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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Eustis presented a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature memorializing Congress for the establishment of a Navy Yard at New Orleans. Referred.

Harrison reported favorably the bill to authorize the appointment of an additional adjutant of the army with the rank of major of cavalry. The bill was placed upon the calendar.

In introducing this bill, Harrison said it places it in the power of the President to recognize the services of Lieut. A. W. Greely. He was therefore instructed to authorize the retirement of that officer. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution offered by Senator Call was agreed to, instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire and report whether the interests of the coultry do not require the equipment of a navy yard at Warrenton, near Pensacola, Florida, for the construction there of steel ships of war, and whether an appropriation of not less than five hundred thousand dollars should not be made for the immediate commencement of the work of constructing such vessels.

On motion of Dolph, June 1st was fixed for the consideration of the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

On motion of Plumb the Senate proceeded to consider the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad land forfeiture bill. After a few words of debate by Plumb and Call the bill was passed as reported from the committee on public lands of the Senate.

It forfeits all the lands except the right of way adjacent or coterminous with the uncompleted portion of the road.

On motion of Sewel the Senate then took up the bill heretofore reported by him to the committee on pensions "To amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or a leg in the service."

The bill gives $30 a month to the soldiers and sailors who lost one foot or one hand in the service; $8 a month to those who lost an arm above the elbow or a leg above the knee; $45 a month to those who lost an arm at the shoulder joint or a leg at the hip joint.

Miller offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill so as to include among the $45 a month pensions the case of men whose legs had been amputated so near the hip joint as to prevent the use of an artificial limb. Agreed to, and as so amended the bill was passed.

On motion of Sawyer the private pension cases were then taken up and proceeded with. During their consideration Ingalls protested against John Charles Black enjoying a pension of $100 on claims that did not exist, and at the same time using the efforts of a great office to prevent the payment of pensions that had been lawfully provided for. One of his first official acts had been to suspend the payment of a pension to a citizen of Kansas, who for nineteen years had not seen the light of the sun nor the face of his wife or child—a poor wretch doomed to perpetual darkness and isolation whose pension in any event was $28 a month less than that received by John Charles Black, though Mr. Black could write his name with his disabled hand. So plain was the case, however, that Secretary Lamar directed it to be paid in spite of the protest of General Black. Mr. Ingalls, in the name of the disabled soldiers of the Republic, protested against the impostor—he repeated it with a full knowledge of what that word meant—that impostor who was receiving a pension to which he was not entitled by virtue of any disability, and who had used his position ever since he had been in it, to slander and revile his predecessor.

Voorhees replied it was well known that Ingalls was at his best when extravagant and when confined by no close or accurate lines. That the Senator had felt compelled to insist on his statement of General Black's intellectual capacity having been weakened when there was no statement ever made to that effect.

Voorhees, in support of his statement, had the clerk read General Black's application for a pension and the report of the committee with reference to that application. Alluding to General Black's wounds, he said to this day those wounds had to be daily dressed by a physician. If the Senator from Kansas felt any pride in berating such a man as General Black was, let him enjoy himself, but it was absolutely unjust. As to the Kansas soldier, General Black had simply exercised the prudence to suspend the claim in order to have it examined into. That had resulted in a Confederate soldier now at the head of the Interior Department allowing the claim.

Voorhees observed that the Senator from Kansas, while he denounced the Commissioner of Pensions, forgot to express his grateful appreciation to the late Senator from Mississippi (Lamar), now at the head of the Interior Department. Voorhees insisted that Ingalls would find himself mistaken if he supposed he could by this attack prejudice the result of the pension investigation now going on.

The urgent deficiency conference report was submitted, and on motion of Allison agreed to.

The bankruptcy bill was then taken up. Teller spoke against the bill and Hoar in its favor.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Springer of Illinois, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Dakota to form a Constitution and State Government. Committee of the whole.

Also, adversely, the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Dakota, and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. Committee of the whole.

