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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Morgan offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence with the government of Nicaragua relating to the Nicaraguan ship-canal, or the treaty on that subject which was pending in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1885. Adopted. The resolution for a holiday recess from to-morrow till January 4th was presented and agreed to.

Cullom called up the conference report upon the Inter-State commerce bill. He said he did so for the purpose of giving the Senator from Iowa, Wilson, an opportunity of making some remarks upon the bill, after which, in accordance with the suggestions of many senators on both sides, as to the impracticability of action on it before the holidays, he would let the bill go over until after the holidays. He announced, however, that when the Senate resumed its sessions he would again call up the conference report and insist upon its consideration from day to day until disposed of.

The debate on the inter-state commerce bill proceeded, and Wilson, of Iowa, continued the debate. He represented the railroad system of the country as having steadily and unreasonably refused to recognize the simplest business demand, and as having worked out lines of action for itself which had excited the resentment of almost every interest which it had been created to serve. It had made itself an intermeddler in almost every department of business. It had refused to admit that it had been created to serve the proper purposes and interests of society, and it had assumed to control and direct those interests. The managers of the transportation system, while admitting great defects in it, had resolutely opposed all efforts of the State and national governments to project and establish reforms. The adoption of the conference report, while it would not accomplish all that he should like, would afford the country an opportunity to test a regulative remedy unless the bill should be vetoed by the President. There must be immediate and affirmative action. Congress must enact a law for the regulation of inter-State commerce and (by experience under its administration) come to a knowledge of the right or wrong of the matter in the war of opinion now obstructing the way. Nothing, said Mr. Wilson, had done more to demoralize railroad managers, officers and agents than pools. It had come to be expected, indeed, that the pool of to-day would be disregarded by some of its members to-morrow, and this came to be the basis of the hope of reward by railroad officers and agents for successfully enlarging their business by a violation of such arrangements. Then came the rate war and the consequent loss of revenue. Under the present system, however, these losses were unloaded on the business at intermediate or local points. This practice in itself was an outrage, and the most fruitful source of complaint on the part of the people. A vast amount of the railroad traffic of the country was done at rates less than half of those charged on the business between local points. That was an iniquity which ought not to be tolerated and which the pending bill (if it become a law) would prevent. The people were willing that the railroad companies should prosper and should be reasonably paid for their services, but they did not recognize them as their masters, for they knew that the railroad companies were created to be servants, and it might be set down as one of the things irrevocably settled upon, that the public demand which had induced the reporting of the present bill, would not cease until justice was entrenched in the transportation system. As an illustration of the injustice of the present system, he stated that on the 16th of this month corn was selling in Western Iowa (where there had been a good crop) at from 20 to 25 cents a bushel, in Chicago at 36 cents a bushel, and in Southwestern Iowa (where the crop had been a failure) at 40@42 cents a bushel. So that Western Iowa corn was being sold in Chicago at from 3 to 6 cents a bushel less than in Eastern Iowa.

Congress, he said, had debated this subject for ten years, now let it act.

Camden said that he regarded the bill as a wise and conservative measure; that the country demanded the passage of some such bill, and that it was the duty of Congress to act upon it.

Among the papers laid before the Senate, were communications from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury as to the necessity of additional vaults for the storage of silver.

Also, a communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Muldrow, with the report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, asking attention to the suggestions contained therein, concerning legislation affecting the company.

Among the petitions presented was one signed by a party of ministers of the Nebraska Conference, in favor of the Chinese indemnity bill.

Allison, from the committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies for public printing, with an amendment requiring the money to be expended rateably. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Cullom said he would ask the Senate to resume the consideration of the bill immediately upon the reassembling after recess.

The Senate bill relative to the location of the town of Wallace, Kansas, was passed, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported back his concurrent resolution for holding a recess from December 22d to January 4th. Agreed to, 132 to 25.

On motion of Buchan of New Jersey, the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette* was concurred in.

