

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Probably one or perhaps two, of the appropriation bills now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations will be reported back to the Senate and called up for action during the week, but it is not yet possible to state which of these measures will be ready first. With the exception of the time so consumed, it is expected that the week will be devoted to the consideration of the interstate commerce bill. If a vote is reached before the end of the week, as Senator Cullom hopes, Mr. Beck will ask that the bill to prohibit Members of Congress from acting as railroad attorneys will be taken up and that it be not laid aside again until acted upon. It is the intention of Mr. Willis to ask the House on Tuesday to consider the river and harbor appropriation bill. It is possible that during the week Mr. Randall may offer a motion that the House proceed to consider the

REVENUE MATTERS.

though no plan looking to that end has been formulated. Should the motion be made and carried, it would destroy the chances for the immediate consideration of a number of special orders whose managers are carefully watching for an opportunity to claim the attention of the House. Of these special orders, the Naval Reorganization bill and the bill for the creation of the Department of Agriculture and Labor are the two most likely to receive early consideration. It is understood to be the purpose of the friends of the Interstate Commerce bill to postpone action upon that measure in the House until the Senate shall have reached a conclusion in the matter.

The International Union of Masons and Bricklayers met to-day with Alexander Darrach, of St. Louis, presiding. Over 100 delegates from all parts of the country were present, representing 25,000 members. Commissioner Webb welcomed the delegates to the city in a brief speech. After the appointment of several committees and debate on the subject of open and secret sessions, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

AMONG THE QUESTIONS

which it is likely will come up for consideration, are the relations of the Union to the Knights of Labor and the hours of daily labor.

The Postoffice Department to-day furnished the following for the information of postmasters:

"The act of Congress, approved Jan. 3, 1887, authorizes the issue only of postal notes (not the payment thereof) at such postoffices other than money-order offices as the Postmaster-General may designate. Every application or petition for the extension of this privilege should specify the number of inhabitants of the place from which it emanates, and briefly the reasons for desiring the extension of the postal note system, and should contain such statements as will tend to show the means of making small remittances as needed. Each application or petition should be signed by the postmaster of the locality who will be required to give a slightly increased bond, to cover the value of the bank notes entrusted to him, and should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Money Order System, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

THE BELGIAN CASE.

A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the novel and interesting international case of the King of the Belgians by Charles Mall, consul, against the keeper of the common jail of Hudson County, N. J. On the 10th of last October there occurred on board the Belgian steamship *Noordland*, lying at her dock in Jersey City, a fight between her sailors, in the course of which one of them named Wiedenhus, stabbed and killed another named Frigeus, both Belgian subjects. The police authorities arrested the murderer and two other sailors who were witnesses of the fight, and imprisoned them in the Jersey City jail. The Belgian Consul, acting under instructions from his government, demanded the release of all the prisoners, on the ground that the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Belgium, and that under the law of nations, and the treaty between Belgium and the United States, he, as Consul, had

SOLE AUTHORITY

in the premises. The demand for the release of the prisoners was refused, whereupon the Consul took out a writ of *habeas corpus* and upon the dismissal of that writ by the United States Circuit Court, he brought the case to this court by appeal. Justice Waite, speaking for the court in this case, says:

"The principle which governs the whole matter is this: Disorders which disturb only the peace of a ship or those on board, are to be dealt with exclusively by the sovereignty of the home of the ship, but those which disturb the repose of the people at shore may be suppressed, and if need be, the offenders punished by the proper authorities of the local jurisdiction. It may not be easy at all times to determine to which of the two jurisdictions the particular act of disorder belongs. Much will undoubtedly depend on the attending circumstances of the particular case, but all must concede that felonious homicide is a subject for local jurisdiction, and if the proper au-

thorities are proceeding with the case in the regular manner, the Consul has no right to

INTERFERE TO PREVENT."

The decree of the Circuit Court dismissing the writ of *habeas corpus* is affirmed.

Senator Mahone from the committee on public buildings, to-day reported the bill to appropriate \$150,000 for a public building at Los Angeles, California.

