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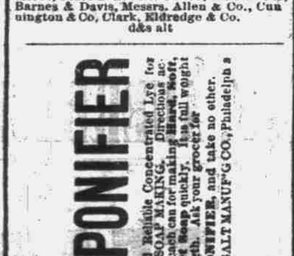

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

A Bill for the Removal of the Utes to Utah.

WASHINGTON, 12.—After the routine morning business, Whitthorne addressed the body in favor of Frye's bill to promote the political progress and the commercial prospects of the American nations.

Whitthorne premised by begging the indulgence and pardon of the Senate if he transgressed its usages by so early undertaking to address it. He rested his justification on the great interest he took in the bill introduced by his friend, the honorable Senator from Maine (Frye), with whom he had the pleasure of long association in the House of Representatives. Whitthorne believed that the interests of the people of his State, as well as of the whole Union, are deeply interwoven with the policy sought to be inaugurated by the adoption of that measure; and not only were the United States interested, but the entire American continent is interested in the policy recommended by the bill.

Whitthorne read statistics to show the foreign commerce of the world for a series of years, and called attention to the marvelous and gigantic growth and expansion shown by those figures. This, he said, showed the importance of the policy as indicated in the bill. One of the most eloquent facts of the statistics, however, which Whitthorne has found was that which showed the industrial capacity of the United States compared with that of Europe. Of the whole available industrial power of the United States and Europe, it was found that the United States possessed 36 per cent., while all Europe combined had but 64 per cent. Our advantages over any one of the European nations was therefore apparent. The great field for the expansion and growth of our commerce, Whitthorne saw, in the nations lying south and west of us. Could these republics, he asked, be indifferent to European enterprises of building an inter-ocean canal, an enterprise undertaken with a view to limiting and curtailing the power and influence of the North American States? Was not that enterprise a significant one? Who was there that could not see that on the completion of such a canal the United States would have to increase their naval armament and land fortifications? Should not this canal enterprise be regarded by all the States of the American continent as a menace to their security and power? Let our people note this. Soon our interior and our Pacific States would be able to supply all the commercial needs of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and competition intensely Europeau would then be encountered on that ocean by reason of the Panama canal. When we consider too, that that canal would make a constant armed power a necessity on this continent, it was profoundly surprising that the American Republics, especially the United States government, should have been and should continue to be so indifferent to the progress of events on the Isthmus. The people of the United States should not forget effort of Louis Napoleon to establish a European power in Mexico as an offset to that of the United States. All indications pointed to a great struggle for the growing commerce of South America. When we were faced by this question, by abandoning the rich and magnificent field, could we hesitate as to our reply? Whitthorne advocated the cultivation of closer relations with the South American countries.

The army appropriation bill was called up by Logan, and passed as reported from the Senate committee.

The Senate passed the bill, authorizing the removal of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado to the Territory of Utah.

A bill was passed defining the service of the *Stevedore* to be in the marine service, and establishing a lien in favor of such service.

The bill was passed, authorizing vessels engaged in towing to carry as many passengers as the Supervising Inspector may think necessary.

The Northern Pacific forfeitnre bill was then placed before the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—O'Neil of Pennsylvania, from the committee on library, reported a bill for the erection of monuments to Anthony Wayne and William Penn. Committee of the whole.

After the reception of various committee reports, the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The civil service clause having been read, the Chair stated that the pending question was the point of order raised by Morrison against the provision looking to a change of the rules of the commission.

Holman of Indiana briefly antagonized the point, holding that the provision was merely a limitation on the expenditure of public money.

Morrison, in support of his point, said under the law the duty of adopting regulations devolved on the commission and the President. The purpose of the proposed legislation was to impose certain conditions which the law did not impose, and therefore was a change of the law, in contravention of the rules of the House.

Reagan of Texas laid down the principle that the House might refuse to appropriate at all for the civil service commission, without a violation of the rules, and argued that such being the case clearly in order to place a limitation on the expenditure the appropriation committee assumed the autocratic power which this bill sought, which the House sought to take away from it.