Baker, of New York, filed minority reports on both the measures.

Dunn, of Arkansas, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported a bill to incorporate the Arkansas, New Mexico & Pacific Railroad Co. Private calendar.

Maybury, of Michigan, from the committee on ways and means, reported adversely the bill to carry into effect the convention made between the United States and Mexico, signed January 20th, 1883. Committee of the whole.

Hewitt, of New York, presented a minority report.

Randall, of Pennsylvania, submitted a conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

After a vain attempt to arrive at some determination as to the order of business to be pursued during the remainder of the week, the House went into committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill.

Millard, of New York, gave his hearty support to the bill and quoted statistics to show the injury which manufactures of bogus butter had worked upon the exportation of American dairy produce. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. The farmer could not successfully compete with the manufacturer of oleomargarine, which can be made for seven cents a pound. Either oleomargarine must go or the great dairy interest must be wiped out and literally destroyed.

Cannon of Illinois, had no scruple about supporting the bill, even though it were said that it did discriminate in favor of one industry and against another. No tax could be levied that did not discriminate in favor or against some interest and it was because this bill did discriminate in favor of the farmer that he gave the bill his approval. The census report showed that practically half the people of this country were engaged in agricultural interests, while the protest against the bill emanated from two or three great centers where oleomargarine was manufactured.

Hammond of Georgia, did not contend that the bill was in itself unconstitutional. The man who voted for it because he wanted to raise taxes could cast an honest vote without violating the Constitution, but the man who did not vote for it to raise taxes, but only to suppress one industry in favor of another one, prostituted the taxing power of the Constitution to a base purpose. He quoted from Hiscock's speech in support of the bill and from the utterances of Daniel Webster to the effect that a bill to raise taxes was all right, but a bill to strike down one industry for the benefit of another was all wrong, and exclaimed: "Choose ye this day whom ye will follow—God or Baal, Webster or Hiscock."

Curtin of Pennsylvania was in favor of the bill, which would provide for the examination of the wholesomeness of oleomargarine, but he was opposed to excluding that article of food from the people and the country by means of taxation.

Mr. Kelley also said he would not vote an additional interest tax.

Mr. Mills of Texas said that Congress had no right to destroy one industry to build up another.

Mr. Frederick of Iowa earnestly advocated the bill, declaring that the oleomargarine business was only carried on by means of deception and fraud.

Heyburn of Iowa supported the bill. He denounced the methods by which oleomargarine found a market, declaring that none of it was sold under its proper name.

This declaration was earnestly denied by Mr. Lawler of Illinois, and a colloquy upon this point took place between the two gentlemen, in which Mr. Frederick took a hand with the assertion that Chicago was so used to fraud that they wanted to palm it off on the whole country. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawler did not relish this attack upon his city and replied with the declaration that Chicago was to-day one of the healthiest cities in the United States: that its death rate was less than that of any other city in the United States.

"It went up a little the other day," suggested Mr. Reid.

"Not a bit of it," replied Mr. Lawler.

Mr. Frederick remarked that the people of Chicago could not afford to die. They were too devilish mean to die.

Mr. Stubble suggested that the reason was that they knew they were going to hell and did not want to die on that account. [Laughter.]

Mr. Henderson of Iowa said that the farmers had to get fair play in this chamber, and if it were not given it would be taken.

Pending further discussion the committee arose and the House took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for general debate on the oleomargarine bill.

At the evening session the general debate on the oleomargarine bill was continued.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 25.—It is said that the Senate committee on commerce in its study of the river and harbor bill, found little in the bill as it came from the House to suit them, so the members of the committee said they favored the entire remodeling of the measure, if the latter part is not more consistent with their views than that already examined they will retain the number and the enacting clause, but will report substantially a new bill.

The conferees upon the postoffice appropriation bill met this morning and were unable to agree upon any points at issue. It was therefore decided to report a disagreement.

