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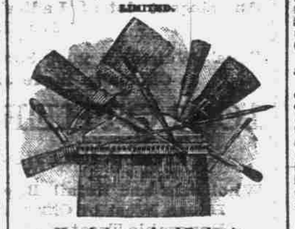
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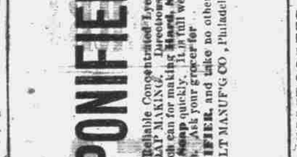

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Wilson of Iowa from the judiciary committee, reported a bill providing for terms of court in Colorado. Passed.

McMillan from the committee on commerce reported back the river and harbor bill with amendments, and said he would move on Wednesday to take it up and pass it.

Teller introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Plessanton as Major-General. Referred.

Edmunds called up the bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Emily J. Stannard, widow of Gen. Stannard of Vermont. The bill was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, stating that the committee was unable to agree, (the question being on the subsidy provision).

Plumb moved that the Senate insist on its amendment (the subsidy appropriation) and asked further conference.

After debate the motion was agreed to. Yeas 33, nays 12. The democrats voting with the republicans in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Call and Eustis.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Under the call of States a bill was introduced by Randall to reduce and equalize the duties on imports, to reduce internal revenue taxes and to modify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue:

King, of Louisiana, introduced the following:

Whereas, The French government gave its assurance to the government of the United States that the project of De Lesseps was a private enterprise for which the French government was in no way responsible; and

Whereas, The extraordinary expenditures of the Panama Canal Company have caused it to appeal for aid to the Government of France to assist it by authorizing a loan of 600,000,000 francs for the purpose of continuing the work of construction; and

Whereas, It is reported that the French Government has recently recommended to the Chamber of Deputies to grant the necessary authorization; and

Whereas, Such authorization will identify the French Government with the enterprise:

Resolved, That the United States will view with great solicitude and disfavor this contemplated action of the French Government or any other measure calculated to identify it with the Panama Canal, as such action is opposed to the policy of the American people as expressed by the Chief Executive of the United States at the inception of this canal and which policy is now most emphatically repeated and reiterated by the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to send to Congress without delay all correspondence bearing on the subject of such vast importance and fraught with such danger to national interests.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Morrow, of California, moved to amend the bill by increasing from $5,500 to $10,000 the appropriation to meet the expenses incurred under the Chinese immigration act, and by adding a proviso requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared preliminary and return certificates, identifying more particularly than at present the Chinese to whom they are granted. He went on to point out the defects in the present law, declaring the law was evaded in a most shameful manner. Certificates now used, instead of preventing the introduction of Chinese labor, were an aid to immigration. Defects in the law existed in privileges accorded to certain classes of Chinese by the treaty, to come and go at pleasure. Chinese laborers are constantly coming to the country under the pretense of belonging to one or other of these classes. The condition of the Pacific Coast, so far as the Chinese question was concerned, was worse than ever before, and if Congress knew the whole truth of that question, the Burlingame treaty would not be in existence one hour. He presented a petition prepared under the auspices of the Knights of Labor of the Pacific Coast, and signed by 50,000 persons, asking that some action be taken which would forever prohibit Chinese immigration.

After debate, the amendment was adopted without a division.

The clause relative to the expenses of collection of the revenue from sales of public lands having been reached, Laird of Nebraska made a severe attack upon Commissioner Sparks in his administration of the general land office, and quoted from a number of letters written by homestead settlers in his district, denouncing Sparks' orders, and characterizing Sparks as a scourge worse than the grasshoppers.

Cobb, of Indiana, defended the commissioner, declaring that his action was meeting with the condemnation of every land grabber and speculator in public lands. He quoted from a letter from E. B. Washburne, strongly endorsing the commissioner of the land office, and then quoted the report of a special agent taken from the files of the Interior Department, implicating Laird with land frauds in Nebraska.

Laird indignantly denied the truth of each and every allegation in the report, and he and Mr. Cobb indulged in a short, spirited and unintelligible controversy, in which they were heard to warn one another against making any threats.