Reed, of Maine, premised his argument with a sarcastic apology for interfering in this affair among brethren who, however, they might differ as to ways and means, were united in the cause of real economy and reform. He knew they were so united, because they said so. [Laughter.] It pained him to see that the gentlemen from Indiana and Texas [Holman and Reagan] had arrived at their age in order to ascertain the fact that the House ought not to be limited in its powers. Both these gentlemen had been for many years united in refusing to the House power to increase expenditures, because they have been opposed to any increase that has been constitutional and suitable; but the moment the thing went across their grain it became an unconstitutional and unsuitable limitation. He inquired of Holman why he had not employed the leisure which the House had forced on him in taking five great bills away from the appropriation committee in framing a bill regulating salaries and expenditures. The gentleman's mind had been active on other subjects, such as the matter he brought in yesterday [to abolish the provision for paying the Vice-President.]

Morrison stated he had suggested to Holman the propriety of making the change which had been made.

Reed expressed his gratification at learning that the democrats were even temporarily united. He desired to praise both sides of the democratic party, for when they were divided as they were it was impossible for both of them to be wrong, which gave a chance for justice and righteousness to be done; and the country was to be congratulated. [Laughter.] He deemed it unfortunate that the point of order should have been made, for it was evident that the point would have to be sustained. Why not withdraw the point, and let the country see how many of the patriotic democrats who had applauded to the echo the assault made on their brother democrat from Maryland [Finlay] would venture to put their names on the list. Let the country see how many democrats desire to stand up and record themselves in favor of economy and reform as presented by the committee on appropriations. There was an executive, an earnest and devoted friend of civil service reform, who not only would not have the laws interfered with, but who desired to extend it to that nebulous bird of that hitherto undiscovered country called "offensive partisanship." There was Brother Higgins in the Treasury, who under the nose of the President, was guillotining every republican he could reach.

The chairman then delivered a careful decision in which he reviewed the provisions of the civil service law and the scope of the rule under which the point of order was raised, and finally sustaining the point ruled the provision out of the bill.

Gibson of Maryland, moved to strike out the appropriation for the commissioners. He opposed the civil service law, and declared if the Democratic party illustrate the very genius and essence of republican representative government, that party would not fight along its pathway for such a squinting device as civil service reform. The Democratic party needed no reform. It was to-day the embodiment of reform. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] Gentlemen might laugh, but he challenged successful contravention of the position, that the Democratic party was to-day the embodiment of reform in politics.

Gibson's motion was lost—18 to 75.

The bill was then read without incident until the clause relative to the life-saving service was reached, when Taulbee of Kentucky called up a motion made by him last night to strike out the appropriation for the assistant general superintendent. Rejected.

After several minor matters had been discussed, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening, the session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

At the evening session the House passed thirty-five pension bills, and at 10:45 adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Senate committee on public lands to-day ordered a favorable report of the House bill to repeal the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts, with an amendment substituting the provisions of the Senate bill on the same subject for those contained in the House bill.

Senator Call to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay timber agents who served prior to the War of the Rebellion whatever sums may be standing to their credit on the books of the Department,

President Cleveland has accepted the honorary presidency of the Exhibition to take place in London in May, 1887.

General Goshorn, Resident General Commissioner of the Exhibition, has decided that the main office in the United States shall be in Philadelphia. President Cleveland will open the Exhibition from the White House, and start the machinery by telegraph land lines and the cable. A committee of over 1000 prominent men in Great Britain have been selected to give a hearty welcome to American exhibitors and visitors during the period when Queen Victoria will celebrate her jubilee year or the fiftieth anniversary of her reign.

The Secretary of the Navy has written to the President of the Board of Inspection of vessels at New York, saying that the Department is anxious to secure a list and description of those steamers of our merchant marine which in time of need might be called upon at once as auxiliary cruisers, for transports or for special purposes. He also says the Department proposes to extend the functions of the Inspection Board by directing it to examine carefully steamers of all classes of our mercantile marine, in order to ascertain and report upon their adaptability for the above mentioned service. He also requests the President of the Board to endeavor to enlist the interest of ship owners in this matter, and adds that the Department will cause the names of such vessels as may fill the necessary requirements to be entered on a list which will be known as the auxiliary naval list, with the object of employing such vessels in case the Government desires to support our American fleet.

