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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—In the Senate, Sawyer offered a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to furnish to the Senate information as to the additional compensation allowed postmasters under the act of March 3d, 1863, for which no provision has been made.

Ingalls said it was not customary "to request" a subordinate officer of the government to furnish information, and he hoped the usual word would be inserted. [The usual form, "directs" the officer to furnish the information called for.]

After some debate, Sawyer withdrew the resolution.

Ingalls offered a resolution requesting the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate information as to the appointments and removals of clerks embraced within the provisions of the civil service act of January 16, 1883. Also, of the chief clerks and chiefs of divisions.

On the suggestion of Cockrell, who wanted to amend and enlarge the scope of the resolution, it went over one day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, under the five minutes limitation for debate.

Among the measures passed were the following:

A bill to secure to Cherokee freedmen their proportion of certain proceeds of lands under the act of March 3, 1883.

A bill to authorize the purchase of a tract of land near Salem, Oregon, for the use of an Indian training school.

A bill granting to the Oregon Railway Bridge Company of Oregon, the right to build a bridge over the Willamette river, near Ray's Landing, Oregon.

House bill to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Arkansas.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to repair the barracks at Fort Robinson and Niobrara, Nebraska, and those at Fort Russell, Wyo.

A bill to pay the representatives of the government of Great Britain $15,500 to enable that government to indemnify the owners of the British bark *Chance* for abandoning their whaling voyage in the Arctic Ocean in 1871, and rescuing 90 American seamen from shipwreck in the ice.

A bill to provide for one additional Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Major of cavalry.

A bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay rent for buildings leased as postoffices.

A bill providing for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to hold office one year.

A bill providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for the payment of the purchase money on the sale of the reservation of the Otoe and Miscarori tribes of Indians of Kansas.

A bill to grant certain seal rocks to the city and county of San Francisco, in trust for the people of the United States.

A bill classifying registers and receivers of land offices, and fixing salaries for them according to such classification in lieu of fees.

A bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of American nations. [This is Frye's bill authorizing the President to invite, on behalf of the people of the United States, delegates from Mexico and Central and South America to meet in Washington October 1, 1887, to meet delegates on the part of the United States to consider such questions and recommend such measures as shall be to the mutual interest and common welfare of American States.]

The Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was received from the House of Representatives, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution offered by Cockrell, was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to certify to the Senate the claims of volunteer soldiers adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury since the last report of the Treasurer.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—In anticipation of the tariff bill coming to the surface this morning, an unusually large number of persons were present when the House was called to order. The gentlemen having charge of the pairs on the respective sides were kept busily at work, and the chief, indeed the only topic of coeversation upon the floor, was the probable fate of the coming motion to consider the Morrison bill.

After the House had transacted some routine business, Hiscock, stating that there was an understanding that a motion would be made to-day to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff, inquired of Morrison at what hour or when he intended to make the motion.

Morrison replied that it was his intention to make the motion at 1:30 o'clock.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the land forfeiture bill, it being the desire of the Committee on Public Lands to reach the bill for the forfeiture of certain lands granted to Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads; but as the bills on the calendar preceding this one had to be laid aside, and as the members demanded a separate vote on each measure, much time was consumed by voting by tellers.

Promptly at 1:30 p. m., Morrison moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the revenue bill. In answer to McKinley, he stated that his purpose was to consider the general tariff bill. Thereupon McKinley said he concurred with Morrison in his demand for the yeas and nays, and the Speaker ordered the clerk to call the roll.

Morrison's motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill was defeated, yeas 140, nays 157. The Speaker voted for consideration.

Great applause greeted the announcement.

Morrison gave notice he would renew his motion on Tuesday next, and McKinley stated that the opponents of the bill would be on hand.

The House at 2 o'clock went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Hepburn of Iowa made a speech in reply to that made by Wheeler of Alabama relative to Edwin M. Stanton, and then the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President today approved the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across Staten Island Sound, known as the Arthur Kill, and to establish the same as a post road.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day took up the Senate bill forfeiting the Northern Pacific land grant, and struck out all after the enacting clause, with the exception of the clause subjecting the road to Territorial taxation, and inserted the House bill on the same subject, now on the calendar.

