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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Hamlin and Thurman were appointed tellers on the electoral count on Wednesday.

On motion of Butler, Secretary Schurz' letter on the South Carolina census fraud was taken up. Butler verified the report and believed it should put a stop to the baseless calumnies of stump orators and party organs in the late campaign. He particularly mentioned Conkling's speeches as malignant as the heart that inspired them, and yet Conkling had not had the honesty to acknowledge their falsity and atone for his dishonorable perversion, although the proof was plain and overwhelming.

Conkling thought Butler had taken a long time to reply to his speech of last September, and he cared nothing for Butler's empty vaporings.

Butler retorted Conkling's swaggering insolence. Conkling said it did not concern him, and he said he did't choose to bandy words here or elsewhere. Subject dropped.

Plumb presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, in favor of the construction by the government of a double track government freight railroad from the sea coasts east to the Missouri River, so as to make the main line accessible for commercial purposes to the people of all the States of the Mississippi Valley. Referred.

Consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed, the question being upon an amendment reported by Withers from the pension committee for local pension courts, so-called the "sixty surgeons bill."

Kirkwood advocated the amendment.

The amendment decided not in order, Teller having made the point that it was general legislation on an appropriation bill. Adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

WASHINGTON, 8 — Bruce, from the education and labor committee, reported adversely the joint resolution for the enforcement of the eight hour law. Indefinitely postponed.

Conkling's resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the names of all persons nominated by the collectors of the port of New York, between January and December, 1880, in the New York Custom House and whether any have been appointed in violation of the civil service rules.

The pending bill was considered and the amendment to increase the clerical force was debated.

Wallace advocated and explained the provision which he had read, to object of which he said was to prevent frauds and expedite the decision of pending cases by empowering the local court in the county in which the pension applicant resides to examine and report upon the cases in which the commissioner alleges there are frauds. It also contemplated hearings of the United States District Court or any other court of record in the locality in which the applicant or pensioner resides of cases in which evidence was required by the pension bureau. He remarked that the proposition being liable to a question of order, upon which Withers' amendment had been ruled out, could be appended to the present bill only by unanimous consent.

Hoar objected, and Wallace's proposition was withdrawn.

Beck opposed Plumb's amendment as inadequate to reach the real trouble in the pension office and as not called for by the commissioner. He thought the Senate ought not to adopt a half-way measure to hurry up the investigation of cases in the interests of pension agents, but it should devise some way by which fraudulent claims may be ascertained and the honest pensioner receive every dollar to which he is entitled.

Finally Plumb's amendment was agreed to, 39 to 21.

The committee rose and reported the bill, when the amendments, with two exceptions (upon which separate votes were asked), were agreed to. The first provision upon which a separate vote was taken was the one directing the payment of received Indian pension in installments which had been reckoned in with the bill.

The remaining provision voted upon was Plumb's amendment appropriating $200,000 for 50 examiners, providing for clerks, etc.

Discussion upon this proposition in the committee was resumed and continued with the result being laid aside informally.

A resolution from the House announcing the death of E. W. Farr was considered.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 7. — Resolutions were introduced by Turner against taxation except for the revenue just sufficient to run the government.

By Robinson to increase the security from fire on R. R. cars;

Also reciting the facts of the Transvaal war, deeply deploring the war and sympathizing with England in her efforts to preserve the Christian people of South Africa from the savage incursions, and carrying the good wishes of the United States to Her British Majesty and hoping she will accord Transvaal republic free independence if it shall appear that her inhabitants did not desire the surrender of the same.

The Speaker announced House and Crowley tellers to make a list for President on Wednesday.

The House refused 119 to 33 to consider a resolution for the commissioner to ascertain and report the basis for reciprocity treaty between the United States and British provinces. Those who favored the resolution were those who fear the river and harbor bill will come up to-day.

Aiken moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for creating a department of agriculture.

Gillette offered a resolution of sympathy with the Irish.

Reagan moved to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor bill.

Scales objected that Reagan could not in an individual capacity move to pass a bill.

Weaver protested against cramming down this bill with the appropriation of ten millions without consideration.

The Speaker, however, ruled that he could not thwart the will of the House, and particularly two-thirds of the House by ruling Reagan out order, although his individual wishes were on the other side.

The question was then taken and ruled to be suspended, 123 to 75.

Cox said one gentleman had told him he would oppose the bill because of the eleven millions was given to States represented by gentlemen on the committee. There was only half an hour's debate allowed on this tremendous grab.

Reagan declared the bill appropriated less than 40 per cent. of the estimates. Fifteen States having the largest rivers and harbors were represented in the committee.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected, yeas 160 to nays 86. Not the necessary two-thirds.

Belford, of Colorado, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing that an hour each day be set apart during which members might ask unanimous consent.

Though there was a large majority of members in favor of the proposition, its opponents, headed by Atkins, who declared it the means of an extra session, filibustered upon it, until finally it was referred to the committee of rules.

Whitthorne, of Tenn., introduced a bill appropriating $175,800 to be expended by the navy department for the purpose of prosecuting the search for the *Jeannette*. Referred.

Adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Without concluding the pending bill the committee arose and Briggs offered the customary resolution relative to the death of Farr, of New Hampshire.

Eulogies were delivered by Briggs, Hall, Rey, Bland, Bowman, Updegraff, (Ohio) Phellenbarger, Blake and Sherwin.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

GOULD'S GRAND SCHEME

Of Consolidated Telegraph Lines.

NEW YORK, 7.—Jay Gould said to a reporter yesterday, in answer to questions that the consolidation of the telegraph companies, against which Rufus Hatch asked an injunction, had been finally accomplished, so that it is not likely to be disturbed by any legislative or judicial action. It is a transaction completed on just and fair terms to all concerned, as well as to the public, and in compliance with law. It cannot be disturbed by legislation, and as you will see by the very able decision of Judge Barrett, which has been concurred in by the Attorney-General of the State, that the courts affirm the absolute legality of all that had been done. I am very glad to have the opportunity to say the object of the consolidation was to carry out a long cherished plan of developing in the United States an efficient system of cheap telegraphy on a great scale, both by sea and land. When I was in Europe in 1879, I was struck by seeing how much more freely the telegraph was used in ordinary private business there than in this country. This is especially true of Switzerland. Of course the distances to be covered in this country are so enormous and the population so sparse that we cannot for some time to come expect to see the work of covering the whole country with a telegraphic system done as cheaply here as in a little country like Switzerland, but I am sure under one system without conflicting interests to look after, and with the expenses of only one organization instead of three or four to be met, such economies can be introduced into American telegraphy that the rates to press and public can be gradually and systematically cheapened without impairing the efficiency of the service.

Reporter—Do you think, then, this will be the result of the change? Gould—Of course I do, for it will be the policy and purpose of the new company to effect this. I went into it with this view and I shall certainly use my constant effort and all my influence to make this policy and this purpose successful.

Reporter—Of course you know this is not the general impression, and there are movements in the produce, stock and cotton exchanges looking to new telegraphic projects? Gould—Yes, I know this, and I am not surprised at these projects nor at the solicitude with which merchants and business men have looked at the consolidation, about which so many stories have been afloat. If there had been any truth in these stories the exchanges would have had very good reason to set about organizing new companies, but when sensible people come to understand General Eckerts' practical comprehensive plans for the future, which embraces establishing direct special wires between business exchanges all over the country, and putting them into direct communication with each other, and with the great markets of Europe, I think they will see matters in a different light. My idea of a telegraph system is to supply everybody who wishes control of telegraphic facilities, with those facilities giving private business houses wires of their own whenever they require them, and doing the same things for newspapers, exchanges and railways; in short, all interests. The new company now has under contract through a new cable company organized at Albany, two cables between this country and England, which are to be laid early the coming summer. Cables will also be laid from Cuba, where they will connect with our present system to other West India Islands, to Brazil and other harbors of South America as well as from San Francisco to China, Japan, Oceanica and Australia, with a northern line by way of Puget Sound to Alaska and Northern Asia, connected at Kamtchatka with the Russian system, so that at no distant day St. Petersburg will be in direct communication with New York by way of Asia, as well as Europe, and England will reach her Australian colonies through New York and by our American lines, cheaper and more expeditiously than over English wires through the Red Sea and by way of India.

Reporter—Then you contemplate a general cable and telegraphic system around the world? Gould—Certainly we do, and we contemplate such system as an American system, of which New York, and not London, shall be the centre. I see no reason why the United States should permit the position, which geographically belongs to us, to be taken away from us by England. While rival telegraphic companies in this country were fighting each other for domestic business, they could neither do the domestic business on sound principles, nor do anything to compete with great Britain for the general telegraphic business of the world. Now we have changed all this, how completely you may judge, when I tell you that since the consolidation $10,000,000 has been subscribed to carry our cable connections to the Pacific.

Jay Gould, this morning, changed his office to the Western Union, Vanderbilt remains a director. Gen. Eckert becomes general manager this morning. The American Union stockholders this morning ratified the consolidation.

The Committee on Secrets.

The *Herald's* Washington says: The last "awkward squad" of United States Senators was put through the committee of indignity to-day. It seems that the examination of Senators has not only covered the printing of the treaties, but that each has been asked on his honor whether he gave out to any one the proceedings of the executive session which ordered the present investigation. The questions asked each Senator have been these:

Did you give out the Chinese treaties to anybody, or did you give the accompanying documents to anyone? Do you know anybody who gave these out directly or indirectly? Did you make or have made written copies of these treaties and then give this out directly or indirectly? Have you any information that would assist the committee in its work? Do you know of copies of these treaties being in any other hands than those of Senators? Are you aware that the proceedings of the executive sessions have been published in violation of the rules of the Senate, and can you give any information which would enable the committee to discover the cause of such infomation?

All the Senators have pleaded ignorance; many of them went so far as to say they never read the newspaper reports regarding confidential matters, and some of them were a little shy how they answered the last question. Having exhausted the supposed channel of information the committee will report to the Senate in executive session, that after a careful inquiry it has been satisfactorily shown that the premature publication of the Chinese treaties was due to carelessness in the public.

