

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Kellogg introduced a bill to secure the completion of a line of railway from San Antonio, Texas, to a point at or near Fort Clark, and thence to a point at or near El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to be known as the Mexican and Pacific extension of the Galveston and San Antonio Railway. He spoke briefly in favor of the construction of a road which asked but \$10,000 a mile from government. He had read letters showing the advantage of the proposed road. The bill was referred.

Sargent then took the floor. He said: If the senators would turn to page 820 of the Revised Statutes they would find a precedent for this bill. There was nothing novel in the proposed legislation except that it was directed to one people instead of all the people. Upon the page to which he referred it was provided that the number of such passengers shall not be greater than in the proportion of one to every two berths of such vessels. If, instead of saying that Congress should say that there should be only so many on a vessel, no one could deny but that the principle was just the same. It had been said that Chinese could be brought here in foreign vessels, even should this bill pass. He denied that this was the case and referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in support of his argument. The bill had also been objected to on account of the treaty with China, with which it would conflict. If this were true it would be a fatal objection to the proposed legislation. That it was not true had been settled by the practice of this government and all civilized nations. He argued that it was within the constitutional power of Congress to legislate in contravention to a treaty. This power had been sustained by the courts and executive departments. The principle was laid down by Hamilton that the power of self-defense resides in a nation, and a nation must exercise, even though it act selfishly. Other nations, under just such exigencies, have acted just as the proposed act by this bill. The English authorities had passed a statute levying a tax on each Chinaman landing in certain colonies. The object of it was to restrict the immigration of Chinese into their colonies. The French colony of Saigon had imposed special taxes on the Chinese coming therein. The Chinese government had not objected to the taxation of its subjects by other governments. That government was not in favor of the immigration of her people, therefore the passage of this bill, he did not believe, would make any changes in our relations with China. At the proper time, he (Sargent) would propose amendments to the bill providing that it should not affect embassies nor ship-wrecked persons. He would not turn away any man, however humble, rescued upon the seas and brought to our shores. It had been asked why the Pacific states should not be open to immigrants, same as our Atlantic states. Of all nations the Chinese were not like the people who came to the Atlantic Coast. The Pacific coast wanted this legislation because the burden was unbearable. There were now in California more Chinamen than there were voters, and these were increasing enormously, year by year, month by month. There had been a hope that Congress would act upon this subject, and the people of the Pacific coast had been persuaded to patience. Up to this time there had been no violence except in sporadic cases. He argued that it was the duty of Congress, when there was great discontent among the people, to investigate the causes thereof and endeavor to remove them. There was, in San Francisco, a city within a city, a site cut out of Pekin. Mr. Sargent here pictured the Chinese quarters in San Francisco, the filth and vices of the Chinese, and said the Chinese did not bring their families to this country with them. What was the morals of 150,000 men without families? He could not discuss that subject at the present. He then referred to the labor question, and asked how could the American laborer compete with Chinamen. An American wanted to educate his children to live comfortable. He wanted the little conveniences of life; he wanted American civiliza-

tion. Chinamen did not. He lived in squalid barbarism. He (Sargent) had not sympathy with agarianism. He had no sympathy with Kearneyism, but some means must be devised to remedy the Chinese evil.

Mr. Grover (Oregon) reviewed at length the treaties with China, and argued that in no one of the articles of the Burlingame Treaty of 1868, was there to be found any privilege of substantial value to any American citizen which could not be enjoined under former treaties, while to the Chinese it gave every privilege of the country except citizenship. He spoke of the resources of our country, and said if we preserved our heritage and developed the plans which our fathers marked out for us, there could be no failure in our attaining the highest and best civilization. Grover then spoke of habits of the Chinese and their entire difference from our people. China had no army, no navy. Her people never built ships; never sailed them. When a Chinaman came away from his country he brought everything with him as well as his unchaste habits. Grover referred to a recent description in a New York paper of a Chinese laundry in that city, and said that it meant that before long 50,000 washerwomen would be out of employment, and thousands of children would be crying for bread in the metropolis of the nation. The Chinese paid no taxes, and in no manner helped to bear the burdens of the government. If it should be understood that the Chinese could come here and stay in peace, it would not be a half a century before they would outnumber the white people on this continent. The people demanded action, and he believed the constitutional power of Congress is ample to press the bill. It was a step in the right direction. Let that step be taken and Europe would rejoice with us that America was to remain Anglo-Saxon and not Mongolian.