Senator Frye to-day proposed an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$400,000 for the transportation of South American mail in American vessels.

Halley, of Idaho, introduced a bill disfranchising and denying the right to hold public lands in a Territory to persons who practice bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—When the House reassembled, Jewett (Dem.) offered a resolution reciting the fact of the election of Lieutenant-Governor, canvassing the votes, etc., admitting all the points except the one as to whether there was a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and inviting Mr. Robertson to seek a solution through the courts.

The debate on the resolution occupied a large part of the afternoon, and it was finally rejected, the Republican speakers maintaining that the General Assembly was the only tribunal competent to settle the matter. The only additional feature of interest in the afternoon proceedings was the filing of

NOTICES OF CONTEST

in the case of Engelhardt against Mckey, Downing against Beasley and Dickerson against Mahner. These were referred to the committee on elections.

There have been but few developments to-night, both sides carefully keeping their own counsel, and it is difficult to ascertain what is anticipated for to-morrow.

The Senate will assemble at 10 o'clock, and it is understood to-night, though it cannot be stated as an ascertained fact, that Robertson will be refused admittance to the chamber. Another rumor is that any attempt on his part to take his seat as presiding officer of that body will be resisted. It is said Robertson does not anticipate resorting to force, that he considers his legal status as Lieutenant-Governor fully established by to-day's proceedings, and will quietly await a solution of the problem.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The wrecking steamer has been engaged in stripping the German ship *Elizabeth* to-day, and it is taken for granted that the ship is bound to go to pieces. Thus far 16 bodies of the lost crew have come ashore, the last one at 5 o'clock this evening. From the marked resemblance of one of the bodies recovered to that identified as Captain Halberstadt, it is supposed to be a brother or son. The remains of the five life-saving men were buried to-day, and people came from many miles around to attend the service. On one of the bodies a note was found, written at Bremen, Nov. 9, and addressed to Frank H. Shaffer. Two of the bodies had papers identifying them as Gustav Bolleher and G. Angerman, and a sailor's bag has been washed ashore with the name of F. L. Muldenhav written on it.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Alice Oates, the well known comic opera singer, died this evening at the residence of her husband. She had wasted away greatly under a painful complication of diseases, and death came as a welcome relief.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The State Legislature will meet to-morrow and the hotels are filled with politicians to-night. Among the leaders the only topic receiving attention is the United States Senatorship, for which Governor Abbott and General Wm. J. Sewell are contestants. The Legislature stands—Republicans 38, Democrats 39, Labor 2 and contested seats 2, a total of 81. The contested seats are held by Democrats, but the Republicans claim they are entitled to them, and unless this concession is made the latter threaten to defer organization.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The testimony before Coroner Hepper, in the inquest over the Baltimore & Ohio wreck this afternoon at Tiffin, O., was principally aimed at the identification of the persons who perished, by relics picked up at the scene of the disaster. The names of L. O. Pemberton, of Payne, Ohio, Frank Bowen, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and David Ober, of Oberlin, Ohio, are added to the list of killed already given.

J. E. Rankin, a special detective for the B. & O., was called as a witness, but nothing could be gotten out of him.

Robert Chamberlain, of Republic, the undertaker who took charge of the bodies of the victims, testified that he took eleven bodies from the wreck and is positive more persons perished.

Alfred Tompkins, of Republic, also testified corroborating the evidence of Chamberlain. He said the workmen in clearing up the wreck paid no attention to the gathering up of the charred remains, but they were shoveled off with the other debris. "It seemed," he said, "that they wanted to get rid of the bodies as soon as possible and to try and cover up all they could."

The inquest will be continued to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Produce Exchange finished to-day taking the stock of wheat on hand January 1st in the State and aboard vessels in the harbor. The official figures will not be published till to-morrow, but they

were obtained to-night through private sources. The stock on hand is 400,000 tons; required for consumption, seed, carry-over and shipments to Pacific Ocean points, 150,000 tons; balance available for shipment to Europe, 250,000 tons, equal to 8,000,000 bushels. These figures corroborate the estimates lately made. In the first six months of last year California sent to Europe, 402,000 tons of wheat, sixty percent more than the actual quantity at present in the State for export to Europe. As this year is an "off" year, the next season's surplus is likely to be small, with only a small carry-over to add to it.

