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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The galleries of the Senate Chamber were, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, filled with spectators when at 12 o'clock, noon, the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress was opened. In his prayer the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, feelingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the chamber was hung, in memory of the late Senator Pike of New Hampshire.

Presiding officer Sherman laid before the Senate, several of the annual reports of the heads of departments, which were ordered printed.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon, informing the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business and for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President for a like purpose.

Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were appointed such committee.

The credentials of Senator Williams of California were presented, and the oath of office administered to him.

Several bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following:

By Evarts—To authorize the construction of a bridge across East River, New York.

Mitchell offered a preamble and resolutions, calling for a report from the Secretary of War as to the reasons for the change of the engineer in charge of the works of National improvement in Oregon. Held over until to-morrow.

A recess was then taken for ten minutes.

The recess was extended to 2 o'clock at which hour Edmunds reported that the joint committee of the two houses had waited on the President, and that the President had asked the committee to congratulate the Senate and House on their safe return to the capital, and to say he would communicate in writing immediately. Thereupon the message was received and the reading begun by Secy. McCook.

The reading of the message was completed at 3:25 when the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

Hoar reminded the Senate that the Pacific Railroad funding bill had been set down as a special order for to-morrow, and said that he would then ask that its consideration be deferred, in the hopes that the House would in the meantime take some action that would relieve the Senate of its trouble in regard to it.

Blair announced the death of his colleague, Pike, and moved that as a mark of respect to his memory the Senate adjourn. He would at the appropriate time ask the Senate to set apart a day for hearing eulogies.

The motion was agreed to and the Senate adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—For an hour before noon to-day, the floor of the House presented an enlivening appearance. Groups of members crowded the cloak rooms and blockaded the aisles, chattering and exchanging congratulations of success in the recent elections, or condolence upon defeat. The victors twitted the vanquished, and the vanquished jokingly commiserated the victors upon their failure to throw off the burdens of public life. The citizens of Washington, undeterred by unpropitious weather, crowded the gallaries and looked down with interest and amusement on the scene being enacted below. The Executive and Diplomatic gallaries, were, however, conspicuously empty. The desks of the various members were adorned with floral designs. The Speaker was not forgotten, and his desk was plenteously adorned, while congratulations abounded. Those offered to Hewitt were apparently most earnest, and he was kept busy shaking hands with political friends and foes, who seemed to agree with each other in expressing the heartiest good will and good wishes.

At precisely 12 o'clock Speaker Carlisle rapped the House to order and the chaplain delivered a prayer in which he feelingly referred to the deaths of Representatives Beach and Arnot, and invoked Divine supervision over the proceedings of Congress.

In obedience to the direction of the Speaker the clerk proceeded to call the roll and 245 members responded.

On motion of Morrison (Ill.) a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Reagan (Tex.) a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

Messrs. Reagan, Breckenridge (Ky.) and Reed were appointed as such committee.

Hewitt (N. Y.) rising to a question of privilege asked that S. S. Cox should be sworn in as a member of the House to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Pulitzer. He stated at the same time that the formal certificate of Cox's election had been received.

No objection was made to Cox's qualifying and his popularity was manifested by the round of applause which greeted his re-entry into legislative life.

Henry W. Rusk, of Maryland, and Henry Bacon, of New York, also appeared at the bar of the House and qualified, filling the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of William H. Cole and Lewis Beach.

At 12:40 a recess of thirty minutes was taken, and a further recess was then taken until 2 oclock.

On the reassembling of the House, the committee appointed to wait upon the President announced that it had performed its duty and that the President would communicate in writing with Congress forthwith.

Pruden, the President's Assistant Secretary, then announced and presented to the House the President's annual message.

It was immediately read by the clerk.

The document was listened to with much attention by the members of the House until that portion which discusses the tariff question had been read, when the interest slackened and the remainder of the message found few listeners.