Springer, from the Committee on Territories, to-day presented to the House the adverse report of that committee on the Senate bill to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota and the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. The report says: It cannot be said that the people of Dakota, and especially of Southern Dakota, are in favor of admitting into the Union the southern part of that Territory as a State. The movement having in view the formation of two States to be carved out of that Territory. Congress has in no way authorized or recognized it. The question of whether the present Territory of Dakota is to be divided so as to lay the foundation of two States to be admitted into the Union as one, interests the people of Dakota. The people of the States have just as much right to have that subject submitted to them for their approval as have the people of the Territory.

Chairman Hill, of Ohio, submits a minority report in which, while disagreeing with the reasoning of the majority, he holds that Dakota should not be admitted until the Senate bill passes, because all the people of the Territory were not consulted fairly on the question of the division and formation of the Constitution of the proposed State. He believes it the duty of Congress to refer this question of division of the Territory to a full vote of the people thereof.

Another minority report is signed by Messrs. Baker, Struble, Cooper, Herrimann and Symes. They respectfully submit that the people of Dakota are in favor of admitting to the Union the southern part as a State, as every fact justifies and every consideration demands, and establishes beyond question the claim and right of Dakota to be immediately admitted to the Union. They close their report with the expression of their belief that it is the constitutional right of the State of Dakota to be admitted under the bill which has come to the House from the Senate, the passage of which they earnestly urge.

In reporting adversely the bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty, the majority of the committee on ways and means says the treaty, if such it can be rightfully called, reserves no exclusive rights to either party, but studiously preserves the right of either to act with perfect incependence and in a direction which seem to conserve the best interests of either. Even the most ardent advocates of the treaty admit its provisions if enacted would in a few years utterly destroy our sugar interests and work almost incalculable injury to our tobacco trade. The treaty will be found to work great injustice to our government in the loss of revenue and the destruction of at least one great industry, and the exchange bears nearly almost exclusively upon the agriculturists of our country. For it will be seen the exchanges of the products of the soil and pasture are brought into most unwelcome competition with this class of our people. There is but one article of commerce that by a free exchange might in a sense compensate for the sacrifice we must in the free importation of sugar and tobacco, and that is in the article of textile fabrics. But cotton, woolen, silk and linen manufactures are wholly ignored in the treaty. Mexico retains this trade to itself. In conclusion, the majority refers to the report of J. Evans, special agent of the Treasury, as a clear presentation of the obstacles which stand in the way of fair and just trade in Mexico under her present tariff system, and as illustrating the utter futility of endeavoring to establish satisfactory or freer commercial relations with her by treaty so long as such a system exists.

Hewitt submits a minority report recommending the passage of the House bill intended to carry into effect the treaty. He say that unless we improve the opportunity afforded by this treaty to cement our relations with Mexico we are in danger of loosing all the fruits of the enormous expenditure of capital which has made the commerce possible. To fail to take advantage of this new field for the exercise of our energies is simply to declare ourselves guilty of stupidity and prejudices which we have been in the habit of charging up on others and this act of folly would be committed at a time when we so much need new and larger markets for the surplus products of industry.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate to-day a letter from the Governor of Ohio transmitting the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Ohio Senate declaring it to be their opinion that the election of Senator Payne "was procured and brought about by the corrupt use of money paid to and for the benefit of divers and sundry members of the 66th General Assembly of Ohio, and by other corrupt means and practices" and requesting the Senate of the United States to make a "full investigation into the facts of said election as far as pertains to the corrupt means used in that behalf."

Mrs. Mary F. Kimball, wife of the director of the United States mints, died to-day after a painful illness of several weeks.

That Wisconsin Fire.

WAUSAU, Wis., 25.—The loss by yesterday's fire is $200,000. The Plummer and Stewart lumber yards were completely swept away by the destroying element. B. G. Plummer lost 4,000,000 feet of lumber and other property, in all valued at $50,000; no insurance. The Alex. Stewart Lumber Company lost 8,000,000 feet of lumber, tracks and bridges, valued at $150,000; insurance $84,000.

