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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Ingalls submitted a resolution that the Senate be ready to receive the House of Representatives in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, February 9th, at 12 m., for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting of votes for President and Vice-President of the United States; that two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate to make a list of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state vote, which shall be entered in the journals, and if it shall appear that a choice has been made agreeably to the Constitution, such entry on the journals shall be deemed a sufficient declaration thereof.

White objected to the present consideration, and the resolution was laid over.

Harris reported favorably the bill relating to the quartermaster's stores furnished the forces of General Lew Wallace, during the Morgan raid through Indiana and Ohio.

The joint resolution ratifying the settlement of the taxes made by the district commissioners with the Baltimore and Ohio road, was taken up.

White explained that the district commissioners of the two houses had succeeded in effecting an adjustment of a dispute, which had lasted fourteen years, as to the taxes on the company's property in the district. The compromise resulted in a reduction from $90,000 to $75,000 as the amount payable.

After further debate a third reading of the bill was ordered—ayes 38, nces 7.

The bill then passed finally.

Windom said he had proposed to call up the naval appropriation bill to-day, but would defer it until to-morrow, if the Senator from Texas, Coke, believed the pending Indian land in severalty bill would be disposed of to-day.

Coke replied, in his opinion, the final vote could be reached on the latter to-day.

Consideration of the land in severalty bill was then resumed, the question being upon Morgan's amendment, adding a provision to the amendment of Hoar, conferring citizenship upon Indians taking lands in severalty under the provisions of the bill.

Morgan withdrew his amendment temporarily.

Hoar's amendment was rejected—ayes 12, noes 28.

Plumb moved to amend the fifth section, which provides for the issue of patents for land in the names of allottees and that the lands shall be inalienable and free of taxation for 25 years, but the addition of a proviso that lands may be leased for such terms and on such conditions as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior.

Dawes opposed the amendment as making the Indian a landlord with tenantry, and as designed to utterly destroy the bill.

Plumb asserted that the object of the government was to make the Indians self-supporting, and objected to the bill as it stood as creating a landed aristocracy among Indians, and enabling them in their shiftlessness to lock up a vast domain against cultivation, thus making a constant source of irritation between them and the communities by which they were surrounded.

A lengthy colloquy here ensued between Plumb, Dawes and Hoar upon the record of Massachusetts in the early history of the country in connection with the alleged extinction of the Indians within her borders.

Kernan moved an executive session.

Ingalls remarked that the Indian question had now been under debate 200 years, 1 month and 4 days. He had hoped it might be finally and definitely settled to-day, but apprehending that some one would want to continue the debate another day, he would yield for a motion for executive session.

Thurman, pending Kernan's motion, moved to adjourn. Negatived—yeas 19, nays 26.

Booth, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the pension appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Kernan's motion was then agreed to and the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—On motion of Sapp, the bill was passed granting to Council Bluffs Carr Lake near that city.

A motion to dispense with the morning hour was defeated, 80 to 82, and the Speaker directed the clerk to finish reading the bill.

Pending the morning hour Money reported back the resolution directing the postal committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a telegraphic system under government, and also as to the cost of reproducing existing telegraph facilities. Calendar.

Bicknell demanded the previous question on the Morgan electoral resolution, and the vote stood 119 to 110 in favor of taking it up. Stephens, Speer and Felton voted with the republicans.

A vote to take up the electoral resolution was then taken, resulting—130 yeas, 124 nays, Speer, Stephens, Felton, Jones, Lowe, Bussell (N. C.), Weaver, March, Gillette and Yocum voted with the republicans, and Ladd and Stephenson with the democrats.

Conger demanded the roll call to cut off the previous question, and the Speaker ruled there was a quorum present, and such demand was unwarranted.

Conger sarcastically said he desired to compel the absent members to return to their seats.

The chair said it could not entertain Conger's motion, and Conger appealed.

Blount moved to table the appeal, and republicans refused to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. The vote stood—yeas 140, nays 5, the latter being Springer, Gillette, Lowe, March and Weaver. No quorum.

A call disclosed the presence of 258 members, and all proceedings under the call having been dispensed with the question recurred on a motion to table the appeal from the Speaker's decision. [illegible] voted.

At 4 o'clock after half a dozen roll calls, the House found itself in exactly the same situation in which it had been an hour previously, or as Reagan expressed it: The House merely went up the hill and then came down again. The tactics of the republican side were to answer to their names on the call of the House, but to remain silent upon a motion to table an appeal, thus leaving the House without a quorum, and forcing a call of the House.

A motion to adjourn was defeated—yeas 127, nays 129.