The document was ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

Hewitt, of New York, announced to the House the death of the late Congressmen from New York, Lewis Beach and John Arnot, Jr.; and a similar duty was performed by Caswell, of Wisconsin, who announced the death of his colleague W. P. Price.

A committee consisting of Guenther, Morrill, Frederick, Taulbee, Hurd and LaFollette was appointed to attend Price's funeral, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House of Representatives adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN INDEPENDENT SHIP RAILWAY PROJECTED.

Thirteen Persons Drowned in a Storm at Sea.

The Report of the Secretary of War Chiefly on Silver.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President has appointed George A. Allen, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania vice Wm. A. Stone suspended for offensive partisanship. The President signed Allen's commission Saturday evening.

The conferees on the inter-State commerce bill adjourned without reaching a final conclusion until Wednesday morning.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Frederick M. Kerr against the people of Illinois, brought here by a writ of error from the Supreme Court of that State. By the decision to-day the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois sustaining the decision of the Criminal Court of Cook County against the prisoner is affirmed.

A decision was also rendered by the Court to-day in another important case, viz: The United States against Wm. Raucher. Raucher was an officer of an American vessel who was extradited from Great Britain to answer for the murder of a seaman, and who was afterward brought to trial for a different offense, viz: Cruelty and unusual punishment of the same seaman whom he was charged with murdering. The case brings up an important question which has long been the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain and which has never before been fully settled, viz: whether, under the extradition treaty in force between the two countries, a person extradited for one offense can be tried for another. This court holds, in a carefully prepared opinion by Justice Miller, that the person who has been brought within the jurisdiction of the court by virtue of the proceedings under an extradition treaty can only be tried for one of the offenses described in the treaty, and for the offense with which he is charged in the proceeding for his extradition, unless reasonable time and opportunity have been given him after his trial under such charge to return to the country from which asylum he had been forcibly taken under these proceedings.

Chief Justice Waite dissents from the opinion of the court on the ground that he does not find in the treaty anything which forbids the trial of a prisoner for an offense other than that for which he was indicted.

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the tax case of the City of New Orleans against the Louisiana Lottery Company, brought here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. This was a suit instituted by the lottery company for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to restrain the city and Board of Assessors from assessing and collecting certain taxes levied by them upon it in alleged violation of its charter. The act incorporating the company provided that it should pay to the State the sum of $40,000 per annum to be credited to the educational fund, and that it should be exempt from all other taxes and licenses from the State, parish or municipal authorities. The courts held that the tax complained of is prohibited by the terms of the contract contained in the company's charter.

Representative Curtin has issued a call for a meeting of his special labor committee to-morrow to outline a plan of proceedings in compiling its report.

When Cox, of New York, took the oath of office to-day, he found himself in an embarrassing position, having to occupy a seat on the outer row upon the Republican side. But, from this embarrassment he was released by the courtesy of Representative J. D. Sayers, of Texas, who, upon being introduced to Mr. Cox congratulated him, his party and country upon his return to legislative labors. Mr. Sayers then in a spirit of courtesy tendered his seat to Mr. Cox. This seat is an important one on the Democratic side and was occupied by Mr. Cox during several Congresses. Cox, though loth to dislodge Mr. Sayers, was finally induced to accept the courtesy, and taking from his scarf a pearl pin of the design of a star and crescent, presented it to Mr. Sayers as a memento of the occasion.

The issue of standard dollars from the mints during the week ending Dec. 4th was $581,011. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $899,295. The shipments of fractional silver coin during November amounted to $747,491.

Representative J. J. Adams of New York, who is at present a member of the House committee on appropriations, is a candidate for Mr. Hewitt's place on the committee on ways and means. On that gentleman's resignation, Adams expects the support of the New York Democratic delegation.

