PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Considers the Bill Forfeiting the Texas and Pacific Land Grant.

The Report in the Iowa Contested Election Case Submitted to the House—The Naval Bill.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Erie, Pa., urging acquisition by the United States of Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. Referred.

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. Allison, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating $2,500 to defray the expenses of the inaugural ceremonies. Passed.

Mr. McPherron introduced the following as an amendment to the Pacific Railroad Sixty-Year Funding bill:

Provided, That all bonds, stocks, and other securities now owned by the said Railroad Company, as a part of the assets of such company, shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury as part security for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds authorized and directed in section 2 of this act.

The Des Moines River Lands bill was then placed before the Senate, and Mr. Lapham resumed his remarks. A motion to indefinitely postpone it was lost—yeas 23, nays 32.

The bill was then laid aside and the bill forfeiting the Texas and Pacific land grant taken up.

Mr. Morgan explained the circumstances surrounding this special grant to the Texas Pacific Company, he said, which had a Government grant, had made no transfer, or attempted to make a transfer, of its land grant to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and Evarts and other influential lawyers had maintained that the Southern Pacific Company had a perfect right to transfer that land, whether by mortgage or sale.

Mr. Van Wyck asked whether Mr. Morgan understood there was a mortagae on the lands.

Mr. Morgan said it had been so argued by counsel.

Mr. Van Wyck said that was a mistake.

Mr. Morgan said that the contention and claim made the company, as he understood it, was that there was a mortgage affected on all the lands. He was not presenting his own view but merely what was claimed, and if it were disreputable to present such a claim to the Senate such men as Evarts and Judge Dillon.

Mr. Blair supported Mr. Morgan's amendment.

Mr. Lapham proceeded at length to argue the legal aspects of the case.

Mr. Van Wyck said the lands had never been mortgaged by any company.

Mr. Lapham said it was claimed the lands were not mortgaged and that the bondholders claim the bonds of the company are a lien on the lands.

Considerable discussion ensued between Van Wyck and Blair, as to the progress of the construction of the road at given dates.

Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Van Wyck if it was true that the Southern Pacific had built the road to the Texas border for assignment of land grants.

Mr. Van Wyck said yes

Mr. Sherman asked whether at that time the Texas Pacific had earned an acre of the land grant.

Mr. Van Wyck replied no.

Mr. Harrison thought Mr. Morgan's amendment desirable.

Mr. Sherman said the bill should be passed at once without the Morgan amendment.

Mr. Edmunds taking the floor said about the time Judge Sherman was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the matter of these forfeitures was referred to that committee and the committee reported to the Senate a bill which provided at one stroke for the forfeiture of every unearned land grant, everywhere, and which provided it should be the duty of the Attorney General to institute suits to declare forfeitures, so as to protect from future litigation the titles of all settlers who should come in under the United States. It did not at that time comport with the pleasure and convenience of the Senate, in the pressure of its business, to consider the bill—a circumstance that Edmunds regretted, as, had that bill been passed, all questions now under discussion would have been disposed of without the poor settlers as in the case of the Des Moines people, being ground to death in contests with the great corporations.

Mr. Morgan's amendment wos rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 31.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment withholding the lands from settlement for two years. Rejected.

The bill having been perfected in Committee of the Whole it was reported to the Senate, whereupon Mr. Morgan reoffered his amendment, which was again voted down—yeas, 26; nays, 28.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas, 56; nays, 2.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Beck, Bayard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Conger, Cullum, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, George, Gibson, Gorman, Groome, Hale, Hampton, Harris, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Ingalls, Jackson, Jones of Florida, Lamar, McMillan, McPherson, Mahone, Manderson, Maxey, Miller of California, Miller of New York, Mitchell, Morgan, Pendleton, Pike, Platt, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Sabine, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Slater, Van Wyck, Vest, Walker, Williams and Wilson. 56.

Nays—Blair and Bowen. 2.

In the course of some remarks on the bill, during the debate, Mr. Beck said he had supposed in 1878, when the Thurman bill was passed, Congress had secured some practical control of the Pacific Roads, but he had been mistaken. Now, this House bill was met by a counter proposition, and the Reagan bill had been met by a counter proposition, and a number of other measures had been up, but had been fought to the end. That was what the railroads wanted. He would vote against the Sherman amendment and others because he thought it better to have imperfect legislation than none at all.

Mr. Morgan said the effort of Mr. Beck to impeach the Democrats who had opposed the Ragan bill, and had adopted an independent course on this bill, would not deter him (Morgan) from doing his duty. He had been in the Democratic party before the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) enjoyed the privileges of citizenship in this country. He (Morgan) had been a true and faithful Democrat, and it did not rest with the Senator from Kentucky to impeach his Democracy by such flings as that conveyed by his last remarks.

Mr. Beck exclaimek any allusion to the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) or any other Senator "He is not quite so important," Mr. Beck said, "in my estimation in regard to these questions as he may think he is."