An analysis of the vote on Morrison's motion to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the tariff bill shows that of 140 affirmative votes 136 were cast by democrats and four by republicans. Three of the republicans are from the State of Minnesota, Messrs. Nelson, Strait and Wakefield, and the fourth, Mr. James, is one of the New York representatives. Of the 136 democrats voting, 132 votes were cast by representatives from the Eastern and the Middle States.

Randall to-day reported the sundry civil bill under the head of Coast and Geodetic Survey.

It is provided that no part of the money appropriated shall be available for allowance to civilians or other officers for subsistance while on duty in office at Washington, or to officers of the navy attached to the survey, nor shall there hereafter be made any allowance for subsistence to officers of the navy attached to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Under the head of "Signal Corps," it is provided that the whole number of second lieutenants appointed and to be appointed from the sergeants of the Signal Corps, shall not exceed 16, and the whole number of enlisted men in the Signal Corps shall not exceed 470; that no part of the appropriations made for the Signal Service by this act shall be used for the maintenance or support of the school of instruction nor of the military post at Fort Myer, Virginia. An item of $11,000 is included for fitting up rooms in the Court House for the Civil Service Commission.

Secretary Lamar has transmitted to the Senate, in reply to the question of that body for a statement of the number of people employed in the Interior Department in receiving, folding and distributing public documents, together with their rates of compensation, showing an average of 20 employes at a cost of between $15,000 and $16,000 per year. The Secretary says there ought to be established some better system for the distribution of publications of the government. Were the work system zed a saving of $200,000 might be effected annually without impairing the result. From $600,000 to $800,000 are expended annually in printing and binding documents for gratuitous distribution by members of Congress. It is probable that a much smaller expenditure and fewer documents would meet all reasonable demands on the part of the public.

Hon. Milton J. Durham of Kentucky, First Comptroller of the Treasury, was married this afternoon to Mrs. Margaret Letcher Carter of Kentucky.

Secretary and Mrs. Endicott gave a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland this evening. The other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Admiral Rogers, Senator Sherman, President *pro tem* of the Senate, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Miss Bradley, Miss Wood, daughter of the British Minister, Mrs. W. S. Endicott, Jr., and Miss Endicott.

The American Association of Nurserymen elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, C. L. Watrous, of Iowa; first vice-president, M. A. Hunt, of Illinois; secretary, D. W. Scott, of Illinois; treasurer, A. R. Whitney, of Illinois; executive committee, S. D. Willard, of New York, U. B. Pearsale, of Kansas, and Leo Veetz, of Ohio.

A resolution was adopted urging the passage of the oleomargarine bill pending before Congress.

Gardiner B. Chapin and S. B. Hubbard of Boston, appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture today in behalf of pure butter. They said the Massachusetts State law was not well enforced, as had been stated by Prof. Babcock.

Colonel R. M. Littler, secretary of the Chicago Produce Exchange, said that the statements of "two or three scientists who were paid to traduce and vilify agriculture" were untrue. The average value of each dairy cow in the United States had decreased $10 since the oleomargarine business commenced, and he put this statement in evidence against that made yesterday, that each animal was worth $3 more because of the value of the fat used in oleomargarine manufacture. He believed 25 per cent of all the oleomargarine sold was sold fraudulently.

Elmer Washburne and Iris Coy, of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, Peter Collier of Chicago, and the representative of Hammond & Co., of Chicago, gave evidence in support of the views of the oleomargarine people.

Representative Townsend of Illinois this evening received a dispatch announcing that the Democratic Congressional Convention nominated him by acclamation.

Fatal Accident.

