

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—It is said the executive session was quiet, democrats not exultant, but they regard this as a break of the deadlock and expect to adjourn in three weeks. Republicans deny it stoutly, and say they will remain all summer if necessary. The President's letter to Dawes, disapproving of Gorham, has, however, crystallized the opposition to him among stalwart republicans, and it is now believed they will again unanimously contend for Gorham's election.

In the executive session the Senate took up the Chinese immigration treaty. A discussion ensued in which Senators Miller and Hoar were the principal participants, the former advocating the ratification of the treaty upon the ground that it was placing the subject of Chinese immigration within our entire control hereafter, and the latter opposing it with the argument that the underlying purposes of the treaty is contrary to the genius of our institutions and to the general doctrine of the brotherhood of man. The treaty was finally laid aside as unfinished business for to-morrow, and by unanimous consent the following nominations reported back from committees were confirmed: Wm. H. Craig, postmaster at Albany, N. Y.; Wm. Mullenix, postmaster at Bristol, Tenn.; Thos. F. Black, collector of customs at St. Mary's, Ga.

The Senate confirmed Robert Hitt, of Illinois, assistant secretary of state; Hiram Price, of Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs; A. M. Jones, United States Marshal, northern Illinois; S. H. Hudson, Wisconsin, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; all these by unanimous consent. Others were referred to committees.

The October term of the Supreme Court adjourned on Monday. Number of cases now remaining on the docket undisposed of, 837; increase 46 since the close of the previous October term.

President Garfield, being invited by the centennial commission to accompany them to Yorktown to-morrow on a government steamer, the President expressed great regret that he would be obliged to decline the invitation. As the Senate had now resumed the transaction of executive business, he did not feel at liberty to leave Washington at present.

Six per cent. bonds received at the Treasury department to-day, for continuance at 3½ per cent., \$4,774,450. Total since the decision of the secretary, \$65,474,600. The final payment of interest on outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of '81, recently anticipated to cover all such bonds which might be presented for continuance at 3½ per cent. previous to May 10th, has brought a large amount of bonds in, the aggregate interest already paid thereon amounting to \$800,000. The 5 per cent. bonds embodied in the hundred and first call are now being rapidly forwarded for redemption, with interest to May 21st, the date upon which the call matures. In the event of the entire amount of outstanding 6s, nearly \$196,000,000, being presented for continuance at 3½ per cent., there will be nearly \$3,000,000 payable by the treasury department by the 10th instant. In addition to this there is \$5,700,000 interest on 5s of 1881, which fell due on May 1st, and is now being paid by the treasurer, and about \$1,400,000 of bonds under the one hundred and first call remaining unredeemed, which are payable on presentation at the department, making in all more than \$25,000,000 which will probably be paid out of the treasury on these three accounts alone during the present month.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *Telegram's* Washington special says: The State Department is considering the question of Mormon immigration, with the view to check and diminish the influx of deluded female converts. The Administration is desirous of effecting this desirable result, but the means to be adopted are unknown as yet. Whether the act of March 3d, 1875, passed to exclude Chinese women, which makes unlawful the immigration of women imported for immoral purposes, is applicable to this class, is unsettled. Should it be decided not to be, additional legislation will be recommended next session.

The *Post* says: Yesterday afternoon an agreement was made touching the Iron Mountain and Texas

Pacific which was not thought of in the morning. It is the purchase by the Missouri Pacific, which has earned 9 per cent. on its stock the past year, of a controlling interest in the Iron Mountain, giving three shares of Missouri Pacific for four shares of Iron Mountain. This leaves the door open to take in the Texas Pacific on any terms, and friends of the latter say the terms will be better than those of the Iron Mountain. The International and Great Northern thoroughfare are merged into the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which will be controlled by the Missouri Pacific as well as the Texas Pacific.

A letter received in London from the Frankfurt (German) committee of bondholders of the Oregon and California Railroad, says: President Villard's plan for the reorganization of the road is certain of acceptance at to-morrow's meeting, as his agent will vote on considerable over \$5,000,000 worth of bonds. The Frankfurt committee will continue in its control and supervision over the roads until the bondholders' association is dissolved on the completion of the reorganization.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The extraordinary depression in the rates of freight now ruling from New York to Europe is made up in great measure to the steamship companies by the prosperity of their passenger traffic. Never, perhaps, were their saloon passenger lists from here to Europe so well filled; never had they a larger number of emigrants coming from the other side. The profits upon passage tickets will, in some measure atone for having to take grain at 23d. and 3d. per bushel and heavy freight at 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. per ton.

