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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON 18.—The census returns were submitted and referred.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior was submitted on alleged fraudulent returns from South Carolina, together with a letter from the superintendent of the census. Tabled and ordered printed.

McPherson, from the marine committee, reported favorably the bill to equalize grades and regulate appointments, etc., in the marine corps.

Vest moved to refer to the foreign affairs committee the bill on the calendar to incorporate the Inter-Ocean Canal Company. Agreed to.

The Ben. Holladay claim bill was considered, Cameron, of Wisconsin, defended the report and replied to the opponents.

After debate, the Senate, at 3.30 o'clock proceeded to vote upon the pending amendment of Kernan to refer the case to the committee on claims, which was defeated—yeas 22, nays 24.

Eaton moved to insert $266,900 which he said was the sum found to be due by the Senator who had made the investigation, negatived—ayes 22, noes 26.

Cameron moved $200,000; not agreed to—ayes 26, noes 28.

Teller moved $150,000; rejected—ayes 19, noes 32.

Edmunds, in view of the elapse of time and diversity of views as to the exact amount, doubted whether anything might be paid the claimant. He submitted and advocated a substitute for a bill, renewing the proposition of Kernan with a provision allowing the affidavits of persons deceased or beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to be used by the court and to be given such weight as the court may think them entitled to. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Cockrill was then adopted and the bill as thus amended, was read the third time and passed finally—yeas 33, noes 19.

The conference committee reported upon the consular appropriation bill.

After an ineffectual effort by Coke to get up the bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the several reservations, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Keifer, from the elections committee, reported that Bisbee and Hall are not entitled to the seat from the Second Florida District. He will soon call up the case.

Sparks, from the military committee, reported adversely to the bill to place U. S. Grant on the retired army list. McCook presented a minority report. Both were referred to committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee on the funding bill, debate being limited to an hour, and 10 minutes subsequent debate on each substantial amendment offered.

Carlisle's substitute for the fifth section was agreed to—128 to 101.

Howley moved to strike out the provision re-enacting sections 5159 and 8160 of the Revised Statutes. It was proposed, he said, to revive a provision which practice had shown utterly impracticable, and the motive for it was beyond his comprehension. It was part of a series of measures which were going to make it impossible for national banks to continue business in this country. The amendment was rejected—77 to 100.

Hatch offered an amendment giving the right to State banks to issue circulating notes on deposit of 3 per cent. bonds, in the same manner as the national banks. Rejected—republicans not voting. Several other amendments were voted down. The reading of the bill was then completed, the date in the last section, 1880, being changed to 1881.

Bland offered a substitute for the whole bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve for resumption purposes coin in the Treasury equal to 29 per cent. of all the legal tender notes, and a sufficient sum of coin to redeem silver certificates and apply the residue to the redemption of the public debt. The republicans at first showed a disposition to refrain from voting, but finally counsels prevailed, and they voted against the substitute, which was rejected—43 to 106.

Caldwell, from the special committee on bounties reported a resolution directing the committee on appropriation, to add to the appropriation bill for the payment of bounties, an appropriation of $300,000 for the payment of arrears and bounties to volunteer soldiers who served in the rebellion, to their heirs, and to discharged soldiers whose claims may be allowed and certified after Dec. 20, 1880. Adopted.

Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Atkins will call it up to-morrow.

The Senate amendments to the consular appropriation bill were concurred in with one exception.

Gillett offered a substitute for the redemption of $340,000,000 of Treasury notes, by imposing an income tax, and in discussing it attacked Phillips, of Missouri, for getting some remarks printed in the *Record* derogatory to the greenback party. He had used his privilege in a manner beneath the dignity of a gentleman, even reflecting on his successor in the next Congress.

Phillips denied having said anything unparliamentary. He had not been beaten by greenbackers, but by republicans who had not fought openly, but in the subtle disguise of a greenbacker. The amendment was rejected—160 to 9.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when F. Wood demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question ordered on the bill and amendments. Pending further action the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON.