PITTSBURG, 17.—A special from Foxburg, Pa., says: The Paint Creek trestle on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, near here, was the scene of a terrible railroad accident last night, in which three persons lost their lives and another was so badly injured that recovery is doubtful. The axle on the middle car of the long freight train broke just as the train was on the center of the trestle, and then a train of twenty cars was thrown into the creek 40 feet below. A large portion of the trestle work was carried with the falling train. Four of the crew were buried in the debris, the fifth Conductor Kime, escaping serious injury by jumping. When the wreck was cleared it was found that Engineer Geo. Setlings and brakemen Steffey and Kase had been killed. Fireman Googuler was still living, but his injuries are believed to be fatal.

Charleston's Gift.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 17.—President Cleveland, in a letter which is to be published here to-morrow morning, expresses the sincere thanks of himself and Mrs. Cleveland for the magnificent wedding gift received from the citizens of Charleston. The present consisted of a massive silver vase, accompanied by a letter to Mrs. Cleveland saying that it was intended as a token of the high esteem in which President Cleveland was held in Charleston, and concludes: "By reason of his ability, his true manliness and his constant fidelity to his obligations under the Constitution and laws of these reunited States."

San Francisco Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—A fire which broke out this morning in the piano manufactory and salesrooms of M. T. Antisell & Co., on Ellis Street, caused a loss of $280,000 to their stock; insurance $100,000. Loss to furniture and stock of W. J. Heney & Co., adjoining, $2,500, covered by insurance. To the building occupied by Mrs. Mark Hopkins, $5,000, covered by insurance. It was a blind fire, and impossible to ascertain the losses until completely extinguished.

Daniel Webster's Statue.

CONCORD, N. H., 17.—Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D. D., L. L. D., then delivered the oration of the day, saying, "Daniel Webster comes home today to the heart of his native State, for here we stand in the very center of his earlier years of life and labor, the home of his birth, his growth and his maturity. On every side are places which will be forever associated with his name and history. A generation has elapsed since his death. Political and personal animosities have passed to the tomb, life smoke and dust of the conflict have cleared away, and as we look back upon the scene of half a century ago, brilliant with great names at the bar, on the bench, in the Cabinet and the forum; as we gaze on those struggles and battles of giants, there stands out on that arena no figure more colossal than Daniel Webster, and when the distant historian shall pass in review the illustrious men of the Nation between Washington and Lincoln, what figure among them all will loom up so clear and grand upon the vision of posterity? He was one whom the Presidency of the United States could hardly have honored—one who could have honored the Presidency. It is as well that he did not. No title is as great as the name of Daniel Webster."

The weather although warm was all that could be desired. From early morning the people continued to arrive from the surrounding towns in carriages, and the regular and many of the special trains on all the roads were densely crowded. The number of visitors to the city is estimated at 30,000, and it is by far the largest gathering ever seen here on a public day.

A Secret Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—General Secretary Turner of the Knights of Labor, on being shown by a reporter the secret circular of Powderly, published today, acknowledged that copies of the same had been sent to the General Assembly and that considerable expense had been incurred to maintain secrecy. He would hereafter urge that all such matter be given to the press at once. In the circular the Knights of Labor are warned against what Powderly considered a plot to pack the convention to be held in the month of October with politicians and he claims to have discovered a movement which is on foot to disrupt the Order by underhand means.

Australian Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—In an editorial to-morrow the *Merchant* in an appeal to Congress for a subsidy to a steamship line between this port and the Australian colonies will print what it terms a remarkable exhibit showing that our Australian exports have increased in the past two years ending December 31st, 1885, from $6,500,000 to $11,500,000. The balance of trade in favor of the United States increased in the same period from $4,500,000 to $8,000,000.

A Cold Water Ticket.

PORTLAND, Me., 17.—The Prohibitionists of the Second District to-day nominated Colonel W. S. Eustis for Congress.

The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day. Aaron Clark, of Buxton, a farmer, was nominated for Governor, and he accepted the nomination in a brief speech.

Guilty.

OLYMPIA, W. T., 17.—The trial of Heizel, Gooding, Bates and Jones, under indictment for conspiracy in connection with the Chinese agitation last February, began here Monday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Boston Ball.

BOSTON, 17.—The great festival and ball in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, which has been in preparation many weeks, came off this evening. The profits will probably reach $10,000. Addresses were made by Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, Governor Hill, of New York, and others.