Forest fires are raging at several points on the line of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. The village of Coleman was partially destroyed, and Westboro had a narrow escape. Unless rains ensue, great loss will result.

100 Kegs Explode.

NASHVILLE, 25.—Details of a terrific explosion of 100 kegs of powder at the Shoddy coal mines, near Chattanooga, yesterday, have been received to-night. One of the locomotives of the company was going from the railroad station to the mines, with the powder in charge of William Lloyd and David Harper. The locomotive was running rapidly, when a keg of powder was overturned and the contents scattered in the car. The next moment a spark from the engine ignited the powder and the explosion instantly followed. Three seconds later and every keg had exploded and three mangled bodies lay fifty feet away down the embankment. The effect of the explosion was frightful. The locomotive and two flat cars were torn to atoms and some portions of them hurled for a hundred yards. When the explosion occurred a miner named Ike Ramsey was standing near the track waiting for the train to pass. He, together with Lloyd and Harper, were thrown down the embankment and when found were dying. They presented a sickening sight. Their bodies were blackened from the burns and their flesh, covered with dirt and blood, hung in shreds from their bodies. All the men died at midnight last night.

Congress of Churches.

CLEVELAND, 25.—The American Congress of Churches convened at the Music Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The general management of the Congress is in the hands of a council of 25, in which the various churches of America are unofficially represented by clergymen or laymen, or both. The council has no intention of establishing a society, organizing a plan of union, or putting forth a creed. It aims by holding public meetings from time to time, to make provision for the full and frank discussion of the subjects in which the Christians of America are interested, including those ecclesiastical questions upon which Christians differ. The Council is a self-perpetuating body, not composed of delegates elected by ecclesiastical organizations, and therefore not officially responsible to any church or association. Its executive organization is controlled by a committee of seven, chosen from its own members, whose business it is to make arrangements for an annual public meeting, and to conduct its various meetings in such a manner as to further the interests of our common Christianity.

A Toronto Mob.

TORONTO, 25.—For over three hours to-night the city was under mob rule. Word was received by the Knights of Labor that the omnibusses from Kingston for the use of the street railroad strikers would arrive here between 6 and 7 o'clock to-night, and a large crowd went to meet them, accompanied by a brass band. On their arrival the omnibuses were drawn slowly through the principal streets of the city, the crowd principally increased in number until nearly 2,000 persons were following in the procession. Every street car met on the return was attacked with bricks and stones. Passengers, drivers and conductors were injured and the wildest uproar was kept up, the police being powerless to do anything. Between thirty and forty street cars were wrecked in this way and are now lying in the company's shops. Such a scene has seldom if ever been seen in Toronto. Fortunately, so far as ascertained, no person was dangerously injured. Had not the Knights of Labor broken up the procession much more serious results would have followed.

The Knights.

CLEVELAND, 25.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor which began its session to-day is indeed a very close corporation. Everything is done in secret and all proceedings come to the newspaper press through a committee of Knights appointed for that purpose.

The first meeting opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 to-night.

At 4 o'clock the General Assembly took a recess for the purpose of giving Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ravanna, Ohio, the recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an opportunity to address them.

The conference between the committee composed of Trades Union and Knights of Labor was highly satisfactory.

The Trades Unions presented the plan adopted by them in Philadelphia for the solution of the difficulties existing between the two orders. The plan will be submitted to the General Assembly for ratification. It seems to-night as if a perfect understanding is altogether probable, although there is unmistakable bitterness among many of the delegates.

The General Assembly to-day accomplished nothing save the appointment of a press committee and a committee on credentials. To-morrow the real business of the order will be taken up.

The Fisheries Question.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., 25.—The fishermen here were much elated when the news came that a Nova Scotia vessel had been seized at Portland. Dispatches from Nova Scotia indicate that extra exertions are being made there to be in readiness to seize some of the American mackerel catchers when they arrive during the first part of June.

