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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Consideration was resumed of the military warrant bill, and McDonald favored it.

Blaine submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate any information in possession of the Government touching alleged false statistics and fabricated testimony imposed upon the Halifax commission and used as a basis to their award in the matter of fisheries; adopted.

Davis, of Illinois, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely on the House resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the present system of salaries, fees, and emoluments allowed to officers of the United States and to ascertain if any abuses exist; placed on the calendar.

Morrill, from the committee on education and labor, reported a bill to incorporate the National Educational Association; placed on the calendar.

Wallace, from the committee on appropriations reported with amendments the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War to employ additional clerks; placed on the calendar.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Blackburn offered an amendment to the first clause of rule 21 relative to the reading of bills; adopted.

White offered as a new clause to the same rule the following: The general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but appropriations for ordinary expenses of the different Departments of the Government and interest on the public debt. All other appropriations shall be made by bills containing only items of appropriations relative to the subject matter of the bill. He spoke in favor of an amendment which would make it impossible for the appropriation committee to legislate on appropriation bills.

Springer called the attention of the House to the fact that Garfield had a few years ago been at the head of the committee of appropriations, and that when he held the position, 150 sections of legislation had been passed upon appropriation bills. There never had been a time when legislation had not been placed upon appropriation bills, and he thought it was just and right. The House must not give up this rule. It would save millions.

White withdrew his amendment and allowed Spear to introduce one making it in order to insert a less sum of money for a greater in the bills. He was above partisan consideration; he depicted anarchy, repudiation, despotism and slavery which would ensue if the appropriations bill failed.

Hawley quoted from State constitutions, showing that 25 out of the 38 prohibited legislation on appropriation bills.

Cox supported the rule as a means of repealing by the rider laws, which had been enacted by rider, and for repealing obnoxious legislation.

McMahon thought that the young member (Spear) ought to shake in his boots to find the republicans standing sponsor for his amendments.

Spear said he was young, but was of that number whose follies cease with their youth.

MacMahon urged his party not to give up this rule. It was substantially giving up their cause in the next presidential election, being a virtual confession of failure of economy. He was surprised at the unanimity of the republicans. It was one of the worst parties ever in power.

Warner's amendment was then agreed to, 123 to 74, and the question recurred on Spear's substitute as amended, pending which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 11.—There is considerable speculation to know who is the "near personal and political friend" of Gen. Grant, who announced that he would accept the republican nomination. Some of the evening papers declare it is E.

B. Washburne, while the *World's* Washington correspondent says it is Edward Pierrepont.

The *Herald's* Irish relief fund has reached \$144,300.

A *Times* special says: A republican Convention will soon be called in North Carolina, to undo the work of the Sherman wire-pulling.

Rev. Edward Cowley has sent in his resignation as superintendent of Shepherd's Fold, and it has been accepted. A committee of ladies has been appointed to take charge of the institution.

A Washington dispatch says: President and Mrs. Hayes last evening gave their annual reception in honor of the diplomatic corps. The guests included, in addition to the members of the diplomatic corps, all the prominent civil, military and naval officers of the Government, senators and representatives and their ladies. The reception was one of the most brilliant ever given at the Executive Mansion.

A number of leading down town business men held a meeting last evening to form the nucleus of a club to advocate the nomination of Sherman for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, 11.—It is reported here to-day that John Russell Young is an applicant for appointment as minister to China, to succeed Seward, whose early retirement is again predicted. Young's friends assert that when Gen. Grant was here during the Christmas holidays, he told Secretary Evarts that Young would be one of the best men that could be found to fill the place. The report yet lacks confirmation.

Senator Garland reported a bill from the judiciary committee to-day amendatory to the present laws relating to bigamy and polygamy. It imposes a fine of not more than \$500 and not more than five years imprisonment upon the offender.