The Treasury Department to-day accepted an offer to compromise what is known as the Lester undervaluation case. Mr. John T. Lester, of Chicago, recently imported a number of valuable paintings from Paris which were seized by the customs officers because of an alleged attempt to evade legal duties. Two invoices were used, one for the consignee, and the other for the customs house. The value of the paintings, according to the former, was $12,000, and according to the latter $7,000. By the terms of the compromise Mr. Lester will pay the duties and costs amounting to about $1,600, and a penalty of $800.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior

[*Continued from the 1st Page of Yesterday.*]

of this report, which, so far as I can judge, are based upon patient and faithful study of the reports of subordinate agencies of the bureau are:

First. There should be an inspection of all work returned as executed in the field preliminary to the official acceptance of the surveys, and payment therefor.

Second. That the present extension of public surveys over new territory is not largely required in the interest of legitimate settlement.

Third. That owing to the extensive frauds committed in surveys under the deposit system, the resurvey of a considerable portion of several states and territories is becoming a matter of urgent necessity.

Fourth. The enactment of a law making

FALSE AND FRAUDULENT RETURNS

of public surveys a penal offence, and providing also penalties for the wilful destruction or removal of surveyors monuments."

The report recommends a modification of the desert land laws, so as to render them less liable to abuse, or their repeal. The repeal of the timber culture act is also recommended. The secretary says: statement in my last annual report The total area from which fences have been and are being removed, is 2,714,926 acres. In order to obtain direct information on this subject, I instructed two inspectors, appointed under the act of the last Congress, to give it their special attention and to report to the Department directly. One was sent to the Territory of Wyoming, and the other to the Territory of New Mexico. They report a number of inclosures and the area enclosed in these two Territories is far beyond what I had been led to expect.

HOW ILLEGAL OCCUPATION AND POSSESSION

of the public domain could have grown to such enormous proportions is beyond my comprehension. In its social, moral and political aspect, not less than in its economic results, the existence and growth of such lawless combinations resting upon unlawful inclosures of the public domain and protected by the acquirement of titles, through devious, or more openly fraudulent methods to controlling the sources of the water supply, constitute to-day a phenomenon of American life and a problem of political import that demand the intelligent attention and action of the Congress of the United States.

When it was first represented that substantially

THE ENTIRE GRAZING COUNTRY

west of the one hundredth meridan had been fenced in by cattlemen, I could not give credence to the statement of such lawlessness and rapacity. But the testimony of residents of the Territories, who have no motive for misrepresenting, corroborated by reports based on personal inspection of agents and surveyors now on record in the department, establish the fact. Indeed, it is publicly announced by the trespassers themselves, who not only acknowledge that they have unlawfully fenced in public lands without any limit except their own pleasure and power, but

THEY JUSTIFY THEIR ACTION

and complain against the execution of the law as an oppressive and unjust hardship. In reviewing the reports of the governors of the Territories' already published in these dispatches the Secretary says: "The general condition of the Territories' shows a marked, and in some instances, striking progress in population, taxable property, settlement of land, education, mechanics, farms, roads, etc., and many other of the elements of promise to make them great and prosperous States in the future." The report earnestly recommends that the authority for the building of a railroad through the Yellowstone National Park be denied.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The annual report of the Secretary of War, furnished for publication to-day, shows that the expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1886, were $30,990,903, divided as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, $1,902,469; military establishment, including transportation, $24,279,500; public works, $6,294,305; miscellaneous, $4,406,627. A surplus of $1,208,016 remained unexpended. The appropriations for the year ending June 30th, 1886, are $46,027,559, and the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1887, are $48,208,835. The army at the date of the last consolidated return consisted of 2103 officers and 23,946 enlisted men. There are ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and 25 of infantry. Of the Indian scouts there are 595, and 2003 enlisted men are on the detached service, with recruiting parties, etc. The report gives in detail the changes and operations of the different divisions.