Booth was the next speaker. He said: Mr. President, however we may differ on the merits of this question, there can be but one opinion as to its importance. We spend days and weeks in the discussion of principles which are supposed to define the differences between political parties. This question rises above all consideration of parties, and is free from their trammel. Most of our time is occupied in consideration of questions of policy. At rare intervals there arises one which touches the life of the republic, when our counsels may be overruled by events, as though we stood in the very presence of fate. This question concerns the structural conditions of the society which makes the existence of the republic possible. It is a question which, to-day, is under our control. The time may come when it will control us. How easily the institutions of slavery might have been prevented, what hecatombs of lives were offered up at its destruction. The meeting of two civilizations, antagonistic in every form and feature, in a struggle for existence in the same country cannot be other than an event of momentous, historical importance. Certainly I do not exaggerate the possibility. Suppose in the one hundred years of our independent existence the influx of population had come to us from Asia in the same volume it has from Europe, can we now imagine the change it would have wrought in the conditions of society which underlie and are of far more consequence than the forms of government. I ask you senators, seriously, to inquire what would be the condition of our country morally, socially and politically, if two-fifths of the male adult population were Chinese, with an indefinite increase, until American labor should be reduced to the level of Asiatic necessities. That is our condition and prospect in the Pacific Coast States. That will be yours if Chinese immigration is to be free and unrestricted. When it shall come, the discontent of labor will take the form of violent anger or sullen despair. The discontent of labor is a powerful factor in our society and politics to-day. Then it may become an element of revolution. To-day its suggestions may appear to be crude, but its suffering is real, and he who is deaf to its cries may live to be sensible of its power. Here, then, is the ultimate question. Shall the condition of American labor be brought to the Asiatic level or forced towards it? What is that level and why is it lower than the

American. The Chinamen who come to our shores bring no family. He has no children to support, educate and provide for. He gives no hostages to the future and assumes none of the social obligations which make up so large and essential part of American life. He has been trained down to the lowest means of subsistence. He said that as a member of the committee on foreign relations, he had felt greatly embarrassed to determine whether Congress, at this time, should abandon all efforts to remedy the evils complained of by diplomatic correspondence. He would prefer to have this whole subject presented to the Chinese government by the State Department, and regretted that it had drifted away from diplomatic control to the halls of legislation.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—By good management and persistent efforts, the bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration has, to-day, been brought to a position from which there is only a short step to its passage by the Senate and its final enactment.

Sargent said he did not undervalue the importance of the bill referred to by the senator from Delaware, and neither would that senator undervalue the importance of the Chinese question. Although he (Sargent) was suffering in bodily health, he was ready to stay there and debate this matter to-night and dispose of it. It was of immense importance to the Pacific Coast. He did not desire to prolong the debate. He would allow a vote to be taken upon the measure without saying a word, if he thought it would be right to do so, or if he thought all the senators understood the bill. At all events, it would not consume much time, and he earnestly appealed to the Senate to allow it to be taken up for consideration and action, as a measure in which every Pacific Coast Senator took the deepest personal interest, and as a matter, not only of paramount importance to the Pacific Coast, but of great concern to the whole country.

Booth then took the floor, and with great earnestness remarked that he desired to emphasize everything that his colleague, Sargent, had said. In his own opinion there was no more important subject ever submitted to this or any other congress. If it should not be considered now, he feared it would not be at this session of Congress. He believed it could be decided by one day's earnest discussion.

The Potter committee has summoned Coyle of New York, Wooley of Cincinnati, Solomon of South Carolina, and Dunn of Florida.