The *Herald* says: The sense of the city and country has been so fully taken upon the proposal to have an international world's fair in New York, to be held in 1883, that there need be no misapprehension as to public opinion. The idea is not popular; neither does it grow in popularity. The wisest plan now is to abandon it altogether.

A Paris dispatch states that the conditions on which the nihilists are willing to cease their agitation were communicated to the Czar by a delegate of the revolutionary committee. The Czar listened to what the messenger had to say and then had him arrested.

Messrs. Horton and Cermish have withdrawn their proposals, as the committee decided to leave all questions of theory to general discussion. The committee has adopted the following programme, by Verolki, Dutch delegate:

First.—Have the diminution and great oscillation in the value of silver which have occurred, especially in late years, been injurious to commercial, and consequently to general prosperity? Is it desirable for the ratio of value between the two metals to have a greater fixity?

Second.—Are the phenomena indicated in the first part of the foregoing question to be attributed to increase in the production of silver or to legislative measures?

Third.—Is it probable or not that if a large group of states accord free and unlimited coinage of legal pieces of both metals having full paying power in uniform proportion for the gold and silver contained in the monetary unit of each metal, a stability, if not absolutely at least very substantial will be obtained in the relative value of those metals?

Fourth.—In case the preceding question is answered affirmatively, what measures should be taken for reducing to the minimum the oscillations in the ratio of value between the two metals? For instance, would it be desirable to impose on chartered banks of issue an obligation of always accepting at a fixed price ingots of gold and silver offered them by the public? Could the public be insured the same privileges in countries where there is no chartered bank of issue? Should the mintage be gratuitous, or at least uniform in all countries for the two metals? Should there be an understanding to leave free of all obstruction international commerce fixing the metals?

Fifth.—In adopting bimetalism, what should be the ratio between the weight of the pure gold and silver contained in monetary units?

This programme will be submitted at the plenary sitting on Thursday, when Chielmann and Fernaut will take the direction on behalf of Germany and England respectively.

Berlin, 4.—There is much agitation in the Baltic provinces of Russia, among the peasants who desire the absolute ownership of the land now held on lease. Lutheran pas-

tors in many parts of ports of Estland have refused to administer the oath of allegiance to the Czar, or did so with manifest reluctance. The local press freely expresses the opinion that government is incapable of contributing to the prosperity of the country, and regrets that former advocates of separation have left no worthy successor. Handbills have been distributed at door posts, calling upon the inhabitants of Baltic provinces not to swear allegiance until the Czar has granted them laws and land rights equal to those possessed by Russian people. It urges the people to remain united, but to refrain from open rebellion. A manifesto is circulated at Vidau Court, and says: Let the people refuse to swear allegiance to the Czar before Russian officials. We cannot longer be treated like dogs. We must remain firm. We despise and denounce the nobility and desire that they may disappear from Estland like snow in spring. Whoever tears down this notice risks his life. The above documents are composed in local districts, presumably, by peasants.

Tunis, 5.—The prime minister, on learning of the French occupation of Biserta, summoned the principal religious bodies to a conference, and they afterwards proceeded to Kero-van, with the object of preaching a holy war. Several sheiks who were preaching a holy war have been arrested and brought to Tunis. The Bey has returned to Bardo Palace, believing he is unsafe in his ordinary residence.

The French camp on Kefcheraga peak in the middle of the Kroumier country, has been evacuated. The column has united with two other columns of General Delbecques' division at Djebbarla. The movement is thought to be preliminary to an advance further into Tunis.

London, 2.—The manifesto of the National Land League of Great Britain touching the arrest of Dillon has been issued. It is signed by Justin McCarthy. It urges Irishmen of Great Britain to evict their landlords as they themselves have been evicted, and to wreak vengeance at the polls on apostates from liberalism, whom they hoped to raise to power.

Michael Brecan was arrested near Cliffran, County Galway, on the charge of inciting to murder.

