

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Des Moines River Bill to Perfect Titles Passed by the Senate After a Long Debate.

The House Spends the Greater Part of the Day Wrestling With Postoffice Affairs.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Chair laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee of five to notify Cleveland and Hendricks of their election.

On motion of Mr. Garland it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He said the phraseology of the resolution needed looking at.

The Senate passed the original joint resolution authorizing the President to return to the Government of Great Britain the steamer Alert, with the thanks of the United States.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Messrs. Ingalls and Hoar, relating to the electoral count, were, on motion of Mr. Hoar, referred without comment to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A resolution offered by Mr. Sherman was agreed to, authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of three Senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect.

Mr. Van Wyck inquired of the Chairman why the bill to forfeit the Texas Pacific land grant had been displaced from its position at the head of special orders. He said the bill had not been considered by the Senate, but, whether by mistake or for some other reason, the bill had, within a few days, disappeared from the special orders.

The Chairman (Mr. Edmunds) said it was owing to no mistake of the Clerk. The bill had been placed before the Senate as a special order in a technical form, and the Senate, by a vote, refused to consider it, and proceeded to consider another bill. That refusal, the Chair said, under the constant rule of precedence of the Senate, sent the bill back to the general calendar, and it ceased to be a special order.

Mr. Van Wyck asked unanimous consent that the bill be restored to its place among the special orders. He doubted very much whether Senators, having been enabled to take up the Silver bill, thought they were displacing the Texas Forfeiture bill.

The Chair said it was in order for any Senator, at any time after the morning business, to move to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar.

Mr. Ingalls did not think the Senate had been properly advised as to the interpretation of the rule when it displaced the bill. Mr. Ingalls had supposed the bill, once placed among the special orders, remained there till disposed of. He did not speak complainingly, but felt satisfied that it had not been the purpose of the Senate to displace the Forfeiture bill.

Mr. Van Wyck's request for the unanimous consent was acceded to, and the bill ordered restored to its place among the special orders.

The bill to quiet the titles of Des Moines River settlers was then taken up.

The Chair announced as the committee to make the necessary arrangements for the coming inauguration, Messrs. Sherman, Hawley and Ransom.

At 1 o'clock the Des Moines River Titles bill was taken up by the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

Mr. Vest read a letter from a gentleman residing in Michigan, whom, he said, he did not know, but whose respectability had been vouched for by a Senator from Michigan. This letter stated that the bill introduced by Senator Palmer, apparently for the benefit of bona fide purchasers of public lands, was not in reality in their interest, but in the interest of persons who, through collusion with Government land agents, have been enabled to buy great tracts of public lands at private sale, contrary to the law, and thus getting for \$1.25 an acre land worth \$25 and \$100 an acre.

With the letter were newspaper clippings stating that Barnard, Hill and Freeman, of Grand Rapids; Case and McKinney, of Marquette; and others, now in Washington, owned 100,000 acres of these lands.

"Who ever heard," Mr. Vest asked, "of people buying 100,000 acres of public land without knowing what they were buying?" With no personal knowledge of the facts, Mr. Vest felt warranted in declaring it had been a stupendous speculation in public lands on the part of men who hoped to come in and pose as "innocent purchasers" on the passage of a bill like that now before the Senate.

Mr. Palmer said no doubt speculators and lumber men had invested in lands, but these were not the men that Palmer was seeking to relieve. The men he wanted to help were poor farmers, who had put their sweat and toil into their lands. The amendment of Palmer, now pending to the bill, would condemn and declare valid the titles to lands withdrawn from sale by reason of railroad grants, where lands have been reduced in price to \$1.25 per acre and purchased in good faith, without the lands having been offered at public auction. A cloud, Palmer said, had come over the titles of a vast number of honest hard-working land owners in the northern half of the lower peninsula of Michigan. They had bought lands honestly, and paid taxes on them for twenty years and were now liable to have their lands taken from them by bounty jumpers, and jumpers and jackals of every kind. As to the letter read by Vest, he (Palmer) knew its writer to be a respectable man, but he could not conceive what "innocent" had caused the letter to be written, unless it was some private pique. He (Palmer) hoped the matter would be thoroughly followed up, and if it was he had no doubt that his view would be confirmed. He, for his part, was ready to answer every question relating to his amendment without hesitation or delay.

