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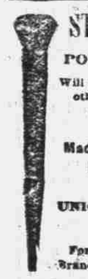

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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Mrs. Logan's Pension Bill Passes without Opposition.

CRAWFORD INDEMNITY BILL.

Pension Appropriation Bill Passes the House.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Among the memorials presented in the Senate today and referred, were the following:

By Edmunds—From the committee of the general convention of the protestant Episcopal Church, praying Congress to provide for obtaining statistics of marriage and divorce.

By Blair—A large number from various organizations in different parts of the country asking legislation to prevent the violation of the Sabbath in running railroad trains.

Among the bills introduced and referred, were the following:

By Vance—To protect minors in the District of Columbia.

Edmunds, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. Calendar.

Manderson brought before the Senate the case of the claim against Mexico for killing Captain Emmet Crawford (in command of United States troops in pursuit of Geronimo) by the Mexican troops in Mexico in January, 1886, stating that a stronger and more urgent bill for indemnity should be made for the relief of Captain Crawford's heirs. The bill was referred.

The Senate then took up the resolution offered yesterday by McPherson calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railway companies to the Government and as to the effect of the Funding bill thereon.

Hoar withdrew his amendment as to the disputed questions between the Government and companies stating that his objection would be equally effected under the original resolution.

Edmunds said the report of Commissioner of railroads, General Johnston, answered every question in the resolution completely, fully and in detail. As to the latter part of the resolution it requested merely an opinion on the subject of arithmetic. If the Senator from New Jersey wanted it, he, (Edmunds) had no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Senate, on motion of Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, took up the bill giving a pension of $6,000 a year to the widow of John A. Logan, as Major-General of Volunteers, Mitchel stating that the bill proposed to do precisely what was done for the widows of General Hancock and Thomas.

Maxey would prefer to have some further explanation of the bill. There was a great distinction between the cases of General Logan and the cases of Generals Hancock and Thomas, who died after having spent their lives in the army. In so far as the pension was concerned, he thought that the case of General Logan should stand on the same principle as that of other citizens. If he contracted in the army a disease from which he died, there would be ample grounds for a pension for his widow.

Mitchell stated that he heard General Logan say that he had been wounded five times and that he was undoubtedly entitled to a pension but had never claimed one. He based this bill on the proposition that a pension is granted to the widow of a citizen who died from the effects of disease (rheumatic) contracted in the service during the war. He referred to an analogous case of a pension given to the widow of Francis P. Blair.

Cullom stated that General Logan had contracted rheumatism on the battlefield of Fort Donelson where he laid in the snow all night. There was no doubt he died of rheumatism contracted in the service of his country.

Sewell said he had frequently heard General Logan describe his sufferings from rheumatism on the different fields of war. It was plain to every member of the pension committee that Gen. Logan's death was due to that cause and the committee did not take the trouble to go further into the subject.

Vest offered an amendment fixing the pension of the widow of Francis P. Blair at $2,000 a year, asserting that if the widow and family of any man were to be paid out of the Treasury in proportion to his public services, it was the widow and family of Francis P. Blair.

At the request of Hawley and other senators, he withdrew his amendment and then the bill passed without discussion.

Vest then introduced a bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Blair from $50 a month to $3,000 a year and at his request the bill was immediately considered and passed.

On motion of Edmunds, the bill to carry into effect the treaty with China for the suppression of the opium traffic was taken up and passed without division.

The bill granting to the Kansas & Texas Southwestern Railroad Company the right of way across the Fort Hayes Military Reservation was taken up and passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill and Platt continued his argument.

Platt, continuing his address on the Inter-State Commerce bill, said the Senators were not here to make a raid on the railroad property. They were here to do justice by the railroads and by the people. An unremunerative rate was just as unreasonable and injurious as too high a rate, and the railroad companies would have to see to it (if the public welfare was to be promoted) that remunerative rates for freight and passengers were received. It was not dealing in stock or in remunerative railroads that produced panics and made millionaires and paupers in this country. He claimed that the bill was in the direction of forcing a consolidation of the railroad companies, and said that some railroad men believed in that as the best outcome of the railroad problem. No truer sentence had ever been uttered than that, where combination is possible competition is impossible. The bill left open and invited the worst kind of combination and consolidation of railroad corporate capital. What were the railroads to do, if prohibited from making pool arrangements? Experience taught that the old rate wars would begin again, and the end of it would be—as it always had been—consolidation. The worst spoilers of this country had been built on the graves of weak competitors. The bill invited a grand monopoly of railroad capital in this country which would be built on the graves of railroads that are not able to stand in the competition.