Dingley of Maine presented the remonstrances of the Board of Trades of Pensacola, Florida, and Portland, Oregon, against the free ship bill, also the memorial of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' National Association for the passage of the bill to place the coastwise sailing vessels on the same basis as to tonnage as the coastwise steam vessels. Referred.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, from the committee on ventilation and acoustics, reported a resolution directing the daily cleansing of the ventilating pipes leading to the hall of the House. In its report the committee says: "The great American habit of expectorating is fully exemplified on the part of the members of this branch of the law-making department of the Government, and your committee reluctantly, mournfully but firmly confesses its inability to devise measures which will put an end to this reprehensible practice—a practice which lowers the dignity of this august assemblage and imperils the health and well-being of the servants of this Republic. Attention is directed to the fact that there are in this chamber 216 nickel-plated cuspidors, furnished by the munificence of the nation, with the sole design of being employed for the purposes for which they are provided, but for some reason unknown to your committee they are ignored, and the perforations in the brass ventilators are employed as a receptacle of expectorations."

Buchanan, of New Jersey, said that notwithstanding the language of the report, the question of cleaning the ventilating pipes was a very serious one to the members seated in the centre hall. The air they had to breathe came up through the openings, and these openings were minute by minutes defiled in the manner spoken of in the report. The air would also be improved if the practice of smoking was discontinued.

Gibson, of West Virginia, criticised the committee for reflecting in its report upon the habits and manners and decency of members of the House. He suggested that the resolution be referred to the committee on civil service reform, which was engaged in cleaning all the departments of the government.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox in the chair) on the army appropriation bill. There was no general debate and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendments. On motion of Bragg, of Wisconsin, an amendment was adopted providing that where any officer, traveling on duty, travels on any railroad on which United States troops are entitled to be transferred free of charge, he shall be allowed only four cents a mile as a subsistence fund. The bill then passed.

Townsend, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the invalid pension appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were concurred in and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Murderer of Daniel Christman Lynched in Ohio.

A Rattlesnake Sermon by a Colored Minister, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Notes from the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—J. F. Arbuckle, was confirmed Register of the General Land Office, Denver, Colorado.

THE COLORED MAN.

The nomination of Jas. C. Matthews of Colorado, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, which was one of those sent to the Senate to-day, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. It was said to have been accompanied by a message from the President giving his reasons for sending in a second time the name of a man whose nomination had been once rejected. The message, after reciting the first nomination and rejection, states that a large number of persons in the District had conceived a prejudice against Matthews, which had, doubtless, influenced the action of the Senate. That Matthews had now been in office several months and had proved his capacity by rescuing the records of the office from loss and illegibility, and that his management of the office had had the effect of removing much of the opposition which formerly existed. For these reasons, and professing an earnest desire to co-operate in securing for the colored man a just recognition, he ventured in the utmost good faith to send in the nomination again, disclaiming, however, any intention of questioning the previous action of the Senate in the premises.

CITIZENSHIP.

Senator Saulsbury to-day introduced a bill providing that after any alien shall have resided in the United States for three years he may present his petition for admission to citizenship. This petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit of citizens stating that the petitioner has lived three years in the United States and one year in the State in which the application is made and during that time has behaved himself as a man of good moral character. Upon the presentation of the petition the court shall grant a certificate stating the facts, whereupon the petitioner shall be subject to all the duties of citizenship and have all the rights thereof except that he shall not be entitled to vote until two years shall have elapsed from the issuance of his certificate. Minor children of foreign-born citizens shall have the rights of citizenship provided they have lived three years within the United States. No person shall be admitted to citizenship who cannot speak the English language.

SILVER VAULTS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was to-day laid before the House in which he says that the capacity of the vaults already constructed for the storage of silver dollars is now practically exhausted. There is, therefore, he says, a necessity that provision be made for the storage of silver dollars at the earliest practicable day. Estimates are transmitted of the cost of a storage vault of $100,000,000 capacity within the court yard of the treasury building. For a double steel-lined vault the estimates are $106,673 and for a simple vault without steel lining they are $27,804.

PARDONED.

The President to-day granted a pardon in the case of Tampa, Lowich and Hietlet, three Pima Indians, now undergoing a sentence of five years imprisonment in the Arizona penitentiary for a murderous assault on two white men.

A COMPROMISE.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has accepted the offer of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway to pay the sum of $153,600, in compromise of the claim of the United States, now in suits against the company in the Middle District of Tennessee, founded on certain matured and unpaid interest coupons of the bonds issued by the company, and held by the United States.

The Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Sold.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The sale of the Chicago & St. Louis to the Atchison Company was confirmed yesterday by the official announcement made by Norman Williams, President of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California R. R. Co.

