

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FORTY - SIXTH CONGRESS.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

##### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.

After an executive session, Morgan introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on judiciary:

*Whereas*, Congress has heretofore granted States and corporations to aid in the construction of railroads, large tracts of land, of the United States, amounting in the aggregate to more than 100,000,000 acres, much of it of the most valuable character remaining in possession of the government, and said States and corporations have failed to perform the conditions of their respective grants and have failed or neglected in whole or in part to earn said lands by the construction of railroads through them within the time prescribed; and

*Whereas*, Large bodies of such conditionally granted lands have been and remain withdrawn from sale, pre-emption and settlement for the benefit of such States and railroad corporations which have slept on their rights and privileges to the manifest detriment of the public welfare and the development of the national resources; and

*Whereas*, Justice and public policy require that all such land should be restored to the public domain and no further grants or extensions of further grants should now be made, therefore

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives that all public lands which have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the following named railroad and telegraph lines are hereby declared forfeited to the United States, and the privilege to so acquire the title to the same is hereby revoked, and said lands are restored to the public domain and shall hereafter be disposed of as other public lands of the United States; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby instructed within 60 days after the passage of this act to give public notice of date, not exceeding 30 days from date of publication, when such lands hereby restored to the body of public lands shall be open to public settlement, pre-emption and homesteads entry under the laws provided for said purpose. The following table shows the railroads affected and the amounts held by each: St. Paul & Pacific, St. Vincent extension, formerly branch to the Red River of the North, 2,000,000; St. Paul & Pacific, Brainerd Branch, formerly branch to Lake Superior, 550,000; Hastings & Dakota, 550,000; Oregon Central, 1,200,000; Atlantic & Pacific, 42,000,000; Texas Pacific, 18,000,000; Northern Pacific, 47,000,000, and a large number of others.

Saulsbury, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution that an attachment issue to the sergeant-at-arms commanding him to bring to the bar of the Senate for contempt, Smith and other witnesses subpoenaed by the subcommittee to investigate charges against Senator Ingalls and who have refused to testify. Adopted.

A resolution by Davis instructing the agricultural committee of both Houses to consider the subject of agriculture and report what ought to be done by the Government to promote agricultural interests was adopted.

The pension appropriation bill passed.

Voorhees' resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the negro emigration from the South, was taken up and Voorhees spoke upon it. Voorhees disclaimed political motives in offering his resolution. The negroes were evidently being deluded, and his resolution was offered in the interests of humanity and justice.

Windom spoke briefly in support of his amendment, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of setting apart territories for negroes.

Hill spoke against the resolution. He was tired of these investigations of unimportant questions. The negro migration question would settle itself. The negro was no longer a ward he was free to go where he pleased. The negroes were contented in proportion to the length of time the Southern States had been under home rule. In Georgia from 7,000 to 9,000 colored children

are attending school, and the blacks own \$5,000,000 in real property the talk about this question was all gammon. It was kept up by designing and unscrupulous men.

##### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Ballou introduced Mr. Jones, from the committee on postoffices, reported a bill exempting special employees from jury duties; passed.

Mr. Knott, from the judiciary committee, reported back the current resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three senators and five representatives to investigate the present system of salaries, fees, etc., for officers of United States courts, and to ascertain whether abuses exist; agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Scales, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, and their removal and settlement elsewhere, with an amendment requiring the consent of the Indians to the cession of any part of their reservation, and providing that no agreement shall be valid unless agreed to by three-fourths of all the adult male Indians who have not forfeited their treaty rights and unless confirmed by Congress. He asked for an immediate consideration of the bill.

Conger rose to a point of order that it must receive its first consideration in the committee of the whole, and declined to withdraw his point, declaring that the bill was absurd on its face; that Congress could not by special action confer the treaty-making power of the nation on an officer not recognized by the Constitution or laws as having any authority to make treaties, and that Congress had nothing to do with the confirmation of treaties.

Springer said the time had arrived when civilization had reached the boundaries of the Ute reservation. All efforts to preserve peace there would be futile in the future. Congress must look then at the question fairly, squarely and plainly, and must decide in the interest of justice. He did not believe in treating with the Indians as with equals. He believed in the policy of regarding the whole of the lands within the limits of jurisdiction as public domain, and the Indians as citizens of the United States, and of teaching them to obey the law, and to understand that when they killed innocent persons they were guilty of murder.