Morgan opposed the bill

After some further debate, and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In committee of the whole the House considered the pension appropriation bill, which appropriates $76,347,500, being only $5,000 below the estimates. The last section being in the item for the rent of offices for pension agencies. Without amendment or discussion the bill was read, reported to the House and passed.

The House then, (yeas 183, nays 9), went into committee of the whole (Springer of Illinois in the chair) on the naval reorganization bill.

Sayers, of Texas, advocated the measure. He proceeded to draw a deplorable picture of a navy too weak to fight and too slow to run away, and of navy yards useless and worn-out and utterly incapable of constructing first-class war vessels, and in tracing the causes of this worthlessness and decay to the cumbersome organization of the navy. He further laid portion of the extracts from expressed opinions of Secretaries Whitney and Chandler. He stated that the opposition to the measure was directed to that feature which provided for the consolidation of the Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, of Steam Engineering and of Construction and Repair. But for the consolidation of these three bureaus there would be no objection to the passage of the bill.

Bontelle, of Maine, opposed the bill. The existing organization of the navy was adequate to all the demands of the present and all probable requirements of the future. Descending to the discussion of its details, he severely criticized the feature, which, he declared, would break down the autonomy of the great Engineering Bureau at the very moment when the country was looking to it to place the American navy in advance of the best achievements of the world.

McAdoo, of New Jersey, favored the bill.

Pending further debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Day's Doings in the National Capital.

THREE SURVIVORS RESCUED.

The Canadian Cabinet Going to Pieces.

SCENE OF THE RAILWAY HORROR.

Culled from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The bill reported by Senator Edmunds to-day to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, provides that the company's affairs shall be managed by eleven directors, citizens of the United States and Nicaragua, and that the tolls shall not exceed $2.50 per ton of freight; that the United States may exercise such control over vessels as is not inconsistent with the treaty obligations, and that the power to alter, amend or repeal the act shall be reserved to Congress.

The report accompanying the bill says that it is in the highest degree desirable that this transit should be under the influence if it cannot be under the control of the United States. Looking to the large benefits, not only to the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua and her sister republics, but also to the commerce and intercommunication of the whole sisterhood of civilized governments on the globe, the committee recommends the passage of the bill in the hope that the resources and enterprise of the private citizens of our country may be enabled to accomplish

THIS GREAT WORK,

even if our government itself is not yet ready to undertake it.

Senator Sherman to-day reported favorably from the committee on foreign relations, an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill to provide for the expense of a preliminary reconnoisance to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy to examine the configuration of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, following the coast (and the Portland channel) to the 141st meridian, and to ascertain and report how far the natural features of the country permit the accurate location of a line of demarcation contemplated by the treaty of 1867 ceding Alaska to the United States.

The President received a call to-day from a young man whom he had

RECENTLY PARDONED

from the penitentiary. When the President saw his card he recognized the name and directed that the visitor be shown in. The young man said he lived some distance from Washington, but had come here in order to personally thank the President for restoring him to liberty and to his family and also to assure him that in future his conduct would convince the President that his clemency had not been misapplied. The President greeted his visitor very kindly and after inquiring into his past life and future prospects, advised him to make himself a useful citizen, adding that it is never too late to reform and that there is plenty of room for him in the world.

In response to a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo* issued by Judge Charles P. James upon the petition of Prof. Emmons, a jury was summoned by the marshal to-day to try the question of the sanity of Prof. Emmons' wife—Mrs. Weltha Emmons—whose

RECENT ECCENTRICITIES

here and in Europe have recently been the subject of much newspaper comment. Prof. Emmons was represented by Mr. Linden Kent as counsel, and Mrs. Emmons by Mr. H. W. Garnett. Mr. Kent made the opening address to the jury, in which he reviewed at length Mr. and Mrs. Emmons' married life. Mrs. Emmons, he said, soon after her married life began, showed distressing symptoms of epilepsy, and as long ago as 1882 she exhibited eccentricities which led her friends to believe her mind was unsound.

Mr. Garnett, addressing the jury on behalf of Mrs. Emmons, said that he appeared in this case as the result of an appeal from Dr. Lincoln to save this woman from an insane asylum. He said he would show that the actions of Mrs. Emmons at the various times referred to were not regarded as insane by other people. He would also show that this charge of insanity was not made until after Mrs. Emmons had discovered that her husband was

UNFAITHFUL TO HER.

