

## BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The amendment proposed to be offered by him to McDonald's resolution:

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the third, sixth and eighth congressional districts of Georgia, sixth and eighth districts of Mississippi, east at the last election an aggregate vote of only 39,751 almost entirely for the candidates of the democratic party, and inasmuch as at the preceding election in 1876, candidates of the republican party in these districts received an aggregate vote of 59,739. The said committee is instructed to inquire whether, within these districts, or any of them, there was fraud or any undue influence practiced against the citizens at the late election, or whether there was a denial of right to vote for any citizen of the United States who are also citizens of States respectively named herein, and that in making these inquiries the committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers.

Edmunds called the attention of the chairman of the committee on alleged frauds in the late elections (Wallace) to the publication by the committee, of a small pamphlet, called Number three, part of which relates to transactions alleged to have taken place at the election in Bennington, Vermont, in 1878. Edmunds urgently requested the committee to investigate the matters alleged in that paper, because if they were true, somebody ought to be punished for misconduct. He also wished to call the attention of the Senate, to the way adopted by the committee in putting before the public in printed form, so as to be readily mistaken for established facts, what were really only exparte charges. He thought this an unfair way to enlighten the public judgment or seek after truth. If anybody wanted to get up a dishonest political campaign, and palm off on the people, who had incomplete means of information, one sided charges as facts, found by the same committee, the course he would take would be to print and publish them as they were filed before a committee, and have them marked on the other side, as its proceedings, and the communications made to the committee, which had never been investigated, and which were entirely exparte, and then have favorable newspapers all over the country comment on those publications as an established truth.

Wallace said when the committee on the alleged frauds changed front at the beginning of the present session, there were found certain documents and papers which had been called for by a former committee and furnished by leading democratic senators. They had not been printed and no notice had been taken of them, while all the affidavits, etc., taken in the southern states had been printed. Leave was obtained to print the papers thus found in the records of the committee, not those obtained since. These papers contained charges in reference to Vermont and Massachusetts. He did not pretend to say whether they were true or not. The committee had not yet investigated them. Only 100 copies had been printed for the use of the senators and in advance of the committee's report, as was the usual practice.

Edmunds said his point was that the documents were, in fact, printed for public information. It would have been proper and customary to print them for the use of the committee.

Wallace said the same practice has always obtained. Senators could always get copies of the testimony for distribution from the document room.

Thurman said he knew something about the papers referred to. When the Ku Klux committee went south and made up, from one kind of material and another, what was called testimony, not a week passed, during which the press did not teem with what purported to be testimony. He had tried before the committee went south to prevent that being done, to provide electioneering documents during a political campaign. Flaming articles appeared to prove that no man, if he was a republican in the South, held his life safe for a moment. The committee's report was

not made until long as met, but sometime after they were selected "tit-bits" of testimony in advance, and they defend this system but he denounced it as an attempt to make political capital.

Blaine asked if Thurman did not lend his influence toward having the committee hold its session with open doors, and against any privilege of its proceedings. Of course, when open sessions were held, reports of proceedings were telegraphed to the newspapers.

Thurman said he had probably voted for publicity, if he had not made a motion for it, for he had never favored any star chamber investigation, and he would no more try a whole people or a whole party in the dark than he would a single man. But if any such proposition was made, it was voted down in the senate, and a similar motion made by democratic members in the committee was also voted down.

Blaine said if any "proclamations" had been published in the interest of the republican party, they were at least founded on what had occurred before the committee; but dispatches that came from Charleston, when the committee was there were notorious perversions of fact, not sustained by the testimony.

Thurman replied that if there had been such misrepresentation, it was an additional argument for open investigations.

Dawes said that as Thurman was responsible for the production before the committee of the Massachusetts document, which was a forgery, he would like to have that gentleman explain the source from which it was obtained.

Thurman did not know that he had ever seen the document, and when asked to produce the evidence bearing on his amendment to the original resolution appointing the Teller committee, he responded by sending a quantity of information, this among the rest.

The morning hour having expired, McDonald's resolution went over.

The Senate proceeded to consider the unfinished business, being the House bill to amend an act approved March 4, 1879, making appropriations for the construction, etc., of certain works on the great Kanawha and Kentucky rivers.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to use part of the appropriation for the purchase of sites for such improvements.

Mr. Conkling opposed the bill and called attention to which the national Government is doing in the name of improving highways of commerce. He believed the authority of Congress, as correctly understood, is confined to the national highways, national streams, and to labors on the seaboard or great lakes.

Hereford pointed out that in this case the appropriation had already been made, and the bill only authorized the use of part of it in one particular way.

The Senate took up the House bill to establish post roads, and without acting thereon, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The bill for the appointment of a Mississippi river commission, and appropriating \$175,000 to meet its expenses, was passed.

Columbus Upson, successor of the late Gustav Schleicher, was sworn in as representative from the State of Texas, taking the modified oath.