Belford stated that the Ute reservation in Colorado consisted of 12,000,000 acres of land, or about 4,000 acres for every man, woman and child in the Ute tribe. He was opposed to the committee amendments to the Senate bill and he predicted that if they were adopted, next year would witness a renewal of the conflict which had recently attracted the attention of the country. He challenged Mr. Conger or any officer of the Interior Department to point his finger to a complaint ever made by the Ute Indians against the people of Colorado. If those amendments were adopted, as certain as God reigns above, next spring the teeming thousands which would pour into Colorado, would cross the line of that reservation, and would prospect the mountains for mineral wealth, and the government would not have the power to arrest the progress of the vast tribes. If the government desired to prevent war and protect the people of Colorado, it must provide some method that would secure the removal of the Indians from that State. In coming to Washington to take his seat he had passed through five large States, every acre in which had been stolen from the Indians, and yet the gentlemen said: "While our fathers robbed and plundered the Indians, we want you to belong to the goody, goody class of people in the west." (Laughter.) He called the attention of Mr. Conger to the fact that the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1878 showed that more frauds had been committed against the Indians in Michigan than in any other State or Territory. (Laughter.)

Hooker said Belford and Springer proposed, in violation of the most solemn treaties, to rob the Indians of territory which had been conceded to them by the government. If they were a powerful nation,

with a great army at their back which could point cannon at their foe, and demand justice, these gentlemen would not dare take the position they did. [Applause.] He held that the government was powerful enough to do what was right, to see that justice was done even though the people who demand it demand it in the name of law and moral right, and not because they had the physical power to compel it. Belford says the tide of civilization, of Anglo-American civilization, is sweeping over the country and that the Indians must yield to it. This proposition in an American Congress comes with bad grace from this government which has pledged its constitutional power by solemn amendments and solemn laws, that the recently emancipated people of this country belonging to the African race shall receive forever the solemn protection in new rights, in new duties, and in new powers with which they are invested as citizens. And yet the Indian, though connected with you on every page of your history, whose beautiful language has named your States and rivers and Territories and towns and hamlets and valleys, from whence the first ray of the morning sun catches the spray of Niagara, to where its last parting ray dashes in the Golden Gate of California, is to be robbed of what he has, simply because he is weak, powerless and incapable of protecting himself.

Haskell said the purpose of the bill was merely to relocate the Ute Indians on a portion of their reservation, but that it affected the whole Ute tribe and not merely that portion which had not been at war, as has been said by Mr. Hooker.

Conger asked what sort of a bill this was that required for its sanction and support a reference to all world-renowned rascalities practiced on the Indians since the discovery of America. This great nation made a treaty 11 years ago with a mountain tribe of Indians by which those Indians were permitted to go far in unknown mountains, supposed to be almost uninhabitable by civilized men, and remain there. They had been driven from the foot-hills, driven up from all lands which it was then thought the avarice and greed of white men might desire; but now the enterprise and avidity of the white man had discovered treasures of silver and gold in the neighborhood of these mountains, and ore had been found within 25 miles of the reservation. In former years men had waited until miners or agriculturalists had stepped over the line of the Indian reservations, but now they were becoming bolder, and now as soon as they come in sight of mountains, as soon as they come in sight of foothills, 25 miles off, a committee appointed to protect the Indians in their rights brings in a bill to remove the Indians from their territory and reservations the whites had not yet passed into.

Haskell denied the last statement, and said that already the mountains to the east of Leadville and in the Ute reservation were filled with miners, and that it was a conflict with those miners that brought about these difficulties.

Conger welcomed the admission, because the treaty of 1868 declared that none but friendly Indians should go on the reservation.

Haskell—The Utes have left their reservation.

Conger—Why have miners gone on this reservation? Why have citizens of the United States violated the treaty? Because they have the power to go there, and because they can make disturbance there and excite the Indians, and can then rush to Congress with the demand that the Indians be driven from their reservation. The history of the past and the history of the present run on all fours.

Belford—I most emphatically deny that the people of Colorado have given these Indians any occasion for the late outrages, and I challenge the gentleman to point to anything of the kind. The statement of the gentleman from Kansas [Haskell], is not correct.

Conger—I thought it was not correct, but I did not dare correct it myself. [Laughter.] I was feeling my way.

Haskell—I reassert what I asserted before, that miners are on that reservation to-day.

Conger—I do not enter into the question of the veracity between these gentlemen. [Laughter.] My friend from Kansas may possibly

be able to stand on the plains of Kansas and know more about what is taking place on the mountains of Colorado than the gentleman from that State knows. [Laughter.] If there be any trouble there, it has arisen from the violations by citizens of the United States of a treaty made within 11 years, and the government, it seems, has taken no pains whatever to enforce that treaty, and to keep out of this Indian reservation those who have no right to go there. The very battle, to which allusion has so often

been made, the very fight with our troops, was caused by sending an armed force into that reservation, contrary to the treaty specification, and without notice.

Belford—They were sent at the request of the agent.

Conger—That may be. It was because individual miners went over the bounds of the reservation and violated the treaty that all this trouble has arisen. I venture to assert that a fair investigation will show that more than nineteen-twentieths of our Indian troubles from the commencement of the Government till now have been occasioned by violation of treaty obligations on the part of our citizens. I assert that the provisions of this bill are in violation of a treaty itself, which provides there shall be no cession of territory, except with the consent of three-fourths of the male Indians. I condemn the bill because Congress has no right to resolve that an agreement shall be made to break another treaty made with any power. I oppose it.

##### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.

The results of to-day's meeting of the National Republican Committee are the universal topic of comment in political circles this evening, and speculation as to their significance are freely indulged in.

They seem to be very generally regarded as indicative of increasing strength for the "Grant boom," of decreased force in the Sherman movement, and of an unmistakably strong under current for Blaine, which in the event of a slight abatement of the first mentioned obstacles would carry him triumphantly to the republican Presidential nomination. This summing up of the shrewdest and most disinterested opinions obtainable to-night is apparently justified by the following admitted facts: Cameron's canvass for the chairmanship was commenced several weeks ago and has been conducted with all the great advantages afforded by his wealth, by his reputation and political management and by his uniform declarations that his election would not be in the interests of any of the various candidates for the Presidency. The votes for him, although mostly cast by avowed Grant men, include also all of Sherman's supporters and are swelled by two, if not three, known friends of Blaine. Averill's canvass was not begun until last night, but he received nearly one-half of the total vote of the committee and all the votes cast for him represented members strongly opposed to Sherman and equally enthusiastic on the other hand for Blaine. It thus appears that although Cameron's views were generally known to be for Grant, he could not have been elected except by a combination of all members opposed to Blaine together with a few of Blaine's friends who had personal reasons for supporting him and believe his election would not perceptibly affect the Presidential race either way. The probability is that that the last mentioned view of the matter is the correct one, the committee being already practically functus officio and the chairman's sole remaining duty being to call the next National Committee to order. Gov. McCormick could have been re-elected secretary, but did not wish it. Col. Keogh's unanimous election has some significance in view of the fact that he and Secretary Sherman are bitterly at enmity.

The subject of the State Central Committee's request for the displacement of George C. Gorham as California's representative on the National Committee was not mentioned during to-day's proceedings. It does not appear to have been brought to the attention of the committee in any way absolutely requiring official notice, and the unanimous feeling of the members who had private knowledge of it was that no good end could be subserved by taking it into official consideration. This opinion was based both upon the grounds of party

policy with reference to Gorham's political friends in California, and upon the feelings of personal kindness for Gorham himself.

The text of Price's bill, adopted by the House committee as a substitute for Buckner's, is as follows:

*Be it enacted*, That the national bank act be, and is hereby so amended as to require every banking association to keep in gold or silver coin of the United States one-half of the reserve fund now required by law.

Sec. 2.—Any banking association failing to comply with the requirements of the first section of this act shall not be allowed to increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion of coin has been restored; and the comptroller of the currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserves shall be below the amount and proportion of coin as above required be kept on hand to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for 30 days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money in property aforesaid, the comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in Section 5,324.

Sec. 3.—All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Senator Eaton's bill creating a tariff commission, provides for nine members to be selected from civil life by the President, and approved by the Senate, whose duties are to investigate all questions relating to agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of the United States so far as may be necessary to the establishment of judicious tariff and report to Congress.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably the nomination of ex Congressman Sener, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory.

BOSTON, 17.—The sales are comparatively light, but at very full and firmer figures, holders showing confident feeling. The transactions include Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50 @ 52 for X and XX and 55 @ 57 for medium and No. 1; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 47 @ 48 for X, and 53 @ 55 for No. 1 and coming, and de-laine fleeces at 50 @ 57; unwashed fleeces 30 @ 35 for low and fine and 40 @ 45 for medium grades, including Territory and Oregon. Choice lots of Maine, medium unwashed, held firm at 45, these being very scarce. Pulled wools very scarce and firm. Sales super and X 42 @ 62 and choice lots of eastern and Maine super 60 @ 70, California wool quiet, sales moderate 25 @ 40 for fall and spring.

AUGUSTA, Me., 18.—Full details of the count made by the Governor and Council show the following results. In the Senate, the fusionists are given twenty members; the republicans 11. In the House, the fusionists 75, republicans 61. Five cities with Portland, Bath, Lewiston, Rockland and Saco, are without representation. The House will thus be 12 members short at its organization. The actual result of the election, according to official returns before changed by the council, was as follows: Senate, republicans 19; fusionists, 12. House, republicans 90, fusionists 61. Net change in the Senate 16; in the House 46. By the election returns the republicans had a majority of 36 on a joint ballot. As counted by the Governor and Council, the fusionists have a majority of 26 on the joint ballot. The republicans claim that the rejections and changes were wholly on technical grounds. The certificates to senators and representatives were sent out by mail to day. The canvass of county officers is about completed. A committee of the council is engaged in preparing a statement to justify the count.

In the case of James M. Bond et al., vs. the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., Visalia district, California, the Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, rejecting the application of Bond et al. to enter certain lands under the provisions of the Timber Culture Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 18.—Samuel E. Perkins, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, died at midnight to-night, at his residence in this city. Mr. Perkins was one of the oldest and most eminent jurists in the State and west. He