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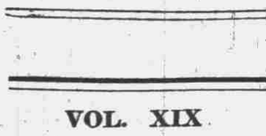

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—In the Senate today Mitchell submitted a concurrent resolution expressing it to the sense of Congress that negotiations should be entered into between the United States and the Chinese government with a view to securing such modifications of the present treaty with China as may result in stopping the coming of the Chinese to this country, except in the case of diplomats and their servants, and except, also, in the case of persons at sea driven to seek a place of shelter. The concurrent resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Stanford gave notice that on the 27th inst., he would submit resolutions in respect to his late colleague.

The consideration of the inter State commerce bill was then resumed.

The inter-State commerce bill having been completed as in committee of the whole, the question was on agreeing in the Senate, to the amendments agreed to in the committees.

A protracted debate arose on the various amendments, especially the amendments to the long and short haul clause.

Riddleberger moved to lay the bill on the table.

This motion was defeated—yeas 1, (Riddleberger); nays 44.

Edmunds moved to restore to the long and short haul clause the words struck out by the Camden amendment, namely, "from the same original point of departure," and to add to these the further words "or to the same point of arrival."

Teller defended the low rate for a long haul, which he regarded as indispensable to the prosperity not only of the west, but of the east also. If you destroy the business of the west, he asked, where will you get the purchasers for your manufactured goods? Without the low rate for the long haul what would become of our export business, since 73 per cent. of our exports were products of the farm and forest? Where did these products come from? With the price of wheat falling in Liverpool we should seek cheaper rather than dearer rates on freight from our western States.

Edmunds said his amendment was for the purpose of preventing a discrimination against the farmers of Vermont, Ohio, California and other States that wanted to send their goods to Chicago and New York.

Edmunds amendment was at first rejected, yeas 23, nays 24, but Edmunds again offered it later and it was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 24.

McPherson moved to strike out section 4, being the "long and short haul" section, and to replace it by the provision directing the commissioners to investigate the question involved and report to Congress.

This proposition was rejected; yeas 10, nays 29.

Morgan offered an amendment declaring the proposed commissioners to be elective officers merely and denying them legislative and judicial powers. This was rejected.

The bill then came to a vote and was passed, yeas 47, nays 4. The negative votes were those of Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Morgan and Ransom. A number of pairs were announced.

The bankruptcy bill was then laid *pro forma* before the Senate but Hoar yielded in favor of the pension bill, which latter accordingly remains unfinished business for two o'clock tomorrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The message from the President yesterday presented to the Senate was to-day submitted to the House and appropriately referred.

In the morning hour, Belmont called up the joint resolution providing indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The resolution was considered in Committee of the Whole. Belmont gave a history of the Chinese massacre at Rock Springs, Wyoming. None of the persons engaged in the outrage appeared to be American citizens. Rock Springs consisted of two settlements, one inhabited by Welshmen and Swedes the other by Chinese, all receiving the same rate of pay. For eight years, the white and the Chinese miners have lived peaceably. Last summer a strike was attempted to be organized by the white miners in which the Chinese refused to take part. The evidence was clear and satisfactory and that no other cause of offense was given. On the second of September the white miners to the number of 150 armed themselves with rifles and made an attack on defenseless Chinamen, killing 22, wounding many others and burning and plundering their quarters.

By the passage of this resolution the United States would express its sympathy with the victims, and a failure to do so would inflict a wrong whose consequences the United States could not prevent nor foresee. It must be clear that the result of mob violence had only to be made known to the House to meet with the condemnation which it merited. All considerations as to the responsibility of the Federal Government in its relation to State and Territorial jurisdiction should be waived in the performance of a plain duty.

Frenton, of California, thought that if the Committee on Foreign Affairs had expended its time in examining the causes under which these outrages were natural result of Chinese immigration. The committee should have addressed its attention to remedying the evil rather than to palliating and paying for scenes like this.

