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WASHINGTON, 19.—The special report on the Chinese immigration question of the House committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of labor, was presented to the House to-day. The report is signed by Chairman Hendrick B. Wright and Messrs. Murch, Dickey and O'Connor, and was accompanied by two minority reports, one signed by Messrs. Martin and Sherwin, and the other by Cowgill, of Indiana. The majority report, it is asserted, is based on a careful examination of witnesses, and at once concludes that Chinese immigration is destroying trade and materially affecting the business of San Francisco and the whole Pacific Coast. Thousands of industrious white men and women are absolutely thrown out of employment, Chinese labor being used throughout the whole coast as a substitute for white labor. It asserts that the subject is assuming alarming importance and that the entire population of the Pacific Coast, as far as could be ascertained, is hostile to Chinese emigration, and especially in San Francisco, where 35,000 or 40,000 Chinese are located in the heart of the city. This Asiatic element is governed by their own laws, living in dirt and filth and evading all responsibility of municipal taxation. This state of things, the majority say, has induced the authorities of the State to propose a law and submit it to the people to ascertain the sentiments of the citizens of the State upon the propriety of allowing the immigration to continue. The result of the vote testing public opinion on this question was of almost entire unanimity, 151,000 voters, through their ballots, being in opposition to the continuance of emigration, and only 800 favoring it.

The majority recommend as a temporary measure of relief, that the bill of last session limiting the landing of 15 Chinese upon one vessel be adopted by Congress, leaving out the two sections engrafted by the Senate upon the bill, which recommended the abrogation of our treaty with China, which was, the report says, probably the cause of the bill being vetoed by the President. The report continuing, says: Something must be granted to the people of the Pacific slope, and until it is, there is great danger of internal commotion and revolution. The people have reached a point beyond which it becomes an absolute necessity on the part of the government to interfere and prevent a great wrong being inflicted upon the coast. The influx of Chinese is not only depressing the price of labor and monopolizing industries of the people there, but their manners, customs and habits are undermining the moral and social condition of the State, and in order to dispose of the question in a definite manner, the majority offer a joint resolution, presented in the House to-day, proposing to abrogate that part of the treaty between the United States and China relating to immigration.

The minority report of Representatives Sherwin and Martin concur in the recommendation of the majority regarding the passage of a law limiting immigration to not more than 15 Chinese on one vessel, but do not endorse the proposed joint resolution.

The minority report of Representative Cowgill asserts that the majority of the committee refuse to put witnesses under the obligations of an oath as to the truth or falsity of their statements, and refused to subpoena any one to appear before them. As a result, with but one or two exceptions, none but the most visionary and impracticable witnesses appeared before the committee. That the evidence taken is wholly unreliable and, if believed, is much better calculated to mislead than to enlighten. That the committee under the purview of the resolution creating it, had not authority to investigate the Chinese question, excepting as far as Chinese labor incidentally may affect the general subject of labor. That the evidence taken at San Francisco by the committee was of a character utterly unworthy of belief. That the course pursued by the chairman of the committee in delivering addresses to sand lotters on Sabbath evenings, at one of which he received a nomination by a Kearneyite for the presidency, have induced and encouraged that class of people to obtrude themselves upon the committee, and may have had some agency in shaping the majority report. It asserts that

the evidence is not of such a character as to warrant the conclusion of the majority in regard to Chinese immigration. It admits the existence of much bitter feeling on the part of the whites against the Chinese, chiefly due to race prejudice as evidenced by the result of the late election in California, (referred to in majority report). In support of the view that this feeling results from race prejudice it cites the adoption by the State of Indiana, in 1851, in a constitutional provision by a vote scarcely less decisive by which a whole race was prohibited from coming into the State.

The report concludes that whatever causes may have existed for the appointment of the committee originally, none exist at this time requiring its further investigation. That prosperity abounds everywhere and the laborer can secure employment at fair compensation.

The report is accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, chairman of the committee, be required to pay into the United States Treasury the balance of the appropriation made for the use of the same, that now remains in his hands, and that the committee be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

The *Star* this evening publishes an article asserting that a new treaty with China has been concluded, placing restrictions upon Chinese emigration to this country, etc. There is the very best authority for pronouncing this statement untrue. It is certain that no conclusion has been reached, and it may be stated with entire confidence that little or no progress has yet been made in the so-called negotiations.

