

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIX H CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Messrs. McPherson and Baldwin presented a petition of women asking for a Constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.

Allison, from the committee on finance, announced that he was directed by that committee to report back the joint resolution for the withdrawal of compulsory legal tender power of United States Treasury notes. The committee had made a verbal amendment to the resolution, unanimously agreeing to it and with the amendment directed him to report the resolution adversely. He understood there was a minority report to be presented, otherwise he should ask an indefinite postponement of the resolution. He asked that it be placed on the calendar for the present; so ordered.

Bayard, from the same committee, presented the views of the minority, accompanied by a resolution as follows:

The undersigned, believing the financial prosperity of the country to be enduring and secure must be based upon money of actual and intrinsic value, and that our government has no power, is incompetent to endow its paper obligations with such value, and the United States Treasury notes in existence and in circulation being now redeemable in gold and silver coin at the option of the holder, do recommend the withdrawal of the compulsory legal tender power of such notes and the passage of a subjoined resolution.

(Signed) FRANCIS KERNAN,
THOS. A. BAYARD,

The amendment made by the majority in the phraseology of the Bayard joint resolution merely changes the words "United States Treasury notes," to "United States notes."

Morgan, presented the credentials of Luke Preyor, appointed Senator from Alabama. Preyor took the modified oath.

A bill to relieve the United States Treasurer from the amount now charged against him and deposited with several States, was taken up.

Thurman opposed the resolution. The money belonged to the United States and should be paid according to the original understanding.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over, and Morrill called up for consideration his resolution instructing the finance committee to inquire into the practicability of refunding the public debt at a lower rate of interest than four per cent., and made a speech thereon.

He argued that a lower rate of interest than four per cent. cannot be expected to hold our securities at par, and that it would be for the best interests of the people to place our debt at home at four per cent. rather than at a lower rate abroad.

Maxey from the committee on postoffices, reported favorably the Senate bill for the delivery of dutiable articles in the mails, and for indemnity for lost registered articles; placed on the calendar.

On motion of Davis, of West Va., it was resolved that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be until Monday next.

The bill to establish a new land district in Dakota passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—After some miscellaneous business, consideration was resumed of the bill requiring one-half of the reserves of the national banks to be kept in gold and silver coin of the United States.

Price, of Iowa, spoke in support of the bill.

In advocating the bill relative to bank reserves, Price declared himself opposed to any tinkering with the currency, either as to quantity or quality of the paper which was circulating. He was also opposed to taking away the legal tender quality of greenbacks. All prudent men spoke in thunder tones, and said "let well enough alone."

At the conclusion of a short speech by Lewis, in favor of the bill, the morning hour expired and the bill went over without action. The House then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the commissioner of rules.

Knott, chairman of the commit-

tee on judiciary reported a bill amending the statutes as to the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States, and the removal of causes from said courts; ordered printed and recommitted.

Whitthorne, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill which was printed and recommitted, authorizing the equipment of an expedition to the Arctic Sea.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Star* of today says: Private letters received yesterday by leading grain merchants in this city, state that farmers cannot make sales, though anxious to do so, because they can secure no place to store their product, and that a gang of speculators have gained control of the market for the purpose of speculating. It is claimed that the same scarcity of storage quarters exist at all the seaboard cities, and that this glut has been created at all the wheat centres to bolster up the market by exhausting the demand and locking up the supply. The "corner" which received a black eye a week ago by an unlooked for raid on the Chicago market, it is now stated has recuperated, and is now in full control of the wheat speculation. This pool, it is said, is headed by Jim Keene, who is credited with having bought up the entire product of both this as well as last year, amounting to millions of bushels. It is known that he sent checks some time ago through a Chicago bank for \$3,000,000, to settle some of his enormous purchases, and that he ordered it stored for future orders. He is also credited with having sent Rufus Hatch to England to manipulate the European markets so as to secure good prices there; but as Hatch is in New York that report is exploded.