The Teller committee, to-day, examined Gen. Reuben E. Davis, of Mississippi, who testified that he was a candidate for Congress in the late election from the First district. He had been informed privately of threats to prevent him from being heard. The idea prevailed that he was endeavoring to reorganize the negroes in opposition to the democrats. After the election, heard he had been hung in effigy and then burned; he was a greenback candidate, having been nominated by that party in opposition to his own wishes, and voted for by the colored people, who understood their interests on that question. He was at first informed that he had been elected, but was afterwards told that Muldrow was successful. Senator Garland, of the committee, asked the witness whether he did not once make a speech in Congress about hanging northern men. Witness replied that he did, in December, 1859. It was during the consideration of the election case. In that speech he arraigned the republicans as rebels, and said if Seward would come south and utter such sentiments as he entertained and had frequently expressed, he (witness) thought the people would hang him before he returned north. Witness added: I was kicked out of the democratic party when a boy, in 1835. I have since been kicked out on the currency question, and I am now out of the party by force.

NEW YORK, 12.—The board of health, to-day, ordered the arrest of Jacob Hecht and Abraham Stein, charged with bringing diseased cattle into the city. A herd of 11 cows, which they shipped here from Connecticut, has been slaughtered and disposed of as of-fal.

Charles Dean has brought suit against Mrs. Theresa Bell, repre-

sented to be the wife of Thomas Bell, of San Francisco, in the Supreme Court, King's County, for \$5,000 salary alleged to be due. The complaint alleges that in January, '78, the defendant employed the plaintiff at San Francisco to travel with her as an escort. One of his duties was to carry on his person a quarter of a million dollars worth of jewelry, the defendant refusing to deposit it in a place of safety, but making the plaintiff carry it, and insisting that he should be armed to guard against robbery. The plaintiff alleges that at the end of six months, in Paris, he was discharged without compensation. The judge granted an order, and some of Mrs. Bell's property at the Hoffman House in this city, where the lady is residing, has been attached. It is reported that when Mrs. Bell arrived from Europe recently her jewelry was seized by the customs officers, but was subsequently released.

RICHMOND, 12.—In the case of Adolphus Gillman, on trial for ejecting a deputy United States marshal from a polling room at Petersburg, Judge Hughes ruled that deputy marshals had no right in the election room during the process of voting, unless needed to quell actual disturbance, or the supervisor be in actual need of protection, or fraud be attempted. A *nolle prosequi* was then entered.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—At Eureka, Nevada, this afternoon, L. C. Anderson, in a drunken frenzy, set fire to the house of Mrs. Dennis, and standing in front of the door with a razor, threatened death to all who approached. He was overpowered, but not until he had cut his own throat, dying in a few moments.

A Bodie dispatch says: The Mechanics' Union is on strike for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours. The Union paraded the streets and compelled the mines to shut down till their terms were acceded to. The Bodie company and a number of others stopped work. The superintendent of the Mono company barricaded the works. The union gave him two hours to remove the barricades or take the consequences. There is great excitement.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The chairman of the Teller committee, to-day, appointed, as a sub-committee, Hoar, McMillan, Kirkwood, Garland and Wallace, to inquire into the following branch of the resolution of the Senate, viz.: Whether in the year 1878 money was raised, by assessment or otherwise, upon federal officeholders or employees for election purposes, and under what circumstances and what means, and if so what amount was so raised and how the same was expended; and further, whether such assessments were or were not a violation of law. The committee then adjourned. The next meeting will be subject to the call of the chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—The Schuylkill River rose rapidly last night, and to-day work was suspended in the mills at Mansyunk. The interior reports freshets and some alarm.

BOSTON, 13.—Captain Peabody, this morning, gave bail in \$10,000 in the circuit court, to answer the charge of murdering Elwood. He will go to San Francisco voluntarily to testify in Snow's behalf.