Reports are also current that Minister Seward's resignation is now and has long been in the hands of the President, and the *Post* to-day takes the President severely to task for withholding action upon it, charging that his purpose has been to give Seward as long a lease of official life as possible and allow him to escape impeachment by accepting it at the last moment. These reports and charges are also destitute of foundation.

The only other present gossip on this subject is to the effect that Secretary Everts thinks of transferring Minister Bingham from Japan to Peking, and also that John Russell Young is strongly urged for appointment as Seward's successor.

Representative Page to-day delivered to the Postmaster General the letter to which he obtained the signatures of all of the Pacific Coast delegation, protesting against the prohibition of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s letter-carrying service, and Judge Key agreed that the case should be held open for further argument up to May 1st.

The bill introduced by Senator Slater to provide for the completion of the Oregon & California Railroad, is a copy of the bill recently introduced by Representative Whiteaker authorizing the Oregon Legislature to designate the corporation to complete the road in case of failure by the present company within the specified time.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Statements in the lecture delivered by Gifford F. Parker before the Young Men's Christian Association, New York, regarding the mode adopted for getting Chinese emigrants to San Francisco, are declared at the Chinese consulate and by Koopman, Chap & Co. to be false in every particular. The Chinese profess to be unable to understand the statements telegraphed concerning the great influx of Chinese at New York from San Francisco. They say the total number of departures registered at the Chinese consulate is only about 100, a portion thereof going to Havana, others to points west of the Mississippi and that not over 60 or 70 can have found their way from here to New York.

CINCINNATI, 19.—At the banquet last night the guests were all seated at 8 o'clock, the arrangements being so perfected that only five minutes was required in seating the whole number. At about 10:30 the band played Dixie, and instantly the southern guests acknowledged the compliment by rousing cheers, joined by northern friends. The *Star* Spangled banner was next rendered, which caused the wildest enthusiasm. Speaking began at 12 o'clock, the speech of welcome being delivered by Mayor Jacob. He was followed by Gov. Foster, of Ohio, Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and other notables. At 1 o'clock the assembly broke up.

NEW YORK, 19.—A letter in a morning journal written in the same hand writing as the postal cards, cir-

culars and sham invitations was recently sent to a second-hand clothes dealer, business firms and educational establishments in the name of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and signed, "High Churchman," declared that the nuisance would begin again this morning at half past 8 o'clock and continue throughout the day. Dr. Dix left his house to avoid the nuisance and the servants stood at the door to guard against intrusion. There were only a half dozen callers, applicants for situations as servants.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The minority report in the Donnelly-Washburne case, states that Washburne's majority was 3,013, that the district has always been largely republican, the majority ranging from 2,096 to 8,153. The report declares that little if any of the evidence before the committee could be received in any court of justice, being generally hearsay, and very unreliable hearsay at that. There is evidence that both sides used money to poll the district and provide means for getting voters to the polls who were remote, etc. Canvassers were paid, also ticket holders for both parties. The speakers received money, and the committee do not say such a use of money is entirely illegitimate, certainly not unusual. The sitting member was unwilling to dignify the alleged testimony by offering to disprove it. There was little worth of being disproved. Many witnesses were disappointed applicants for bribes. Whether or not the law preventing the numbering ballots was constitutional, there is no law or precedent for rejecting 2,282 votes.

DETROIT, 20.—Henry C. Christy, a son of the minister, chief clerk in the custom house, pronounces an infernal lie the statement that his father sold out to Chandler, and one of the most far-fetched falsehoods he ever heard of. He had never seen his father's wife, but could think no one but her would start the story, now that no outside influences were brought to bear on his father. He was sure his father foresaw trouble with his wife and wanted to get away from Washington to save talk.

LOUISVILLE, 20.—The *Courier-Journal's* Grayson, Kentucky, special says: Last night a hundred men went to James Binion's house, on Big Sinking Creek, to notify John Boggs, a notorious character, to leave the county. Binion refused them admittance and fired 50 shots at them, killing one man. The regulators broke down doors, shot Binion dead, seized Boggs, tried him, fired shots at him, hung him, and left after whipping a nineteen year-old son of Binion's for joining the fusillade.