Every person who has a husband or wife living, and who hereafter marries another, and declares that any man who marries more than one woman is guilty of bigamy. This provision does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years, and is not known to be living, nor to any person whose lawful marriage has been dissolved by the decree of a competent court. It provides that in any case of prosecution for bigamy any person drawn as a jurymen may be challenged, if he is or has been living in the practice of bigamy or polygamy, or if he believes it morally, religiously or legally right for man to have more than one living and undivorced wife, or to live in the practice of cohabiting with more than one woman. It also authorizes the President to grant amnesty to offenders against the law for offenses committed before January 1, 1879, on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper; but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall have been complied with. The bill provides that the issue of plural or Mormon marriages, born before November 1, 1879, shall be considered legitimate, and entitled to all the rights of heirs and next of kin of their parents.

NEW YORK, 11.—Arrangements for the reception and banquet for De Lesseps by the merchants and others here, have been completed. The reception takes place at the Delmonico parlors on the 24th inst., Rev. Dr. Storrs presiding and delivering the address. The letter of invitation is written on parchment board, and because of the eminence of the signers, will be a remarkable album of autographs. It is expected that among the guests will be representatives of the nine United States of Colombia.

The *Tribune's* St. Louis dispatch intimates that the Grant feeling is waning and that Sherman and Blaine are looming.

LOUISVILLE, 11.—Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, a woman aged 49 years, committed suicide to-day by setting fire to her underclothes with a match. She was discovered in a yard with the fire raging all over her body, and praying for mercy. The body was burned to a crisp from head to feet, and her hair almost all singed off. She cannot recover. She has been insane for several years and the deed was committed while in a fit of depression.

MEMPHIS, 11.—An extra freight train on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, which left here at midnight, collided with the bridge train coming north near Courtland, Mississippi, sixty miles north of Memphis. Conductor Gibson, of the bridge train, was killed. The engineer of both trains were severely injured. The freight cars were badly damaged. No other casualties.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Some 3,000 unemployed workmen assembled at the Sand Lots this afternoon, and after listening to a number of speakers, about half of the crowd formed in line and marched to the office of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and a committee, appointed for the purpose, sought an interview with President Stanford and Vice-President Crocker. Both were absent, and the committee was received by General Superintendent Towne, to whom they stated that the object of the movement was to ask the company to comply with the provision of the new constitution, forbidding corporations to employ Chinamen, and give work to unemployed whites, and intimating that if the request was not complied with and the distress continued, it would be difficult to foretell the result. Mr. Towne replied that he would refer the matter to the directors and return an answer on Monday next. The procession then returned to the Sand Lots and subsequently dispersed. Other corporations will be called upon to-morrow. The proceedings were quiet and orderly.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Standing Bear, the Ponca chief, to-day concluded his story of injustice done his people, and to-morrow Bright Eyes will be heard.

The committee agreed to report favorably on Representative Cox's resolution providing for the enforcement of the eight-hour law and a full day's pay for eight hours' labor.

The House committee on elections adopted the majority report in the case of Curtin vs. Yocum, of Pennsylvania, which favors the sending of the matter back to the people of the district for a new election. The committee also voted to allow the minority report of the sub-committee in favor of Yocum, sitting member, to accompany the report of the committee.

The House committee on ways and means disposed of the refunding question this morning. The rate of interest was decided in favor of 3½ per cent. by a vote of 22 to 2. The question of time was settled by a decisive vote of 12 to 2 in favor of a 20-40 bond, the interest on these bonds to be paid quarterly, and that they be used in refunding fives and sixes amounting to about \$500,000,000.

The committee decided also to recommend that authority be given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$200,000,000 of four per cent. treasury notes, redeemable at pleasure to assist in the reduction of the annual interest burden in the manner proposed by Kelley.

The committee on appropriations has agreed to report a deficiency appropriation of \$135,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes for the year ending June 30th.

The committee on the Pacific railroad has postponed for two weeks consideration of the bill extending the provisions of the sinking fund act.