R. R. Arbitration.

CHICAGO, 12.—The three arbitrators, E. B. Thomas, Hugh Riddle and E. P. Vining, who for the past few days have been hearing both sides in the controversy between the Atlantic & Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway companies, growing out of the transcontinental war, rendered their decision this afternoon. The Atlantic & Pacific Company's lines terminates at Mojave, and for the past two years there has been a contract between that company and the Southern Pacific, by which the Atlantic & Pacific Company was allowed to do San Francisco business, using the Southern Pacific line from Mojave to that city. A dispute arose after the disruption of the transcontinental pool in February, which was over the division of earnings of the through line between the two companies. The contract governing this business was made in 1884 and provided that the Southern Pacific Company should have for its share of the through freight and passenger rates its mileage *pro rata* of "such through rate as may be established from time to time by any through traffic." When the Transcontinental pool broke up the Atlantic & Pacific Company claimed the right to meet any rate which its competitors might make, and that the Southern Pacific was obliged under contract to take its mileage *pro rata* of any low rate that might be made to meet the competition of other lines. This claim the Southern Pacific refused to allow, claiming that the only established rate contemplated by the contract was the one established by the Transcontinental Association. Acting on this construction of the contract, the Southern Pacific compelled the patrons and customers of the Atlantic & Pacific through line to pay the old established rates, thereby forcing the Atlantic & Pacific to pay back to these people the difference between the cut and the old established rates.

The board of arbitrators in their decision sustain the position of the Atlantic & Pacific, holding as follows: "The clause, 'such through rate as may be established from time to time for any of the through traffic,' means and was intended to mean such rate as may have been given, accepted or permitted by the members of any other through line, it being the decision of the arbitrators that the Atlantic & Pacific Co. has a right to make any rate that may be given, accepted or permitted by members of any other through lines, and such rates are to be divided between the Southern Pacific Company and the Atlantic & Pacific Company, upon Kansas City and San Francisco mileage, as provided in the contract."

The decision makes it necessary to have an accounting between the two companies, to ascertain the amount to be paid by the Southern Pacific to the Atlantic & Pacific on through business since the disruption of the pool. The Atlantic & Pacific was backed in the dispute by the A. T. & S. F. and the St. Louis & San Francisco companies, who are joint owners of the line.

The arbitration has attracted unusual attention among railroad men, because it is believed the settlement of this question will aid in the final adjustment of the transcontinental difficulties.

Among the prominent officials of the different companies present at the arbitration were General Traffic Manager Stubbs, General Passenger Agent and Assistant General Solicitor Haymond, of the Southern Pacific; the A. & P. was represented by General Manager Robinson, General Freight and Passenger Agent Bissell, Solicitor Hazeldine and Judge Henry A. Waldo, of New Mexico. For the St. Louis & San Francisco were John O. Day and C. W. Smith, General Manager. George R. Peck, General Solicitor, and Geo. W. McCrary, General Counsel, represented the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Suing Jay Gould.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—George Woodford to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court against Jay Gould, a suit for $500,000 for breech of contract while the St. Louis & San Francisco road was buying its way into St Louis. Woodford, who owned some farming land on the line, objected to the price the road offered. His property was condemned, litigation ensued, during the course of which he discovered a flaw in the corporation of the company. This information he took to New York and imparted to Jay Gould on the condition that the latter should join him in the construction of a railway from Pacific, Missouri, to St. Louis, on the property condemned by the St. Louis & San Francisco. When the new company incorporated Gould refused to take any interest in the road, and would not furnish money for the prosecution of the scheme. He used the information, however, it is alleged, in intimidating those who controlled the road, until they abandoned the contract of building into this city from Pacific, and made the contract with Gould to come in over the Missiuri Pacific tracks; hence the alleged breach of contract.

The Fishery Trouble.

OTTAWA, 12.—An American gentleman now in this city says large sums of money are being sent from Boston and other American cities to aid the secessionist party in Nova Scotia. He states that he is personally aware of the fact that one Boston firm has contributed $25,000, which was forwarded the day before he left that city, and he also states that the secession movement is looked upon as a primary step towards annexation, which would give the Americans control of the whole Canadian fishing grounds.