In June, 1884, she found a woman in Philadelphia with whom her husband had enjoyed improper relations and she purchased from this woman some of Mr. Emmons' letters. He would show that it was one of the conditions of the agreement of reparation made in 1886 that she would surrender these letters. She did surrender them and it was a significant fact that these proceedings to have her adjudged insane began at that time. "Then," said Mr. Garnett, "Emmons having the letters and she having lost her control, if he put her into a madhouse, who would believe her story of his infidelity?"

Acting Secretary Muldrow to-day disbarred Joseph M. Wallace, of Rapid City, Dakota, from practicing as an attorney before the Interior Department or any of its bureaus and local land offices.

The bond of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco for the construction of

THE NAVAL CRUISER

Charleston having been approved and filed, the contract was regularly executed to-day.

Judge D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day denied a rumor that he had resigned from the bench, but said he proposed to do so unless his health, which is bad at present, improves in the near future.

There is still on deposit in the United States Treasury to secure the circulation of the National Banks, the sum of $3,998,450 in called 5 per cent bonds, which have matured. These bonds are held by 180 banks and are all included in the calls from the 133d, which matured February 1st, 1886, to and including the 144th, which matured Dec. 1st, 1886. The

AMOUNT WITHHELD

by the banks under each of the calls is as follows: 133d, $32,500; 134th, $24,-000; 135th, $4,850; 136th, $94,600; 137th, $150,950; 138th, $18,500; 139th, $11,000; 140th, $301,100; 141st, $687,600; 142d, $678,000; 143d, $594,-850; and 144th, $462,600. In view of the Attorney General's opinion that non-interest bearing bonds cannot be used as a basis for National bank circulation, considerable interest is felt as the probable course of the Treasury Department towards the banks holding the bonds in question. Treasurer, Comptroller of the Currency, was this afternoon questioned as to what steps he proposed to take in this matter, and he said he would probably ask the Attorney-General for advice before taking any radical action. He was engaged, he said, in making the lists of the banks, and the amount of the matured bonds held by each, and he wanted to consult with the law officers of the government as to what it is his duty to do next under the circumstances. He was disposed to be

LENIENT WITH THE BANKS,

but he feit that he could no longer delay enforcing a strict compliance with the laws bearing on the subject of National Bank securities. He did not, however, apprehend any trouble with the banks, as he thought they would do their duty in the premises, as soon as it was made clear to them. From other sources it was learned the banks will be allowed a week or ten days more within which to replace the matured bonds, after which time all banks in default in this respect will be proceeded against, attention being paid first to those largest in default.

The *Star* to-night says: It is probable that the question as to whether the revenue matters are to be taken up in the House this session will be settled in two or three days. A meeting of Mr. Randall's friends will be held at his residence to-night. There are several members who voted with Mr. Morrison for consideration, who, it is said,

DO NOT APPROVE OF THE BILL

now on the calendar from the ways and means committee. Randall has been trying to come to an understanding with these gentlemen that after the House has gone into committe of the whole on the revenue matter that they will vote to lay aside the Morrison bills and for a repeal of the tobacco tax. Randall feels sufficiently strong in his position now to venture on some action. The full measure of his strength will be weighed at the meeting to night, and if not found lacking he will make a prompt movement. The question is now whether he will allow Morrison to make the motion to go into committee and will vote with him on that motion, or make the motion himself. He will probably follow the latter course. If this motion is carried, as under such circumstances it would be, he will move at once to lay aside the tariff bill and propose as a substitute the measure practically abolishing the internal revenue system, or so far abolishing it as to leave only the skeleton frame work of it for future operation. To this he will add the free list attached to his tariff bill with some additional articles, such as goats' hair, etc. He will not propose any

REVISION OF THE TARIFF,

his purpose being to leave it for the next House. If the meeting to-night does not result satisfactorily, it will probably end all efforts of the internal revenue men this session one way or the other. Their course is expected to be decided upon within forty-eight hours.

The meeting above mentioned took place to-night. Not more than nine or ten Representatives were present. A general discussion took place on the subject of tariff, but nothing was agreed upon further than that they were in favor of a bill on the line of that introduced by Mr. Randall last session, which repealed the tobacco tax, the tax on alcohol used in the arts and certain special liquor license taxes, and added certain articles to the free list. No conclusion was reached as to when an attempt should be made to secure consideration for such a bill nor, indeed, whether an attempt should be made at all. Those present were very reticent as to who attended the meeting, but it can be stated that no members were present from Virginia or North Carolina, the States generally spoken of as most interested in the total or partial abolition of the internal revenue taxes.

