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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Edmunds ob-
tained leave of absence on account
of illness in his family.

Mahone introduced a concurrent
resolution which was read the first
time as follows: That in the event
of any reduction in the tax on to-
bacco manufactured in the United
States, a rebate equal to such reduc-
tion shall be granted on all stamped
or tax-paid tobacco manufactured
in the United States after the adop-
tion of the resolution, and between
such date and time when any law
making such a rebate shall go into
effect, then remaining in the hands
of licensed dealers or others than
manufacturers.

Garland and Jones spoke in favor
of the former's bill to appropriate
\$15,000,000 for levees on the Missis-
sippi River.

Vest held that \$250,000,000 would
be well spent on the river.

The bill was referred to the com-
mittee on the Mississippi River and
tributaries.

Consideration of the postoffice
appropriation bill was resumed. The
pending amendment to make the
provision relating to sub-contracts
applicable only to contracts here-
after made, was agreed to—yeas 32,
nays 1.

Increase in the item for com-
pensation of clerks of \$150,000,
was agreed to.

The text amendment of the Senate
was in the item of sub-letting
contracts and declares that carriers
employed by contractor or sub-con-
tractor who violate the agreement
and evidence that he has done work
shall have a lien on the money of
his employer for his pay; and if the
contractor or sub-contractor shall
fail to pay the sub-contractor within
two months of the end of the quar-
ter, the Department shall pay the
debt and charge it to the contractor.

When a set-on or firm holding ser-
vice on any one of them, pay for
others shall be withheld until ser-
vice has been restored and all pen-
alties satisfied. Modification of the
amendment by transposing several
words was made, and, as modified,
adopted. Without further progress
the bill was laid over as unfinished
business.

The tariff commission bill was
again taken up as the regular order.

Allison submitted the report of
the committee on appropriations
by testimony taken in what is
known as the treasury contingent
fund investigation. The report and
testimony were tabled temporarily
and ordered printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Rice offered
a resolution directing the judiciary
committee to inquire whether the
conviction of Sergeant Mason by a
military court is in violation of the
law of the Constitution.

Hiscock, from the appropriations
committee, reported back the
Senate bill making further appro-
priations to relieve the overflow sur-
plus, increasing the amount from
\$100,000 to \$500,000, and making
provision for strengthening the levees.
The bill passed making the amount
\$150,000.

House resumed the Chinese bill.
Page, of California, said it had
been said that polygamy was the
twin sister of slavery. He asserted
that it was the twin barbarism of
Chinese immigration. The republi-
can party had declared in its last
platform its opposition to polygamy,
and yesterday it had shown the
country that it was willing to keep
its pledge. The question of poly-
gamy was but a speck in comparison
with the question of Chinese coolies.
He would not dignify it by calling
it immigration or invasion. The
people of the Pacific Coast were ex-
posed to the invasion of Chinese, be-
cause as a class they were not fit
to help build up and carry out the
genius of our institutions. California
wanted white labor, but white labor-
ers would not go to a State where
one-eighth of the male population
were Chinese.

Robinson—Do I understand the
term "barbarism" to be broader than
"coolie"? All coolies are laborers,
but are all laborers coolies?

Page—In China they are.
Robinson—In California they are.
Page—The bill is simply to execute a
treaty which exists between China and the United
States, and if the gentlemen read
that treaty they will find that class
of people who are permitted to come
to this country are distinguished,
and mention of that class is an ex-
clusion of all others.

Robinson—You don't confine the
term "barbarism" to "coolies"?

Page—I do not. I do not think
the treaty does.

Page then continued his speech,
appealing to republicans to come to
the support of the bill.

Page went to the clerk's desk and
had read the celebrated "Morey
letter" and President Garfield's
letter of denial, and asserted that there
was not a person who did not believe
that the "Morey letter" was an ab-
solute forgery. It was impossible
for Garfield ever to have written
such an infamous letter, and that
yet what was in the letter was the
sentiment expressed by advocates
of Chinese immigration. The House
had yesterday swept away the bar-
barous system of polygamy, and he
trusted that on Thursday, when he
would call the previous question,
this other relic of barbarism would
be swept away and a law placed on
the statute books that would protect
labor in this country against the in-
vasion of Chinese immigration. In
conclusion, he contended that 20
years' limit was not too extended.