Morrow, of California, said that, standing alone the measure was of doubtful propriety, but considering the relations between the Chinese and the United States, and the desire for further legislation and for a treaty stipulation absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese subjects, he was disposed to think that the benevolence of Congress might be an act of wisdom. The whole affair at Rock Springs had been disgraceful in the extreme and could not be excused nor ignored. The most that could be said was, that no citizen of the United States had been engaged in the massacre, but this did not right the wrong which had been committed on American soil. Our national fame was involved. The question arose why did not the Federal Government assume the obligations of the local and Territorial community? The answer was that no local obligations were assumed; it because the local authorities had failed to enforce the law, the United States should under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and as an act of benevolence, satisfy the claimants. The people of the United States and especially the people of the Pacific Coast, are deeply concerned in the relations between the United States and China and the Pacific Coast demanded that the immigration of Chinese laborers should absolutely cease. He was in favor of the resolution because it would strengthen the executive in the attempts to secure the consent of China to put a stop to immigration.

McKenna, of California, expressed his horror of the outrage perpetrated at Rock Springs. The House in this excited sympathy was apt to consider as "mean" the refusal to indemnify the victims but it was not clear to him that an outbreak of antipathy in which no Americans participated, notwithstanding it was made horrible by arson and murder, lent any claim upon the consideration of Congress. The groaning calenders of the House should admonish that there were other uses for the $147,000 than bestowing it in a benefit or squandering it in a romantic and showy committee. If Congress indemnify the victims of this riot, why not the victims of every other riot?

If this resolution were passed Congress could have no reason to refuse to requite the victims of the Chicago riot. If the amount approopriated was intended to be a strict remuneration for lost property, the committee should have taken the means to ascertain whether it was the proper amount. He had been creditably informed that in Rock Springs only about $200 worth of property was assessed against Chinamen.

Hitt, of Illinois, denied that the resolution would set a bad precedent on the contrary not to pass it would be a departure from the settled line of policy and would be a violation of national honor.

He cited numerous cases in which the United States had demanded and secured from China indemnity for injuries and insults perpetrated on American citizens.

Worthington of Illinois favored the resolution. The United States boasted that it was a Christian nation. It believed it was on a plane of civilization higher than China. It sent missionaries to heathen China. Should it be said that the United States would refuse that indemnity to China which China had already made to the United States in similar cases? He was willing to base his action on the broad principle of equity.

Pending further discussion the morning hour expired.

The committee rose and the House again went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Rockwell of Massachusetts moved to increase from $300,000 to $400,000 the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the Springfield armory.

The motion was agreed to—86 to 84. The committee then rose.

The House, by a vote of 103 yeas to 106 nays, refused to agree to the Springfield armory amendment (thus reversing the action of the committee) and the bill was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Morrison of Illinois moved that the appropriation for a steam launch for the legation at Constantinople be reduced to $1,000. If the former minister had been able to get along with that sum, he could not see why the present minister could not.

A running debate of a humorous character ensued, and at its close Morrison's motion was lost, 68 to 87.

Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 12. — General Rosecrans has sent to the Senate committee on finance a written statement in answer to the charge that he was connected with certain alleged land frauds in California. He does not deny the transaction but says he did nothing which was not according to the advice of his lawyers, perfectly proper and that his action has since been sustained by the courts. The transactions covered about 800 acres of land in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

The Secretary of State has received a preliminary report from Consul Brigham at Paso del Norte, Mexico, in regard to the killing of Capt. Crawford by the Mexican soldiers. He has no way of obtaining definite information, owing to the absence of witnesses of the tragedy, but adds, it is conceded on both sides that the attack was made by irregular Mexican troops employed by the State of Chihuahua through an unfortunate accident and without malice. He says further, that the depredations committed in Mexico by the Indians nurtured by the United States government is a grievance that cannot well be overlooked. The circumstances attending the affair are being investigated by the Mexican authorities.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John Priest, to be collector of customs for the district of Yaquina.