Scene of the Tiffin Horror Visited.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—The scene of the railroad accident near Republic, says a special to the *Leader*, is still visited by many people. Some do so out of mere curiosity, and others from friends or relatives of those who perished there, eager to find some article they might have had. But relics, at this time, are hard to find. The track is cleared and there is nothing to see save a few bent rods, car wheels and pieces of charred wood. Among the number who visited the scene of the wreck to-day was Warham Parks, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, a brother of Marshal H. Parks who perished in the wreck. Mr. Parks visited the scene of the disaster in company with Mr. Rankin and another officer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Rankin would say but little, but the other officer spoke as to the responsibility of the wreck. While he made no direct charge Mr. Parks told your reporter that he talked in such a manner that there could be no doubt the officers of the road placed the responsibility directly on the conductor and engineer of the freight train. He says the officer never knew of their being intoxicated, but the way they managed their train that night was a fearful blunder. Marshal H. Parks was a clerk in the Department of the Interior at Washington. He was on his way to Chicago on official business. Mr. Parks could find nothing that his brother had with him nor any trace of anything that would lead him to identify any of the charred remains as being his brother. An inquest by the coroner will be instituted in this city to-morrow, when the railroad officers and the officers of the wrecked trains will be here. Coroner Lepper is determined it shall be most thorough.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The inauguration exercises occurred at the State House to-day. Both branches of the Legislature met at 11 o'clock and went into joint convention. Many prominent invited guests were present. The oath of office was administered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by the President of the Senate, after which Governor Ames delivered his inaugural address. He said that during the past year the deposits in the savings banks had increased $16,000,000 which was greater than for any year since 1875. The number of depositors had increased 57,000. He recommended that the whole body of Sunday laws be carefully revised and amended, so as to make them accord with the spirit of the age and thus render it possible to enforce them.

The Cattlemen.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 6.—At the meeting of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, just closed, the Santa Fe resolutions were adopted, commending the cattlemen's yards at West St. Louis and opposing the Miller Commission bill, but favoring the Bureau of Animal Industry, with increased powers. Col. J. W. Dwyer, president of the association, was selected to go to Washington in the interest of the association.

The committee on the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association having in charge the entertainment of the cattlemen attending the second annual meeting of the International Range Association on February 8th, report that half rates will be made on all roads entering Denver.

New York Business Men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day.

Cornelius N. Bliss on behalf of the special committee appointed to examine into the Inter-State Commerce bill now pending before Congress made his report. It reviewed the provisions of the bill and said the committee objected to the prohibition of pooling.

On the recommendation of the report, resolutions were adopted approving Senate bill No. 1,022 except section 5 which prohibited greater charges for a shorter than for a longer haul, also section 5 which contains an absolute provision against pooling. It is suggested to strike out or amend the bill in accordance with the following resolution:

Resolved, That as the commissioners under the proposed law will be charged with important and intricate business duties, they should, so far as the political and non-partisan consideration mentioned in the bill admit, be selected with reference to their experience and knowledge of the business interests of the country, and that the agricultural, commercial and railroad interests should all be represented upon such a commission.

Captain Ambrose Snow, from the special committee, made a report favoring immediate action in the matter of providing suitable fortifications and defenses for the harbor of New York.

Congressman Potter, B. F. Thurber and others argued the question.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the immediate passage of the Cox bill for the appropriation of $30,000,000 for coast defenses or a similar bill.

A committee was ordered to be appointed to urge Senator Evarts to interest himself in the Inter-State Commerce bill.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The two Houses of the Legislature met and organized this morning at 10 o'clock. The interest centered in the Senate, at which there was a large crowd. Green Smith appeared and took the chair, with Auditor of State Rice acting as clerk.

The Republicans endeavored to protest, but they were not permitted to be heard, and without the Republicans voting at all, but being counted as present, the Democratic caucus nominees were elected and the prepared rules were adopted that gave the majority all the power.

In the House the Republican nominees were elected. Hon. W. G. Sayre was chosen speaker, but beyond the formal organization, no business was transacted.

Congressman W. S. Holman reached this city to-night and made the formal announcement of his intention to enter the Democratic senatorial contest. It is understood that neither party will caucus for senator until the Lieutenant-Governorship is settled. A caucus will probably not be held before Thursday night.