Robinson—Let us have the expe-
rience of ten years, and if the peo-
ple consider it wise, it can be ex-
tended.

Page—Will you vote for the bill at
ten years.

Robinson—With some slight
alterations I will.

Page—If you make the limitation
10 years, the question will arise
whether the limit shall be allowed
to expire of whether it shall be ex-
tended. You will keep us in con-
fusion the whole time.

Page, give us 20 years rest. We
have been unsettled for 20 years. Let
us be settled for 20 years. Protect
the support of San Francisco for 20
years, but you like the expiration
of 10 years, open the port of
Boston to Chinese immigration.

Taylor, of Vermont, stated he
would like to vote for some bill to
restrict the importation of Chinese,
but this bill was one which would
prevent rather than restrain Chi-
nese immigration. The bill was not
within the treaty of 1880. He spoke

in favor of suspension of five or ten
years.

Rice, of Massachusetts, spoke in
opposition to the bill.

Page—I did not attempt to speak
for the republican party. I speak
from the platform and I pledge in the
National Convention. Does the gen-
tleman from Massachusetts stand
by the platform in the last
National Republican Convention?

Rice—The gentleman from Mas-
sachusetts stands with his feet on
every plank of that platform. He
has always stood there, and stands
there to-day, and in carrying out the
suggestion of this bill, the republi-
can party is in a panic, the gen-
tleman has fallen back on the
main body.

Page—Explain what you mean
by the left wing.

Rice—The left wing, what the re-
publican platform really means
and show that I stand on it better
than the gentleman does. It is the
democratic platform that says "no
immigration." It is the republican
platform that recognizes the right
of every nation to protect itself against
pauperism, disease and crime, and
which says restrict and regulate im-
migration so that it shall not endan-
ger the country or any portion of it.
It is worse than an insult to be-
lieve that it does not protect its own
family, and I will protect any section
of the United States by proper guards
against immigration so as to keep
out an undue influx of pauperism,
disease and crime. That is what the
republican platform means, not to
prohibit it, not to suspend it, but to
regulate it, restrict it, control it, and
make it, instead of a curse, instead
of injury, a blessing and source of
prosperity. The labor which worked
for low wages never crowded out the
labor which worked for high, but
only crowded it up, and arguments
which were heard a hundred years
ago against labor-saving machinery.
The bill was a violation of the
Chinese treaty. In olden times
pauca fides was the synonym for
national faithlessness. Under the
color of treaty provision modifying
the old and existing treaty he feared
that Congress would do much to
ward writing our name with that
of ancient Carthage on the list of
national perfidy. He objected to
the bill because it was in conflict
not with the words, at all events
with the spirit of the treaty. At the
beginning of our national exist-
ence we have written the legend
"All men are created equal," and
that legend had been maintained
for a hundred years. It had been
held out as a sign of peace and omen
of success, and it was now being
any one to prove recant to the
good destiny which lay before the
country as it entered the second
century of its existence. He did
not know but that he would consent
to a suspension of immigration, but
against this bill, against the es-
sence and against its spirit he could
not utter his earnest protest and
say that he knew that it must fail
because all the principles of justice
and equity, those fixed stars whose
serene light fall on Asia as well as
America, fought against this bill,
and as sure as they were set in their
places by the hand of God, they
made them eternal, they would in
the end prevail.

Consideration of the bill was then
suspended.

AMERICAN.

The Edmunds bill.

New York, 15.—The Graphic's
Washington correspondent writes:
There is great diversity of opinion
among lawyers in Congress as to
the practical value of the Edmunds
polygamy bill. Haskell thinks
there is substantial merit in it, but
many republicans like Burrows hold
that it is doubtful if the Edmunds
bill will in the end be effectual. It
is feared that the Mormons will
escape the law by the aid of their
foreign friends, and by electing a
legislature of polygamist sym-
pathizers, even if actual poly-
gamists be kept out. Expressions
of apprehension are heard also that
there is lack of provision for carry-
ing it into effect and filling again
certain offices which it vacates un-
der the 8th section. It is understood
that the author of the bill, Mr. E.
Burrows, apprehended some such de-
fect in the bill and intends to pro-
vide for it by supplemental legisla-
tion. He stated to a brother Senator
to-day that he intended to intro-
duce two other bills providing ma-
chinery for enforcing this bill if they
met the approval of the Senate. He
thought that all the defects will be
thought of.