Those Treaties.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The Senate committee on foreign relations did not take up the Chinese treaties at its regular weekly meeting to-day. The reason assigned for not resuming their consideration of it at this meeting is that the committee are individually examining the treaties and accompanying documents, and desire fully prepared this morning to announce one to the other their respective views concerning them. Under these circumstances some miscellaneous unfinished business was proceeded with, and the treaties were not called up; but it is expected they will receive action at the next meeting. It is learned with regard to the alleged necessity for amending the immigration treaty, in order to prevent the admission of Chinese to naturalization under the present terms of this question, was considered by the commissioners during the progress of the negotiations, and they unanimously agreed that the language referred to would have no such effect as is now given in some quarters. Secretary Evarts agrees in this opinion and so do several eminent lawyers, among the Senators to whom the question has been submitted, say according to their views the rights and privileges accorded by the treaty to subjects of China are accorded to them as Chinese subjects only, and any Chinaman seeking to renounce his allegiance to the Emperor of China, would thereby place himself outside the pale of this guarantee, which is intended simply to secure to the Chinese the same protection of life, liberty and property that is afforded to subjects of other foreign nations. It is further contended in this same line of argument that the proviso against Chinese naturalization, which was added to the 6th article in the Burlingame treaty, was wholly superfluous and unnecessary, as their rights secured to citizens of the most favored nations by treaty stipulations do not in any case include the right of naturalization, which can be conferred only by statutory law, and in support of this position it is also remarked that no nation, not the Celestial Empire, can be supposed to intend in its treaty with another to prove the way for permanently diminishing the number of its own citizens.

Horr's Sarcasm.

Horr, in discussing the funding bill in the House, said he had made a list of the institutions to which the democratic party was opposed, and had found them to be somewhat as follows: National banks, private banks, railroad corporations, bondholders, the tariff, the improvement of harbors, the defenses of harbors, the army, the navy, home defences, ship building, and fair elections and an honest count. (Laughter.) What was that party in favor of? All he could find was forgery, fraud and free whisky. Weaver had said there was a wail coming up from the common people in opposition to the national banks and monied institutions after the Maine election. There had been no wailing among the democrats of Iowa. The democratic party had got into such a position that every time a greenback pullet laid an egg it did all the cackling (laughter); but after the Indiana election color blindness had taken possession of the leaders of the democratic party and they did not know the handwriting of their neighbors. (Laughter.)

What is This?

The House committee on territories has agreed to make a favorable report to the House upon Delegate Campbell's bill, which provides that all territorial officers in the several territories of the United States, whose offices are created by act of the territorial legislature, and the salaries or fees of which are payable by the territories, or by the people, and not by the United States, shall be appointed or elected in such manner as has been or may be provided by the legislative assembly of each territory respectively. The committee also agreed to report favorably on the bill to annul and set aside the act of the territorial legislature of Arizona, which authorized the construction of a railroad between Maricopa Wells and Prescott, Arizona Territory.

What To Do with Wheat Lands.

NEW YORK, 18.—The San Francisco *Post* having recently stated that California wheat is deteriorating, E. H. Walker, statistician of the Produce Exchange, stated that the statement need create no alarm as to the country's supply of wheat, either for consumption or export, as the deterioration of the California crop would have no material effect except in the return to the farmer. The wheat kernel would not be as full, and hence would not make so large a percentage of flour, but the loss by shrinkage would be greater than a pound in a bushel. The deterioration he attributes to the impoverishing of the land by growing upon the same land year after year, the same kind of crop, without the use of fertilizers. The same system is practised to a large extent in the northwest lands, and the richness is taken from the soil. If there were a rotation of crops, or if fertilizers were used, the soil would be kept in good condition; but the farmer, anxious to make every cent possible, spares every item of expense. This was the cause of the deterioration of the lands in New England and in this State for wheat-growing purposes; but now the farmers practice either a rotation of crops or "summer-fallowing," or in other words, let the land lie over one season and sow in clover, and when it has attained its summer growth, plow it in for fertilizing.