The Indians are generally quiet, although the presence of troops is necessary to preserve the peace and prevent, especially in the Oklahoma country, the seizure of land by settlers and its invasion and occupancy by the herders of cattle. The Secretary says:

"There seems but little hope of improving this condition of things, in view of the avidity with which this fertile country is seized by settlers and cattlemen and there is a duty resting upon the government to keep its agreements with the Indians for whose benefit it has been set apart. Congress alone can give the needed remedy, and in the interest of good government it is earnestly hoped by all who have executive duties to perform in this Territory that speedy action will be taken."

A large portion of the report is given up to a graphic account of the operations against Geronimo and his band and their final incarceration in Florida, the leading features of which have been given in the daily news at the time of their occurrence.

The Secretary recommends that the retired list be increased so as to include all officers permanently incapacitated from active service. He also concurs in the opinion of the Lieutenant-General that the army be increased to 50,000 men.

It is suggested that Congress enact a law providing for examinations for promotions similar to those held in the navy. At the West Point Military Academy, there are 300 cadets and 58 officers. The Superintendent favors the competitive system in the selection of candidates for the Academy.

In discussing the report of the Engineer's Bureau Secretary Whitney again calls attention to the utterly defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier. He urges that appropriations should be made, and work begun at once to fortify the principal seaboard cities against attacks by water. the report says:

"We have a single problem to solve in defending our cities—how best to resist and silence armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction. It can only be accomplished by guns of equal force to those which any enemy can bring against us, or by torpedoes or submarine mines laid in the navigable channels, both so guarded and protected that they can do efficient service when required. We have no gun now which can stop the progress of, or do any material injury to a well armed ship. The manufacture of the guns is a work of time, and of long time and cannot be extemporized when needed. Torpedoes may be more quickly created, but still time and money are needed for their construction. It has been said by a well-informed writer on the subject that it is a matter of doubt if we have on hand enough cables and cases to control with torpedoes the channel of the port of Sandy Hook alone."

During the year the Springfield Armory manufactured 39,527 rifles carbines and shotguns, besides repeating arms and manufacturing swords and miscellaneous articles. The Secretary expresses the hope that Congress during its present session will place the army on an equal footing with the navy in the matter of manufacturing of guns and urges that the bill which has already passed the Senate to establish a gun foundry at the Frankford Arsenal be taken up and passed by the House. In conclusion the report recommends the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War and that the Secretary's offices be increased.

Secretary Manning's Report.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The report of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, is devoted very largely to the consideration of the silver question, one half of the printed report being given up to it. He reviews at length the work of the international monetary conferences and the failure to obtain any joint action by England, Germany or France, owing to the refusal of England to change her policy as to a single gold standard. The report speaks of the appointment of a royal gold and silver commission in September last, on the petition by the English House of Commons. Respecting this, Secretary Manning says:

The proof is ample that the free coinage of silver now, would at once entail the silver basis offered by an open mint to both metals free. The coinage of silver for silver owners into legal tender dollars, would stop the use of the mint for the free coinage of gold by gold owners. It would stop the simultaneous circulation of gold and silver dollars. The gold dollar would be at a premium and would be exported. Throughout the United States it would make use of silver in legal tender payments exclusive, apart from greenbacks, which would first be used if possible to empty the Treasury of gold. Men would then cease to signify by the term "dollar" anything else than the debt of a silver coin not at all the monetary unit once embodied in the equivalent coins of the two metals.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Regarding the renewed international conferences, the Secretary says:

"I venture to think, with all due deference to those who are responsible for the decision, that the time for another conference has not arrived, and that the moment for diplomatic interference is not perfectly felicitous."

The Secretary argues against continued coinage, and says:

"To stop the purchase of silver is our only choice, our duty and our interest. It will stop wasteful and injurious expense, and the taxation which defrays it. It will commence and promote reform in the sum and methods of Federal taxation. It will recover to the United States an equality of position—non-coinage—with the foreign Powers which will give us due influence in negotiation. It will induce negotiation, and negotiation to the end of relief, not for the purpose of delay."