The *Times'* Dublin special says: Dillon's arrest has not caused the slightest excitement in any part of the country. On the contrary, it appears to have had a quieting effect. Some of the warmest friends of tenant farmers condemn Dillon's speeches in the strongest terms.

It is stated that Bradlaugh will again enter the Commons and demand that he be sworn, if the bill for the amendment of the parliamentary oath act is considerably delayed.

The debate on the land bill is likely to continue throughout next week.

Some conservatives believe the postponement of the memorial question is desired in order to give an opportunity to radical constituents to demonstrate against it. The *Post* says: The resistance of the section in the Commons which owes peculiar loyalty to Gladstone, is either a singular proof of the lack of discipline or indicates doubtful intention, which we should be the last to attribute to Gladstone. It would not be decorous that the qualifications of the late Beaconsfield for a place in Westminster Abbey should be the occasion of a painful dissension between Gladstone and an influential section of his following, who were mainly instrumental in placing him in power. Some conservative prints declare that Gladstone himself is opposed to the memorial and that the motion for the erection of a memorial was introduced at the wish of the Queen. It is officially known that the Queen expressed such a wish.

In the Commons, last night Bunner, home-ruler, moved a resolution in favor of abolishing the power of levying distress for rent of agricultural holdings in Great Britain and Ireland. Government supported the resolution and it was agreed to.

In the Commons the Speaker said he had received official notice from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of the arrest of Dillon. Thomas P. O'Connor asked several questions touching the abuse of authority. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, did not answer the questions. Healy gave notice of his intention to move to add Dillon to the committee of conservancy of rivers.

In the Commons the bill for closing bar rooms in Wales on Sundays, was read the second time, 163 to 17.

The grand jury have indicted Herr

Most, publisher of *Freiheit* for inciting to murder. They declared that such publications are un-English and ought to be severely dealt with.

CHICAGO, 5.—C. B. Peck has been promoted from general manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad to be general manager of all the Grand Trunk lines in the west, with headquarters in Chicago, and several other appointments were announced. Peck was appointed by President Garfield recently to be government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. The selection of such prominent and valuable men for these positions and locating them at Chicago indicates the determination on the part of the Grand Trunk to build up its western business and make Chicago the central point of western traffic.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Times* says: the demoralization in ocean freight rates here is partly owing to the eagerness of the owners of steamships to get their vessels to Europe to take advantage of the existing tremendous passenger traffic, the profits of such traffic being more than enough to offset the losses this side of the Atlantic.

SHREVEPORT, La., 5.—A motion for a new trial in the case of S. M. Thomas, convicted of manslaughter for killing his brother-in-law for seducing his daughter, was withdrawn to-day, and Thomas was sentenced to one hour's imprisonment in the penitentiary, to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of the court. Petitions signed by the judge, jury and nearly every citizen were forwarded to the governor for immediate pardon.

GALVESTON, 5.—A Weatherford special to the *News* gives further particulars of the fearful wreck of two freight trains at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on the Texas Pacific road, 160 miles and 178 miles west of Weatherford. They were caused by heavy rains similar to water-spouts, tearing away two trestle bridges. Engineer W. B. Sanders and fireman Lyon, of the south bound train, and Engineer Frank Lonze and his brother, Robert Lonze, fireman, and James Loyd, brakeman on the east bound train were killed. Conductor Horner, and Brakeman E. Edmonds, of the west bound train, were injured, the former seriously; several others slightly.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The long hoped for and long-deferred ratification of the Chinese treaties was finally accomplished to-day, after a shorter debate and with a much greater approach to unanimity than had been expected. The discussion of the immigration treaty this afternoon did not differ in its salient arguments and features from that of yesterday, but was more colloquial, and in its points more directed to the purpose of determining the meaning and effect of the stipulations, than to a controversy on the "rights of man," and the necessity of taking action on the Chinese question as a whole. In fact, Senator Miller, who opened the debate to-day did not think it worth while to make answer to Hoar's speech of yesterday, but confined his additional remarks mainly to an elucidation of the meaning of the term "laborers," as used in the treaty, and of a demonstration that the treaty does not confer upon Chinamen any rights of naturalization. Senator Farley also made a brief but forcible speech in which he likewise showed that there is nothing in the "naturalization" objection to this treaty, and then, by a well framed sketch of the evils of Chinese immigration, proceeded to justify the apprehensions of the people of the Pacific Coast and their demand for early and practical action on the part of federal government to afford them relief. No amendments were offered, and when finally, the vote was taken on the question of ratifying the treaty there were only two senators recorded in the negative. One of them was Hoar of Massachusetts. The other is said to have been his colleague, Dawes, or by another report Hawley, of Connecticut. The Chinese commercial treaty, which was next taken up, met with some little opposition from Hoar, on the ground that its provisions about trials in mixed courts in China are not as favorable for our citizens, as those of the existing treaty, but under pressure of a brief explanation of the subject by Miller, and some cogent questions as to whether he desired to maintain the opium traffic, he abandoned his opposition and the treaty was thereupon speedily ratified.