CHICAGO, 13.—Regarding the prospects of the extra session, the *Tribune's* Washington special says: The House democrats do not give any signs of weakening on the position they have taken, and a prolonged fight is expected there over the matter, which will make an extra session almost certain without regard to the action of the Senate. There are very few who doubt that the legislative bill will eventually fail as a whole. It is certain however, that the Sutler's brigade is rapidly encountering obstacles in the movement for an extra session. The conservative sentiment is increasing among the Senate democrats. There is an indication of a purpose to disregard the edict of a joint democratic caucus, and decline to be bound to co-operate to force the repeal of federal election legislation at the risk of an extra session. It is just possible that Senator Thurman, in his ambition to inaugurate some movement which might result in making him more conspicuously the favorite of the bulldozing element south, in contradistinction to Senator Bayard, has overshot his mark, and has permitted himself to be made a dupe of the Sutler's brigade. The

indications are that Senators Bayard and Kernan, by their conservatism, represent the real spirit of the majority of the democratic senators rather than Senator Thurman. The attitude of the latter is only to be explained as a piece of political demagoguery, undertaken with a view to the advancement of Thurman's presidential aspirations.

The *Times* Washington special says: Senator Matthews frankly stated to the secret session of the select committee of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the matter, that he had tried to get James Anderson an office for rendering what he believed to be proper service to the republican cause. He made a full and complete acknowledgment that he had been grossly deceived, and that Anderson had turned out, contrary to his expectations, to be a rascal. He said that he knew nothing of the frauds, to which it afterwards transpired Anderson had been a party, much less could he have been in collusion with Anderson in so far as to trying to get him rewarded for his connection with the so-called frauds. The statement made so good an impression on his colleagues that they passed a resolution exonerating him from the charge of conniving in the presidential frauds.

A fire this morning, in Harris' safe manufactory, destroyed property worth \$25,000; insured.

Madame La Chapelle, at noon, had made 1,792 quarter miles.

NEW YORK, 13.—The extensive cow stables at Blissville, L. I., where pleuro-pneumonia exists, are strictly quarantined by order of Governor Robinson. The milk of these and other cows, distillery fed, is destroyed by the health officers wherever found. Some of the vendors were fined in the justice's court. The legislature has voted \$10,000 to aid in detecting and stamping out pleuro-pneumonia.

The *Times* Washington special, on the scene in the Senate yesterday, on the Chinese bill, says: Bayard tried to antagonize with the internal revenue bill, but Thurman, who never forgets he is a candidate for the presidency, made a bid for California's vote by opposing Bayard and bringing his friends to the support of the bill. The vote would seem to indicate that the final vote will be close enough. The friends of the measure claim that it will have at least 12 majority.

LONDON, Ont., 13.—Carling's Brewery, the largest in America, was burned, this morning. The loss over insurance is \$150,000.

BUFFALO, 13.—A boiler explosion, to-day, demolished the Delaney Forge and Iron Works buildings. Nobody was hurt.

JACKSON, Mich., 13.—The ovens in the restoring room of the Jackson Chemical Works, Jackson, exploded, this morning, entirely demolishing the building, and fatally scalding one of the furnace men. A shock like that of an earthquake was felt for a quarter of a mile; loss, \$25,000.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 13.—Last Monday a band of 25 Indians raided a camp of three hunters on the Cheyenne River, 30 miles east of Rapid City. The Indians captured one gun, one horse, and all their provisions and blankets. The hunters say the Indians had a band of 100 horses and were moving northward.

CLEVELAND, 13.—Charles McGill was hanged at noon to-day for killing Mary Kelly, in December, 1877. The murder was most brutal. His last words were: "Do not make any mistake about that rope."

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The second trial of Geo. M. Pinney, before the United States Circuit Court, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The evidence was the same as on the trial of the first charge. After the verdict, the court ordered the remaining indictments against Pinney, John O. Hanscom and others dismissed.

HARRISBURG, 14.—The sheriff of Washington County has arrested between 60 and 80 rioting strikers. The commandant of the militia of the district has been instructed to aid the sheriff if necessary.

OSWEGO, 14.—The examination of the accounts of the late county treasurer Luther H. Conklin, show that his decaication amounts to about \$80,000. His operations began in 1860.

PATERSON, 14.—The building of the Rogers locomotive works, used as a millwright shop and for the storage of patterns and models of locomotives in all parts of the world, and filled with machinery