Try Again Reagan.

The effort to pass the river and harbor appropriation bill through the House under a suspension of the rules, which failed Monday, will be renewed next Monday, with good prospects of success, as a change of only four votes would have made up the requisite two-thirds this afternoon, and the friends of the bill being entirely confident that it would pass readily as heretofore, had neglected to make sure of the attendance of all the members known to favor it. Horace Davis was one of the minority who voted against the measure, on the novel ground that it was unfairly constituted, and contained many items of no possible benefit.

Mail Subsidies.

The House postoffice committee agreed to appropriate $1,000,000 for the encouragement of the foreign mail service the coming year, to compensate the various steamboat companies for carrying mail in accordance with the recommendation of the Postmaster General on condition the steamers be iron and American made. An attempt was made to provide they be American built, but it failed.

Whittaker's Case.

In the Whittaker court martial, General Schofield testified that the cadets appeared intensely indignant after the outrage was committed. It was as unfair to suspect them as to suspect the guests of a first-class hotel of complicity or sympathy with a great robbery. He believed the affair originated outside the limits of New York, and would continue to investigate the matter as long as he lived, until he reached the truth. He had his own theory and suspicions. He thought the motive of outside parties was much stronger than any motive Whittaker could possibly have had.

Major Pipes, officer in charge of West Point was the next witness. He gave a long account of finding Whittaker.

The Monroe Doctrine Reaffirmed.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The committee on foreign affairs unanimously adopted the report of the sub committee, Hill, of Ohio, chairman, upon the "Crapo" resolution, declaring the policy of the United States in reference to the inter-oceanic canal, and instructed Hill to report the same with the substitute resolutions accompanying, to the House, with the recommendation of their adoption. The report reviews the entire question and concludes as follows: "Your committee, therefore, as an affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, believe that Americans must rule America, and that as a notice to all the world, the United States, cherishing a friendly spirit to all nations, will adhere to strict neutrality in all trans-Atlantic affairs, and expect like non-interference in all American affairs whether in the northern or southern, or western hemisphere, and that we recommend the adoption of the following resolution: That the establishment of any protectorate by any one of the Powers of Europe over any independent State of this continent or the introduction from that quarter of a scheme or policy which would carry with it the right of any European power to interfere with their concerns or to control in any other manner their destiny, or the transfer to any such power by conquest or cession or possession in any other way of any of those states or any portion thereof is a measure to which this government is opposed and should such an attempt be made it will regard and treat it as dangerous to our peace, prosperity and safety. That the construction of any public works connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by any European power whether the same be constructed at Panama or elsewhere would be in violation to the letter of the Monroe doctrine and could not be sanctioned by the government of the United States. That should any such work be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama or elsewhere this government will insist that it shall not be under the control of a European government or power, that it shall be free to the commerce of the world upon equal terms and that no discrimination shall be ever against the United States in peace or war. That the President be requested to take the steps necessary and proper for the abrogation of any existing treaties whose terms are in conflict with this declaration of principles.

The Fishery Frauds.

HALIFAX, 7.—Prof. Hinds, in another letter to the Governor-General, says he first pointed out the falsified figures on the fishery matter to Sir Leonard Tilley, who was then, 1878, a privy councilor. He said, with apparent emotion, that he would never forget the service Prof. Hinds has rendered in exposing the fraud. He next visited Venning, fishery agent for New Brunswick, who gave him a written acknowledgment for the service rendered, and exclaimed on seeing the figures, "Cooked, by God." These frauds were conceived in '71, Tilley attested them, and is responsible for them, although he may not have known of the fraud, but as to the fact that they are frauds, there's no earthly doubt.

A Fine Steamer Gone.

BOSTON, 8.—The steamer *Bohemian*, reported wrecked on the Irish coast, was one of the six steamers of the Leyland line plying between this port and Liverpool. She was built at Belfast in 1870, and combined speed with large carrying capacity. She was 400 feet long and had engines of 500-horse power.

Only the second mate and 20 seamen of the *Bohemian* were saved, making nine persons drowned. The vessel was probably worth $500,000 when wrecked. The cargo was worth $288,000; insurance not known.

A Fatal Catastrophe.

BUFFALO, 8.—Shortly after nine o'clock this morning the arched roof of the old New York Central depot, overweighted with accumulated snow and weakened by the removal of the former offices, which had formed a large portion of its support, fell, burying a number of cars and human beings beneath the tangled mass of iron, wood, glass, snow and brick work. The removal of the ruins was immediately begun by the fire department and the employees of the railroads. The first two bodies recovered were those of Capt. Byrnes and Henry Walters; shortly after the workmen found the mangled body of Wm. Wells, clerk for the car inspector, Howe, of the Lake Shore Railroad. Three other bodies were found later, John A. Jackson, colored, was in the closet of the waiting room, and immediately on hearing the crash smashed a window and jumped into the street. He was followed by Mr. I. Odell. J. Covey, who has charge of the news stand, escaped through the window by the smashing of the glass, in which he cut his hands severely.

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