Wright, chairman of the labor committee, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution appropriating \$2,000 for the expenses of that committee, agreed to.

Kenner moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing producers to sell \$100 worth of tobacco on the farm where produced, free of tax and without requiring license therefor; defeated, yeas 112, nays 82, not the necessary two-thirds.

Cox, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a joint resolution in relation to the International Exhibitions, to be held at Sidney and Melbourne, Australia, in 1879 and 1880; passed, yeas 138, nays 62. It appropriates \$20,000 to provide for the representation of the United States at these exhibitions. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The President has received the resignation of Judge Dillon, of the Eighth Judicial District, to take effect September 1st next.

The debt statement shows the increase of debt for May to be \$62,250.

The funeral of Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, took place at his residence this afternoon. The ceremonies were extremely simple, consisting merely of viewing the remains by the relatives and friends and a most eloquent and impressive funeral oration by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, brother of the deceased. A large number of distinguished gentlemen were present, including Secretary Sherman, Senators Blaine, Voorhees, Paddeek and Allison, Gov. Pound and others. The oration of Col. Ingersoll was received by all present with marks of deep and sincere feeling and sympathy.

CHICAGO, 2.—A Panama dispatch says: The sessions of the House have been characterized by the most disgraceful disorder. People in the galleries openly expressed their contempt and hatred of certain members whose hostility against the executive has been most marked, and those members increased the disorder by making most impassioned attacks against the President of the Republic. The populace replied by volleys of stones. The members used their revolvers in turn, and the thing got to such a pass on the 7th of May that Gen. Trojillo with a battalion of the Columbian guards, cleared the galleries, adjourned the session, and escorted the members home.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: In the matter of the strike of the iron puddlers against a reduction of wages, committees of conference have been appointed by the manufacturers and by the workmen. The latter committee this afternoon refused the proposition to arbitrate, saying they were not authorized to do so, and the conference adjourned till to-morrow. If the lockout continues, nearly 50,000 men and boys will be out of employment.

Returns are nearly complete to the city, and show the entire democratic judicial ticket elected by majorities, averaging about 10,000. Returns from the country towns will slightly lessen these majorities, but will not alter the result. About half the usual vote was cast. Booth ran largely ahead and Reed far behind on the republican side, while Rogers led all the other democrats by 4,000.

The friends of Dobler have withdrawn their protest against the result of the recent 75-hour walking match, and the belt and first prize will be awarded to Parry, the Englishman.

Officers and managers of the Grand Trunk railroad have been here two or three days looking over the ground and considering the prospects of getting into Chicago with their road. Nothing definitive has been accomplished, but several propositions have been received, and they are confident of achieving their object.

The Reformed Episcopal Council to-day decided that Bishops shall be elected by the respective synods, and that certain additions shall be made to the collect.

Dispatches from Kansas state that at Irving 30 deaths are certain and 53 people badly injured by the recent cyclone.

From 50 to 60 families at Frankfort are houseless and destitute of clothing, provisions and farming implements. The citizens of that place donated \$700. More aid is needed.

At Sabetha 75 to 100 persons are destitute of everything.

St. LOUIS, 2.—No additional particulars of Friday's evening's cyclone in Marshall County, Kansas, are received, to-day, but a report comes from Brookville, Kansas, at least 75 miles southwest of Irving, the town where the most destruction took place, that a most terrific wind storm passed over the country northward of there Friday afternoon, doing great damage to farm property, and killing several people. A cyclone also struck the outer edge of Kirksville, Aden County, Mo., Friday evening, demolishing about a dozen houses, badly damaged several others, and badly injured several persons, one woman being reported killed. A very high wind also prevailed north and northeast of St. Joseph, Mo. A grain elevator at Hopkins, Mo., was destroyed. Several small dwellings, barns, etc., were blown down, and an elevator at Craig Station, on the K. C. St. Jo. and Council Bluffs railroad, destroyed. Considerable damage is done to other buildings. Trees were uprooted,

fences and barns blown down and crops damaged all along the line of the storm. It is not unlikely that these storms have common origin out on the plains in Western Kansas, and that some local cause broke the original cloud into fragments. Separate storms were formed from these, one of which traversed the northern counties in Kansas, another travelled eastward, striking the earth in Jackson County, Missouri, thence moved northeast to Kirksville and beyond, and the third and weakest of the three passing over the country in the neighborhood of St. Joseph. A heavy rain fell here last night and to-day, and the temperature is quite cold, requiring fires for comfort. Heavy rains prevailed over the central, southwestern and northwestern parts of this State, doing great benefit to wheat, corn and other crops.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night Policeman Thomas Printz attempted to arrest a notorious character named Chas. Saunders, who resisted, and in the tussle which ensued, shot Printz through the breast, killing him almost instantly.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—News from Yokohama to May 16th has arrived:

Preparations continue for Grant's reception on a grand scale. Several high officials have been added to the committee of reception and entertainment, among whom is Soyemizawa, former minister of foreign affairs. The ironclad steamer *Fooso*, the finest in the Japanese navy, was dispatched to Nagasaki to await his arrival. There the party will be invited to leave the *Ashuelot* and take up quarters on board of the Japanese flagship, as guests of his Imperial Majesty. The present expectations are that Grant will proceed by sea from Nagasaki to Hiogo, and thence through Kioto, the ancient capital, by land, 300 miles, to Tokio. Nothing, however, is positively decided upon. From appearances now, he will not reach the Japanese seat of government before July.

