

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Howe from the foreign committee, made a report on the cable telegraph calendar. He also reported as a substitute for the Senate joint resolution on Chinese immigration, a concurrent resolution on the subject. Calendar.

Cockrell moved to take up the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes, which was read the first time yesterday, and said he moved to take it up now that it might be read a second time. The motion was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 25.

The bill having been read a second time, Morrill moved that it be referred to the committee on finance.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, when Sargent called for the regular order, and consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed.

Sargent, in charge of the pension bill, said he was in error yesterday in stating that 22,225 names had been added to the pension rolls this year. That was the number estimated to be added during the whole year—10,491 had been added up to this time.

The pending question being on inserting as a substitute for the second section of said bill the amendment adopted yesterday, providing that on the 1st day of January, 1879, the terms of office of all pension agents shall expire, and honorably discharged, wounded, or disabled Union soldiers, or widows, or daughters of such soldiers, shall be appointed to said office. Edmunds said he was opposed to this whole thing. It was against the spirit of the rules of the Senate to have general legislation on appropriation bills. The proposed legislation was contrary to the principle for which these very soldiers fought, and that was a just and equal government. Vermont soldiers would scorn this method of tickling their fancy to get their votes, and he would oppose the whole thing.

The Senate, by a vote of 38 to 16, then refused to adopt this substitute.

Edmunds moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which makes disabled Union soldiers the pension agents' enemy upon the passage of this bill. He said the true policy was to leave these matters to the President and his constitutional advisers. He had good reason to believe they had not rightfully exercised that responsibility during the past year.

The motion to strike out was rejected—yeas 29, nays 30.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments in committee of the whole concurred in, and it passed.

Paddock submitted a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate with information in relation to the land grant subsidy to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, the number of miles completed and whether it has been finished to the point of connection with the Union Pacific, designated on the plan in the interior department. Agreed to.

Allison called up the Indian appropriation bill, and in explanation thereof, said the committee on appropriations had made very few amendments to the bill as it came from the House. The amendments were unimportant. He moved the five minute rule be applied to the discussion. The amendments reported by the committee on appropriations increasing the appropriation for some agencies a few hundred dollars and decreasing a few hundred dollars in other cases were agreed to. Also an amendment authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ two special Indian agents at large at a compensation not exceeding \$2,000 each per annum.

Maxey moved to amend the House bill so as to provide for the removal of the Nez Perces Indians of Joseph's band, now held as prisoners of war at Fort Leavenworth, to Idaho Territory, instead of to the Indian Territory, as the House proposed.

Maxey, Ingalls, Dorsey and opposed the removal upon the ground that wild and uncivilized men should not be placed there, where peaceable tribes now lived.

Ingalls argued that the government had no territory in the Indi-

an country which it could use as a reservation of these Indians. It had no right to send them there without the consent of the other Indians in the territory.

A long discussion ensued as to whether the Indians preferred to go to Indian territory or back to Idaho, and as to what the Indian Department desired in regard to them, etc.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Eden moved to make government liable for 40 instead of 50 per cent. of the District expenses; defeated.

The amendment of the committee making government pay interest on the 3-65 bonds, but not making it liable for the principal, was agreed to. Some other amendments were rejected, and the bill passed without yeas and nays.

Wood moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. A standing vote stood 79 to 80, but on the yeas and nays the motion was agreed to—109 to 108, which vote was secured by the hunting up absent democrats amidst some excitement and changes from no to aye by Reagan, Bouck, Patterson (Col.), and Caldwell.

As soon as the result of the vote was announced, a motion to adjourn was made by Conger, and was defeated—yeas 85, nays 178.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill and Banks spoke in opposition.

Banks said if the New England cotton manufacturers were destroyed by legislation, as they might be, they would take the South down with them. The South, in destroying the manufacturers, were destroying their own power and position. What member from Texas or California would assassinate the wool interest of his State by voting for this bill?

Wood quoted from Spofford's almanac, showing that the dividends in Banks' district by the woolen mills were from 9 to 17 per cent. annually.

Banks said the same book showed that the dividends of the companies in 1860 were large, growing out of the forethought of the manufacturers who had laid in large supplies of cotton at the breaking out of the late unpleasantness, but the dividends for 1876 averaged only 5.13-100 per cent. on an aggregate capital of \$52,000,000, and 34 companies paid no dividend. He characterized the proposition of the bill on woolen goods (and which was spoken of as a gentle reduction) as the assassination of the most important national industry. But the fact was, the committee on ways and means did not know what it was doing in the woolen sections of the bill, and that reminded him of a war anecdote, with which he finished his speech. It was that of a chaplain who had volunteered to distribute soldiers' mails, but who found that in consequence of bad roads, interruption of the mails, the presence of the enemy, etc., it was a bigger job than he had any notion of, and when one morning the soldiers came to him one after the other with the inquiry, "Mr. Chaplain, when will the mail arrive?" He got tired of answering the question, took a board, nailed it on a tree and with a piece of chalk wrote on it, "The chaplain does not know when the mail will arrive," and a little fellow crept in behind him and added the words: "And neither does he care a damn." And so he said Mr. Wood's committee did not know what harm it was doing to the industries of the country, neither did it care. "I will finish my speech some other time." (Loud laughter.)