Burrows' House bill has been re-
ported favorably from the commit-
tee and Edmunds' measures will
probably be backed on to it rather
than to have two bills independent
of each other. It is understood
to believe that less antagonism
would be encountered by the meas-
ures separately or he would have
simplified the original bill. At any
rate if the bill passed, the spirit of
Congress is such now that it will
in all probability be made effective
before they are done with it.

Walking Challenge.

Hughes, pedestrian, challenges
Rowell and Hazen for \$5,000 a side
and will give them 10 miles odds if
they will walk him singly. He
wants no hippodrome affair.

Cable and Railroad Combinations.

The Commercial says: It was po-
sitive yesterday on Wall Street
that the postal arrangements have
been called into effect between the cable
companies and a contract entered
into with the Western Union Co. for
25 years. A London 1900 is quoted
as showing that the cable lines of
Western Union stock at the mar-
ket price to-day. Short interest
on this stock has continued to be so
large, the bears have not rapidly
lowered their price, but have ad-
vanced the price to rapidly on
themselves.

The transfer book of the Western
railroad company are reported to
show \$15,000,000 worth of preferred
stock held abroad. Foreign houses
report fresh demands for this stock
the past few days.

Deaths by Suffocation.

Fergus Falls, Minn., 15.—L.A.
Stuberud and Farger Donnan were
suffocated by gas in a well yester-
day. Both have families. One de-
ceased was his wife, the other, but only
shared his fate.

Small-pox Epidemic.

Reading, Pa., 15.—Over 100 cases
of virulent small-pox are developed
here, and the epidemic is spreading.
The excitement is terrible. The air
is thick with the fumes of tar; 20
barrels are now burning there, and
there is strict quarantine. The dis-

ease is in the best portion of the
town. Vaccination has been neg-
lected there. Business is suspended.

Fatal Explosion.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The steam tow
boat "Egan" exploded here before this
morning in the Great Kanawha.
One killed and several wounded.
The steamer burned.

Double Murder.

WATERBURY, 15.—Michael Mc-
Callery, formerly the inmate of an
insane asylum, killed his mother
and wife on Sunday night, and
tumbled the bodies into a cellar.

Supposed Murder.

DEVER, 15.—The Tribune's Lead-
ville dispatch says: Adolph Gysen
this morning reported that his part-
ner, A. W. Walter, was accidently
killed by their men here last
night. Investigation gives the af-
fair the appearance of murder. The
men are said to have quarreled the
night before, and the investigation
shows that the men committed
the deed by striking a blow on the
head.

Five Feet Higher than ever Known.

VICKSBURG, 15.—News from the
overlooked districts continue to pour
in. The distress is terrible. A
steamer from Tallahassee and
Yazoo river having left the mouth
of Colwater, 337 miles above Vicks-
burg, on Sunday morning at day-
light, reports the water there five
feet higher than known, and is
still rising at the rate of seven inches
to twenty-four hours. The people
along the Tallahassee and Yazoo
rivers are living on the tops of their
residences and in the fields. In many
places the water was up to the eaves
of the buildings. Horses and mules
will be pretty generally saved, but
the greater portion of all the stock
will be drowned. Barges, skiffs and
other means of relief are being re-
sented to the sufferers at different
points. A very large amount of
stock and many families arrived to-
day from the distressed localities.
Inhabitants of Delta, Louisiana, are
abandoning their homes as fast as
they can be removed.

Murder of an Ex-Mayor.

DALLAS, Texas, 15.—The city was
thrown into great excitement this
afternoon by the announcement that
Ex-Mayor J. M. Thurmond, had
been shot and killed in the county
court room by Robt. E. Cowart, a
prominent lawyer. Thurmond was
also a member of the legislature, and
about the most popular politician in
the entire State. A political
quarrel was at the bottom of
the attack, but personal feelings
caused the assault.