Postmasters: Frank W. Osbrun, at Eugene City, Oregon; James B. Crossen, at The Dalles, Oregon; John B. Frasher, at Telluride, Colorado.

Senator Ransom from the committee on private land claims has reported favorably the Edmunds bill to give to the United States Courts power of ascertaining and settling private land claims within the limits of the Territory derived by the United States from the Republic of Mexico and now embraced within the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona and Utah, or within the States of Nevada or Colorado by virtue of such lawful incomplete Spanish or Mexican grants, concessions, warrants or surveys as the United States are bound to recognize and confirm by virtues of the treaties of cession of said country by Mexico to the United States, which at the date of the passage of this act have not been confirmed by act of Congress or otherwise fully decided.

The bill to regulate commerce known as the Cullom bill, as amended and passed by the Senate, provides for a Commission of five persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to carry out the purpose of the bill. The principal office of the Commission is to be at Washington, where the general sessions are to be held, but special sessions may be held elsewhere to suit public convenience, in which case the necessary expenses incurred are to be paid from the Treasury. Not more than three of the five Commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. All persons holding the stocks or bonds of any common carrier or holding an official relation to such corporation are declared ineligible for appointment. The Commission must not engage in any other business. The Commission is given authority to inquire into the business and management of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the bill and to obtain full and complete information as to such business. It may require the attention and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, agreements, tariffs and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and may to that end invoke aid of the United States Court. Persons having complaints to make against any common carrier of Inter-State commerce shall make their complaint in writing to the Commission. The Commission shall send the complaint to the common carrier and require either satisfaction of the complaint or an answer in writing, written within a reasonable time specified, if reparation is not made within the time stated. The Commission shall investigate all complaints forwarded to it by the State Commission and may institute inquiries on its own motion. Complaints shall not be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to complainant. The reports of the Commission shall be in writing and its decision shall be made *prima facie* evidence in all judicial proceedings. Whenever any common carrier shall refuse to obey any lawful order of the commission, it is made the duty of the commission to apply to the United States Circuit Court sitting in equity, alleging the violation, and the court shall hear and determine the matter on short notice and without the formal proceedings of ordinary suits, but so as to do justice, and the court may in proper cases issue writs of injunction or other process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain the further violation of the orders of the commission on the part of the common carrier offending. For such purposes the Circuit Courts shall be deemed always in session.

The bill requires that all charges for any service in transporting passengers or freights, or storing goods by common carriers shall be reasonable.

It prohibits all rebates and drawbacks, and all unjust discrimination; requiring that all persons shall be charged and treated alike for services rendered under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. Every common carrier subject to the bill shall, within forty days after it becomes a law, file with the commissioner copies of all its tariffs of fares and freights, including its classification and terminal charges, and shall make them public so far as the commission may deem practicable. No advance on such published rates shall be made without ten days' public notice.

The "long and short haul" clause being section 4 of the bill, reads as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like class and quantity of property subject to the provisions of this act, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction and from the same original point of departure, or to the same point of arrival, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great a compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance; provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, be authorized to charge less for a longer than for a shorter distance for the transportation of passengers or property, and the commission may from time to time make general rules exempting such designated common carrier in such special cases from the operation of this section of this act, and when such exception shall have been made and published, they shall until changed by the commission, or by law, have like force and effect as though the same had been specified in this section. Any common carrier who shall violate the provisions of this section of this act shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and shall be liable to the person or persons against whom any such excessive charges were made, for all damages occasioned by such violations."

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

THE UTAH MESSAGE.

There were no developments in Mormon matters to-day. The message being referred to the Committee will serve to hasten action.

The New York *Herald* to-day, in closing a long comment on the Supreme Court decision, says: "The Gentiles of Utah may rejoice in possessing so able a jurist as Judge Zane, formerly of Illinois."