Mr. Vest said he could not vote for a bill that would include in its measures of relief men who had banded together and massed their capital to buy public lands on speculation. He would be always ready to vote a confirmation of title in a case of bona fide homesteaders. The title of speculators acquired in contravention of law ought not to be confirmed.

Mr. Conger said the measure would relieve thousands of poor men, and if in doing that it helped also a few rich men, he (Conger) would not only on that account vote against it, it would help poor men to protect themselves against rapacious land sharks.

Mr. Vest said that where lumbermen had bought lands that turned out a poor speculation they could not claim to be relieved by Congress. It would be like the claims of the stock gambler asking relief from Congress because stocks were a shade down.

Palmer's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 22.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing for the settlement of all questions of conflicting claims by the Department of the Interior, and giving bona fide settlers, under the homestead and pre-emption laws, preference over previous entries made at \$1.25 an acre. In the course of his remarks on the amendment Morgan said he did not like the aspect of the bill in the Senate. It looked to him too much as if some private enterprise was being carried forward.

Mr. Dolph said there was no necessity for the amendment, as the Land Office would decide cases alluding to the law, and if the law gave the homesteader or pre-emption claimant a right, he would have it anyhow.

Mr. Cockerell inquired how it had come about that officers of the Government Land Department had utterly ignored the laws. Mr. Dolph said there had been many contradictory rulings by the Land Office according to the differing views of those in charge of it.

Pending the debate on Morgan's amendment the following joint resolution was submitted by Van Wyck for reference to the Committee on Public Lands: That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company claiming interests in or grant of land from the United States, or for any agent acting under its authority, to sell, or offer to sell, or mortgage or pledge, any such lands while a bill for the forfeiture of the same is pending in either House of Congress, or before a patent is issued with the law and the same is hereby repealed and amended so as to read as follows: Article 34. Proceedings of the trial shall be carried on during such hours as the Court Martial shall determine.

Mr. Sherman read a statute relating to Court Martial, and said the recent Court Martial had been prolonged two or three weeks unnecessarily in consequence of this statute. He understood the article had its origin in fact that in olden times, in Great Britain, gentlemen were not expected to be sober enough after dinner to transact business. The habits of our people were not such as required the longer existence of this article.

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said the article which it was proposed to repeal was not designed solely for the convenience of the officers of Courts Martial, but was also operative in behalf of those accused of crimes and were on trial. The repeal had not been recommended by the Military Committee. He hoped the repeal of an article which had carried us through two or three wars, would not be undertaken upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman thought the motion of opposing legislation on appropriation bills was being carried to excess, but having called the attention of the Senate to the matter he would not press for a decision.

The amendment of the committee was then adopted, which has the effect to leave the article unchanged and the bill was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, it being the bill for the repeal of pre-emption and timber culture laws, the pending question being upon the adoption of Mr. Morgan's amendment.

Mr. Morgan expressed surprise at the opposition of the Senators from Michigan. He said it had now become obvious that the object and intent of the bill was to confirm the titles of men who had not required the land by proper means.

Mr. Conger resented this. The assertion, he said, was unworthy of the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) and of the Senate.

Mr. Harrison would always be willing to protect bona fide settlers, but not willing to favor, at the expense of such settlers, men who had bought great tracts of pine lands.

A modification of Mr. Morgan's amendment was offered by Mr. Harrison, and was accepted by Mr. Morgan, provided that the United States Courts should also have jurisdiction of the conflicting claims.

Mr. Morgan's amendment, thus modified, was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

An amendment offered by Mr. Sherman was agreed to, providing that no public lands not heretofore offered at public sale shall be sold at public sale, or be subjected to private sale, except military reservations and mineral lands.

The amendments to the bill being completed it was passed, yeas 26, nays 20. Mr. Edmunds voting with a division against the bill and Mr. Brown with the Republicans for it.