The committee then rose.

Singleton made a conference report on the bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings; agreed to.

The Senate bill for the distribution and sale of the new edition of the Revised Statutes was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Butler introduced a bill to provide for a tariff commission; referred. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

MILWAUKEE, 7.—A fire this morning in Marshall & Co's organ factory destroyed the building and contents. Loss, about \$30,000.

LETONIA, O., 7.—A fire this morning destroyed \$30,000 worth of property, consisting principally of machinery and stock of the Grafton Furnace Company. Insurance \$15,000.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The movements of the people who call themselves communists in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco directs attention here; but it is not yet believed the communists alone are strong enough to accomplish much mischief, nor that they have such alliances nor understandings with secret political organizations of nationals in the west as would lead those to co-operate with them. The nationals are largely composed of farmers and other people owning property, and are not ready, therefore, to join hands with those whose aim is, as they say in the west, "a great divide." There is an impression in official circles that the communists have set the month of June for such a rising as they can effect, and the San Francisco organization having the most desperate chiefs, is likely to lead off, no doubt a good many sensible people in western cities think there is cause for grave apprehensions, but the law abiding citizens are not unprepared, and there is an impression here that while the government may be called upon to suppress riots, the people will be better prepared for resistance than last year, and will perhaps, in some of the western cities, be found ready to take matters in their own hands and teach the lawless classes such a lesson as they learned in San Francisco and as was not forgotten for a long time.

A *Herald's* London St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Empress of Russia announced in the saloon of the Czarowitch on Sunday that an understanding with England is now certain to be reached, and peace was assured. Baron Jomine made the same announcement on the evening of the same day to the guests in his own house. It adds great weight to the statement to know that the Baron is now in reality chancellor of the Russian empire, having entirely replaced Prince Gortschakoff since his illness.

The *Times* Washington special claims that information has been received that a Russian officer named Mitkin has gone to the Pacific Coast to superintend the purchase and fitting out of vessels for naval warfare in the service of Russia.

George Weyman, alias California George, was to-day convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. He is not yet sentenced. The penalty is from four to seven years.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 7.—The Lawrence county treasurer, George E. Brigham, having failed to furnish the necessary bonds, the board of county commissioners, to-day, declared the office of treasurer vacant; but Brigham refused to surrender possession of the office and books or to divulge the combination of the money safe. Sheriff Manning was ordered to take forcible possession, if necessary, and proceeding to the office demanded admission, but was refused, whereupon he broke the door in, gained entrance, and is now in joint possession with Brigham, who refuses to leave his position, behind the treasurer's desk.

At 11 o'clock, to-night, Brigham, taking advantage of the momentary absence of Sheriff Manning, opened the heavy office safe and attempted a removal of the books, but before his object was obtained the sheriff came in, and, taking the situation at a glance, rushed forward and thrust his knee into the interior of the safe. Brigham slammed the heavy door on the sheriff's leg, and at the same time struck him in the face. Manning drew a revolver and placed it within a foot of Brigham's head, and pulled the trigger. The cap snapped, but the load failed to explode. Deputy sheriffs interfered and arrested and jailed Brigham. The sheriff is now in possession of the safe and all the books.

Frank Grouard, General Crook's chief scout and guide, with a detail of 11 men from the 5th Cavalry, arrived here yesterday. They came from Fort McKinney in quest of a gang of horse thieves, whom they tracked to within 40 miles of this place, where the trail was lost. Grouard states that the information gained from straggling bands of friendly Indians is to the effect that a portion of Sitting Bull's band had crossed over the line into the United States, and thought it

very likely that the Indians would be very troublesome during the coming summer in the vicinity of Upper Missouri River.

CHICAGO, 7.—Marso, who dangerously stabbed State Senator Buckler, last winter, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary this morning.

A bill was filed in the circuit court, to-day, charging J. V. Farwell, president of the defunct Republic Life Insurance Company, with fraud and dishonesty in connection with its affairs.

The elevator in a Boston dry goods store, parted its cable at the third story, and fell to the basement, this afternoon. Its four occupants, three junk dealers and a boy, were more or less seriously, but not fatally injured. Their escape was almost a miracle.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—Wool is more active at the recent decline. Prices are now so low as to attract numerous buyers. California fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse 20 @ 22.

WASHINGTON, 7.—General McDowell has been instructed to institute vigilant watchfulness along the southern border of Arizona and Southern California to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws by Lerdo revolutionists and to arrest all parties suspected of congregating on the border for that purpose. General Ord has notified the War Department that he has made such distribution of the force under his command as will, in his judgment, with the co-operation of other Federal and State officials, prevent any serious violation of the neutrality laws. He has directed the prompt arrest of all suspected persons who may attempt to cross from the United States to Mexico. His action has been approved at headquarters in this city.

Mr Manuel de Zamacona, accompanied by the Secretary of State, to-day, presented the President his credentials as minister of Mexico.