FOREIGN.

Annexation.

LONDON, 17.—Special advices from Noumean, the capital of New Caledonia, received late this afternoon, state that the French man-of-war *Dives* has returned from an expedition to the New Hebrides. Its officers say that the expedition landed troops and hoisted the French flag over the islands of Sandwitch and Malacelo. After establishing military posts, deemed necessary for the protection of French interests, the residents, irrespective of nationality, were notified that France had taken possession of Noumean. The newspapers congratulate France on her annexation of the New Hebrides Islands in defiance of England and her colonies. New South Wales has just dispatched a strong protest to London against French annexation.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Salisbury gave notice that he would ask to-morrow concerning the unexpected action of France in the New Hebrides Islands.

PARIS, 17.—The *Temps* asserts that government has given no orders likely to cause a belief that France has annexed the New Hebrides. It says that merely temporary measures have been taken to protect French subjects.

Another Statement Concerning Gladstone's Journey.

LONDON, 17.—Gladstone rode to the railway station in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses. It is estimated fully 10,000 persons were in the crowd that awaited him. The people made the most frantic efforts to see the Premier and broke down the barriers which had been provided to keep them back. A great many men and boys climbed to the top of the railway carriages standing in the station, and from that elevation cheered Gladstone as he passed them. Gladstone only reached his coach with the greatest difficulty. A squad of policemen surrounded him, and by much elbowing succeeded at last in getting him through the cheering masses to his car. The Premier wore a tweed suit and Inverness cape coat. He bowed and smiled and raised his hat incessantly in response to the greetings of the crowd.

At Luton and Bedford the crowds at the station cheered Gladstone as the train sped by. No stop was made until Leicester was reached. Here an enormous gathering was present, which gave the Premier an enthusiastic greeting, and the few groans from the outside crowd soon discontinued.

The committee presented Gladstone with an address expressing confidence in him and his Irish scheme.

He made a brief reply. After thanking the people for the reception, he said: "The time is not allowed me to speak upon the great question before the country, namely, 'Will you give Ireland what you give the colonies with the greatest advantage to manage, not imperial, but Irish affairs?' During my fifty-four years of public life, I never saw enthusiasm everywhere equal to that which has been shown in this great cause. The eyes of the world are now upon us in a degree never equalled before in the whole British race. The whole of civilized mankind manifests the liveliest interest in the question. If, as I have every reason to believe, there will be a verdict favorable to the people of Ireland, there will be nothing less than a thrill of joy throughout the civilized world. I place before you this noble object. Human sympathy, combined with justice, commend it to your deep consideration, for you never had an issue to determine more charged with good or evil to the future advancement of this great Empire."

The speech was received with wild enthusiasm.

The train arrived at Trent a few minutes after 1 o'clock, where another halt was made. Here, as at the other places, huge crowds, composed not only of inhabitants of Trent but people from Nottingham, Ilkstone and every other place near by. A crowd of immense proportions awaited the train at Gallashiels. There is great excitement at Gallashiels over the approaching election. The opinions of the people on the Irish question are about equally divided.

Gladstone will speak in Glasgow on Tuesday. The meeting will be held in the Henderlers House, which will hold 5,000 persons.

At Leicester Station the train was drawn past the point where it was expected to stop, causing great confusion. Messrs. Paget and Ellis, members of Parliament, presented a deputation from Liberal societies. Fully 5,000 persons assembled at the depot.

Enormous crowds greeted Mr. Gladstone at all towns on the route from Carlisle to Hampton. At Edinburg 40,000 persons lined the route from the railway station to the hotel, and the police had great difficulty in making a passage way for the Premier's carriage.

Mr. Gladstone says he feels no ill effects from his journey and that he is extremely gratified at the reception he has met with at every place he has spoken.

Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, denied that there was any difference in the principles upon which Lord Hartington and himself desired to deal with Ireland.

Goschen's Manifesto.