SIMCOOK, N. H., Jan. 11.—The Simcook Opera House and hotel burned here this morning and a large amount of other valuable property is in danger. Help from Manchester has been asked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Shortly before 3 this morning, fire broke out in the upper story of the handsome house owned by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, in this city, causing a loss of \$30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The library, containing about 5,000 volumes, principally of a scientific character, was almost totally destroyed.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Seven large buildings were burned here this morning, and at one time the entire city appeared threatened with destruction. Insurance failed.

CARLEISLE, Ky., 11.—Fire started this morning in the dentist office of Dr. H. H. Genslinger. When the walls fell, Dr. Genslinger and Newton Craig were caught in the debris. They were extricated, but are fatally injured. Total loss, \$50,000.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 11.—Dr. Wm. Perry, the oldest person in Exeter and the oldest graduate of Harvard College, died this morning, aged 98 years. He was the sole survivor of the passengers on Fulton's first steamboat ride down the Hudson River 73 years ago. He was a member of the class of 1811 in Harvard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The city was rocked from east to west at 4:08 o'clock this morning by an earthquake, which lasted seven seconds; no damage.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 11.—An informal Reagan caucus was held last night. It is claimed there were 30 members present and that 10 or 12 who are known to prefer Reagan did not attend. Those who participated claim that Reagan will receive at least 40 votes on the first ballot. His more enthusiastic friends say he will lead on the first ballot, but one of his most judicious followers conceded that Maxey would start with a plurality. The legislature will organize at noon to-day.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, Jan. 11.—The dynamite factory at Plattsburgh, N. Y., was destroyed by fire and an explosion at nine o'clock this morning. The shock was felt here, twenty miles distant. Doors and windows were rattled as if by a heavy earthquake. Many hundreds of people ran into the streets. Private dispatches state that the fire caught in the engine room and the workmen left when they were unable to extinguish the flames. No lives were lost. The main factory was destroyed, but the storehouse near by, with a large amount of dynamite in it, escaped.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The conjecture has been made that Professor B. Schaaf, who took morphine in jail yesterday and died, was a bomb thrower at the Chicago Haymarket riot. This is based on the fact that his friends in jail were Anarchists and that two of them say he wrote many of the most incendiary articles in the Chicago Anarchists' organ before the riot. It is thought he feared a trial in the police court here would reveal his connection with the riot and result in his arrest for that crime.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The military committee reported favorably to the Senate bills for the establishment of military posts at Denver and Chicago.

NOGALES, Arizona, Jan. 11.—A dispatch says: It is now learned that the value of the bullion stolen while being transported from San Augustine is \$25,000. The two men arrested have been released. No clue to the robbers exists.

DENVER, 11.—The Colorado Legislature to-day passed a concurrent resolution instructing the United States Senators from this State, and requesting the Representative to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the passage of the inter-state commerce bill.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—Reynoldsville, a mining town about 10 miles from here, on the low grade of the Allegheny Valley road, was the scene of a terrible double tragedy this afternoon. Robert M. Taylor, a prominent resident of the town, shot his wife through the head, and as she fell placed the pistol to his right temple and sent a bullet crashing through his own brain. Taylor died instantly, but his wife is still living. The causes which led to the deed are only to be conjectured, but it is supposed that Taylor was deranged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The striking car men will begin to-morrow to run omnibuses on Geary and Sutter streets in opposition to the cable car companies. The passengers will not be charged regular fare, but will be permitted to contribute what they choose.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—Hon. Alva Adams, the new Democratic Governor, was inaugurated this afternoon in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly and four thousand people. A reception and inaugural ball took place to-night at the Tabor Grand Opera House.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Democratic caucus, after a recess in which four bolters were reasoned with, re-assembled and tried to re-establish harmony. Wolverton of Hunterdon, who was defeated for the Speakership nomination, refused to be cajoled, and his fellow-bolters held out with him. Three o'clock was the hour fixed for the organization of the Legislature, but at that time the Assembly chamber was still occupied by the Democrats in caucus, while the Republicans were stored up at the other side of the hall. At 3:30 the Republican caucus closed and the Senate was called to order shortly before 4 o'clock. As soon as the roll was called it was voted to defer the organization of the body, and an adjournment was taken till 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Meantime the Democratic Assemblymen were vainly striving to reach an