The *Press Courier* on Baskin's and Caine's arguments says: "It has been generally accepted that there has been some foundation for the Mormon cry of persecution, but it looks from Baskin's presentment that the Gentiles were the ones persecuted in Utah." It cites the Mountain Meadow massacree, Dr. Robinson's murder and also the land and water monopolies and concluding says: "The United States Supreme Court is still driving away at the bestial Mormons; meantime we do not hear that the new Democrat Governor of Utah is doing anything at all. The Mormon lobby has the abhorrence of public sentimeat."

Caine disclaims the responsibility of the dispatch about Chairman Tucker's brother being in the Mormon lobby. The impression is general that the managers over-reached themselves in this. Its effect will be to stiffen the chairman. Richards after an attack on Judge Zane dis laimed emphatically at the close of the hearing any reflections on him.

Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly.

Most Captured.

NEW YORK, 12.—John Most, anarchist agitator, was arrested last night at 7 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Fischer, No. 198 Allen Street. Five detectives and Inspector Byrnes made the arrest. Most endeavored to elude the officers by crawling under the bed of one of the female inmates of the house, and with whom he is said to have long been intimate. The detectives seized the anarchist a few hours after having locating him, and when the apostle of anarchy was pulled by the heels from under the bed he presented a sorry spectacle. His bullet head and puffy jaws were covered with dust and dirt, and his eyes were large with craven fear. He recovered, however, sufficiciently to wave his arm aloft and shout a demand of liberty for the people. He was handcuffed and taken to police headquarters, where he was locked up, a picture of dejection. Most, since he went into hiding, has spent much of his time in Newark, New Jersey and Jersey City Heights. He was found by tracking a man who sells him white paper for his anarchist paper. In the house where Most was arrested were found a Winchester repeating rifle with bayonets and books upon dynamite bombs and kindred topics.

Herr Most spent part of last night in a cell at police headquarters, bitterly denouncing the police for his arrest. He called for brandy repeatedly, but it was not given him. This morning he stormed because he had to wipe his face after washing on a common towel and eat prison fare. He was to-day taken to the photograph gallery and pictured. A copy will be sent to the police of all large cities, as is done with bad criminals. Later Most was taken to the court and arraigned to plead to the indictment found against him by the grand jury.

An Anarchist Wanted.

CHICAGO, 12.—The following circular with a picture of Parsons has been sent out to all principal cities and towns:

"Arrest for murder and inciting to riot, A. R. Parsons, about 35 or 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim built, 140 pounds weight, dark hair tinged with gray, dark moustache, dyed black, known throughout the country as the labor agitator, Socialist and Anarchist and one of the leaders and incendiary orators who caused the riot and massacre in Chicago on Tuesday night, May 4.

"FREDERICK EBERSOLD,
"General Superintendent of Police."

Further Details of the Great Storm.

Widespread Scenes of Devastation and Death.

KANSAS CITY, 12.—Meager reports are received here regarding the storm elsewhere.

At Montonville, Kansas, the *Times'* special reports a total damage of about $40,000. The depot and flouring mills were wrecked at Parkville on the Council Bluffs road.

The destruction at Wyandotte, Ks., will probably aggregate $10,000.

At St. Joseph there was a heavy rain storm but the damage is probably not very great.

The storm did not reach Atchison.

A merchant of Odessa, Mo., who arrived here to-night reports the storm very severe there, the wrecking of five churches, two warehouses and several buildings. He places the damage from $64,000 upwards.

Evansville, Ind., 12.—A very severe storm with violent wind, rain and lightning visited here last evening, doing damage amounting to about $60,000. The African Baptist Church, a large brick building was crushed in, and several persons preparing for a festival narrowly escaped with their lives.