Another call of the House was ordered and then the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

THE PONCAS' CASE.

Recommendations of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The commission appointed by the President to confer with the Poncas in Indian Territory about their removal thither, report that their removal from the Dakota and Nebraska reservation most unfortunately caused a loss of life to the Indians, and it was causeless. The United States had ceded those lands to the Indians and had agreed to defend their title and to protect them. The Indians violated no treaty and never forfeited their rights, and still have a claim to those lands. Until a few months they have strongly desired to return to Dakota, and part of the tribe succeeded in getting back; the remainder were discouraged in getting back and regaining their lands, and believing they could not obtain them, they had signed an agreement to remain. The Indians who returned to Dakota are strongly attached there and propose to retain their lands. They have been entirely self-sustaining, are friendly with the Indians and whites, are ambitious to learn, to create industries, to educate themselves in morality, religion and literature. Government should be actuated in settling these questions by the same principles that would apply to any peaceable people in the same circumstances. They therefore recommend that an allotment of 160 acres of land be made to each man, woman and child of the Ponca tribe of Indians, said lands to be selected by them on their old reservation in Dakota and in the land now occupied by the Ponca Indians in the Indian Territory within one year from the passage of the act by Congress granting such tracts of land; that until the expiration of this period free communication be permitted between the two branches of tribes, said land to be secured to them by patent, and the title to the same shall not be subject to lien, alienation or encumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or by judgment, orders or the decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character for a period of thirty years from the date of the patent, and until such time thereafter as the President may remove the restriction; that any conveyance made by any of these Indians before the expiration of the time above mentioned shall be void, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to institute suit to set aside such deed or conveyance, that the title to the land shall be intact, and that they shall be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, including the laws of alienation and descent in force in the State or Territory where such lands are selected; that the United States take immediate action to extinguish all claims that would be an incumbrance to the title of any lands which it is proposed shall be allotted to all the members of the Ponca Indians; that government continue its appropriations the same as at present, not less than $53,000 per year, during the period of five years from the passage of the act making the allotments, as aforesaid; the same to be for the benefit of the members of the tribe *pro rata*, that the additional sum of $25,000 be appropriated and expended in agricultural implements, stock and seed, $5,000 of which shall be for the exclusive benefit of the Poncas in Nebraska and Dakota, the remaing $20,000 to be devided among the families of the whole tribe, according to the number of each family, to be in full satisfaction for the depredations and losses of property sustained by these Indians in consequence of their removal; and that a further sum of not less than $5,000 be appropriated for the construction of comportable dwellings and not more than $5,000 for the erection of schoolhouses for the Poncas in Nebraska and Dakota and that suitable persons be employed by government for their instruction in religious, educational and industrial developments, and to superintend, care for, and protect all their interests.

We respectfully suggest that the welfare of these Indians requires us to emphasize the necessity of prompt action in settling their affairs to the end that this long pending controversy may be determined according to the dictates of humanity and justice. In conclusion, we desire to give expression to the conviction forced upon us by our investigation of the case, that it is of the utmost importance to white and red men alike, that all Indians should have an opportunity of appealing to the courts for protection—and the vindication of their rights of person and property. Indians cannot be expected to understand the duties existing under the forms of civilization until they know by being subject to the authority of stable laws as administered by the courts, and are relieved from the uncertainty and oppression frequently attending their subjection to arbitrary, personal authority.

The evidence taken by the commission, together with the documents pertaining to the inquiry accompany the reports. The members of the commission were Brigadier-Generals George Crook and Nelson A. Miles, United States army; Wm. Stickney, of Washington, and Walter Allen, of Newton, Mass. Walter Allen submitted an additional report in which he gives in detail the history of the various treaties with the Ponca Indians and the facts of their treatment.

Republicans Fear Filibustering.

The failure of the democratic majority in the House of Representatives to make up a quorum to-day, when the republicans generally attended from voting, and the marked absence of the latter in filibustering tactics, will probably lead to a postponement of further efforts to pass the electoral resolution, until Tuesday, the democratic majority will then have a chance on Monday to take part in the inaugural ceremonies, shall return, and perhaps until Wednesday, when Martin, the North Carolina representative, who is seriously ill, shall be able to be present. The majority report of the committee, declaring the resolution to be constitutional, and the two additional votes would exactly complete a quorum composed wholly of democrats, but even if they be secured, the republicans intend to continue to filibuster against the adoption of the electoral resolution, and in view of the skill displayed by them in devising the novel obstructive proceeding of to-day, which was a total surprise to the majority, there is considerable reason for doubting whether the majority can, in any event, effect its present purpose. The republicans have unanimously agreed to stand firm in their opposition to this measure, and say they will persist in employing dilatory tactics against it until the second Wednesday in February, or the 4th of March, if necessary.