Carroll of Wyoming said that it is known that not many millions of arable lands remain, that they had not been stolen by individuals either under the homestead, timber culture, preemption or desert land laws; that not one third of the 600,000,000 acres disposed of had been patented under these laws; that Congress was responsible, not the pioneers of the West, and that Congress had voted to rail road companys over 150,000,000 acres.

MORROW'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Randall, of Pennsylvania, stated that he had understood that the vote on Morrow's amendment, which was adopted this morning, would not be taken until the afternoon. He therefore asked unanimous consent that the vote be annulled. This was agreed to, and then the amendment was rejected, 78 to 91.

Blanchard of Louisiana moved to increase from $475,000 to $522,000 the appropriation for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers of public lands. The motion was rejected and on motion of Warner of Ohio the amount was fixed at $480,000.

On motion of Springer of Illinois, an amendment was adopted providing that all fees collected by registers and receivers from any source which could increase their salaries beyond $2,000 a year, shall be converted into the Treasury.

Laird of Nebraska moved to strike out the clause appropriating $90,000 for protecting the public lands from illegal or fraudulent entry. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired From Washington.

PROPOSED NEW TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Secretary Manning's private secretary, who has just returned from a visit to his chief at Hot Springs, says that the report that Mr. Manning has suffered a relapse is incorrect. He left the Secretary Saturday very much improved in health, and in good spirits. He says that Mr. Manning is in as good health now as at any time for six months before his recent illness.

Randall will to-day introduce his tariff bill in the House. The bill, he says, does not contain anything novel or extraordinary, and is designed to build up much needed industries, revive those that are languishing and remove the inequalities in existing laws. He does not claim that the bill is a complete or a perfect measure of tariff revision, but holds that it is a decided step in the right direction and a sufficient indication of the policy that should be pursued in remodelling the tariff and the revenue laws. The changes in the rates proposed are to go into effect on the 1st of January 1887. On the free list are squared timber, and board and lumber in the rough, hubs for wheels, and staves and wood of all kinds in the rough, and jute, butts and bristles. The present law admitting live animals imported for breeding purposes free of duty is repealed. The principal changes proposed to be made in the existing laws are as follows: Planed timber, 10 per cent ad valorem; iron and steel railway bars, $13 per ton; iron and steel, T rails and T rails punched, $16 per ton; boiler iron, 1¼ cents per lb; sheet iron, 1 cent per lb; horse shoe nails and wire nails, 3 cents per lb; iron or steel beams, girders and joists, 1 cent per lb; round iron, 1 cent per lb; lead in pigs and bars and scrap lead, 1½ cents per lb; lead in sheets, 2¼ cents per lb; rice cleaned, 2¼ cents per lb; unchanged 1¼ cents per lb; rice flour, rice meal, broken rice 20 per cent. ad valorem; ready made clothing, except knit goods, composed of cotton, 40 per cent. ad valorem; cotton cords, braids, gimps, etc., 35 per cent. ad valorem; laces, embroideries, trimmings, lace window curtains, composed of cotton and cotton damask and handkerchiefs, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The bill repeals all forms of internal taxation upon tobacco of every description, and all laws restricting its sale and disposition by farmers and producers after October 1st next. It allows a drawback or rebate of the full amount of taxes paid on tobacco of every description, held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect. It also permits from and after the passage of the act, the manufacture and sale of fruit brandies and wines free of internal revenue taxes.

Under the head of silk, silk goods and leather goods, the bill embraces the recommendations of Assistant Secretary Fairchild in his letter of June 14, 1886, to the chairman of the committee on ways and means already published.