The Ex-Mayor of Dallas, Texas,
who was killed by a man named
Cowart, yesterday, was known
throughout Colorado, California,
Kansas and Texas. He was a
native of Montana years ago by the
vigilantes because he was a legal
defender of road agents. He was a
native of Kentucky, aged about 45.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Sidney Dillon, president of the
Union Pacific railroad, arrived in
Ogden by the 10:00 a. m. train. As-
sistant General Manager, K. M. Ball.

The report sent of an earthquake
in Costa Rica was taken from an
official dispatch, which proves to
have grossly exaggerated the disas-
ter.

Advices from Costa Rica by mail
do not confirm the statements made
in the official dispatch as to the
destruction of towns and loss of
lives.

The funeral of G. P. Armstrong, the
citizen killed by the bayonet of a
militiaman, was held this afternoon,
and was attended by a proce-
sion of 1,400 people.

The Mass. prohibitory liquor bill
passed to a third reading in the
House, 105 to 8.

The Senate passed a resolution in
favor of biennial State elections,
29 to 7.

An Omaha dispatch says: Whole-
sale discharges of passenger and
freight conductors on the Union
Pacific Railroad commenced to-day,
and there is reason to believe before
it ends 100 will be laid off.

Bigelow, Sergeant Mason's attorney,
has prepared a petition for a writ
of habeas corpus, on the ground
that the court martial has no juris-
diction in the time of peace, and
even if it has it has exceeded its power
in imposing an illegal sentence.

At Lawrence, Mass., the Pacific
mill corporation announces a reduc-
tion of the wages of mill and plan-
ing spinners, the latter are all women
and girls. They abandoned the
mill and 64,000 spindles are thus
stopped.

Dr. Arthur N. Sherman, who was
publisher of the "Albany", the first
newspaper ever printed in Albany,
died on Monday in Brooklyn, at
the age of 83 years. He was one of
the inventors of the allegator print-
ing press.

There was great rejoicing yester-
day over King Humbert's birthday.
The city was gallantly decorated,
the troops reviewed by Kitchener, and
foreigners telegraphed congratula-
tions. Similar enthusiasm
was manifested in the provinces.

Rosecrans was chosen chairman
of the democratic congressional com-
mittee; also chairman of the
executive committee. Represen-
tative Flower was elected a mem-
ber of the executive committee, and
he and Gen. Rosecrans empowered
to designate the other five mem-
bers.

In San Francisco a large meeting
held last evening by the trade
assembly of the city at which resolu-
tions of sympathy with the strik-
ers at Omaha were adopted, and
condemning in strong terms the action
of the civil authorities in involving
military aid; also extending hearty
sympathy with the leaders of the
strike who were arrested.

The New York Tribune says Con-
gress may make laws not to let any
more Chinese come to this coun-
try, but everything needs to be un-
derstand plainly that those who are
here must be well treated. One per-
son who probably realized this now
is patrolman John Brady, who was
dismissed from the police force yester-
day for having beaten a Chinese
man recently and held him while
two young ruffians ran off the in-
fensive foreigner's pig-tail.

The ways and means committee
will recommend to-morrow a bill to
reduce the tax on whisky from 80
to 50 cents per gallon; on malt liquor
from 92 1/2 to 60 cents per barrel; tobacco, 30
to 10 per pound; cigars, 90 to 50 cents
per 1,000, and a reduction of 50 per cent.

In special tax on the above articles.
It also repeals the law taxing bank
capital, deposits, checks, matches,
stamp on medi-ins, perfume, etc.
The reduction will amount to \$9,
000,000.

The meeting of the Iroquois Club
in Chicago, this evening, will be
an interesting event in local
democratic politics by the
presence of Senator Lamar, ex Gov-
ernor Hendricks, Congressman and
ex-Congressman Ford, Watterson,
Harrison, Trumbull, Breckenridge
and Doolittle, and R. T. Merritt,
of Wisconsin, all of whom will de-
liver addresses. Letters will be read
from Senator Bryant, Governors
Palmer and Tilden.

Among others referred to in a re-
cent issue of the "Northwestern"
Herald, were the following cases of
special interest. They are their own
commentary. Mr. Samuel U. Ny