Going for Thompson.

The *World* says: It is evident that ex-Secretary Thompson did well to retire from the administration of Hayes when he accepted from De Lesseps the chairmanship of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Co. He yesterday assured the committee of the House that in his opinion everything had been done that was necessary to be done, in order to establish the neutrality of such a canal. But little more than a month ago Hayes gave Congress clearly to understand, Thompson being then a member of his cabinet, that there were certain things highly necessary to be done in order to establish that new treaty. Have these things been done since Thompson accepted the chairmanship of the American committee of Lesseps? Thompson intimates that when he ordered men-of-war to the Isthmus he did not know what secret arrangements might exist between France and Columbia. Does he know now what arrangement of this sort exists? It will be interesting to hear from Thompson again on Wednesday.

Our Wheat.

Superintendent Walker stated that the estimated wheat crop of the United States for 1881 is about 480,000,000 bushels, of which California and Oregon would furnish between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 bushels of this amount. California and Oregon would require for seed about 1,500,000 bushels, and for consumption, for an estimated population of 100,000 inhabitants, 4,000,000 bushels. For the rest of the United States there would be required about 50,000,000 bushels for seed and 200,000,000 bushels for a population of about 50,000,000 of people. This would make a total of about 280,000,000 bushels for food and seed, leaving a surplus of nearly 220,000,000 for export. The average yield per acre, according to Walker's estimate, is thirteen bushels, while English farmers secure about twenty-eight bushels per acre simply from the free use of fertilizers. Walker stated that in Genesee County and other parts of this State, where years ago farmers obtained as much as thirty bushels per acre, they now get from twelve to fourteen bushels only.

General Skobeloff's Tussle with the Turcomans.

General Skobeloff telegraphs on the 11th inst., announcing that on the 9th, at 6 in the evening, 30,000 Teke Turcomans made a sudden sortie from Teek Tepe and assaulted the Russian trenches, which were manned by nineteen companies of infantry and Cossacks. They attacked with infantry, with three siege guns and twenty-one lighter guns. In spite of the heroic defence by the troops, the Trucomans carried the Russian outworks and part of the second parallel, capturing four mounted guns. The Russians then opened artillery and the reserves simultaneously attacked the enemy, who were dislodged from all points they had captured. All the artillery was retaken, with a portion of one mountain Gatling gun, which had been carried off during the early part of the engagement. The Russian loss was heavy. One company of the Apsheron regiment alone had thirty-two men killed, including a major and a captain and ten wounded. Turcoman losses are much greater. Their dead filled the Russian trenches. Simultaneously with this attack a considerable body of Turcoman cavalry made a sortie on the Russian camp, which was successfully repulsed.

After the Turcomans had been repulsed orders were were given for laying a third parallel. As soon as the Turcomans saw the work commenced they renewed the attack with their entire strength upon the whole Russian force, but were compelled to retire in the fortress by the artillery fire, at close range, from the Russion second parallel. The laying of the third parallel was completed on the 10th inst., and on the same day the fortress was strongly fortified, but the works were bombarded at 3, after the Russian columns made an assault, and after a severe struggle the Russians captured the outworks. The bombardment by siege artillery was still proceeding on the 11th inst. The total of Russian losses in the actions on the 9th and 10th was nine officers and 82 men killed, and eight officers, 102 men and eight members of the medical staff wounded. The behavior of the troops was admirable.

English Items.

The *World's* London special says: It has been long feared that there were many secret societies of Irishmen in the large towns, and to-day those fears have received open confirmation. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, states that he is in possession of details which show the recent formation of a gigantic secret society, with local branches in every important city of the kingdom, by Fenians from the United States. Great alarm is felt at this new danger to the government, and orders have been again forwarded to commanders of all the military depots warning them of this new phase of agitation, and counseling extra precautions.