NASHVILLE, 20.—The Tennessee is rising rapidly and higher than at any time since 1875. Great damage is threatened if the rise continues.

MEMPHIS, 20.—Four negroes and a white man were drowned by the capsizing of a skiff at Walnut Bend, Kansas.

A colony of Negroes for Liberia, passed up to-day by the river, 150 in number.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—The steamer *Maria Louise*, from Shreveport to New Orleans, sank in Red River Thursday morning and is supposed to be a total loss. The freight consisted of 1,500 bales of cotton. The boat and cargo was valued at a \$100,000. The cotton will probably be saved in a damaged condition.

CHICAGO, 20.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: It is rumored that something in the nature of a compromise is in the wind, the outlines of it being that Blaine is not to make an active canvass in Ohio against Sherman, and Sherman's friends are to consider Blaine as the available second choice, and Blaine's friends to think favorably of Sherman as a second choice.

Mrs. Christianity is talking very freely to newspaper interviewers and is filling columns with stories of her alleged wrongs. From her statement the ex-Senator must be a very bad man. She represents him as an opium eater, a drunkard, a man of intolerant prejudices, a wife beater and jealous beyond description. Those who have known Judge Christianity through a long and honorable life, will be surprised at these statements. His friends here are very indignant at these slanders and insist that Mrs. Christianity is resorting to this method to gain public sympathy.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: Our Cairo correspondent communicates by telegraph to-day a fact which will revive in a still higher degree the interest excited among students of Egyptian mysteries two or three months ago by Lieut. Commander Gorringer, and

the discovery of Masonic emblems underneath the pedestal of the obelisk at Alexandria, destined for transportation to New York. Interesting and important as were the discoveries of Commander Gorringer and Dr. Fenton, they were not exhaustive and of no practical use. Another distinguished mason dignitary has just discovered an additional series of emblems of a value and significance far greater and more unquestionable than those previously reported. Mr. S. A. Zola, grand commander and president of the Scotch ancient and accepted Masonic rite for Egypt, and Egyptian ex-Grand Master of Symbolic Masonry, has examined the foundations of the Alexandrian obelisk and has discovered another series of stones which not only bear all the existing masonic emblems but furnish the key which has heretofore been lacking to explain the entire dimensions and proportions of what proves to have been an elaborate masonic edifice including the obelisk itself, the pedestal, the staircase and the hidden foundations. Mr. Zola professes to be able by this discovery to throw a vivid light upon the ancient Egyptian origin of masonic symbolism hitherto so energetically disputed by savants and it is expected that the publication of his detailed drawings which have been secured for the *Herald*, will finally settle more than one of the problems which lie at the foundation not only of masonry but of the obscure and complicated and religious system of the early Egyptians.

The *Herald*, noticing the order received by the Winchester Arms Company, to make from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 cartridges for the Chinese government, says: This is the first order, we believe, ever given by the Chinese government to foreigners for the manufacture of cartridges. It is rumored in trade circles here that immense numbers of guns have been made in England and shipped to China for use against the Russians. But Great Britain could not supply a proper amount of cartridges, although there is a large exportation of American Lake Superior copper, and Lehigh spelter to be worked up into cartridges for English rifle muskets. It is believed that the Chinese have been quietly arming ever since Beaconsfield has been in office, that English officers have been training the Chinese troops, and that Beaconsfield is determined to execute a grand coup, and to astonish the world by bringing China to the front as a great military power to checkmate the designs of Russia in Central Asia. The seizure of Herat by the Persian Government with the sanction of England is understood to be next in order, and it is believed that at every crisis of the Parliamentary canvass in England the fact will come out that with the help of the Chinese and Persians the Russians will be driven out of Central Asia, and all fears that England may lose India be set at rest for this generation.

The Boston *Transcript* of yesterday says: The new president of the St. Louis and San Francisco road and Seligman, of New York, will be in Boston to-morrow, to consult with the Atchison people upon the Atlantic and Pacific financial plan. The Atchison seconds may possibly beat the rights from the Atlantic and Pacific extension are declared.