Halifax, 12.—It is stated on the best official authority that the British Government has issued orders to make no more seizures of American vessels, except when the violation of the treaty of 1818 is so open and flagrant that it cannot be winked at. So far as learned from the guarded official utterances here, the Imperial instructions do not sustain the Canadian construction that the three mile limit is to be reckoned from headland to headland.

The West Point Cadets.

WEST POINT, 12.—The graduating exercises occurred to-day in the presence of a vast concourse. Secretary of War Endicott and Generals Sheridan and Merritt were present.

The principal address was made by General Gibson, who strongly defended Fitz John Porter. Speaking of that officer, he said: "Remember, above all things, that one who is acquitted by the deliberate judgment of Grant, Schofield, Terry and Getty, can well afford to stand up against the chances of any accuser."

Gen. Nichols of the board of visitors made a five-minute speech.

General Sheridan said: "In the name of the army, whose commander I am, I welcome you to our ranks. I know how anxious you are, and the sooner you put on your plain clothes the far better you will be gratified."

Secretary Endicott spoke a few words of congratulation to the cadets and officers of the institution, and then handed the diplomas to the graduates.

Benediction was pronounced and the gathering dispersed.

A Big Blaze.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, 12.—A fire destroyed the extensive yards of the Muscatine Lumber Company and a number of residences, together with three railroad bridges. The loss will reach fully half a million dollars.

A later dispatch says: This afternoon's fire destroyed the large saw mills of the Hutlig Manufacturing Company and the Muscatine Lumber Company. Several million feet of lumber were also burned. The loss will aggregate $250,000.

Fire in New York.

New York, 12.—Fire broke out this evening in the car stables and depot of the Forty second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company at Forty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue. There were 125 horses in the stable at the time, but they were all got out in safety. There were 111 cars in the stable and they were taken out. The building was consumed. Loss, $110,000.

Thirteen Perished.

VALPARAISO, (via Galveston) 12.—A strong northerner set in here last night, and at midnight there was a very heavy sea. Several vessels were lost. The Chilian bark *Pondicherry*, and Chilian steamer *Guaycurus* lost their anchors, and the former, after colliding with several ships, went ashore and became a total wreck. Thirteen persons perished in the disaster, including the captain and his wife, and three children, and the mate.

Killed by Apaches.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 12.—News has just been received that two men were killed by Apaches at San Pedro, in Sonora, fifteen miles south of the boundary.

FOREIGN.

Fraudulent Banker.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, 12.—The present proprietor of the banking house which did business under the name of Jacob Baussher, and which is gone into bankruptcy, is Edward Wohlfahrt. Wohlfahrt is charged with embezzlement and fraudulent bankruptcy, and has fled.

Plon Plon's Prediction.

PARIS, 12.—The Compte de Paris has arrived. After settling his affairs in France he will go to England. It is expected the Orleans Princes will remain in France. Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon Plon), upon hearing of the result of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, exclaimed, "I shall soon return to save those who have proscribed me, from being guillotined by their friends."

The Dead.

BELFAST, 12.—The dead victims of the recent riots are being buried today. It was feared that the funerals would provoke fresh disorders. The routes to the different cemeteries were strongly lined with soldiers. No violence or rioting has yet occurred.

The scenes attending the funeral of the victims of the recent riots were very affecting. Women wailed and men sobbed. The crowds along the funeral routes were the largest seen here for many years. There was no disorder. The police and military stood in pretty close file all the way with loaded rifles. The public have subscribed liberally to defray the expenses of the funeral, and the handsome balance will be divided among the relatives of the dead.

A number of the rioters have already been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment—one to seven months at hard labor. The troops continue to arrive in large numbers. The coroner's jury in the case of Mary Reilly, one of the victims, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the police who fired into the mob at Bower's Hill Station.

A Volcanic Eruption Kills 110 Persons.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, 12.—One hundred natives and ten English have lost their lives through the eruption of the volcano of Tarawera.