He continues on this point:

"If to manufacture and store or distribute coin of depreciated metal could stop its depreciation, or relieve the depression of trade or improve the money circulation, for the employment of labor more of the loanable capital, or arrest the drop in prices, then the Treasury troubleand tax burden would have some offset. But it does the reverse. Every wage earner knows that silver inflation has not stimulated and does not stimulate industry and trade. Silver has never been as low as this year (d pence—though the Treasury has bought and stamped $500,000,000 of it in the last eight years. The prices of all commodities range lower than in any previous year of the nineteenth century."

He finally says:

"If the law were repealed which makes compulsory Treasury purchases of silver, and if that repeal were accompanied by the declaration of Congress that the United States now hold themselves in readiness to unite with France, Germany and Great Britain in opening their mints to the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio fixed by international agreement, it is the deliberate judgment of the undersigned that before the expiration of another fiscal year, this international monetary dislocation might be corrected by such international concurrence, the two monetary metals restored to their old and universal function as one standard measure of prices for the world's commodities, the depression of trade relieved and general prosperity renewed."

THE PUBLIC DEBT

is stated as consisting of four principal items—$346,000,000 of legal tender notes, $64,000,000 of 3 per cents of 1882, $250,000,000 of 4½ per cents of 1891, and $738,000,000 of 4 per cents of 1907. This has been paid off at an average of $100,000,000, the $125,000,000 of surplus revenue being partly used for this and the purchase of silver—a needless depletion of the people's earnings which the present Congress can completely cure. The last of the public debt subject to call, $64,017,800 of 3 per cents, Secretary Manning promises to have called for payment on or before October 1, 1887.

The sinking fund, according to Treasurer Jordan, will meet the payment of the whole public debt, greenbacks and bonds, by the year 1908—within a year after the last funded debt becomes due and payable. The Secretary comments on this and says that it will be without a cent of surplus taxation, if his recommendations are heeded. Beside the repeal of the silver purchase act, he urges the repeal of the act for the compulsory post redemption issues and re-issues of legal tender notes.

THE TARIFF

on raw materials is attacked by the Secretary.

"Indeed," the report says, "it is my own belief that whenever we begin taking off the shackles of the war tariff and the taxes on raw materials, such increased prosperity will follow to employers who dread it, and such large and steady employment to the wage earners who need it, by increasing the sale abroad of our own manufactures and by whipping out foreign competitors in our own markets, that we shall see our income from imported manufacture dwindle so fast as not only to compel the retention of those most fit items of revenue—whisky, tobacco and beer tax—but perhaps to drive us back to getting ten millions of revenue from two cents a pound tax on coffee and half as much on tea. The field of Federal taxes is not land, not incomes, but things here consumed. With inland and seaport collections of taxes, the declaration of principles in relation to taxation and protection is not attacked, where trade is free and within the reach of all in Europe as it is among the United States of America.

THE GREAT SURPLUS PRODUCTS

of our industry, including the manufactures, would have the pick of the foreign market, for the reason that our labor, being most highly paid and insuring the largest percentage of labor cost, would everywhere surpass its rivals. Great Britain would follow next, for next to our laborers hers are the highest paid, therefore, the most efficient, and therefore next affecting the percentage of labor cost of her chief products. France and Germany would follow next, and command the next unsupposed markets, and last at all, at the foot of the list, quite unable to compete with a single rival in whatever that rival chose to produce, would come the pauper labor of Europe and Asia. The low wages of pauper labor signify the least efficiency, which is but another name for the highest percentage of labor cost in product. Other things being equal, it is obvious that high wages can never be paid unless it is profitable to pay them, and it can only be good business to pay the highest wages because the efficiency of those who earn them vindicate its superiority by the reduction of labor cost in production.