Wools are divided into three classes; viz., clothing, combing and carpet wools. On the first and second classes the duty is fixed at 10 cents per lb, and on the third class at 3 cents per lb. Washed wool of the first class is to pay double duty, and on scoured wools of all classes the duty is fixed at three times the amount to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. On carded or combed wools or tops, the duty is fixed at 48 cents per lb. Wools on the skin at the same rate as other wools. Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks 10 cents a pound. Woolen or worsted cloths and unenumerated manufactures of wool valued at not exceeding 60 cents per lb, 30 cents a lb and 35 cents *ad valorem*; between 60 and 80 cents, 35 cents a lb and 35 cents *ad valorem*; above 80 cents, 35 cents a lb and 40 cents *ad valorem*.

Flannels, blankets, hats, balmorals, yarns, knit goods composed wholly or in part of wool, and all manufactures of alpaca wools and of wools of other animals not specifically enumerated, valued at 30 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb, between 30 and 40 cents per lb, 12 cents; between 40 and 60, 18 cents; between 60 and 80, 24 cents; and in addition to all the above named articles, 35 per cent *ad valorem*.

Women and children's dress goods, coat linings and goods of like description composed in part of wool or animal hair not exceeding 20 cents per yard in value, 6 cents per square yard and 35 *ad valorem*; above 20 cents, 7 cents and 40 *ad valorem*; wholly of wool or animal hair or a mixture of them, 9 cents and 40 *ad valorem*.

Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel, except knit goods, not enumerated, composed wholly of wool or partly manufactured, 45 cents per pound and 45 cents *ad valorem*.

Marble block, rough or squared, 50 cents per cubic foot; veined marble sawed, dressed or otherwise, including slabs and tiles, $1 per cubic foot.

Salt in packages 10 cents per 100 pounds and in bulk 4 cents per 100 pounds.

The bill proposes to amend the existing tariff laws by striking out section 2499 of the Revised Statutes and substituting a clause providing that articles not provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty levied on enumerated articles which it most resembles in material quality, texture or use; or for unenumerated articles manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate chargeable if the article were composed wholly of the material of chief value. The main features of the Hewitt bill are incorporated, including the clause removing the duty on all alcohol used in the arts, the tobacco wrapper clause and the administration clauses.

Settled.

CARSON, Nev., 28.—The case of Ellis and Doran against Col. W. J. Sutherland, which has excited much interest here, has been settled. The latter was arrested on the train en route east at Reno, June 15 on the complaint of plaintiffs, alleged he was about to leave the State in order to defraud his creditors. The suit was brought for $185,000 alleged to be due on mining property purchased from plaintiffs, but was dismissed on stipulation. Col. Sutherland gave his note at 60 days for $30,000 to cover all the plaintiffs' rights in the disputed property, comprising the Candelaria waterworks and the Milling Company (limited), of London, England, in which the Duke of Manchester and other prominent Englishmen are largely interested; also plaintiffs' interest in the Princess Mining Company, New York, and the townsite of Candelaria, Nevada.

Davis' Funeral.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., 27.—The preparations for Judge Davis' funeral are completed. It will take place Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Senator Logan will be one of the pallbearers. The body will lie in state on Tuesday from 9 until 2 o'clock. All business houses are draped and the mayor has issued a proclamation closing all places of business during the funeral. Sunday was a quiet day and but few friends called.

The Texas & Pacific.

NEW YORK, 28.—A meeting of the Texas & Pacific income bond and stockholders was held to-day, and they discussed the essential points of the plan for re-organization to be submitted to the security holders. Under this plan the eastern division bondholders will receive a five per cent. bond in exchange for their present seven per cent. bond, and the Texas Rios three per cent. bond. The income bondholders will receive a three per cent. income bond, and the first proceeds of the sale of bonds up to $750,000 will go into the company's treasury. The stock is to be assessed five per cent.

A Dakota Hail Storm.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 28.—A Grafton, Dakota, special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: A strip of country twenty miles long by two miles wide, around Inkster, was pounded bare of crops by a terrible hailstorm Saturday. The Norwegian Church near Grafton was blown into kindling wood. The damage to the crops is estimated at $500,000.

Canadian Pacific Through Train.