That C. P. Dividend.

The following statement was made public by Attorney-General Devens: There has dispute between the Central Pacific Railroad and the United States as to whether certain sums which was claimed by the railroad to be applicable to the payment of dividends are properly so applicable. It is understood the United States will file a bill in order to test the question whether such sums of money can properly be used for that purpose, but it is also understood that if persons interested in the railroad shall give bonds that in case it is finally decided that such sums should not be used for the payment of dividends they will restore them to the treasury of the company and that an immediate injunction will not be pressed, but that the matters will await final decision upon this bond, which it is understood will be in sums of three-fourths of a million dollars.

Under these circumstances the dividend will, of course, be paid, as gentlemen interested in the matter are amply able to furnish the additional security which is required.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

As Shown by Clearing House Transactions.

NEW YORK, 26.—To-morrow's *Public* has the usual weekly table of the clearing house transactions showing the course of trade as compared with the corresponding week last year. The week was one of very active business at nearly all the cities. New York and Boston again recorded the largest increase. The increase at Chicago was surprisingly large and only an insufficient decline is reported at five of the 21 cities. Following is the list of gains: New York 60.5 per cent., Boston 37.0, Philadelphia 20, Chicago 33.6, Cincinnati 34.1, Baltimore 22.3, Louisville 42.0, Milwaukee 9.0, Providence 30.5, Kansas City 22.6, Cleveland, 23.3, Indianapolis 28.6, Hartford 5.2, New Haven 23.5, Lowell 5.3, Syracuse 12.0. Following are the losses: St. Louis 6.5, New Orleans 1.3, San Francisco 4, Pittsburg 8; St. Joseph 8.0. The report of unprecedented exchanges may be regarded with the more satisfaction because the prices are not inflated, but are lower on the whole than in January 1880, and because the dealings outside of this city are not inflated by unreasonable speculation. Indeed no speculative fever inflates or endangers the legitimate business in New York. The undue excitement and expansion are almost wholly confined to the stock exchange. In other branches of business trade has been large and confident, without any general rise or expectation of a rise in the prices, and the great increase in the export movement only keeps pace with an unusual demand for home consumption. The movement of products here has been greatly impeded by the abominable condition of the streets and the interruption of telegraphic communication, but there was a large buying of dry goods, an active business in breadstuffs, and increased dealings in coffee, tea, iron and other metals. In provisions, there has been more speculative excitement than in the other branches in the trade, and the speculative dealings in cotton were increased last week by a strong attack upon prices and consequent decline, but the general condition of business is undeniably healthy.

Starving Poor in England.

A London correspondent describes a remarkable scene at the meeting of the poor law guardians at Hanturk. The day was bitter cold and about 200 famished persons stood without the workhouse where the guardians met. Among them were 80 stalwart, but hungry looking laborers, who loudly demanded work. The guardians could give them none. In the midst of the meeting word was brought that laborers were forcing their way into the building. Business was suspended and a dead silence prevailed. Immediately afterward footsteps were heard ascending the stairs. The door was almost taken from its hinges with the kicking and pushing it received from the outside. Several voices were heard calling on the guardians to open the door and give them relief. The door was opened by Mr. Cauliffe. One of the guardians was about to leave the room when he was thrown back and informed that neither he nor any guardian in the room should leave until they had done something for them. The passage on the stairs was thronged with sullen, famished looking men. A scene of confusion ensued which lasted several minutes. In the background some poor fellows were sleeping. After some time the men got to understand that they could find bread and tea in the hall, and that their families would receive outdoor relief for the week. The besieged guardians were on this understanding, allowed to go unmolested.

The Field, Leiter & Co. Dissolution.

CHICAGO, 26.—In late editions of evening papers the dissolution now been of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co. are published, together with the notification that the business would continue under the management of the other members of the old firm of Field, Leiter & Co. These are Marshall Field, Jos. N. Field, Henry Field, Lorenzo G. Woodhouse, Henry J. Willing and Harlow N. Higginbotham. The last five named are believed to own one-third of the business; Marshall Field owns another third, besides the third which Leiter disposes of and which, it is understood, was taken chiefly by M. Field. It is said the firm was about $2,500,000; that its business amounted to $18,000,000 in 1878, $20,000,000 in 1879 and $25,000,000 last year, on which the profits were about 10 per cent. These figures are, however, mostly conjectures, as neither party to the transaction will do more than give the assurance of the completion of the dissolution. Mr. Leiter will not engage in other commercial enterprises, but will devote his time to his extensive real estate and mining connections.