The ex-King of Looschoo, recently summoned to Japan, pleads illness, and has sent his eldest son, fifteen years old, in his place, who was received by the Mikado and ordered to await the arrival of his father in Tokio, when both will be invested with rank and title as Japanese noblemen, the highest rank.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Alaska*, arrived April 30th, relieving general amnesty.

Mexican dollars, kept by speculators for several months at a premium of 25 per cent. over Japanese paper money, now command only 15 per cent. All efforts to hold them up to higher rates have failed, and even at the new rates purchasers are few. Foreign trade is so insignificant as to occasion no demand for silver currency.

Japanese sailors and merchants at Tusan, a southern port of Corea, were attacked April 15, by natives and driven to the shelter of their own quarters. Several melees ensued, and some slight injuries inflicted on both sides. Corean officials acknowledge their people to blame in the affair, and promise reparation. No serious consequences are apprehended.

The notorious decision of the British Judge Wilkinson, in a Yokohama court, decreeing that opium shall be imported into Japan by British merchants, not withstanding the prohibitory clause in all treaties, is again repudiated.

WHEELING, 3.—The excitement incident to the arrest of seven of the gang of red men, who infested Wetzel County, continues unabated at Littleton. The names of the prisoners are: Amos Herrelerick, George Ullom, John Ullom, John Steward, John Hastaller, Ebray Butcher, and John Lough. They were to have been tried to-day, but no justice of the peace could be found who was willing to risk his life in trying the case, for several were notified by red men that they would be killed if they assisted in bringing the gang to justice. The service of Justice Leemaster, of the Central District, however, has been obtained for to-morrow. The prisoners have eminent counsel, but the Governor is determined to crush out the desperate gang. About 50 men of the gang attacked the house of a prominent citizen at Mannington, late on Monday morning, but finding the occupants well armed and prepared to receive them, desisted and rode off.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—J. Rose Stewart, a prominent colored politician,

member of the legislature from Tensas parish, last evening stabbed and seriously wounded Wm. Ward colored, formerly of Grant parish. Stewart charges Ward with being instrumental in securing evidence for Judge Spofford in the contest against Senator Kellogg. Stewart, after the stabbing, ran into the common house, where the police were refused admittance by the night watchman.

WOBURN, Mass., 3.—A fire in Merrimac Chemical Company Works, last night, caused a loss of \$70,000; insured.

A. V. Weeks, book-keeper for company, fell into a pool of vitriol and was fatally burned.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The following is the eloquent oration delivered by Col. R. G. Ingersoll at the funeral of his brother:

"My friends—I am going to tell you that which the dead often promise he would do for me. The love and loving brother, husband, father, friend died where manhood morning almost touches noon, and while shadows still were falling towards the west. He had passed on life's highway the steepest that marks the highest point, but being weary for a moment he lay down by the wayside, and using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down the eyelids still, while yet in love with life, and raptured with the world he passed to silence and pathos dust. Yet, after all, it may be that just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds were kissing every sail, a dash against the unseen rock, in an instant hear the billows mark at last the end of each and all. And every life, no matter its every hour is rich with love and every moment jewelled with a joy will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mortal life."

"This brave and tender man, every storm of life was oak and rock, but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of a grander day. He loved the beautiful and was with color, form and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, and with a willing heart gave alms. With a loyal heart and with the purest hand he faithfully discharged all public trusts. He was a worshipper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote the words 'For justice all place a temple and all season, summer!' He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worshipper, humanity the only religion and love the priest. He added to the sum of human joy, and were every one for whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers. In a narrow vale between the colossal, barren peaks of two eternities, we strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud and the only answer is the echo of our wailing. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes a word, but the night of death, he sees a star, and, listening, love hears the rustle of a wing. He sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the release of health, whispered with his latest breath, 'I am better now.'"

"Let us believe in spite of death and dogmas and tears and doubt that these dear words are true of the countless dead. And now you who have been chosen to stand among the many men he loved to do the last sad office for the dead we give his sacred dust. Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is, no gentler, stronger manlier man."

There were no ceremonies whatever at the grave but a pathetic scene occurred when the Miss Lawlor, daughters of the late Ebon Ingersoll, to whom they were devotedly attached, took their leave of their dead foster father. One of them fainted in being taken to her carriage, and the other was forcibly led away by her friends.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Sun* today printed a leading communication on the editorial page, sharply criticizing the prominent feature of California business and social life, says: The most lucrative pursuit