MONTREAL, 28.—The first through train to Vancouver on the Canadian Pacific Railroad left here at 8 a.m. Many of the most prominent men in the city, including representatives of all commercial bodies and thousands of other citizens, witnessed its departure, and a field battery fired a salute of 15 guns.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, 28.—Philadelphia 9, Chicago 3.

Detroit.—Washington 10, Detroit 11.

St. Louis—Boston 0, St. Louis 5.

Kansas City.—Kansas City 7, New York 11.

FOREIGN.

Trans-Atlantic Dispatches.

LONDON, 28.—Mr. Gladstone will remain at Hawarden a week. He will then come to London.

Thomas Powers O'Connor, speaking at Liverpool this evening, ridiculed the argument that the passage of Mr. Gladstone's bill would result in the flooding of England with Irish labor. On the contrary, it was the act of union that caused the vast incursion of Irishmen into Great Britain and America with the consequent lowering of wages.

The Count of Paris and his family have been heartily welcomed at Tunbridge.

Gladstone's Address.

LIVERPOOL, 28.—Gladstone this afternoon addressed the electors of Liverpool in Hengler's Circus. He was received with boundless enthusiasm. The circus was crowded to its utmost capacity, 5,000 persons being present. Hundreds of people, unable to gain admission, crowded around the outside.

Mr. Gladstone said the enthusiasm in favor of Home Rule surpassed anything that he had witnessed in his life.

The Liberal party, he said, was, as a rule, not supported by dukes, squires, clergymen of the established church, officers of the army, and so forth. Wherever there was a highly privileged public-endowed profession, almost every member of that profession was an anti-Liberal. But from the legal and medical professions which were now open to everyone, the Liberals received a fair share of support. The question was whether the masses were able constitutionally to overbear this class, because it had been and shown that wherever truth, justice and humanity were concerned, the masses were in the right and the classes in the wrong. He would show this by reference to Lord Randolph Churchill, whose name he had not mentioned before during the canvass, because he did not suppose he would have occasion to mention again. He had been told that Lord Randolph Churchill had a good deal to say about him, but he (Mr. Gladstone) had not taken the trouble to inquire. He was very difficult to describe Churchill; but if he could cut out the half of his qualities he might make, with the other half, a valuable and distinguished public servant. Churchill, however, admitted that classes might go wrong; that the Pall Mall Clubs might go wrong; but that the people never went wrong. Gladstone hoped they would not go wrong this session.

Parliament, he said, had been paralyzed because of the Irish question, and it would remain paralyzed unless some measures of justice were passed.

Wholesale Murder.

BUCHAREST, 28.—A servant in a family in this city to-day murdered his master and mistress and their five children. He stole 100,000 francs and then fled to Bulgaria.

Proclaimed Regent.

MUNICH, 28.—Prince Luitpold was to-day formally made Regent of Bavaria to administer the affairs of the kingdom during the occupation of the throne by King Otto, the insane successor of Ludwig. The ceremony was performed in the throne-room of the Residence Schloss, in the presence of the Ministry and a majority of Parliament.

Stricken from the Rolls.

PARIS, 28.—The names of Prince Murat and his son have been stricken from the rolls of the army because they belong to a former reigning family.

Retained.

The Duc De Nemours has resigned the Presidency of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded. It is believed that his successor will be Marshal McMahon.

Tax on Cereals.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day resumed the debate on the bill imposing a sur-tax on cereals. M. Deschanel warmly supported the bill and was loudly applauded.

RESCUED FROM APACHES.

The following account appears as a special dispatch in the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

NOGALES, Arizona, June 26.—The little captive girl Chavez, better known as the little Peck girl, captured by the hostile Apaches near Calabasas, April 27th, has at last reached Magdalena, Sonora, fifteen miles from the point where she was captured. The reporter had an interview with her to-day. She is a full-blooded Mexican and speaks not a word of English. She arrived at Magdalena last night from the scene of the battle, much fatigued and felt completely worn out. She was taken care of by Mrs. Rivero, wife of the Prefect of the District of Magdalena.