"I did not happen," continued Mr. Beck, "to be born in this country, but I was not consulted about my birth. I have been a citizen of the United States since 1838. That is a good while ago. The Senator may have been a very important man even at that date, but I doubt it. I have endeavored to perform my duty as a private citizen and public officer to the best of my ability since that time, and if the Senator thinks it adds anything to his dignity or diminishes from my standing to make the suggestion that I was born in Scotland, he is welcome to all the honor he thinks he has made by that fling at the place of my nativity. Very many good men have been born in Scotland, and many men who have been born here trace with pride their ancestry back to the place from which I trace mine. I might say more, but I will not." In conclusion, Mr. Beck said: "I regard the suggestion as to my nativity as unworthy the Senator, unworthy the Senate and unworthy a reply."

Mr. Morgan said he had made no reference to the Senator's nativity, but only to the time he had been in the Democratic party, and while his (Morgan's) services to the Democratic party had not been as conspicuous as those of Mr. Beck, they had been as honest and beautiful.

Mr. Beck, after explaining his position with reference to the bill under discussion, said: "I have never had a wrangle, that I can now recall, in my sixteen years' service on this floor or anywhere else, in regard to my public duties, and I have never given just cause of offense to any one who did not seek the opportunity to bring it on himself by some assumption that was not to be drawn from anything I had said."

The matter then dropped, and the Senate adjourned.

Before adjournment Mr. Hoar endeavored to get the Pacific Railroad bill in the amendment to the Thurman act, but the chair announced the next special order to be the bill for the improvement of Galveston harbor, and this was laid formally before the Senate prior to its adjournment.

The House.

The House met in continuation of yesterday's session.

Mr. Holman introduced a joint resolution, requesting the President to open negotiations with the French Republic, with a view to negotiating a new convention with that Government for the establishment of another French and American Claims Commission, which shall have ample jurisdiction to reopen, examine, and finally determine all claims which were filed before the late commission under the convention of January 15, 1880.

Then the session of Thursday began.

Mr. Bennet, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report in the Iowa contested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson, accompanied by a resolution declaring the contestant, Frederick, entitled to the seat. Laid over for further action.

The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole

A large number of amendments were offered to the paragraph relative to the Mississippi River appropriations, but were severally voted down. The point was raised that no quorum had voted, and in accordance with the arrangement with the Appropriation Committee, Mr. Willis moved the committee rise. Carried.

Speaker Carlisle then took the chair, and the welcome extended him on his return to his official duties was a hearty one. Both sides of the House broke into a general round of applause, in which the galleries joined.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Welborn in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation.

Mr. Curtin offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for testing American armor. He hoped the new administration would be committed to the policy of building up the navy, and he wanted that navy built in this country, out of material manufactured in the United States. No man who had noticed the unrest in America could but fear that a war was impending which might shake the commerce and civilization of the world. If such a calamity should fall upon humanity, this nation should be prepared to take her part, if, in the providence of God, she should be drawn into the struggle. He was in favor of building a navy.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cannon made a point of order against the paragraph appropriating $400,000 for the completion of the "New York," and the point being overruled, moved to strike out the paragraph. To complete this old ship, which has been lying in the stocks for nineteen years, was to advance backwards and to authorize a waste of money.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, said this was a proposition to complete a wooden ship, when we had thirty for which we had no use, and which it would be a blessing if some coal barge would sink to the bottom of the ocean.

Mr. Thomas ridiculed the proposition that United States should go back twenty years in order to seek a model upon which to construct a vessel of war.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said his friend from Illinois (Mr. Thomas) should not forget that some wooden ships were indispensable. They were necessary—sometimes potential. Why, it was a wooden ship that had run down the Tallapoosa. [Laughter.]

Mr. McAdoo expressed the suspicion that if the New York had been built under a contract with John Roach the Republican party would not have refused to make an appropriation to complete it. The gentlemen on the other side had advocated an expenditure of half a million to complete the monitors, and this New York was of well-seasoned timber, and with good guns, was superior today to any monitor in the yard of John Roach.

Mr. Randall said the completion of the "New York" was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"When did he become authority to this side of the House?" inquired Mr. Hewitt.

"I'd about as soon trust him as trust you," retorted Mr. Randall.

Mr. Dorsheimer thought this item should be approved and the vessels should be finished. There was not a single European power which was not to-day building wooden vessels for the naval service. In the contest between the target and the gun, the gun had come out victor; and he believed the future naval battles would be fought in vessels as penetrable to shot as those commanded by the great naval officers at the beginning of the century. The country would find its defense, not in the thickness of its ship armor, but in the hearts of the men in the service. The motion to strike out was lost.

Consideration of the first section of the bill having been concluded, the committee rose and the House took a recess till 10 tomorrow.

Poor, pretty, little blue-eyed baby! How he coughs! Why don't his mother give him a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup?