The *World* publishes an interview with Hatch, who says the blockade is more in corn and oats than in wheat; that the present situation does not differ from that of March of last year, when Chicago warehouses held over 12,000,000 bushels of grain. To-day they hold over 12,000,000 bushels. Owners of grain there do not propose to pay 24 cents a bushel to get it to the seaboard, preferring to wait for the opening of navigation. He charges high rates upon Vanderbilt. He also says: "I am, perhaps, over sanguine, but I believe in very much higher prices. Europe and the United Kingdom have very short crops and of very poor quality. It is not one county that is short, but all of them, it is universal. Wheat is not, at present prices, what may be termed high, and is only a few points above the average of the last 12 years. The prospects of the growing winter wheat crop are anything but flattering. There is an increase of acreage in winter wheat districts, but in many localities the wheat has sprouted, and with the recent warm weather and rains, these districts will not produce more than one bushel to the acre. It requires a heavy body of snow to secure a good winter wheat crop. Last year the farmers had a heavy fall of snow, lasting from Christmas to March. I may be over sanguine about prices, and the whole wheat question, but time will tell."

A collision occurred this afternoon on the East River between the annex boat *G. T. Olyphant* and the ferryboat *Warren*. The former sank in five minutes, her passengers and crew, 25 in number, being rescued by tug and row boats.

AUGUSTA, 14.—The House met at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Robinson committee on elections reported as elected members certified to by the Governor and Council, and that 76 had appeared and were qualified. Dickey, from the same committee reported the committee had unanimously agreed to report in favor of unseating Joseph Dunnell, republican member from West Crook, and seating Merritt W. Styles, democrat, on the ground that Dunnell had but two majority and that two men at least voted for him who had no right to do so. It was a clear case and he moved that the report be accepted. Hill, of the committee, said he had intended to bring in the majority report. The committee was not appointed until this morning, and Dunnell had no opportunity to appear and be heard. He was a greenbacker and had no love for the republican party, but was here to do his duty fairly and squarely.

Large numbers of people at Bath, Portland and Bangor, alarmed at

the reported condition of affairs here, were ready to start for Augusta, but before trains left, were informed by telegraph that there was no particular necessity for their presence. As it was, many came to be on the ground to-morrow. Assurances are given by those in command at the State House that no alarm need be felt in regard to any defence necessary for the protection of the records and people. The fusionists are busy holding caucus to-night, and it is hinted that the forward movement postponed to-day will be vigorously pushed to-morrow, and that Attorney McClellan is preparing a warrant for the arrest of General Chamberlain. There is a police force of 150 at the State House to-night, and sentinels are placed outside the entrance.

FRANKLIN, La., 14.—To-day, Sidney Cole, about 19 years of age, owner of three-fourths of the Chatworth plantation, rode up to the gate of C. B. Woffard, manager of the plantation, and informed him he had come to kill him. Woffard expostulated, but in vain. Cole dismounted, and drew a pistol in hand, towards the house. Mrs. Woffard, realizing the danger of her husband, called out to Woffard to arm himself, which he did by seizing a shotgun, and snipping out, confronted Cole, who continued to advance, saying: "I have come to kill you, damn you; I mean business, here it is," at the same time discharging his weapon, the lead taking effect in the breast of Cole, killing him instantly. Woffard immediately came to town and surrendered to the sheriff, but was afterwards discharged from custody, the coroner's jury having rendered a verdict of excusable homicide.

The *Herald* special says: Major Morrow overtook and fought Victoria on the 12th, but the chief escaped, leaving his dead on the field.