The Senate committee reduces the appropriation for additional clerks in the Pension Bureau from \$31,000 to \$19,000, and for the War Department, from \$39,000 to \$32,000. Second auditors also have additional clerks to clear off the pension business.

The House to-day adopted a resolution calling on the President for information as to the progress of negotiations for an amendment of the Burlingame treaty, without debate or opposition. The resolution was offered by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, in behalf of the committee on education and labor. It is, of course, intended merely to elicit an official acknowledgment that nothing, or at least nothing of consequence has been done by the diplomatic branch of our government on this subject during the two years that have elapsed since both houses of congress requested the President to take action.

It was said at the Capital to-day that the President feels inclined to resent the action of the Senate in rejecting the entire list of Ohio nominations for census supervisors. This came from a member of congress who said that the President would send back to the Senate the same list with one or two exceptions, thereby indicating a determination to maintain his right of selecting. The Senate in this event will undoubtedly reaffirm the co-equal right to rejection.

The House committee on claims to-day heard Judge Wiltshire and other friends of Gen. John A. Sutter, in advocacy of his claim for a congressional appropriation of \$50,000 to indemnify him for the loss of his Sobraante grant, and for his expenditures in aid of immigration to California. The committee will

consider the subject to-morrow. The Ptalgas ranch bill also comes up again to-morrow in the private land claims committee.

The select committee of the House upon the alcoholic liquor traffic, instructed Representative Brewer to report a bill to the House providing for the appointment of a commission of 10 members to investigate the subject.

Representative Davis to-day presented a memorial of Wm. Alford, president of the Bank of California, praying for the removal of the tax on bank deposits.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 350,000 ounces of silver for the mints at New Orleans and Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, 12.—A Washington special says: The House committee on elections has decided to unseat Washburne (republican) in favor of Donnelly (democrat). This will give the democrats another State in case of a tie in the Presidential election. Washburne had 3,000 majority; a claim of bribery will be set up. It is manifest that the deep purposes of the democracy, which was revealed in the attempt in the State of Maine, is again disclosed in this effort to rob the people of Minnesota of their rights. It is not the intention of the sub-committee to make a report in writing, but each member will submit his views orally to the whole committee. Such a report might not be a pleasant campaign document in the possession of the republicans. A democratic member of the sub-committee characterized the case as a very difficult and perplexing one, and hoped the action of the committee would commend itself to the lovers of good government and fair dealing throughout the country.

The Imperial Mills elevator, situated on the corner of Sixteenth and Dearborn Streets, was blown down this morning; 123,000 bushels of wheat which it contained, were spilled on the ground. It was 100 feet high and 110x60 feet in extent, with a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The mill adjoining was badly damaged. The establishment was owned by Douglas & Stewart who have other extensive mills in Iowa and Canada. It was under the management of Wheeler & Co. The elevator, which cost \$90,000 to \$100,000, is a total loss. The loss on wheat is about \$25,000; loss to the mill \$50,000. There is no insurance covering this kind of accidents.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Herald* this morning says: We regret to say that as yet no returns have been made by a large number of gentlemen and firms to whom the *Herald's* Irish famine blanks were entrusted. In a great many instances we know these blanks contain the names of persons who in the aggregate have subscribed a good deal of money, and we are aware that they are held back in order that their custodians, who are so generously co-operating with the *Herald* may be enabled to make as good a showing as possible in print. Their motive is exceedingly creditable, but we are certain they will not misinterpret our meaning when we say that they are unwittingly putting back the cause they at heart so earnestly desire to advance. The *Herald* will esteem it a great favor on the part of these gentlemen if they will make their returns as early as possible to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, 12.—An atrocious wife murder was committed in Henderson, Ky., last night. Pat Graham, who had been arrested on complaint of his wife for beating her, broke jail and found his wife on the wharf boat. He shot her three times in the presence of the passengers of the steamer *Idlewild*, killing her instantly, and then jumped into a skiff.