The *Commercial Bulletin* which has opened a mining department in its columns, says: We have carefully weighed the Little Pittsburgh question and come to the conclusion that the mine has been conducted upon principles that have done more to injure the mining interests than anything else could have done. But for the promise the mining industry has beyond cavil, the doings in that property would have held that great new industry up to the contempt and much of the abuse that has been heaped upon the management. That mine was the first great deposit of carbonates on the market, and between five and six million dollars have been taken from it by three organizations who have controlled it. The stock was bought by a syndicate in bulk and sold to poor people in detail at a profit. The poor people are losers and the syndicate loses too, but it does not hurt them so much.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A fire occurred in the card room of Tinkham & Farewell's woolen mill, Harrisville. Loss, \$25,000; insured.

NEW YORK.—Wm. S. Smith, of the firm of John W. Dakeman & Co., dealers in dried fruits, killed himself in his office. Smith was 25 years of age and recently married.

Daniel Leonard, tried for the mur-

der of a shipmate at sea, has been convicted of manslaughter.

WASHINGTON, 20.—An *Inter-Ocean* Washington special says: The House committee on mines devoted two hours to-day to the further consideration of the bill recently reported by the public land commission so far as it relates to mining locations. There was a spirited discussion upon the proposition to allow the miner one year after making his location in which to discover minerals. Berry, of California, and Campbell, of Arizona, members of the committee, strenuously opposed the proposition, but in view of the fact that in some parts of the country minerals are found from 200 to 300 feet below the surface, the commission determined to give the prospector one year in which to find them. The commission agreed to the amendment offered by Belford, Colorado, reducing the price of mineral lands from \$5 to \$2.50 per acre, and also extended the time for applying for patent from one to two years.

The section in reference to mining locations as agreed, is as follows: "A mining claim located after September 1st, 1880, may equal, but shall not exceed a square of 999 feet on the side, and the same may run in any shape, so that neither the length nor the breadth shall exceed 1,500 feet nor aggregate an area to exceed that of the square hereinbefore first described."

The section gives to the miner an area of about 22 acres, but does not allow him to follow his mineral beyond his surface boundary lines. The commission are unanimously in favor of the application of common law principles to all mining locations hereafter to be made.

The members of the commission declare there can be no prosperity in mining interests until relief from litigation is afforded; and they believe when a miner is confined to his side lines there will be no more litigation about mining claims than there is about agricultural lands. The committee are moving slowly in this matter because they recognize the great importance of the subject and the necessity of enacting a law that will secure the miner in his rights and shield and protect him from litigation.

Another meeting will be held next Wednesday, when other sections of the bill will be considered.

The passage by the House yesterday of the so-called Garfield amendment to the Federal election laws continues to be the topic of conversation in political circles to-day, and there are indications that it will give rise to an exciting contest in the Senate. The democrats are generally very jubilant over the result in the House.

Congressman Springer says of it: "This is the greatest victory we have won. We have regained all we lost by the extra session, and a great deal more. We don't want any more riders now. The republicans are completely demoralized, and don't know what to do. It is a sad blow to the Grant boom, too, because there can be no more talk about democrats nullifying the laws. Under this amendment the court must appoint the election marshals, and they must be taken from different political parties; that will prevent a partisan use of the laws. It puts the democrats in a strong position before the country. We have the republicans in full retreat, and they are blaming Garfield for this bad management of the matter. We have got all we want now."

To-day, Frye and Kelly engaged in discussion as to whether the public debt could be paid in 20 years. Kelly said it could in 15 years, at the present rate of decrease, to which Frye assented, but said the present rate could not continue forever. Kelly declared that with the stoppage of the cancellation of greenbacks and remonetization of silver depression ended and the country was redeemed.

Col. E. G. Brooks, of the Indian Bureau, gave the Senate committee a history of the removal of the Poncas, which he claimed was in obedience to law, although in violation of the treaty and against the wishes of the Indians and without their consent.

The Blaine National Committee claim they have assurance from Indiana that Grant will not get a single delegate from that State. In support of this claim, it is said, the committee has received letters from every delegate chosen in the State.

The select committee on inter-oceanic canal to-day reaffirmed its previous action, and instructed their chairman to call up the resolution introduced by them with the pur-