HIGH WAGES TO LABOR

and cheaper products are correllative terms low wages to labor and costlier products are correllative terms. One implies the other wherever labor competes with labor upon otherwise equal grounds. What pauper stands any chance of competing with the intelligent artisan? The 'pauper-labor-of-Europe' cry is a "bugaloo," except that in truth, our war tariff taxes 'pauper-labor' at the expense of American labor. Its products are not fenced out by our tariff laws. They come in because we ourselves destroy our own easy power of competition even in our own market. By tariff taxes on raw materials we fence in our own surplus products, making them cost too much to compete at home and of course, too much to compete abroad, with the manufactures of untaxed raw materials. The cheapest and best taxes to retain are those on tobacco and whisky. The immediate passage of the act simply and solely placing raw wool on the free list is urged."

Fires.

NAPERVILLE, Quebec, 6.—The Roman Catholic Church here was burned by fire to-day. The presbytery and convent near by also took fire, and at 1:20 a.m. the walls of the convent were falling, and the presbytery will be a heap of ruins in a short time. The inhabitants of the town are in the wildest state of excitement. Assistance from St. Johns has been telegraphed for. The loss will probably be about $50,000.

Washington, 6.—Shortly before three o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered under the stage of Herzog's Opera House in this city, which in a short time enveloped the whole building in flames. Aided by the strong wind and the inflammable material in the Opera House, the flames soon gutted the whole building from cellar to attic. Last night nothing but the broken stone and ice-covered outer walls were standing. The buildings in the vicinity were seriously endangered but were saved by the strenuous exertions of the firemen and the fact that they were covered by snow which had been falling all night and was still descending. The building was erected by the Young Men's Christian Association, and its large hall in the second and third stories was formerly used for concert and lecture purposes, whence the appellation of Lincoln Hall. For a few years past the hall has been occupied as a theatre, doing business at popular prices and was named Herzog's Opera House. The building, it is said, is still owned by the Y. M. C. A., but is heavily mortgaged. The loss on the building is $115,000; insurance $75,000.

DOVER, N. H., 6.—R. L. Herson & Sons' tannery, at South Berwick, Maine, burned this morning. The loss is estimated from $75,000 to $100,000.

Scandal and Libel.

MILWAUKEE, 6.—There was a sensational scene in Judge Sloan's court this evening at the close of the trial of Paul Grottkau and Albert Moessinger, who are charged with having instigated the labor riots in the Milwaukee Garden last May. The entire day had been consumed in argument. Judge Sloan had concluded delivering his charge, the jury were just filing out, and the crowd that had jammed the court room was on the point of departure, when their exit was arrested by a rapping to order by the deputy sheriffs. Flourishing a copy of Grottkau's paper the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, District Attorney Williams advanced to the Judge's desk and in a loud voice said: "Your Honor I desire to call your attention to a gross scandal and villainous libel and contempt in connection with this case," and he pointed to several marked articles in the paper. One was a poem, taking Judge Sloan for a topic and containing the most scurrilous abuse of him. The prose articles were of a similar tenor and denounced the Judge as bought up and the witnesses for the State as perjurers. The action of the District Attorney caused a great sensation. Grottkau turned pale and hurriedly sought his lawyer. Judge Sloan said he had heard of the publications referred to and also that the witnesses for the State had been grossly intimidated. He declared a thorough investigation would be made, and he appointed Monday as the day on which Grottkau would have an opportunity to explain. At a late hour to-night the jury were still out, with little prospect of agreement.

Thirteen Drowned.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. 6.—The schooner *Edith* from St. Pierre from Lanclaid was lost Sunday on a reef near Miquelon Island. All the crew, numbering thirteen, perished. The vessel was loaded with provisions for the winter supply of Miquelon.

Point Pleasant, N. J., 6.—The three-masted schooner which came ashore yesterday above Townsend's Inlet, was boarded to-day by the Life Saving crew and found to have settled. She is *Emily Shepard* of Middletown, Conn. The crew were picked up by a passing steamer and brought here.

Soothing, safe, sure. No poisons in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents.

LOST.

IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD, A GOLD BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this Office. 44

NOVEMBER, 1886.
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