It is understood that in conference with Chief Ouray, yesterday, Schurz insisted that the Utes must remove from Colorado. This statement is made on good authority and it true indicates that the southern band, which has remained peaceable and has co-operated with the government authorities is to be treated the same as the hostile Utes, so far as banishment from the State is concerned. It appears that Ouray and his companions are becoming considerably discontented already with the state of seclusion to which they are subjected by the orders of the Secretary. Ouray in particular is said to complain that while he has proved himself true in every sense, he is treated more as a hostage than otherwise, and further, that he has never been allowed to present his side of the case to the American people, save as it has been filtered through the officials of the Interior Department.

Another special says: The woman suffragists fairly flooded the Senate chamber yesterday on the call of petitions. Each petition has been carefully enclosed in a white envelope, and the contents described on the exterior in one and the same hand writing. Thurman presented 13 of these documents, and nearly every other senator had several. Some of the petitions are from individual women who ask for the removal of their political disabilities that they may vote at State elections, constitutions and State laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Others are from women who own real estate and who say they are heavily taxed each year for pauperism and crime, while they have no power to suppress vice or regulate taxation.

AUGUSTA, 15.—The following order was issued this afternoon:

H. A. Libby, Sheriff of Kennebec County;

Dear Sir.—The services of yourself and deputies are required no longer to protect the public buildings. You will please dismiss them at once.

Respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES D. LAMSON,
Acting Governor.

Sheriff Libby does not recognize Lamson as Governor and refuses to obey the order. He has ordered his deputies on duty to-night.

The following is the communication from Mayor Nash concerning the police force:

To Major General Chamberlain:

Sir.—I have the honor to state that I will keep at the Capitol only

such a police force as in my judgment events from day to day seem to render necessary for the preservation of peace and to protect the public property. In no case is such a force to annoy any person or interfere with any of his rights and privileges. After this day admission to the public buildings will be confined to the members elect of the Legislature and to those claiming seats therein, and such other persons as you may direct.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAS. E. NASH,
Mayor.

The bribery committee of the House held a meeting this afternoon. Clark, greenbacker, the "counted in" member of the House from Nobleboro, testified that about a week before the meeting of the legislature his brother came to him and informed him that a certain man wanted him to go and see him (Clark), and tell him if he wanted to resign his position and give up his certificate, he should have a good place in the Boston Custom House as long as the republican party was in power. A few days after, a man came to him, whose name he positively refused to give, and renewed the offer of a place in the Custom House and \$1,000 in money, \$500 down and \$500 more after the organization of the House. He positively refused, and a man wanted him to come afterward to a house in Augusta. The man said the money he offered was his own. Clark was pressed exceedingly hard to give the man's name, but positively refused.

Alfred S. Kimball, county attorney of Oxford County, was the next witness. He saw Swann in Augusta on Monday, on the night of the organization, and Swann told him he had been informed that they were making efforts to buy up Representatives; that he was going into it, get some money and expose them. He saw Swann again at noon the next day, when he (Swann) showed him a roll of bills which he said he had received from Wallace R. White, if he would resign his seat in the House. This is contradictory of Swann's affidavit, wherein he says he went from the Court House where he received money to the Granite National Bank and obtained a draft. The investigation was here suspended for the afternoon.

This evening Gen. Chamberlain issued the following address to the people of the State:

Augusta, Maine,
Jan. 15th, 1880.

To the People of Maine:

Believing that I ought to do everything to allay the agitation in the minds of the citizens of this State, I hereby give the assurance, that up to this moment, calm counsels have prevailed, and that I see no present occasion for public alarm. I regret that messages should be sent from any quarter which bring crowds of men of both political parties into this city. There is great embarrassment in preserving peace and in reaching the proper solution of the difficulties before us. Whatever threats are made I have no fears for my personal safety. If our people will feel confident that the disposition made for their protection is sufficient, although not obtruded on public sight, and would all keep and counsel patience, so that political and legal questions could be calmly considered, our trouble would soon be in a way for settlement. My attitude towards the Hon. Mr. Lamson, as a matter of duty, has been made known in my reply to his inquiry addressed to me on the 12th day of January. At the same time I regard him as in a position to contribute, in a high degree, to efforts to save us from anarchy and ruin, and justice in his power aided in keeping the field clear for a lawful and peaceful solution of the matter in issue.

