of the Democratic legislators held this morning, Senator Waverton of Northumberland received the honorary nomination for United States Senator.

Democratic Nomination.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—The Democrats of the Tennessee Legislature in caucus to-day unanimously nominated W. C. Whitthorne for the unexpired Senatorial term. A ballot was taken on the long-term Senator, resulting: Abate, 30; ex-Governor A. Marks, 20; John F. House, 10; J. L. Sneed, 11; S. E. Rose, 3; R. L. Taylor, 1. The caucus then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

Become Disgusted.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13.—Before the governor and council to-day, Hon. Martin Haynes (Rep.) requested a recount of the votes cast for Congressman in the First District. The application was opposed by the counsel for McKenny (Dem.), who on the face of the returns is elected by 106 majority. The Supreme Court will be asked to give an opinion as to the duty of the Governor and Council in the matter.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck Still Talks on the War Bill.

STANLEY'S BIG RECEPTION.

Pickings from Paris — English Politics.

British Politics.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Salisbury visited the Queen to-day.

A political conference between Gladstone and the Liberal-Unionists took place at the residence of Sir William Vernon Harcourt to-day. Those present were Harcourt, Baron Herschell, John Morley, Joseph Chamberlain and George Otto Trevelyan.

Stanley's Reception.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Henry M. Stanley, after his reception at Guildhall, was tendered a banquet at the Mansion House. Mr. Stanley, in an address to the assemblage, said that he had decided to take the route by way of the Congo River as the best and most expeditious for the relief of Emir Bey. The European expedition will leave London, the explorer said, January 20th.

Paris Points.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Senate has re-elected Leroyer.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies has fixed the debate on the budget for Monday.

The bill relating to cereal duties will be taken up as soon as the budget is disposed of.

The Chamber rejected Baron De Soubeyran's credit of 875,000,000 francs asked for by the government, and which was to be submitted to a special committee.

The government proposes to use the credit in question in improving the rifles and increasing the defenses. The preamble to the budget dwells upon the importance of changing the rifles now in use, and adding to the defenses. Of the credit 71,000,000 francs is to be devoted to new arms, the remainder to the new barracks and fleet.

The publication of the full text of Bismarck's speeches in the Reichstag is tending to alter the tone of public opinion regarding his utterances. The Chancellor is charged with brutality and with endeavoring to provoke war with France. The principal result will be to strengthen General Boulanger's demand for the military budget. The War Minister, in order to avoid a conflict with his colleagues, consented to accept the credit of 87,000,000 francs as sufficient for the present year, but his original demand for 315,000,000 francs remains his estimate on paper.

The German Agitation.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Continuing his speech on the army bill, Bismarck presented a number of dispatches, and added: "I am thus compelled to protect Germany's diplomatic and foreign agents by judicial evidence against incredible attacks by a mendacious press. I could continue to read similar documents, proving that attacks have been made upon Germany's whole policy."

He quoted from articles in the *Volks Zeitung*, and said: "These declamations would be unimportant in themselves if they were confined to the newspapers that make them, but we must take into account that the majority of this House seeks to propagate such opinions; therefore, we cannot remain inactive. How vacillating is this majority! How then shall I suppose it will after three years retain the same opinion it now has on the matter which occupies us to-day?"

The Chancellor, as an instance of the unstability of press opinion, quoted from the *Zeitung* and the *Germania*, and continued: "The papers even ask us to use our soldiers to

BAR RUSSIA'S ROAD

to Constantinople. To do this would perhaps be in England's interest, but we have a difficult task to maintain peace and act permanently as a moderator between two powers both our friends."

"In the years to come," continued the Chancellor, "if Russia attacks us, then we must and will defend ourselves to the last drop of blood. As matters stand, Russia has no cause to attack us, nor have we any cause to attack Russia. It is just a little inconceivable that the Poles would involve us in war with Russia, for it would be very doubtful whether they would profit by a Russian victory. I fail to understand how the same party should on the one hand seek to involve us while on the other hand they would refuse or curtail the means of war."

Dr. Windshorst replying, again pointed out that a proper interpretation of the Constitution was

AT VARIANCE

with the Chancellor's idea of political economy.

Prince Bismarck rising abruptly retorted, "In the Constitution it is plainly set forth that the Emperor fixes the effective strength of the army. If the Reichstag should not grant these means for the army which we consider necessary, the King of Prussia would still have the recourse of appealing, with every confidence, to the Prussian Diet, which would no doubt grant the required means. We wish to preserve. You want to encroach. We retain our old domain. You seek to acquire new privileges and rights you do not now possess. Concerning Hanover, so constantly adverted to, I shall submit documents and we shall then see how matters stand."

Alluding next to the attacks on his economic policy Bismarck said the fact that the

NATIONAL PROSPERITY

had advanced by it, could not be disposed of by denials. In concluding, he said if the Government finds it cannot get on with the present Reichstag, certainly it will not abandon the Constitutional grounds in dissolving the body.

General Von Schellendorff, Minister of War, followed, opposing the view of Herr Richter that the bill had been introduced solely with the object of lessening the number of officers and men, who are now on an indefinite leave of absence.

The motion to close the debate was agreed to and the House adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow, when a division on the bill will be taken.

In referring to the *Germania's* statement that France was willing to make an

ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY

against Russia, Prince Bismarck said: "This shows how misinformed are these politicians. England might sooner quarrel with Russia than we; we have such a long Russian frontier, while England even in the event of war would have nothing serious to fear. We have no interest whatever in the conquest of Russian territory, and of the Polish provinces we have more than are necessary."

At a meeting of the Progressist members of the Reichstag held yesterday evening, it was decided to support the Centre in voting for the triennate as the duration of the army bill. There is not a symptom of weakening on the part of the opposition or its being inclined to go beyond the triennate term. A small number of the nobility who are members of the Centre, will vote with the Government, but their support is not likely to affect the fate of the bill.

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