COLUMBUS, 12.—About 800 citizens attended the Sherman meeting held at the City Hall to-night. Governor Foster presided. In taking the chair the Governor said that John Sherman ought to be next candidate of the republican party for president, that the great and fundamental principles of the republican party should be firmly established on a sound system of finance, and maintain the doctrine of national supremacy. He upheld the name of Sherman who possesses more of the elements of success in refunding the public debt and has been unequalled in the country. Governor Foster entertained the kindest feeling toward General Grant and Senator Blaine, and referred briefly to their respective qualifications, and said he believed the unwritten law against a third term should not be violated.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The best grounded opinion regarding the

demonstrations now being made by the workmen is that they are designed to influence legislation now pending. A bill is now before the Legislature to enforce the provision in the new Constitution prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese, and several of the workmen leaders are at Sacramento urging its passage. The bill passed the Senate to-day by an overwhelming majority, and a similar result is expected in the Assembly.

The unemployed workmen again assembled to-day at the Sand Lots, and after some speeches the leaders marched in procession to the office of the Mission Woolen Mills and Selby Smelting Works, demanding the discharge of Chinamen in their employ. At both places they were told that the matter would be considered by the directors and an answer given in a few days. The procession then returned to the Sand Lots, and after further speeches broke up. The proceedings were orderly and the crowd apparently good natured.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Herald* relief fund yesterday contained the names of Jno. McCullough, Fanny Davenport and Frank Mayo for large subscriptions, also the names of 230 congressmen, which is believed to be all there are in Washington. They gave precisely five dollars each in order to make the donation a representative one in every respect.

The war of the candidates in the republican journals is increasing. One would almost think to read the papers supporting respectively Grant, Blaine and Sherman that the other two names mentioned above were those which had already been adopted by the regular democratic convention. It is difficult to see how in case any one of the three is nominated the supporters of the other two can wheel into line.

The President will bring up for consideration at the next regular meeting of the cabinet to-morrow the subject of the inter-oceanic canal. He will probably improve the occasion to impress upon the members the very decided and earnest views which he entertains in regard to the canal. It is the desire of the President that his opinion on this question shall be officially announced to the country at as early a day as possible. He is not in sympathy with the policy of delay of Evarts. He thinks it will be far more manly and statesmanlike for this Government to define its position at once in unequivocal language than to wait in expectation that Lesseps will fail to raise the money to carry out his scheme, or that some other event may occur that will make definite action by the United States unnecessary. In other words, the President believes that the Government will be stronger and will command more respect in Europe if it takes its stand squarely on the reannouncement of the Monroe doctrine, and in favor of the broadest interpretation of it.

The *Herald's* Washington special has the following important announcement: "The naval expedition which has been sent down to the Bay of Chiriqui, has for its purpose the establishing there and on the other side of the isthmus, in the Gulf of Dulce, two coaling stations. This action has been taken by the administration with the advice and consent of leading gentlemen in Congress of both parties. It means nothing more than is stated above, two coaling stations at convenient points of the isthmus, such as the Navy Department has at many other points, and is frequently establishing. For instance, the Department has now a cargo of coal on the way to the Samoan Islands, where, also, a new coaling station will be established, the Secretary having found it very expensive to have naval vessels depend on supplies in private hands, which are often held at exorbitant charges. The Bay of Chiriqui and Gulf of Dulce offer peculiar facilities for such stations, not only because of safety, but because the two bays and intervening track of land have been owned for many years and ever since the days of Buchanan's administration, in fact, by an American citizen, who, it is understood, is willing to sell all his right to the United States. This fact made the acquisition of the real estate and water right for coaling stations there easier than any other point equally convenient on the Isthmus. It is said that negotiations are on foot for annexation by the United States of the whole Chiriqui tract."

CHICAGO, 13.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Senator Blaine's friends had a conference at his house last night, when it was decided that they shall henceforth