A Murderer Lynched.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—A Greencastle, Indiana, dispatch says: Wm. Musset, the murderer of Daniel Eaton, Ohio, on the 7th inst., was arrested here and has admitted his identity, and that he worked for Christman, but he denied the crime. He is to be sent to Eaton to-day.

A special from Eaton, Ohio, says that William Musset arrived there about noon and created the wildest excitement. The officers got him quickly into a carriage and drove rapidly to the jail, but found there a crowd of 500 men yelling "Kill him!" "Shoot him!" A rush was made for the prisoner, but the officers drew their revolvers and kept the mob back. Another effort to get him was made after Musset was placed in jail, but it failed for lack of organization. The crowd lingers about the jail.

The *Commercial Gazette's* Eaton, Ohio, special says: The lynching of Wm. Musset was fully determined on and all the details arranged this afternoon at a meeting held in this city, at which only trusted men were admitted, and which was made up of the heaviest tax-payers and the best men of the place. Four of the best friends of the sheriff were detailed to peacefully call on him at the proper time and hold him a prisoner. Arrangements were made for cold chisels, sledges and rope. Soon after seven o'clock the sheriff was captured and held a prisoner in the woodshed. Then a party with tools started for the jail, followed by a hooting crowd. The jail doors were soon broken and the leaders were quickly in Musset's cell. He answered to his name but when asked if he had killed Christman denied it. He refused to say anything further, but said: "If you are going to hang me, be quick about it." The men sent for some one to identify him, and this being done, the rope was put on his neck and he was led to the electric tower in the principal part of town, where he was given the opportunity to confess. He declared his innocence, and asked that his body be buried, and that his coat and letters be given to his wife. The leader then gave the order to pull the rope, one end of which had been thrown over the beam of the tower and was in the hands of several stalwart men. Just then a call for silence was made and a hush fell over the crowd in the expectation of a confession, but Musset again said he was innocent. "Pull the rope," was the order, and in an instant Musset's body was dangling in the air. At this sight the crowd gave vent to its delight by hand slapping and cheers. The body was left hanging an hour, during which time hundreds of women and children gathered about to see it. It was then cut down and given to the undertaker.

Musset's crime was the killing of Daniel Christman, an aged and respected farmer living near Eaton, and the attempted killing of Mrs. Christman on the night of December 7th. Musset had been employed that day by Christman to do some work, and after going to bed that night got up and went out after him. Mrs. Christman then said Musset struck her husband dead with an axe. He came to the house and beating her to insensibility, robbed the house of a few dollars, set the bed on fire and fled. Mrs. Christman recovered and put out the fire and is still living.

The Sales Void.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 21.—A decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Alabama in a case which involves the title to several million dollars' worth of land originally donated to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company by Congress. The suit was brought by Jefferson County in the Chancery Court to compel the trustees to make a legal title to 40 acres of land in sight of Birmingham, worth $50,000. The Supreme Court decides on appeal that all the sales made before the completion of the road are void, except 120 sections of land on the first 20 miles near Chattanooga, unless they were made in strict conformity with the act of Congress of 1856, donating the lands. As none of the sales made before the completion of the road did conform to the act, all are void. All the sales made since the completion in 1871 are good. As the road runs through the richest mineral districts of Alabama from Chattanooga to Meridian, the void sales amount to millions of dollars, the lands having within the past few years increased enormously in value.

James G. Blaine on Religion.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—James G. Blaine was the special guest of the Congregational Club at its annual meeting to-day. He made the final speech of which the following is the substance: Opening with a reference to the deep impression the Puritans and Pilgrims and made upon civil and patriotic America as well as religious America, he pointed to the fact that notwithstanding the heresy troubles, their descendants combined their forces in aid of the cause of liberty with the sects which prevailed in the neighboring States. Further on he wished to ask the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania and the Congregationalists of New England why those two denominations of Christians should stand apart now? There was no great difficulty between those bodies. Blaine thought the pile of manuscript between the preacher and the congregation served as a "non-conductor." He wanted extempore speech that had not been six weeks preparing. He would have an imitation of that highest of all spiritual influence, when the Divine Master spoke on the Mount.

Our Minister to Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—The *Times Democrat* to-day contains the following:

CITY OF MEXICO,
December 13th, 1886.