The President has signed an act amending an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Moliver to the Pacific Ocean.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 7.—A skiff containing three women and two children, was struck by a raft on the Allegheny River this afternoon, and capsized. Two of the women were drowned, and the other three rescued.

GALVESTON, Texas, 7.—The *News'* special says: An attempt was made by the revolutionists to oust Diaz' government of Chihuahua, but it resulted in a failure. A number of the conspirators are in jail, others fled.

ELLSWORTH, Me., 7.—In conversation with Captain Baderhausen, of the *Cimbric*, and Russian officers, they were asked if they did not think they were in peril in case of war being suddenly declared, as the British cruisers would be on their track. Captain Baderhausen insisted that he could not be troubled as the German commander of a German ship, under a German flag. Pointing to the ensign, he said, the deck of his ship was German, a territory which England would not dare to invade. He was carrying passengers which was a lawful occupation for neutrals. The passenger list was in due form and the men he was carrying were passengers in a legal sense. The stores were the property of the Russian government. The Russian officers entertained the same view, and said they were outside of the rule of the international law that made a neutral ship, carrying an enemy's forces, liable to confiscation. It must be remembered neither the Russian officers nor the officers of the ship have ever admitted that the passengers were any part of the Russian navy.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., 7.—The *Advertiser* learns from a reliable source that the Fenian brotherhood in this section is getting into working order, with the view of the possibility of war between England and Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The will of W. S. O'Brien was filed in the Probate Court, to-day. The estate is sworn to be less than \$6,000,000. J. C. Flood and the testator's nephew, James V. Coleman, are the executors, without bonds. All the estate, except the Nevada bank stock, is to be converted into cash, and after paying all debts, to be divided as follows: To the testator's nephews, J. V. Coleman and James and William O'Brien, McDonough, and to his nieces Celia and Isabella Coleman, Agnes McDonough and Mary Pauline O'Brien, \$300,000 each; to the

Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Rafael and the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums of this city, \$50,000, \$30,000, and \$20,000 respectively. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between the deceased's sisters, Maria Coleman and Kate McDonough.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe that questions of the very highest importance will be practically decided in the course of next week; meanwhile the public desire for a peaceful solution is increasing.

A Vienna correspondent says: Although it is thought that Count Schouvaloff's visit to St. Petersburg is merely for a short time, it is believed to be in connection with important negotiations. Should he succeed in bringing about a solution, he will likely be looked upon as having qualified himself as a successor to Prince Gortschakoff. It is believed the Czar will avoid appointing Prince Gortschakoff's successor as long as possible.

It is stated that a national convention will be called in London to protest against war, should government take further measures likely to lead to war. The statement of Lord Northcote in the House of Commons, last evening, is regarded as reassuring. It is also thought that the visit of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador at London, to St. Petersburg, cannot be otherwise than helpful to the cause of peace, as he can explain the views of the English government and people more effectively than could be done in correspondence. The change in the public opinion of Russia, in a peaceful direction is said to be very marked, and to be the result of the recognition of serious consequences that would inevitably result from new war. The Czar's predilections are in favor of peace.

The statements that the Russian General Todeleben is negotiating with British Admiral Hornby and the Porte, and that he had sent an ultimatum to the Porte, etc., are contradicted. Pending negotiations between St. Petersburg and London, Gen. Todeleben is not likely to adopt any course tending to create new complications. He has not met Admiral Hornby who, after spending three days with Layard, returned to Ismid yesterday. His personal opinion is that the fleet should not withdraw beyond Gallipoli.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: The proper interpretation given to Count Schouvaloff's visit to that city is that the Anglo-Russian negotiations have entered a more precise phase.

PARIS, 7.—Eighty thousand persons visited the Exhibition on Sunday.

BELGRADE, 7.—The Servians have established a strong military post at Kustendit, on the Mitrovitz and Salonika railway. Nine thousand Mahomedan armaments are posted on the mountains to impede communication with Old Serbia by the frequent raids they make and commit great atrocities on Servian villages. A force will immediately be sent against them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—Gen. Todeleben is about to retire to the lines of Tchataldja, leaving a small force at San Steiano. The Russians offer to fall back behind a straight line drawn between Dedegatch and Adrianople if the British fleet will withdraw at the same time.

ATHENS, 7.—The British consuls have induced the insurgent leaders in Macedonia to accept the same terms as the Thessalians. Volunteers will retain their arms and return to Greece on board a British man-of-war or by land. The native insurgents will retain their arms and return to their homes.

At a leading hotel, after a club dinner, when the cigars were on, a gentleman leaned back and asked one of the waiters to bring him a cuspidor. "A phwat, sui?" said the attendant, with a vacant stare. "A cuspidor," repeated the gentleman, hoarsely, with the annoyance a man always feels at table in attracting his neighbor's attention to his order. "Is it on the bill, sui?" said the waiter, peering over the interrogator's shoulder. No, you fool!" replied the now amused diner. "I thought not," said Patrick, drawing himself up with an air of professional superiority. "The cuspidor is out of season, sui!"