Minister Winston in Persia.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—The *Novoe Vremya* states that the Shah of Persia has granted F. H Winston, ex-United States Minister to Persia, concessions for the construction of a railway between Teheran, the capital of Persia, and Bushire and Meshed, near the Afghan frontier, with such branches as may be found necessary for the development of business on the main lines. As a guarantee, the Shah has granted Winston a twenty years' contract "to develop all the riches of Persia." Winston is arranging to go to St. Petersburg to make negotiations for the conveyance to Meshed of construction material by the trans-Caspian line.

The Deposed King.

MUNICH, 12.—King Ludwig's deposition has thrown a gloom over the Bavarian metropolis. Business is partially suspended. Many evidences are presented on every side of the deep attachment of the people for the unfortunate King. When Ludwig heard the Ministerial deputation was approaching his Hohenschwangau Castle with a letter for him to sign consenting to the regency, he ordered his guards to load their rifles and forcibly prevent the deputation from entering. He then locked himself in an inner room. The mountain peasantry became greatly excited and threatened the lives of the deputation. When the other members of the deputation saw that Count Holsten was arrested, they all ran away. After a while they returned with a strong military escort. Then they succeeded in conveying to the castle guards and the excited peasantry an intelligible statement of the deputation's errand. The deputation's were permitted to enter the castle, but could not succeed in reaching the King. They left Prince Lieutpold's letter, replaced the King's servants by others, placed a strong military cordon around the castle and left two physicians to guard the King's room, and then went away. Subsequently the physicians succeeded in obtaining access to the King. They induced him to permit himself to be removed to Berg Castle.

The Catholic clergy evidently appreciate the gain to them of Ludwig's deposition. They will undoubtedly assert more influence over Prince Lieutpold than they could ever assert over King Ludwig.

The Pope has sent congratulations to Prince Lieutpold and ordered the Papal Nuncio at the Munich court to establish the most cordial relations between the regency and the Vatican.

At Berlin the deposition of King Ludwig is regarded with supreme indifference. The full story of Ludwig's recent eccentricities, and those which passed the patience of statesmen, would generally be regarded as incredible.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The California Refinery to-day announces a reduction of one-eighth of of a cent per pound on all grades of sugar. By this reduction the price of Cuba sugar is 5⅞ cents, the lowest ever reached here.

Terrible storms and floods have for several hours prevailed in the French provinces. Three shocks of earthquake have visited Poictiers. At Roubaix lightning destroyed a number of houses and killed several people.

An Austin, Minn., special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: The Mower County National Bank suspended yesterday. The liabilities are about $90,000. The creditors are mostly depositors. Members of the firm stated to-day that the deposits were about $55,000 and the assets over $80,000.

BASE BALL.—Chicago, 12.—Chicago 8, Kansas City 2.
Detroit 12.—Detroit 14, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia, 12.—Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.
Boston 12.—New York 3, Boston 1.

It is stated that Parliament will be dissolved on the 24th inst., and writs for new elections will be issued on the 25th.

There was an immense gathering of members of the Primrose League to-day at Hatfield, the seat of Lord Salisbury. Lord John Manners, Rt. Hon. Wm. Henry Marriott and Lord Salisbury addressed the assemblage. A vote of confidence in Lord Salisbury was passed, to which he responded.

Gladstone has gone to spend a holiday at the country seat of the nephew of Earl Granville, at Dorking, Surrey. He will return to London on Wednesday next.

The Orange lodges in Ulster have been instructed to suspend drilling during the excitement in Belfast.

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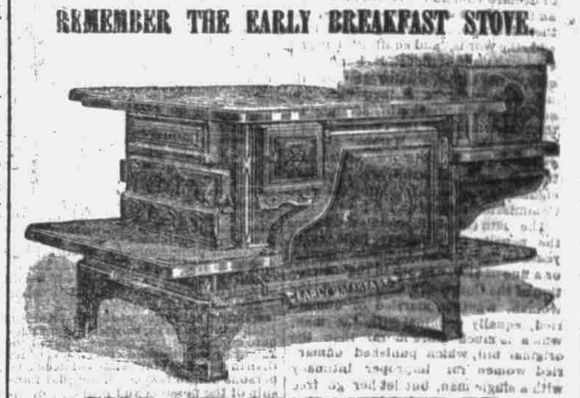
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