Mr. Blair's amendment was brought up, and the foreign contract labor bill, but on learning this would displace the forfeiture bill, Mr. Van Wyck refused to yield.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

The House. In the opening prayer the Chaplain of the House invoked the Divine protection upon him who had been elected President.

It was ordered that on and after Monday next the House meet at 11 o'clock.

Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic and Pension Appropriation bills were non-concurred in and conference committees appointed.

The House then proceeded to consider business under the special rule, after which it took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

After several amendments had been adopted, others voted down and quite a lengthy discussion of the different paragraphs, Mr. Townsend offered an amendment providing that upon all publications of the second class, when sent by the publishers thereof, or from the office of publication, to bona fide subscribers, or from news agencies to actual subscribers shall, after the 1st of July, 1885, be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent per pound or fraction thereof. Agreed to.

Mr. Long offered an amendment providing that any article or item in any newspaper, or other publication, may be marked for observation without increase of postage. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Townsend an amendment was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury at future lettings of contracts for the manufacture of stamps, etc., to put in bids for the bureau of engraving and printing. Pending further action the committee rose.

Mr. Townsend moved the House take recess until 8 o'clock, but Mr. White, of Kentucky, made a point on quorum and a call of the House was ordered.

During the call Mr. White, of Kentucky, being absent in one of the cloak rooms, unanimous consent was asked and given to dispense with further proceedings under the call, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session there was not more than twenty-four members present when the House met and proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the further consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. Holman raised the point of order against the passage allowing additional compensation for the transportation of the ocean mail in American ships.

Mr. Holt, of New York, argued that the proposed legislation did not change the law, and the bill was really a retrenchment of expenditures.

Mr. Randall said the provision in question greatly increased the expenditure of public money.

Mr. Dingry thought the provision clearly in order.

Mr. Bayne considered the provision manifestly changed the existing law; not only that, but it was a departure from the policy of the Government, which was to pay a fair compensation and no more for carrying the mails, and the theory of a subsidy entered into the question just as far as it was a departure from that policy.

Pending the discussion, the committee rose, and the House took a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Pension Department Used for Election Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the House Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty and Back pay, a number of examiners in the Pension Office testified that they were instructed in October by Second Assistant Chief Smith not to report any case for rejection. It was the understanding, they said, that the order was given for political purposes; that if pensioners learned their cases were rejected they would oppose the Republican candidates for office.

L. A. Broadus, a clerk in the Pension Bureau, testified that on October 3, last, he took the pension case of a widow to Mr. Comstock, chief of the division, and said it ought to be passed. There was a technical defect in the case. "What member of Congress has tried action on this case?" asked Comstock, of Broadus. He replied, "Holman." "That's the damned objector," said Comstock. "He's a great Democrat. If he gets that case it will give him fifteen votes in that locality. Hold him up for the re-appointments in the case." Broadus said the widow afterwards remedied the defects and the case was allowed.

T. F. Winthrop, a pensioner examiner, testified to having reported to the Pension Office that he had taken a certain number of affidavits in one day, when they had not been taken at that time, but on the succeeding day. The report was made, he said, to show a good record in the office.

Murderer Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Richard Trenke was hanged in the corridor of the county prison here at 10:21 this morning. The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Augusta Zimm, his paramour, and the wife of his friend. Trenke wanted the woman wholly to desert her husband, which she declined to do. On the night of October 7 last, the two met and were observed standing talking together on the street. The man appeared to be angry and suddenly drew a revolver which he fired, the shot taking effect behind Mrs. Zimm's heart, and in a few moments she was a corpse. The murderer declared that it was his intention to commit suicide, but his courage failed him.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12.—Like Parker, who murdered Lena Fox in December, and Rash Johnson, who murdered John C. Wall in August, who was hanged here to-day, on the scaffold Johnson declared that he was innocent.

HOLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—Dr. L. N. Beach was hung here at 1:37 p. m. The crime for which he was executed was the butchering of his wife, April 7, 1884.