Halifax, N.S., 25.—As the schooner *Sisters* was seized at Portland for a violation of American customs duties, it is not probable that the people of Nova Scotia will attach any significance thereto or show the slightest degree of excitement. The affair occasions no excitement here.

Washington, 25.—"The State Department is neither indifferent nor inactive in regard to the fishery dispute," said Assistant Secretary Porter to a reporter to-day. "We have been acting in the matter and have taken a very decided interest in the question, but it would not do for us to publish our every move."

No official information has yet reached the Department in regard to the seizure of the *Sisters* by the Portland authorities. "If any navigation laws or regulations have been infringed by any Canadian vessel, this Department has no information of the fact up to the present," said Acting Secretary Fairchild, of the Treasury Department.

Home Rule Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, 25.—Fully 10,000 friends of Home Rule in Ireland were present to-night at a the meeting in behalf of that cause. The platform was occupied by Governor Oglesby, who was chosen chairman of the meeting, and 300 Vice-Presidents, among whom were judges, Congressmen and ministers of all denominations. The decorations consisted of American and Irish favors blended. The Governor was greeted with enthusiasm and spoke briefly. Alexander Sullivan followed. In the course of his remarks he said: "This meeting is in some respects a novel one for Irish-Americans. At last we can find some good words for some Englishmen. We can hardly realize ourselves how strangely our voices must sound when they formulate acknowledgements to the British Premier, who but a few years ago tried to govern Ireland by coercion, by buckshot, and by endeavoring, as Wendell Phillips so graphically said, 'to imprison an idea.' Both officers and men in the Anglo-Celtic conflict are strangely commingled on the battlefield. Who have changed places? Not the Irish. No! They stand where they have stood for centuries, whether in peaceful debate or in warlike struggle, always for Ireland's right to govern Ireland."

Sullivan was followed by other representative Irishmen and well-known citizens of Chicago in brief addresses.

A number of letters of regret were then read.

Senator John Sherman wrote: "I regret that I am not able to be present on account of official duties here, but you have my hearty sympathy on behalf of Home Rule for the people of Ireland, which I trust will be secured them by the success of the measure proposed by Gladstone."

Mr. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, telegraphed the consent to the use of my name as one of the Vice-Presidents of your meeting and would be glad to attend in person if possible. Its purpose meets my cordial approval."

Mr. W. K. Sullivan, in presenting the resolutions adopted by the meeting, said that the honor was conferred upon Parnell not only on account of his sympathy with the cause but because he belonged to the religious minority of the Irish people. He regretted that an effort was being made to arouse religious antagonisms which had been so disastrous to the Irish people, but he did not believe this religious minority, of which Parnell was a member, stood in the slightest danger of being opposed by the members of the religious majority. Sullivan then presented the resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

Ten thousand citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, Governor Oglesby of Illinois in the chair, unanimously declare that the people of Ireland have their heartfelt sympathy in the endeavor to secure the restoration of their native Parliament, which was taken from them by bribery and fraud. We congratulate the Irish people on the sagacity, courage and fidelity with which their great leader and brilliant patriotic associates prosecuted the nation's cause. We condemn as unworthy of our age and civilization the unholy attempt to array brothers and fellow citizens against one another because of religious differences. We believe the minority in Ireland have no reason whatever to doubt the perfect good faith of the majority. We assure the great English premier that the crowning act of his political career has won for him the respect and admiration of the American people. We congratulate him on the conscience and courage which guided and strengthened him in the face of taunts and insults to confess the error of his country and to lead him in the path of reparation and justice. The present Parliament may reject his wise counsel. He may not live to see its fruits enjoyed, but he will always be remembered in his relations to the liberty of Ireland as Chatham is remembered in his relations to the liberty of America.