(Signed)

JOSHUA A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Boston, 15.—The *Journal's* Augusta special says: The prevailing opinion is the fusionist branches will proceed to the election of governor to-day. If they do, it will not have the significance of yesterday, and will probably be unaccompanied by any idea of employment of force to break down the power of Gen. Chamberlain, as they intend to do then. If they do this, it will be in order to make all progress possible before the decision of the court is reached. The fusionists claim they have never thought of using force against Gen. Chamberlain.

The fusionists held a caucus to-night, presumably to determine upon the course to be pursued hereafter. The meeting was secret, but it is reported that they intend to proceed to the election of Governor and State officers to-morrow regardless of what may be the nature of the Supreme Court's decision of the questions submitted by the republicans. It is also said they will await until the decision is rendered before taking this step.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Secretary Schurz is doing nothing with the Ute Indians, whom he has under guard at a hotel here, and the lips of all their attendants have been hermetically sealed by his order. He has daily conferences with Ouray, on whom he is trying to impress the fact that this great government is powerful to reward and punish, and if the whole nation of the Utes does not turn in and assist in bringing those guilty of the Meeker massacre to punishment, the doctrine of vicarious atonement will be reversed, and many will have to suffer for the crimes of the few. He impresses the mind of Ouray with the fact that he has not come here to complain of bad treatment which the usual motive of Indian visits to Washington, but that the Great Father has sent for him to complain of his conduct; that the Indians, not the government, are the defendants in this action. Ouray goes back to his companions after these interviews, and repeats what has been said; but the Secretary does not think he has got them up to a pitch where a council with the Great Father will be effective. The Secretary refuses to allow reporters to see the Indians, and says newspaper publications have already interfered with the work of the commission. General Adams is of the opinion that the guilty Utes might have been secured had the temper of the Colorado press not been so fierce against them. The Utes have a knowledge of what is published, and the publication of what is going on here would certainly be known by the Utes in Colorado. For this reason the councils with Ouray and his braves will be secret and the results will be secret, lest the publication of them may prevent whatever is agreed upon being carried out.

The chartering of vessels for the grain storage continues, but there is still a scarcity of grain storage. As the receipts are heavy, there is beginning to be serious talk of a reduction in excessively high charges on grain from Chicago to eastern cities. It is complained that if rates keep up until spring, most of the grain in the storehouses will go forward to Buffalo by lake, and that one or two roads will get all the transportation from there to the seaboard. For this reason the other roads begin to cut to twenty or twenty-five per cent. per 100 pounds or about one half of the present rates. A joint executive committee of the trunk lines meets in New York on the 20th, when a reduction in freight rates will be considered and it is predicted will be ordered about Feb. 1st. At present all the western roads are suffering greatly on account of slackened business in grain.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Sun*, this morning, says: There was published yesterday a statement that matters in the shops of the inventor, Edison, in Menlo Park, are in rather a standstill, that many lamps have suddenly gone out owing to the breaking of the carbon horsehoes, and that Edison is at work solving the mystery of the failure. It was said that the light cracks the lamp glasses and admits air. The article concluded with the announcement that Edison hopes to overcome these difficulties in time, and to introduce the light into practical use in New York before next winter. Mr. Edison was shown these statements last night. "Some of those statements are falsehoods," said he, "and some are quite true. The lamps have not gone out and the carbon horsehoes are not broken. That some of the lamps have been cracked and that air has thus gained entrance to the flame is true. This does not affect my invention. It is purely a mechanical fault—a trouble with the glass. I do not claim to have perfected that part of my lamp. I am still experimenting." Edison has found that he can make an almost absolutely perfect lamp by using certain kinds of glass and shipping them by hand, but as it would be expensive, and the very first object he strives to attain is to be cheap, it must be made by