AMIALE ARRANGEMENT.

Finally, about the time the Senate came together, the Assembly doors were flung open, and in an instant the galleries were filled, and the Republican members flocked upon the floor. The Democratic Assemblymen declared that their privacy had been violated before their caucus was over. Speaker Armstrong, however, speaking for the Republicans, declined to leave. He said the time for organizing had passed and his place was in the chamber. An angry debate followed as some one sent to the police station for aid. A sergeant and three officers responded.

Chairman Beckwith, of the Democratic caucus, then ordered the Republicans to leave. They seemed reluctant to do so and he then directed the police to put out ex-Clerk Toombs and ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Colfax. The policemen laid hold on these ex-officials and

FORCIBLY PUSHED THEM

out of the main door. During this scene the excitement was intense. The Republican Assemblymen retired to the Speaker's room, and the galleries being cleared, the Democratic caucus proceeded. The crowd still blocked the corridors and discussion ran high. Suddenly the galleries were again opened and the crowd broke in. At the same moment the Republican Assemblymen gained admittance from the Speaker's room, and with them were the two labor men, Carroll and Donohue, together with Messrs. Wolverton, Baird and Arwine, the Democratic bolters. This made just 31 votes or a majority of the House. Ex-Speaker Armstrong announced that this quorum had just organized the house by the election of Dr. W. M. Baird (Dem.) of Warren, as Speaker, Joseph Atkinson (Dem.) of Essex as clerk, Herbert Polts (Rep.) of Hudson, reading clerk, and Terrence J. McDonald (Ind. Dem.) of Hudson, sergeant-at-arms. Thereupon Dr. Baird proceeded to

TAKE THE CHAIR.

Assemblyman McDermott (Dem.), of Essex, however, moved that Assemblyman Beckwith, of Atlantic City, be temporary chairman. The combination opposed this, but Mr. Beckwith attempted to take the chair. In the midst of the struggle for the gavel, ex-Speaker Armstrong moved for an adjournment till to-morrow, and the motion prevailed.

The excitement of the earlier part of the day was as nothing to that which attended this culmination. One effect is to complicate the senatorial situation worse than ever. The Democrats confess that after this exhibition in their own ranks they can predict nothing as to the vote for senator. Governor Abbott, however, has not lost heart. He believes that he can rally his forces sufficiently to solidify the Democracy before the joint meeting takes place. The Republicans are jubilant and the Sewell people are confident.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—A riotous demonstration on the part of the striking employees of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, occurred to-day. A telegram from L. Bremonte, general traffic manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at Newport News to the vice-president of the company says: "The strikers have taken possession of pier No. 4, have set fire to the bath house of the Old Dominion Land Company and perpetrated other outrages." Bremonte asks for an armed force to protect the company's property and arrest the offenders. Judge Peck, of Warwick County, has made a formal call upon Governor Lee for military aid, and he has taken prompt action in the matter by ordering three companies, two white and one colored from Hampton to proceed at once to the scene of the disturbance. The Richmond companies left at midnight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill and the Tucker substitute therefor.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, gave a brief sketch of the establishment of the Mormon Church in Utah, and the efforts which had been made by Congress to suppress the practice of polygamy. These efforts had been only partially successful, owing to the difficulty of obtaining proof of polygamous marriages. Congress should take the matter in hand, not in the spirit of persecution, but with a determination that the evil and wrong of polygamy should cease. It was now growing and was not confined to the boundaries of Utah. Its friends, the Legislature of Utah, would not strangle it, but