Percy Roberts:

My Dear Sir: Revolting as the subject is to me, I cannot permit my friends and the public to be deceived and mislead by the slanderous misrepresentations that have lately filled many of the newspapers. The crusade against me began with the accounts of what was said to be a magnificent banquet given in my honor, at which were a large number of distinguished men, and when I, in plain terms, was said to have got drunk. The actual facts which will, I trust, by the kindness of the New Orleans press, be generally disseminated, are as follows: Mr. Guiraud, a former resident of New Orleans knowing my desire to meet some of the business men who were engaged extensively in the industrial development of Mexico, invited two of them to meet at breakfast at his house. They were Mr. Braniff, an American, long resident in this country, and Mr. Sebastian Camacho, a Mexican. Both of them are largely interested in railroads and in mines. Mr. Braniff in a cotton factory and both capitalists are in the very front rank of those brainy, practical, progressive men, who have done so much already to develop their country and who are looking hopefully forward to the accomplishment of yet greater results. The party consisted of these two gentlemen, our host and myself. The conversation at the table was entirely occupied by a description of the country. Wine was drunk, but in moderation, and at the end of the breakfast I went to the Legation and remained until 5:30 p. m., transacting the business of my office. I add at this point from the statement by my physician, Dr. Parsons:

"I began attendance on Judge Manning November 25th and found him suffering extreme pain in the region of the heart, and on examining his lungs found that the lower lobe of the right lung was affected with pneumonia. His convalescence was protracted owing to heart difficulty which I attributed to the altitude of Mexico, and inability to procure fire in the Judge's room. Judge Manning had previously consulted with me in reference to the effect the altitude and extreme weather had upon him, stating that he had not been comfortable since he arrived. I have notice that all southerners who come here during the winter months, suffer with colds, catarrh, etc., especially when a norther has been blowing in Vera Cruz as has been the case for the last two or three weeks. Dated December 6, 1886."

Under continuous subjections to this wretched cold, catarrh and sore throat, I have not, save on three occasions, been out of my hotel at night for seven weeks, and when the symptoms of pneumonia supervened I was enjoined to use the greatest precautions. During that period, Mr. Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a diplomatic dinner and I accepted his invitation, though prostrate at the time, hoping that I should be well enough to attend when the dinner, which was a week ahead, should come off. When my physician learned what I had done, he energetically prohibited my attendance at the dinner, declaring that he would not answer for the consequences. The telegraphic correspondents who had concocted the previous dispatches threatened, I am advised, that if I did not go to the dinner they would make it lively for me. You know probably by this time into what new form of traduction this lively invitation has projected itself. I do not.

Very truly yours,
C. M. MANNING.

MEXICO, Dec. 9.

I hereby certify that I was present at the breakfast given by Mr. Guiraud, at which Judge Manning also assisted. The only guest beside the Judge and myself was Mr. Camacho, director of the mint, and of several railways. The breakfast was at the usual hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and wine was drank, but with moderation. At the conclusion, about 3 o'clock, Judge Manning left us for the Legation. He was not in the least under the influence of wine and we were much surprised here, at hearing that statements contrary to the above had been made.

Signed, THOMAS BRANIFF.

The statement of Thomas McManus who occupies the room next to that of the minister at the Hotel Del Jardin, says that he has been in constant intercourse with Judge Manning, and has never seen him under the influence of liquor. If there had been any noise in the Judge's room, McManus says he would have heard it.

Manuel Ruis, in charge of the dining room at the hotel, states that Judge Manning drank very little liquor or wine, and he was never intoxicated.

A Rattlesnake Sermon.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21.—For some months past the First Colored Baptist Church of this city has been involved in a bitter quarrel which arose primarily from the calling of R. T. Huffmann, of Louisville, to the pastorate. The better part of the church objected by reason of his bad character in Louisville, but were overruled and Huffmann came. He was soon accused of improper conduct toward the women of the church, and several laid their shame at his door. He had an unaccountable influence over the ignorant portion of the congregation, however, and managed to hold on. It was announced that he would preach on "Rattlesnakes" Sunday night, and as this was construed as personal to his enemies, a large congregation gathered armed for a row. He, however, postponed the sermon until to-night. The church to-night was packed with Huffmann's armed adherents, and an angry mob surged outside the building. Huffmann, on the advice of friends, did not preach the "Rattlesnake" sermon. As he left the church the mob surged toward him madly. He drew two pistols and fired both into the crowd, but no one in it is known to be injured. Shots were returned and Huffmann fled to the church. He escaped through a back window. The crowd thinking he is inside, are still there threatening to burn the house to get at him.