It is now announced the land bill advocates the application of the surplus Irish Church funds towards reclaiming the waste lands and assisting immigration, and will include the three F's, with a proviso for the creating of a commission of two Judges to try certain cases. The government now intends to introduce a measure to arrest obstruction in the House of Commons within a few days, and is considering the policy of introducing an act for the general disarming of the Irish.

Government is said to be fully aware of the existing dangerous conspiracy among Irishmen in several large towns in England.

The origin of the fire which destroyed the Edinburgh Company's military barracks was purely accidental.

The 40 members who voted in the minority on Saloro's motion in the House, last night, for an adjournment of the debate, were all home-rulers.

A special meeting of the home-rule parliamentary committee will be held to consider Shaw's secession from the party.

The first meeting in connection with the movement in England against coercion, for the organization of which a committee of home-rulers has been formed, will probably be held at Birmingham on Saturday next. Parnell will attend.

German Socialists.

CHICAGO, 18. — The steamship *Gilbert* from Hamburg brought 13 German Socialists who were expelled from Alton in consequence of the state of seige declared in that city at the same time as in Hamburg. A state of seige empowered the authorities to expel any person suspected of socialism in any form. Their first measure was to banish 150 citizens two months ago; this they followed up on January 1st and banished 31 socialists, 13 of whom arrived to-day. The exiles had so little time to collect outstanding debts and dispose of their household goods that barely sufficient money remained to pay for their passages to this country whither they all decided to come in preference to England or Belgium. Many among the new comers have left large families behind them. A committee headed by Justus Schwab met the exiles at the landing and conducted them with the usual display of badges and Revolutionary emblems to French's hotel, in Stanton street, where a good repast was awaiting them. When all had partaken speeches were made, in which Bismarck's name was frequently mentioned. As in a former case measures were taken for distributing the new comers among socialist sympathizers all over the city, in whose dwellings they will remain until employment is found for them. All the socialists who arrived here in November have obtained good situations, either in this city or in St. Louis, and Justus Schwab is confident that there will be no trouble as far as the present number is concerned.

Senatorial Struggles.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 18.—A ballot was taken this afternoon for United States senator in the Senate. It stood: Oliver 30, Grow 14, Wallace 16. In the House: Oliver 71, Grow 44, Wallace 13. Both houses adjourned until to-morrow.

Dover, 18.—Thomas F. Bayard was re-elected senator, democrats voting for him. Republicans voted for Anthony Higgins.

Albany, 18.—The house cast 79 votes for Platt, and 44 for Kernan. The vote in the Senate was Platt 25 and Kernan 6.

Hartford, 18.—Gen. Jos. R. Hawley was elected United States senator, 177 to 72. One democrat and one independent voted for Hawley.

Detroit, 18.—The legislature elected Senator Baldwin to fill the expired term of Senator Chandler, ending next March. The vote—Baldwin 112; Barnes 14; Conger received for the full term 111; Lathrop 15.

Augusta, 18.—Eugene Hale was elected senator, giving him 106; Smith 72; Plaisted 1.

Nashville, 18. — Every member was present in the legislature to-day. Senatorial ballot in the Senate—Maynard 8; Savage 6; Bailey 5; Muse 2; James 1; Taylor 1; Bates 2. In the house—Maynard 33; Bailey 17; Savage 11; Muse 8; Bright 2; Wilson 1; Edwards 1. Necessary to a choice, 51.

Boston, 18.—The nomination of Senator Dawes on the vote stood: Dawes, 163; B. F. Butler, 41; John D. Long, 23; scattering, 3; whole number of votes, 230; necessary to a choice, 116. Senate, Dawes, 34 votes; B. F. Butler, 3.

Harrisburg, 18.—Senatorial ballot: Oliver, 95; Grow, 58; Wallace, 93; scattering, 4. Adjourned. There is no change in the senatorial fight, which is likely to be stubborn. Gov. Hoyt and Wayne McVeagh are the most prominent coalition candidates.