The fight occurred on Saturday last, and the reason she was not brought in sooner was because of the terrible strain on her young nerves occasioned by the fight and also the excitement and women falling all around her, shot to death. The great wonder is that the little girl survived the terrible ordeal. Prefect Rivero and his wife did all in their power to help her and gave strict orders for her proper care at the ranch where the fight occurred.

When she arrived she was shabbily clad, barefooted and a most pitiable object to look upon. Mrs. Rivero at once took charge of her, gave her good treatment and a cosy room, and when she appeared before the reporter this morning, she seemed much refreshed after a good night's rest. She was attired in a neat black dress and all complement of clothing, but did not look then as though she had suffered as much as one would suppose for a child traveling two months as a captive with a band of hostile Apaches. Her face is much swollen and shows a number of black marks as though caused by being struck severe beating. She does not complain of bad treatment, except when she could not understand what the old Indian squaw wanted her to do. Then the old squaw would clap her with her hand and sometimes struck her with her clenched fist.

Her food consisted of cooked meat—beef or horse—and coffee, and sometimes when they had captured or stolen flour they would have tortillas and coffee. She thinks there were about thirty Indians in the band. Sometimes they would scatter for a few days and then meet again. They would travel all day and never remain two nights in one place. She has no idea of the country passed through, but says sometimes it was so rough they could not ride, and whenever they were on foot she was roughly cautioned not to step upon soft ground, but always on the rocks or on the grass.

When not in a dangerous country the Chief Geronimo had her ride after him in his saddle, but when they were pursued she was placed in charge of an old squaw, and it was when the old squaw was killed that she was liberated. An Indian riding in front saw the old squaw fall, and ordered the girl to hurry to the rear, but she was too frightened and did not hear. The Indian was also wounded and could not carry her away, consequently when she was rescued she had no idea of the direction the Indians intended to take.

When the reporter interviewed her she was very timid on account of the large crowd around her, but this is the story she told the reporter, and Mrs. Peck, the husband of her nurse, whom she saw slaughtered by the Indians, together with her little baby. The old squaw who had her in charge had an ugly wound dead body of a child telescope was found after the fight. Mr. Peck will take the girl to Las Pozitas, Sonora, where her folks live and, where he now works.

There is much excitement and interest in Magdalena over the recovery of the little captive, and great crowds surround her when an opportunity offers. Her proper name is Trinidada Badiu, but she sometimes goes by the name of Chavez. She was escorted into Magdalena by five Mexican volunteers, one of whom was known to Consuela, the man who rushed to the front during the fight and carried her from among her bloodthirsty captors. She is 10 years old.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

WORK OF UTILIZING THE LAKE THAT JOSEPH MADE.

The European press published a statement three or four weeks ago that the Egyptian Minister of Public Works had decided to utilize the recent discovery of the bed of ancient Lake Moeris. He wishes to rebuild the old canal that nearly 4,000 years ago was dug between the basin and the Nile, and make this great depression about 40 miles southwest of Cairo once more the reservoir for the surplus waters of the Nile at flood. He has, therefore, declined the offer made through Mr. C. Whitehouse to restore Lake Moeris by private enterprise to its ancient functions of receiving and dispensing the waters of the Nile.

This is a proposal to repeat in modern times a great engineering enterprise which the patriarchal Joseph is said by some authorities to have carried out. It is all the more noteworthy because the fact that Lake Moeris ever existed has been denied for centuries. Almost some forty years ago, revived Egyptian history, Herodotus told the truth after all, but not until 1882 did the best geographical authorities agree that there was once a Lake Moeris and that its ancient bed had been found.

Of the wonders that Herodotus described as existing near Memphis, two, the Labyrinth and Lake Moeris, have been unknown to modern research. He and other ancient writers agreed in describing Lake Moeris as a reservoir of the Nile, 450 miles in circumference, 300 feet deep and full of fish of twenty-two species. There were dikes at the mouths of the canal by which the engineers stored up or distributed its water supply. The lake was mostly bordered by the desert. On its banks lived multitudes of fishermen, who caught and packed the fish that bred freely in the lake, which owed its existence to one or more artificial channels connecting it with the Nile.

Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus, Pliny and other Greek and Latin writers have been freely charged with falsehood or exaggeration in what they wrote about Lake Moeris. C. Ptolemy placed the horn-shaped lake on his map at the very place where exists the great depression of similar shape to which it is now assigned. Some copies of his map, however, did not contain the lake, and editors of Ptolemy in the fifteenth century expunged it from his map, and it is only recently that it has reappeared on all the best maps. Chiefly through the researches of Linant, Whitehouse, and last of all, Stradler, whose observations completed in February established the correctness of previous explorations, the world has at last been convinced that on the southern edge of the Fayoum exists a great depression, which is 300 feet below the level of the river, and is separated by a chain of hills from the Nile, with which it was once connected by the Bahr Yussuf, or Canal of Joseph, and perhaps also by another artificial channel.

It is asserted by Mr. Whitehouse and the engineers in Egypt's service who accompanied him in his last journey, in 1883, that the work of restoring the lake will prove comparatively easy. They estimate that during the time of the Nile's flood the basin can receive at least 90,000,000 cubic meters of water a day, and that this volume shut up in a safe reservoir will avert all danger of the excessive inundations that afflict the fertile delta. From this reservoir also, when the Nile is low, water can be sent back to the river for purposes of navigation or irrigation. They also assert that a vast amount of land now perpetually under water can, by means of this reservoir be restored to agriculture; that the six lakes around Alexandria will thus be drained and the Mediterranean shores of Egypt will again resemble the mouths of the Rhine and the coast of Holland.

Flashes of Truth.

Whittier:

God's ways seem dark; but soon or late,
They touch the shining hills of day.

Francis Roberts: God will not use his rod upon strangers, but upon his children, because he loves them, and such afflictions, though distressing, are good visitants.

F. W. Tenl: It is the habitual thought that frames itself into our life. It affects us even more than our ultimate social relations do. Our confidential friends have not so much to do in shaping our lives as thoughts have which we harbor.

The Christian Witness: Our business is not to hear the wind of what is popular as far as can, but in a brave, manly way to keep our vessel's head toward the port of everlasting truth, though the world should think us sailing to destruction.

Bacon: By aspiring to be like God in power, the angels transgressed and fell; by aspiring to be like God in knowledge, man transgressed and fell; but, by aspiring to be like God in goodness and love, neither man nor angel ever did or ever shall transgress. Pour into that intention we are called.

St. Francis De Sales: Strive everywhere and in all things to be at peace. If trouble comes from within or without, treat it peacefully. If joy comes receive it peacefully, without excitement. If we must needs flee from evil, let us do it calmly, without agitation, or we may stumble and fall in our haste. Let us do good peacefully, or our hurry will lead us into endless faults. Even repentance is a work which should be carried on peacefully.

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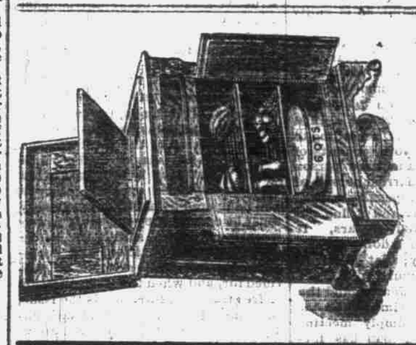
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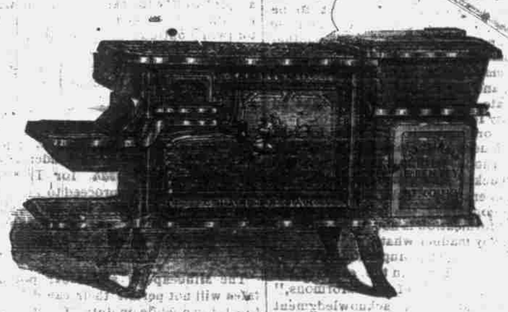
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