FOREIGN.

J. STUART PARNELL REPORTED DANGEROUSLY ILL.

De Brazza's Ultimatum to the Chamber of Deputies.

Russia's Reasons for Refusing Prince Ferdinand.

Parnell Dangerously Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Friends of Parnell say his illness has been of a very serious nature for several weeks. He is in a dangerous condition.

Sold at Auction.

Three farms belonging to Parnell's brother John were sold at auction yesterday at Armagh for 50 per cent less than they were valued at three months ago.

Russia's Refusal.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: Russia's refusal to accept the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha for the Bulgarian throne is not due to personal objections.

De Brazza's Ultimatum.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—De Brazza's departure for the French Congo country is delayed pending the action of the Deputies on the proposed modification of the budget estimate for Congo account. De Brazza says he will resign if the estimate be reduced.

America's Demands Excessive.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—A red book has been issued giving an account of the negotiations with the United States relative to Cuban commerce. It is stated in the book that the delay in concluding a convention is due to the fact that the United States Government wants exclusive privileges to the prejudice of English and other interests.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

An Omaha dispatch says: McCormick, the professional pugilist, was shot in the shoulder to-day in a drunken fight.

A Reading, Pa., dispatch says: A special meeting of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and the Iron Ship Builders and Helpers' Protective and Beneficial Union began here to-day. It will continue several days.

The American District and San Francisco District Telegraph Companies yesterday conceded the demands of the striking messengers for 75 cents a day of 12 hours. The boys return to work to-day.

A Milwaukee dispatch says: For the publication of the scurrilous poem reflecting on the integrity of the court in the trial of the riot cases, Judge Sloan to-day sentenced Paul Grottkau, the editor of the Socialist organ, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, to 30 days at hard labor.

A New York dispatch says; The certificate of incorporation of the Morgan Iron works was filed to-day. The incorporators are John Roach, Garret Roach and Stephen W. Roach. The capital stock is $40,000. It will manufacture and repair steam boilers and machinery.

A New York dispatch says: William Ellingsworth of this city and Jack Cassidy of Philadelphia, this evening fought to a finish with skin gloves in the vicinity of New York. Ellingsworth knocked Cassidy out in the ninth round. The victor is a brother of Joe and John Ellingsworth.

Word reached Denver last night that D. M. Tamlin and Burke Colvin, bankers at Akron, had failed for $120,000. These gentlemen are also proprietors of a bank at Beckleman, and the Republican Valley Bank at Cambridge, Neb. They were arrested and taken back on the night train in charge of the Sheriff of Wild County.

A Cleveland dispatch says: A 20-horse power boiler in the portable sawmill on the flats, owned by Friese & Hines of Fort Wayne, exploded this afternoon. James Kintz, the engineer, was blown 26 feet into the air, but lighted in a snowbank unhurt. Francisco Gerards, an Italian, with a wife and three children in Italy, was carried 50 feet and almost instantly killed. Three other men were slightly injured.

The Chicago *Times'* Des Moines, Iowa, special says: Great mortality is reported among the cattle in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the State, one farmer reporting the loss of 50, and another of 100 in a short time. It is feared it is pleuro-pneumonia. The Governor has instituted an investigation, and if it is proved to be pleuro-pneumonia, will take radical measures to stamp it out.

A New York dispatch says: President Adams of the Union Pacific Railroad was in conference to-day with Elijah Smith, president of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, arranging the details of the Oregon Navigation lease. The work was finished, but the conference adjourned without signing the agreement. President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, also had a long talk with Adams, but it was purely informal.

In an article headed "Importing a Pest to Agriculture," the Chicago *Daily News* to-day will protest against the landing of fifty English rabbits reported to have arrived on the steamship *Werra*. The *News* says that the English rabbit, unlike the American species, is a burrowing animal, and being thus able to breed unmolested will multiply until farming and agriculture become well nigh impossible. The *News* says that in one district the sheep raisers in 1873 paid $30,000 to protect their ranges from the English rabbits.

An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Fremont, Missouri Valley and Elkhorn Railway, which is the northwestern system, was filed in Omaha yesterday and in several other counties, providing for a material increase of the lines of that route in a manner that will touch the best counties in the State in every direction from the main line of the road. The amendment provides that the main line of the road shall run from Omaha, and also authorizes the construction of seven branches. The capital stock of the company is increased to $30,000,000.

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