Madison, Wis., 18. — Sawyer's friends are confident he will be elected by half a dozen majority. They are probably correct.

Lincoln, Neb., 18.—United States senatorial vote: Paddock, 39; Vanwyck, 14; Weaver, 14; Dundy, 11; Wakely, 10; Mason, 9; Post, 9; scattering, 4.

CRIME.

PLAIN CITY, O., 18.—A horrible triple murder occurred near here last night. A colored man first notified the authorities, and it was then learned that Mrs. Matilda Scott, aged 40, her daughter, 22, and an adopted son 14, named Charlie Good, were dead on the floor, their brains scattered about the floor and smearing the walls of their sleeping room. A large hickory club lay near, horribly smeared with blood. Robert Garner, the colored man, has been arrested on suspicion. He lived with the Scott family six or eight years, but left them in anger three months ago because they refused to rent the farm to him. He tells contradictory stories. Mrs. Scott was a wealthy colored woman, and great excitement exists among the colored people of the vicinity.

Los Vegas, N. M., 18.—At a ball given by Mexicans of Los Mula, this county, on Saturday night, eight Americans attended. Bitter feeling was engendered between the two nationals and a free fight took place. Jack Hodges and Frank Smith, two Americans from Whalsen and Levy's tie camp, were murdered in cold blood. Hodges was shot twice in the head and once in the chest, and his body snatched by Mexicans. The remains were found next day burned to a crisp. Smith's body was also carried off, being found next day perforated with bullets, and the skull crushed. One American was killed and several were wounded. The feeling among the choppers is at fever heat, and a conflict may result between the two factions.

Denver, 18.—On the evening of the 14th, the stage was attacked eight miles east of Fort Cummings by a band of thirty-four, supposed to be Indians. The passengers were robbed, and it is reported that four of them were killed. The bags were carried off. United States troops are pursuing. It is rumored that the robbers are disguised whites.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Whittaker court is ordered to assemble Thursday next.

Several people were injured by a street car collision in N. Y. this morning.

Capt. W. B. True, a noted mining operator and discoverer of Silver Islet, is dead.

At Jersey City the scarlet fever has closed the schools and the citizens are alarmed.

The Michigan legislature has passed a resolution asking Garfield to appoint Governor Bagley to his cabinet.

Some Englishmen purchased 19,000 acres of land in Iowa on Tuesday, on which a British colony will be settled.

The postoffice committee of the Senate will consider the question of a government telegraph system on the 19th.

Five boys, in Patterson, N. J., had a terrible collision while coasting on a bob sled, having run against a telegraph pole.

Spain has again been troubled by terrible gales, and the Castello mines are flooded. Several wrecks are reported.

It is inferred that a majority of the Senate oppose retiring Grant, since they failed to appear in time to vote on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Bretner, while taking an alcohol bath at Detroit, on Tuesday, ignited the liquor and was nearly burned to death.

A passenger express on the Canada Southern was ditched this morning. Several passengers were badly hurt, but none fatally.

A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Greenfield, the wife murderer, of Utica, N. Y., sentenced a fourth time to be executed.

The Hussars have moved into a district in Lancashire where the coal miners are on a strike, in order to be in readiness in any emergency.

It snowed heavily on Sunday in Paris, thermometer 12.c. below. Skating is good. Reports of floods on account of snow and rain at Nice and Rouen.

The Tammany committee on organization met this afternoon and organized by the election of John Kelly as chairman. Kelly made an address.

By the Point Breeze fire, the grant warehouse on the river front was destroyed, as well as the large storehouse of the Atlantic Company. Loss $750,000; insured.

The board of health of New York has passed an ordinance making it a punishable misdemeanor to hold a public funeral over persons who die from contagious diseases.

Dillon was called to order yesterday for stating that the Land League rule was supreme, and that Tipperary had 10,000 men arraigned against the government.

Governor Littlefield, of Rhode Island, presented his annual message to the General Assembly yesterday. He recommends woman suffrage on the school question.

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