Chicago, 12.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Joliet, Illinois, special says: A most destructive cyclone is reported from Odell, a village 47 miles south of Joliet on the Chicago & Alton. This afternoon about 4 o'clock the storm burst. The delegates to the State Sabbath School Convention returning on the train arriving here at 6 p. m. state that as the train neared Odell, they saw the cyclone approaching. The first they saw was the roof of the elevator raise and sail off in the air and then the building collapsed. The trees and houses raised up, tumbled over and over like feathers and were shattered to pieces, both brick and frame and all sizes, from shanties to two-story buildings. The train was stopped but as the wind was blowing parallel with the track it was not upset though bricks and sticks broke the windows. Considerable time was required to remove the debris from the track before the train could proceed. After the cyclone the people busied themselves looking under the ruined houses for those missing. The train resumed its journey without giving the delegates a chance to learn the casualties, but they report several men, women and children killed and injured. The local telegraph agent has been trying to raise Odell all evening, but cannot succeed, and the real extent of the loss of life and damage cannot be ascertained.

Later.—One of the severest storms ever known at Joliet struck here about 8:30 this evening. A deluge of rain and hail inundated the streets, and the thunder shook the earth. The thunderbolts were deafening, and the electric display unparalleled. A circus was having a performance, and in the midst of the performance the storm struck the tent and turned the whole show upside down. The women screamed, and the animals howled, and a general stampede ensued, amid sheets of lightning, drenching rain and resistless gale. Three persons were serious by injured by the falling of poles and a number were slightly hurt.

All the wires leading east from Chicago have been badly demoralized tonight by the storms at Lafayette, Indianapolis, Winamac and Logansport. At Cincinnati a cyclone is reported which has cut the city off from telegraphic communication on all sides.

Manchester, Va., 12.—A fearful storm passed over this place this evening, lasting 15 minutes. Two clouds of a greenish cast, one from the northeast, the other from the southwest, met and burst immediately over the city. The wind attained a great velocity. Hailstones the size of walnuts fell to the depth of from two inches to three feet. Trees were stripped of their foliage. The rain fell in torrents, filling the streets and cellars. The court house, with the western exposure, had all the window glass destroyed. Carriages were overturned in the roads, the occupants narrowly escaping with their lives. The storm extended only a mile on either side of that place.

Indianapolis, Ind., 12.—A report to the Associated Press from Williamsport, Ind., says: A cyclone struck this place this evening destroying everything in its track. Several houses and barns in the north end of town were carried away. It seemed to have formed about two miles northwest of town and took a southwesterly direction, traveling about 30 miles an hour, striking the extreme north end of this place.

Reports come from Attica, about two miles east of here, that it struck that place about the centre of the town and destroyed several of the business buildings, including a new mill, the the Revere House, and the Chicago and Great Southern Railroad offices. The wagon road over the Wabash River was torn down. Several persons were on the bridge at the time it went down, and all are supposed to have been killed. At this place two brick houses belonging to Henry Butt were torn down and Mrs. Butt was badly injured. Aside from these people this place escaped injury.

Dayton, Ohio, 12.—A fearful thunder storm visited this city this evening at 8:20 o'clock and at 10 is still in progress. The electrical display was decidedly brilliant and the rainfall very heavy, flooding many cellars in various parts of the city, particularly along the business houses on Main Street, between Third and Fourth. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted about ten minutes. The hailstones were very large and solid, and there was great damage to windows, shrubbery, flowers and fruit.

Prospects of Another Strike in New York.

Chicago, 12.—An extensive lockout of the striking tailors here will be inaugurated by the association of clothing men and wholesale dealers to-morrow. A general lockout in this branch of industry means that 20,000 to 25,000 sewing people, men and women will be denied work. The employers are resolved that it will continue till the strikers withdraw the demand they have made for an increase of pay. A large meeting of the association of manufacturers was held to-night and all the members including thirteen firms, pledged themselves to give out no more work till the strikers recede from their present position. It is claimed by the employers that the demands of the employes, who all work by the piece, represent an advance of from 29 to 35 per cent.

Captain Kinney and His Crew.

DIGBY, N. S., 12.—Captain Kinney and the whole of the crew belonging the Gloucester schooner *David J. Adams*, arrived here to-day from St. John's. All made their depositions respecting the seizure of the vessel. Their statements were taken in the strictest privacy, being written out by the men under oath.