General Miller received many congratulations from his brother senators upon the effective and altogether admirable manner in which he has conducted his efforts to ob-

tain favorable action of these important matters to triumphant issues. To him, more than any other man, is due the breaking of the senatorial deadlock which threatened to defeat the treaties by non-action, and to him also, unquestionably belongs the honor of having borne the laboring oar throughout the whole progress of the treaties through the Senate. It is due to Senator Farley to note likewise, that by refraining from any attempt to amend the treaties, and by actively discouraging all symptoms of opposition among his democratic colleagues yesterday and to-day, he greatly facilitated their final action.

Senator Hoar's speech, which was also delivered from manuscript, set forth in high-flown style the familiar doctrine of the "Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man," from which he attempted to deduct, as a logical corollary, the somewhat surprising proposition, that every man on the face of the earth has an inalienable right to take up his abode in any foreign country, regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants; and the United States, by ratifying this treaty, would violate the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the fundamental theory of our free institutions. He also, of course, denied that there is any cause for alarm in the immigration of Mongolians, and generally belittled the alleged necessity for guarding against the apprehended increase in the future, in precisely the same manner that he combated the passage of the 15 passenger bill, two years ago. He was from time to time subjected to a raking fire of trouble questions by Jones, of Nevada, and Miller, and the latter, in one instance, completely floored him, to the great amusement of the Senate as follows: The Massachusetts senator had just brought one of his glowing periods to a close with the scriptural quotation: "For God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth," when General Miller exclaimed: "Go on; quote the remainder of the sentence." "There is no more of it," said Hoar. "Oh, yes, there is," rejoined Miller, "for the Apostle Paul said in addition to the words which the senator had quoted, 'and hath determined the bounds of their habitation.'" This dexterous turning of the tables was greeted with a peal of laughter from all parts of the Senate chamber, amid which the Massachusetts senator confusedly attempted to question the accuracy of the quotation, but Miller quickly procured a copy of the Bible and turning to St. Paul's speech, read the whole passage, and the Senate roared again at Hoar's discomfiture. Senator Farley, in the course of discussion, briefly stated his past and present position in regard to the treaty, saying in substance, that although he was still of the opinion that it is practically of no value, and even worse in some respects than the Burlingame treaty, he had nevertheless concluded that as the people of California desired its ratification, and as it would doubtless be imperilled by sending it back to Pekin, he would make no opposition to its immediate ratification, without amendment; but on the contrary, would vote for it.

President Garfield has nominated Geo. P. Pomeroy, New Jersey, for secretary United States legation at Paris; Mrs. Julia P. Woolfolk, postmistress, Jackson, Tenn.; Wm. R. Dunneff, agent Indiana, Lapointe agency, Wis.; Malachi Krebo, Indiana, receiver of public moneys, Boise City, Idaho.

The Senate transacted a remarkably large amount of business in executive session, to-day, clearing the calendar of the treaties, and also taking final action on 84 nominations in about three and a half hours. The first matter disposed of was the Chinese immigration treaty, which, after the continuation of yesterday's debate, lasting three hours, but developing no fresh points of interest, was ratified without amendment by a practically unanimous vote, being only two senators recorded in the negative. The Chinese commercial treaty, after a brief discussion, was also ratified without amendment, and substantially without opposition. Proceeding with the calendar of treaties, the Senate next ratified, in quick succession, the extradition treaty with the United States of Colombia, consular convention with Italy, modifying and defining the judicial powers of Central consulates; the convention with Morocco respecting taxation; the prerogatives of the Moorish government and treaty with Japan, and prescribing the reciprocal duties for Japanese and United States governments in