Senatorial Deadlock.

NASHVILLE, 26.—The thirtieth ballot for Senator stood: Jackson 70, Maynard 25, Rose 7. As soon as Jackson was declared elected, he was lifted off his seat by friends and escorted to the stand and said that he would do whatever lay in his power to allay sectional agitation and bring prosperity to the country. He would not only represent the state, but the United States in the broad-est sense of the word.

Senator Jackson said to the serenaders to-night anent his own election: In retaining the Senate of the United States, the democrats will thus insure to the country peace and prosperity for four consecutive years, and it was the desire of the conservative element of the country that the Senate should remain democratic and allay this alarm in reference to sectional agitation. This speech clearly indicated that on all political questions he will act as a straight out democrat.

A Strange Death.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—Archibald Gibson, second Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and the son of a prominent lawyer, died here to-day, of inflammation of the brain, caused by a singular event occuring while he was a West Point student. One day, while on parade, a spider got into his ear. The rules prohibited his removing it, and he stood in the ranks while the creature worked its way into the ear, and when he was dismissed, his ear was full of blood. This caused corrosion of the bone next to the brain, and he has never been completely well since, although having done hard service in Dakota.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Another snow storm near Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday.

John T. McAuley, of Louisville, purchased McAuley's Theatre for $80,000, of Norton & Co.

The sales of seats for the Cincinnati opera festival reached $14,000, assuring a financial success.

An accident from a broken rail in Ohio ditched a train and dangerously injured seven persons. None killed.

The House census committee to-day instructed Mr. Cox to press the apportionment bill to immediate consideration.

Thirty-nine clerks in the Money Department, Washington, were discharged to-day. The appropriations are exhausted.

The President has appointed Beverly Tucker, of West Virginia, commissioner to the World's Fair in New York in 1882.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day opposed, before the Senate finance committee, the fifth section of the funding bill.

Gladstone, replying to an inquiry about to enter the House of Lords, says the report is perfectly groundless.

The House committee on commerce voted to make an appropriation for the Mississippi river improvements, leaving the amount blank.

The arguments in the case of Hatch *vs.* the Telegraph Companies began to-day in New York, and was not concluded when the court adjourned.

Davitt, in a speech, attacked Forster and declared the latter's speech in introducing the coercion bill was the most lying ever delivered in the House of Commons.

The largest fall of top coal and rock ever known in Wilkesbarre, occurred in the Empire Mines this afternoon. Two thousand tons fell, burying two miners.

Elaborate preparations are making at Mountjoy prison, where the former *habeas corpus* prisoners were confined, for the reception of a large number of fresh inmates.

Colliers at Wigan, England, have decided to stand out for the 10 per cent. advance. They did great damage and stoned the police. Troops have arrived to prevent disorders.

The London *Times* says: The Dublin trial is sufficient to show the hopelessness and inadequacy of ordinary law to repress illegal organization and agitations of large dimensions.

The commander of the volunteers at Newport, Isle of Wight, has been warned that an attempt would be made to blow up the armory there, and precautions have been taken accordingly.

At the Land League meeting, to-day, Macken, a furyman on the late trials, was proposed for membership by Davitt. The nomination was seconded by Sullivan, M. P., amidst loud cheers.

The nomination of W. Haskell, as postmaster at Albany, N. Y., was called up in the Senate executive session yesterday, but it was referred to Senator Carpenter, who is ill and desired to be heard on it.

The report of the post office committee to the House to-day, on Springer's postal telegraph resolution, declares that it is evident the public demands protection in telegraph communication.

The House committee on agriculture agreed to insert in the agricultural appropriation bill $5,000 for the collection of data concerning the agricultural needs of the country west of the Rocky Mountains.

The score at midnight: Hughes 300, Howard 305, Kinne 300, Albert 301, Cox, 300, Curran, 298, Phillips, 270, Campana, 258, Ladouce 242. Hughes beats the best American record for 24 hours, by 74 miles.

It doesn't hurt a good man to have his character in question, neither does it hurt a good coin to try its ring on the counter.

Current shall stand on these three pillars: 1, said a colored preacher, make Sundays sure; 2, the sermon; 3, the collection, and 3, the sexton in the collection.

Mistress (Northern): "Good morning, Pompey, have you been using one of my stockings to strain the coffee through?" Pompey (apologetically): "Yes, mum; but sure I didn't strain one."

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