Goschen has issued the following manifesto to the electors in Edinburgh: "I have said nothing in my speeches which I wish to retract. I deny there is no alternative between Gladstone's scheme and coercion. I deny the Parnellite must be the sole arbiters or that a separate Irish Parliament and executive is the only feasible solution of the Irish question. I favor large measures of decentralization, relieving the Imperial Parliament of a portion of its work, but these should always be subject to the control of the Imperial Parliament. I especially object to giving the Dublin Parliament the control of the police magistracy, because long-standing differences of race, creed and class units partisan government for exclusive unrestricted power. The Imperial Parliament would not be authorized in handing a minority amounting to one-third of the population of Ireland over to that government, against which that minority made a passionate protest. The autonemy of other homogeneous colonies present not an analogy to Ireland, where the important portion of the people, including the best energies of the country, prefer imperial connection. Justice to Ireland must not include injustice to one-third of her population. Gladstone's scheme is indefensable in principle and unworkable in practice. It only reserves to the Imperial Parliament paper supremacy. The adherents of Gladstone do not defend the details of the scheme. They simply maintain the abstract principle of Home Rule; therefore, their accusation that the opponents of the scheme have no definite alternative, recoils on their own heads. The Unionists are willing to extend local powers of self-government equally applicable to England and Scotland, such powers to be always subject to Imperial control. No decree for momentary relief, no appeal of party or class, ought to divert the people from defending the supremacy of Parliament, which is the real issue at stake.

France on the War Path.

LONDON, 17.—A semi-official communication from Berlin says that Germany's patience in regard to French Chauvinism is exhausted, that France is plainly striving to provoke a feeling hostile to Germany, not merely transient, but likely to lead to grave results.

Honoring Dr. Holmes.

The honorary degree of the Cambridge University was conferred upon Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes in the presence of a large assemblage to-day. The President delivered a laudatory address to Dr. Holmes.

Dead.

Advices from Calcutta report the death of the Maharajah of India.

The Expulsion.

PARIS, 17.—If the Senate passes the expulsion bill, M. Waddington will resign the French Embassadorship at London, and the other French Embassadors will do likewise.

The government has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill to authorize the Panama Canal Company to issue its proposed lottery loan.

The Senate committee has rejected by a vote of 6 to 3 all proposals for the expulsion of the Princes.

The Late King Ludwig of Bavaria.

MUNICH, 17.—Among the documents which have been submitted to the Diet to prove the insanity of the late King Ludwig, is a decree of the dead monarch sentencing all the ministers to death, copies of which were sent to all the members of the goverment, and a decree sentencing a number of ministers to banishment to America. The affidavits of 30 persons have also been submitted, in which it is stated that the King injured them by throwing at them knives, china and glass. There is also a document relating to the proposal of the King to form a cabinet with his valet as president.

Arrests.

A number of persons have been arrested here for distributing pamphlets containing attacks on the Bavarian ministry for alleged relations to the circumstances attending King Ludwig's death.

The German court will go into mourning for a period of three weeks on account of the death of King Ludwig.

The late King Ludwig left no will. Dr. Schleiss denies giving an opinion upon the King's condition, or publishing the report in the newspapers. He says the chronic inflammation of the cerebral membranes justifies the theory of Ludwig's insanity, and that the normal condition of the cerebellum explains the faculty of the clear judgment possessed by the King, in spite of the fact that in other respects his mind was diseased.

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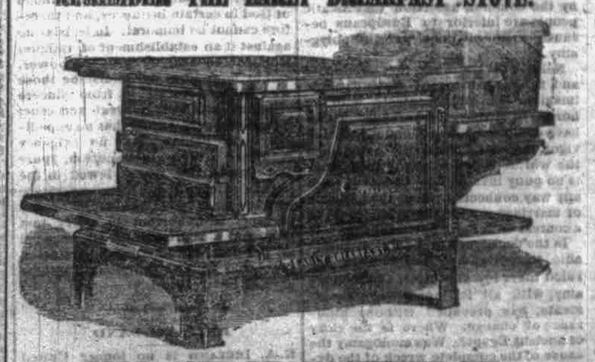
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