We denounce the atrocious calumnies of the Tory press, which charged the Irish-American citizens of Chicago with the responsibility for the recent outrages of the Anarchist element. It is the same press which rejoiced when it thought the American Union had been destroyed. Its future assaults upon Ireland or America should be considered for what they are worth by the American people and their press.

The following message was unanimously approved, and ordered to be sent to Parnell:

CHICAGO, May 25.

To Parnell, House of Commons, London:

The Chicago citizens, in mass meeting assembled, request me to express to Mr. Gladstone their appreciation of the services rendered by him to liberty and humanity by the introduction of his bill to restore legislative independence to Ireland. His ability to overcome prejudice, to view fairly and broadly the present unnatural relations of the English and the Irish people, and his manifest desire to undo the wrongs and remove the dissensions which caused the neighboring islands to live in hatred and warfare, do honor not only to his head and heart, but also to the nation and the age of which he is so conspicuous a citizen and leader. They also desire me to express their admiration of yourself and your associates for your tireless efforts in behalf of your country's right to a national Parliament. It is due to truth and to history to acknowledge that it was these patriotic and brilliant efforts which made Mr. Gladstone's action possible, and showed the Liberal party of England the necessity of undoing the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland when it was reduced to provincial vassalage.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

Burned to Death.

MILWAUKEE, 25.—A dispatch was received from Rhinelund, in the northern part of the State, that the house of Ill-fame about a mile from that village was, together with four inmates, destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fifth escaped alive, but so badly burned his life are despaired of. The dead are A. J. Smith, the keeper of the place; Maggie Carroll, Dan Doyle and a woman reported to be Doyle's wife. Wm. Clark is fatally burned. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the two persons who escaped from the burning building were arrested, but were dismissed for lack of evidence, by the coroner's jury.

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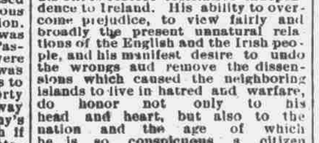
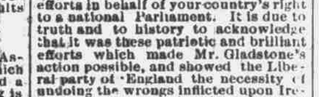
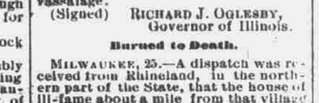

Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a nail, showing the lamination of iron in the Cold Rolled and Shearing process.

This drawing was made from the nail taken from the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.
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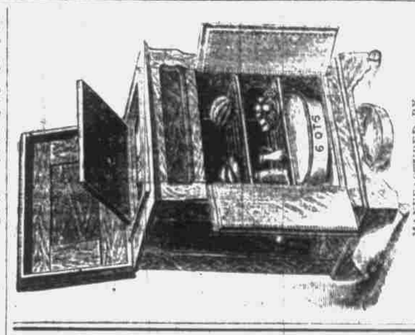
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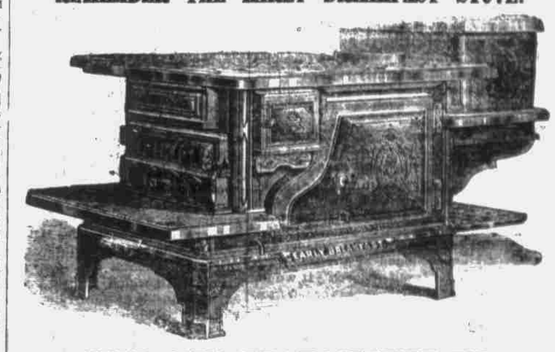
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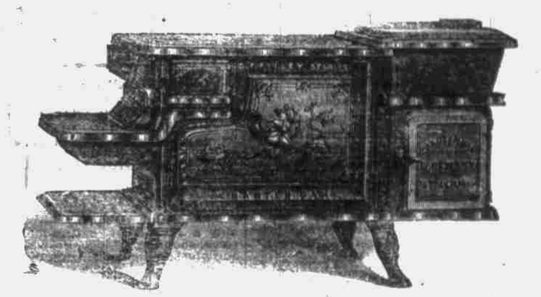
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