CONGRESS MUST,

and fortunately Congress could. It had the legal power under the Constitution, and it had the means at hand to exercise it. He fully believed, not only that the pending bill would

OVERTHROW POLYGAMY,

but that if supplemented by the proposed constitutional amendment it would relieve the country from all fear of it and its cognate evils, and the Mormon Church would be deprived of its life and liberty. It had dictated the laws, and in the name of religion it imposed the practice of polygamy. This people and this church defied the moral sense of civilization and were antagonistic to the principles and institutions of the Republic. But while he heartily favored the main features in the pending bill, he was naturally opposed to one provision, that abolishing

FEMALE SUFFRAGE

in the Territory of Utah. He stood appalled at the first suggestion of taking the electoral franchise from a considerable class of people accustomed to its use. Would the precedent here made be invoked hereafter, and if so, in what direction? But though protesting against this provision he would waive his objection and heartily support the bill.

MR. CAINE, OF UTAH,

earnestly opposed the measure as un-American and un-American and wantonly destructive of human rights, and because it set at naught the immutable principles upon which the common rights of man were bottomed, and turned the Mormons and their Church over to insatiable spoilers. He sketched the settlement of Utah by the Mormons, depicted the persecutions to which they had been subjected and highly eulogized the Mormon people for their industry, intelligence and honesty. Passing on to the Constitutional discussion of the provisions of the bill, he declared that the prescription of the test oath, as a prerequisite to a man exercising the right of suffrage, was not only odious to every American, but a clear violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It might be said that the right of suffrage was not expressly secured by

THE CONSTITUTION,

but he contended that while a Legislature might declare the right of suffrage forfeited by reason of the commission of a crime, it could not inflict a punishment on a man because he would not swear that he would never after be guilty of a certain offense. This provision of the bill was preposterous, because it emasculated the citizenship of man without due process of law. He appealed to the House to consider well before it assented to the monstrous proposition contained in the bill. He knew too well the influences that were at work to accomplish the passage of the measure. He realized that the air had been made pregnant with baseless calumnies, slanders innumerable and falsehoods ceaselessly concocted and persistently disseminated. Religious bigotry and influences were arraigned

AGAINST HIS PEOPLE.

Political necessity, cant, hypocrisy and all kindred Pecksulidianism joined in the hue and cry. The platform, pulpit and press were mighty engines for the manufacture of public sentiment. Their batteries were directed constantly and with full force upon the Mormons. He knew that it was well-nigh impossible for any man in public life to even protest against the measure, no matter how monstrous, how unconstitutional the measure, that was aimed at Mormonism. It was said that this bill was aimed at polygamy. If so, why not give the laws already enacted and so vigorously, nay, so ruthlessly enforced, an opportunity to work their legitimate effects? If this bill became a law, it would place the Mormon people at the mercy of men whose object was to plunder them of all their earthly possessions and drive them from their homes. In all candor, he firmly believed that law directing general outlawry against all who did not publicly renounce and

RECAIT THEIR BELIEF

in the Mormon Church, would be meretricious in comparison with the effects of the proposed law. It was not the moral sense of the people, the contaminating influence thereof on the public, that was at the bottom of the persecution his people had to endure. It was preposterous to talk about the "Mormon blot" on the civilization of the age. If Congress were to undertake to eradicate blots upon civilization, it would have its hands full. There was but a scant probability of the caking of Mormon polygamy endangering the morals of the world in the presence of such widespread and general demoralization of morals, as depicted in Van Oettinger's Moral Statistics published in 1882. The Mormon Church establishment was the thing aimed at in all this onslaught upon the Mormon people. It was a religious problem which Congress was endeavoring to deal with in this legislation. The men who were here from Utah clamoring for the disfranchisement of

THE MORMON PEOPLE

were not afraid of the contamination of their own or their families' morals. They knew, as all the world knew, that a purer, more orderly, upright, God-