Transfer of New England Industry.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 12.—An important move is contemplated by the Quebecan mill corporation, which includes the transfer of the entire plant, except the mill building, to Mexico. It is proposed to erect a mill there, equip it with the machinery in the present mill, add a few printing machines, and enter upon the complete manufacture of certain classes of printed goods in the country. The mill was established in 1826, runs 16,392 spindles and 492 looms. It will employ Mexican help.

What Canada May Do.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The offer of Lieutenant Colonel Williams and Tyrwhitt, M. P. S., Colonel Vanstrawlinie, and other Canadian officers, to raise Canadian regiments for service in Egypt, has been declined, but the Canadians will be employed to do garrison duty in England if they desire to do so.

This proposal is not likely to be accepted, as it is extremely doubtful that a thousand Canadians could be raised for garrison purposes.

Will Attend the Dedication.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The Legislature unanimously passed a resolution making an appropriation to enable the Governor's Foot Guards, of Hartford, to attend the dedication of the Washington monument. The company was chartered in 1791, twice escorted Washington and Lafayette, and is the oldest active military company in the United States. The Governor and staff will attend the dedication.

Found Dead in Bed.

RENSSELAIRE, Ind., Feb. 12.—Robert Martin, an old tailor by trade, was found dead in his bed at Glenwood yesterday. Martin was a single man, probably fifty-five years old, weighing about 240 pounds, and lived alone. Of late years he was very much emaciated, which was probably the cause of his death.

Losses by Fire.

PRINCETON, Mo., Feb. 12.—Early this morning fire broke out in the store of the White Grocery Company, and destroyed the entire west side of the public square, including six brick buildings and five frames. The loss is about \$70,000; insurance half that amount.

Distress Among the Unemployed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The distress in Manayunk, by the closing of the mills, is unparalleled in the history of the place. Fully 10,000 people are out of employment. There is hardly a block in the place that has not dozens of people suffering.

Obituary.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—Hon. Julius A. Wood died this morning. He was an intimate friend of Greeley, Thurlow Weed and W. H. Seward in New York, and in Ohio labored with Dennison, Brown and Chase.

A Jealous Husband.

BERKELEY, Ky., Feb. 12.—Hardin Hill, a farmer, shot and mortally wounded his wife and escaped. It is thought jealousy was the cause.

Ward Again Indicted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The United States Grand Jury brought in another indictment to-day against F. Ward, the former partner

of General Grant, for crookedness in connection with the Marine Bank.

The Outlook for Bees.

Judging from the past it is fair to suppose the country where other kinds of industry in the crop will give the bee business the go by the coming spring. Except in some special localities, the last year was one yielding but a moderate amount of surplus honey.

In the face of this fact, honey command a moderate price in the market. This is particularly accounted for upon the theory that California was last year, as she usually is one of the localities having plenty of surplus honey which she has sent by tons to Eastern markets. Knowing this many of our resident bee keepers have also crowded their honey into market, so as to head off any depreciation that might occur in prices. This theory proving true, better prices for honey may be expected later in the season. It is one of the vicissitudes of the business that on account of the small capital required it is crowded by votaries and abandoned to the tender mercies of the elements by turns. In this as in the case of most other kinds of industry seeming so easily assumed, it is necessary to caution against the "cock and bull" stories of sudden and immense profits without losing sight of the fact that the business is just as certainly remunerative when intelligently managed as any other rural pursuit.

Whether low prices of honey work an injury or not in the end is not by any means sure, since it may be the means of ingratiating the article into the favor of many who would have it unobtainable at a high price, but who, when the habit is formed, will continue to use it at a higher price. Yes, there is a sure reward for labor properly bestowed in an industry, but "perseverance" is the talismanic word that secures it. Not only so, but summer an unfavorable one, but the present winter must prove very destructive of colonies, hence much discouragement, and hence also our prediction that many will forsake the business. It is safe to say, however, that success could hardly be expected from such a become discouraged with a single unprofitable year. Other business being better in the same way, cattle and sheep would lose many of their patrons after so many thousands being frozen this winter. When Henry Clay had failed his constituents and they were about to forsake him, he asked them what they would do with their old first choice if they should fall, whether they would throw them away, or pick them up again, the reply was "pick them up and try them again." They gave him another send-off.

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