Silver Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Appropriation Committee will consider the Sundry Civil Service bill to-morrow. It is understood an effort will be made to incorporate in it a provision to stop the coinage of silver from July 1 for one year. Members of the committee opposed to such legislation express the opinion that such legislation will be favorably considered by a majority of the committee. Many members of the House, who are strong silver men, assert they will filibuster on any legislation providing for the stoppage of silver coinage, even at the risk of forcing an extra session.

Trichinosis—Trade and Labor Assembly Meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—Two cases of trichinosis have developed in this city, the victims being Mrs. Charles Andrix and stepson, aged 12. A council of physicians was held yesterday, and a microscopical examination of a small piece of muscle from the boy's left arm revealed specimens of trichinia spiralis. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of the boy, as is has reached the stage of paralysis.

The State Trade and Labor Assembly is now in session, and has adopted resolutions as follows: Against license laws in general, and against the use of the words "trade unions" by Anarchists, and disclaiming any affiliation with Nihilists' ideas; indorsing the action of Governor Hoadly in not sending troops to the Hocking Valley during the strike; petitioning the General Assembly for night schools for children; protesting against the passage of a law pending in Congress modifying the mechanic's lien laws; indorsing the city hospital project at Cleveland; indorsing the Labor Press Association and eight hour law; requesting the passage of a law making mechanics' liens apply to all trades. A resolution was adopted boycotting the Cincinnati Graphic, as opposed to laboring men; the Christian Standard, the Guide and Volksfreund, the Cincinnati Globe, the Springfield Republic, the Dayton Democrat, the Zanesville Commercial, and all cheap literature issued.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. M. D. Connelly, Cincinnati; Secretary, W. R. Eckley, Dayton; Treasurer, D. P. Boyer, Columbus, and a Vice President from each Congressional District. Columbus was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

Truffled Turkey.—Take a plump and young hen turkey, weighing about ten pounds, and let it also be fresh killed. Then select a pound and a half of sound truffles, washing and cleaning them thoroughly to rid them of an earthy or gritty substance. Cut a pound of truffles into balls from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Weigh the trimmings and parings and pound them to a smooth paste. Then take an equal weight of fat bacon, cut it and pound it until smooth; mix it with the truffle paste, and season the whole with salt and pepper. Now blend the mass together, and when perfectly smooth mix the truffle balls with it, and stuff the turkey with this forcemeat. The turken should hang for at least a week after it is thus stuffed, or even longer would be better, if the weather is cold enough. To roast the turkey cut a thin slice of fat bacon and lay it upon the breast, and over the bacon lay a piece of buttered paper. Then place the bird before a clear fire, remembering that a roast turkey is not apt to be injured by too much basting. When done, serve hot, with or without truffle sauce. If the latter is preferred, make it as follows: Put half a dozen finely minced truffles into a saucepan with some good butter; set the pan over the fire, shaking it frequently, for ten minutes; then have dissolved in half a pint of boiling water two teaspoonfuls of fluid beef. Pour this into the pan with the minced truffles, seasoning with pepper and salt to tast, and then add a glass of native sherry. Now set the pan where the contents may simmer gently for fifteen minutes, when, after skimming the fat from the surface, the sauce is ready to serve.—Caterer.

Says the Southern World: "A Florida gentleman, in giving an account of the growth of a tomato vine on a pile of slaked shell lime, says that it was four feet long and abounded with tomatoes. He was surprised at its growth under the conditions, and considers that it demonstrated that slaked shell lime was the fertilizer for that plant when heavily applied, it seeming to answer all purposes.

The New England Farmer states that the coops for broody hens at Houghton Farm are about two feet square, with bottoms of slats so small and far apart that no hen, however broody, will imagine she is sitting while roosting upon them. They are raised about four inches above the ground. It seems to be a first-rate contrivance for breaking up sitters.

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One half-pound of dried beef, sliced very thin, stewed in milk, thickened with corn starch and an egg, and dished on neat squares of toast, makes an inviting dish.

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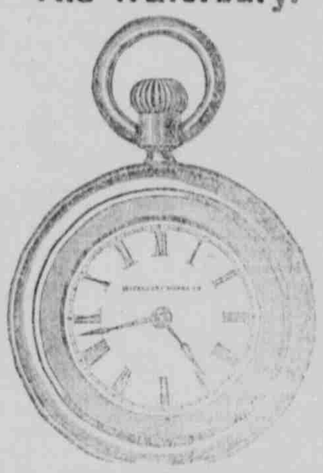

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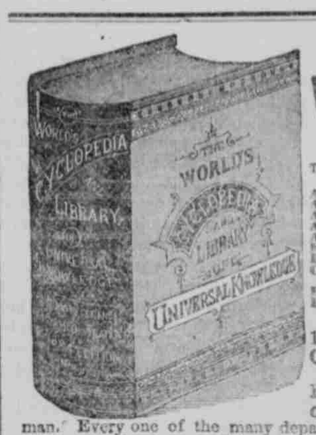

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