Captain Scott, of the steamer *Landsdowne*, left Digby for Halifax at noon and is expected to return on Friday. Chief Officer Hill and one seaman are in possession of the schooner. This morning High Sheriff Van Biarcom posted the writ of the Vice-Admiralty Court on the mainmast of the schooner where it has remained all day. On the arrival of Captain Kinney on the steamer *Secret*, he was met by Captain Scott who demanded the papers of the seized vessel. Captain Kinney refused to deliver them and came ashore at once.

Later in the day Captain Kinney was served with a summons by the sheriff commanding him to appear in the Supreme Court in Halifax on the charge of the violation of the fishing treaty of 1818 and certain acts of Parliament. The document set forth that plaintiff, Her Majesty, claims £200 for breach of convention.

To-morrow Captain Kinney will serve a formal protest against the seizure before Captain Dakin, in charge of the *Landsdowne*, and Chief Officer Hill. The latter is in charge of the schooner and will demand her release.

Capt. Scott says: "The seizure of the *Adams* will make no difference whatever. If I had a chance to seize half a dozen more vessels to-night, I would do so without the least hesitation."

Consul-General Phelan thinks that the British goverament has no right to hold the *Adams* so long without making known the charges against her. He says he could get no satisfaction. Capt. Scott told him the vessel was held for violation of the fishing laws, while Collector Viets said it was for violation of the customs laws, and the vessel has been forced back and forth between the naval officers and the customs officer. The Consul says he made very close inquiries into the report that the name of the *Adams* was covered by canvas to conceal her identity, and was unable to find any foundation for the statement. Captain Kinney of the *Adams* says he did not buy any bait at Digby to be used for fishing in Canadian waters, and also denies that canvaswas tacked over the ship's name. He admits that part of the name may have been concealed by the cordage of the vessel, though not purposely.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Hancock Monument Fund now amounts to $46,277. General Fry says he expects $10,000 more from Philadelphia and Boston. The Grant Monument Fund stands at $121,003.75.

It is said that the Queen distinctly informed Gladstone on Thursday last that she would not permit the dissolution of Parliament if it should reject the second reading of the Home Rule bill. Chamberlain and his friends exhibit a determination stronger than ever to accomplish the rejection of the bill, and are using this story where it will do the most good.

President Strong, of the Atchison, says his company has about 1,500 miles of work on hand in Texas, the Indian Territory and Kansas, and for the present will rest its extension.

At a conference yesterday in London of the members of the House of Commons in favor of the bi-metallic currency, it was agreed to introduce a motion in the house of Commons calling upon the Government to open negotiations with the great commercial nations to fix the ratio between gold and silver as an international currency.

A Montreal dispatch says: The stock of the Montreal Telegraph Company boarded up about seven points to-day on the strength of a certain rumor. The report was that the Canadian Pacific had assumed the Western Union's lease of the Montreal & Dominion Telegraph Company's lines and that the monopoly of the telegraph business in Canada would be held by the Canadian Pacific. Another rumor was that pooling arrangements had been entered into between the Canadian Pacific and the Western Union. All information that can be got from the Canadaan Pacific officials on the subject is that their company desires to work harmoniously with all competitors.

The new Greek Ministry is as follows: M. Valvis, Premier and Minister of Justice; General Pitalzas, Wary M. Miliditis, Marine; Mr. Louritis, Foreign Affairs; M. Bylerinos, Finance; M. Venizelos, Education; M. Papallopoios, Interior.

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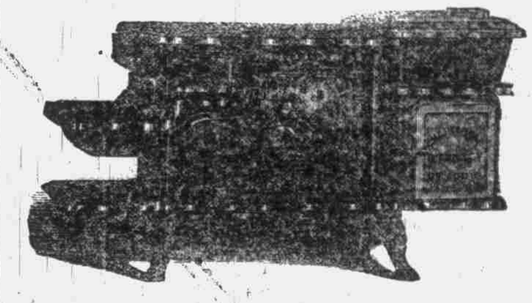

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