Henry George's New Paper.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Henry George's new paper, *The Standard*, will make its first appearance on Saturday. It will contain an article about nine columns in length, from the pen of Mr. George, on the case of Rev. Father McGlynn, the Catholic priest who has been suspended from his pastorate and ordered to Rome to explain his conduct in publicly supporting George and advocating his land theories during the mayoralty contest in this city last fall. The article embodies letters from Dr. McGlynn, John McMackin, executive head of the labor party, and Henry George to Archbishop Corrigan and the latter's replies. In his reply to McMackin the Bishop charges that Henry George tried to approach him politically. The article is written in a strong vein of denunciation of Rome; charges that Rome has always been in league with the rich against the poor; says that most Catholic people under the sun are Irish, who have always held to the theory that land was for the people, and not for individual ownership; that five years ago Bishop Dugan of Clarfert said as much to him (Henry George) and blessed him, that he (the Bishop) said that when boycotting by turf fire in the west of Ireland, he heard the same doctrine from the lips of men who

NEVER SPOKE A WORD OF ENGLISH.

Mr. George goes on to say that Mr. McGlynn is what is known as a "dear priest," a priest of the common school; that no objection was made to his making political speeches until he trenched upon the hierarchy's theories on land; that in 1882 Dr. McGlynn made speeches in behalf of the Irish Land League when an order came from Rome to suspend him, but that was not carried out, because the priest promised to say no more on that subject. Then came his present suspension for the causes narrated. Mr. George declares that Father McGlynn ought not to go to Rome and says: "Never before in the history of this country has there been such a barefaced attempt to use the Catholic Church as a political machine—such an audacious exercise of ecclesiastical powers to stifle political opinion and control political action."

The Express Robbers Locked Up.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The Adams Express robbers, Frederick Wittrock, W. W. Haight and Thomas Weaver, were taken to the penitentiary to-day. They were transported to Jefferson City by an earlier train than was expected, but notwithstanding that a large crowd congregated at the railroad station to see them off. As the train pulled out a number of United States Express employes joined in giving three cheers for "Jim Cummings." The trip to Jefferson City was uneventful and after the usual preliminaries of the penitentiary the prisoners were placed in cells.

Kansas City, Jan. 6.—Oscar Cook, one of the Cummings gang, was brought before the Recorder this afternoon on the charge of receiving stolen money. He waived examination and was bound over to await the grand jury's action. In default of bail he was taken back to jail.

The Only Survivors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A dispatch was received in this city to-day from San Pedro, announcing the arrival there of three of the crew of the American ship *Harvey Mills*, which has long been overdue at this port from Seattle. From them it is learned that the vessel left Seattle under Captain Crawford, with a cargo of coal for San Francisco December 12th. Two days later a gale was encountered 60 mile southwest of Cape Flattery, in which the vessel foundered. The only survivors known, are First Mate Cushman, Alexander Volgeur and Jacot Brown, seamen. It is not stated how many were aboard at the time of the disaster. The survivors were picked up in an open boat by the bark *Majesty*, bound for San Diego, and landed at San Pedro, near Los Angeles. The *Harvey Mills* was a boat 2,000 tons burden, owned jointly by Captain Crawford, Captain Warren Mills, and by a number of Eastern people. She was valued at $64,000, on which was a small insurance. The cargo was valued at $12,000 and was consigned to J. F. Chipman & Co. of this city, and was fully insured.

The entire crew and officers, it is learned, consisted of 24 men. The captain and three men attempted to leave the ship in a boat, which capsized as soon as it left the ship's side, and it is believed all were drowned. Four others took to a raft, but have not since been heard of. Mate Cushman and three of the crew left the ship on a raft, but before they were picked up, one of them went crazy and jumped overboard; the remaining 12 stuck to the ship, and as the survivors saw her go down, all on board must have perished. The rescued men left to-day for this city.

Firms in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Superior Court to-day granted attachments against the assets of the insolvent firm of E. M. Foster & Co., at the instance of Messrs. Blumenstein & Hirsch on behalf of Asheney & Co., manufacturers of silk plush at Manchester, England, upon claims for over $66,000, and Joseph Brooks & Co., of Bradford, England, on claims for $28,495. It is charged that Foster & Co. have removed and disposed of their property with intent to defraud their creditors and made fictitious preferences to relatives, in the assignment filed last month. The allegation is made that Foster & Co., who were upholsterers of this city, purchased goods abroad which were pledged for sums before their arrival here, and in this way about $42,930 was secured, yet when they failed, they owed more than a million dollars. These English firms sold goods upon representations that the firm was solvent and doing a good business.

New York, Jan. 6.—Hansen Wheeler, as assignee of Martin Kalbfleisch & Sons, filed schedules of the firm to-day in the Court of Common Pleas. They show liabilities of $678,116, with contingent liabilities of $97,473, or a total of $775,600, with nominal assets amounting to $678,595. The firm held considerable mining stocks which are now worthless. The dynamite projectile which the firm owned and which they hoped to sell to the Government, is the basis of the United States Dynamite Projectile Company, and the stock of that company is worthless.

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