

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the correspondence called for by Mr. Hill's resolution heretofore offered.

Mr. Hill moved to print the papers. Mr. Ingalls opposed, as they were very voluminous, they would be referred to the Committee on Printing to be examined.

Mr. Hill said the papers related to the land frauds, or alleged land frauds, in New Mexico. After reciting the circumstances inducing his offer of the resolution, he argued that it was clear the Senate resolution had been complied with very reluctantly and with unnecessary delay by the Interior Department, and that the volume of correspondence sent in has been made unnecessarily full in order to embarrass the Senate on the question of printing.

Mr. Allison's motion was agreed to. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil bill and asked that it be taken up at once.

Mr. McMillan said he would object to its being taken up if it would result in disapproving the unfinished business, being the Sioux City and St. Paul Land Forfeiture bill.

Mr. Allison said if the Sundry Civil bill were not passed to-day, Congress would have an opportunity to stay here for several days after the 4th of March.

Mr. McMillan, after discussion, withdrew his objection, and the Sundry Civil bill was taken up and the reading proceeded with. Pending the reading of the bill, Mr. Allison, remarking that the Committee on Appropriations deemed an evening session desirable, moved the Senate take a recess from 6 to 8 o'clock this evening.

When the recess was resumed a debate arose on the committee amendment reducing from \$100,000 to \$75,000 the amount to be paid by the Government for Fort Brown reservation.

Messrs. Coke and Maxey advocated the retention of the larger amount, while Allison advocated the smaller. The Senate by a vote of 15 yeas to 4 nays disagreed to the committee amendment, thus retaining the larger amount.

Pending further consideration of the bill the Chair, upon motion of Mr. Van Wyck, appointed Mitchell, Van Wyck and Jackson conferees upon the bill creating a pension to Mrs. Sarah Jackson.

This is a private pension bill, passed by the House, to which the Senate added a general amendment increasing widows' pensions from \$8 to \$12 a month. It went back to the House, where it had little chance of receiving consideration before the end of the session.

It was recalled to-day upon a resolution offered by Mr. Van Wyck, and its remission to the Conference Committee will give it the status of a private bill, which when next it goes to the House, and in this situation final action may be secured.

Mr. Aldrich offered the following joint resolution, which was read a second time, and laid upon the table, to be called up hereafter:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to enter into negotiations with the States of the Latin Union and such other foreign Powers as shall deem it expedient, with the purpose of securing such treaties with them as shall bind the Nations agreeing thereto to open their respective markets to the free importation of silver, with full legal tender power, at such uniform ratio to gold as shall be agreed upon.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. On reaching the New Orleans Exposition item, some debate arose. The House provision was "for the purpose of aiding the exposition by \$300,000. The Senate committee increased the amount to \$400,000, but made it "for that and no other purpose."

Without action upon the item the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock, and upon reassembling, immediately went into executive session.

The House. Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The amendments were considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

After the amendments were disposed of Mr. Mills proposed a resolution that the House, for an alleged slight, do not attend the inauguration ceremonies. After some discussion the resolution was defeated by yeas 65, nays 188.

THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The public debt statement shows: Four and one-half per cents. \$ 250,000,000

Four per cents. 78,707,200
Three per cents. 194,150,550
Refunding certificates. 251,493,000
Navy pension fund. 14,000,000

Total interest-bearing debt. \$ 1,198,142,050
Matured debt. 5,401,895
Legal tenders. 36,739,116
Gold and silver coins. 20,459,000
Gold and silver certificates. 294,530,001
Fractional currency. 6,968,205
Debt without interest. 678,817,413

Total debt. \$ 1,876,957,915
Total interest. 10,021,988
Cash in Treasury. \$4,458,937
Cash in other departments. 1,409,325,450
Debt less cash in Treasury. 1,471,498,518
Increase during February. 7,014,775
Decrease since Jan. 1. 1885. 44,126,461

Current Liabilities—Interest due and unpaid. \$ 1,481,140
Debt on which interest has ceased. 5,401,895
Interest thereon. 245,918
Gold and silver certificates. 294,530,001
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit. 30,580,000
Cash balance available. 10,212,532

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Murdered and Robbed. DETROIT, March 2.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a German, aged forty, was found in a ditch on Hastings street at midnight last night. His face was covered with blood, and there were signs of a struggle in the slough. A shot was heard some time before, and it is thought the man was murdered and robbed. The man has been identified as Jacob Schellele, an industrious wire worker. The woman with which he was walking when attacked is believed to have been one of the witnesses. There were two men, all of whom she knows. As yet, no arrests have been made.

Illness of Secretary Blaine's Sister. BALTIMORE, March 2.—Ex-Secretary Blaine and Robert G. Blaine have been called to the bedside of their only sister, Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, who is believed to be dying. Mrs. Walker is the wife of Major A. C. Walker, a retired army officer.

Temporary Injunction Made Perpetual. ST. LOUIS, March 2.—In the Circuit Court this morning the temporary injunction was made perpetual against Charles E. Ford, restraining him from producing the operetta, Neil Gwynne, the property of John McCall.

General Grant Better. NEW YORK, March 2.—General Grant is feeling quite well this morning. The bright weather of to-day seems to act as a stimulant. He is still at work upon his memoirs.

Poultry in Large Numbers. The problem of keeping poultry in large numbers, and yet realizing as large profits as is done from a small stock proportionately, has not yet been solved, and any information in regard to methods practiced by those who venture in such undertakings is always acceptable.

An English correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives an account of the operations of Mr. Thomas Chick, whose farm is situated four miles from Dorchester, England, and which contains 500 acres. It is devoted to stock, grain and poultry.

Mr. Chick divides his fowls into families, and spreads them over his entire farm, and a walk of three or four miles is necessary in order to visit all the families. Nearly every field has its poultry-house, and often two, the houses being placed as far apart as possible.

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other they will not become acquainted, as the cocks are faithful guardians, and prevent the hens from straying too far away. If the space is small fences are necessary, but several flocks may be kept without inclosures, as is often done on some farms, where one family remains near the barn and another near the house, each individual keeping within the family to which it belongs, a violation of the rules precipitating warfare.

While the above may be impracticable on some farms, Mr. Chick's method may suggest ideas to others, who may improve upon his plans, as poultry raising is one of the most profitable pursuits upon the farm.

Feeding Stock. (New York Times.) It has been claimed that the methods of breeding and feeding cattle have been so much improved of late years that the period of maturity has been hastened more than one-half—that is, a sheep or a pig which matured at three years, or a steer which was ready for slaughter at five years, is now ready for the butcher at less than half these ages.

Pigs are said to be ready for pork at nine months, wethers for mutton at twenty months, and a two-year-old steer is ready for the block at that age. It is to be feared that these claims are greater than can be justly allowed. No doubt some animals by excessive forcing, are made as fat and reach as heavy a weight at these premature ages as they used to do in twice the time, but it is a question if this forcing is profitable either to the feeder or to the consumer.

On the one hand, the animal is forced to consume as much food in two years as was formerly spread over four years, so that on the whole there is no gain but in time, while on the other hand the consumer has very immature or half-grown meat which is devoid of flavor or nutritive quality, and the meat is overladen with fat, which is a waste. Physiologically, it is a matter of doubt if the muscular growth of an animal can really be hastened by any process of forcing. Fat can be produced, no doubt, but fat is a diseased condition of the system, and an excessively fat animal would soon die under continued feeding.

But if we examine the meat of one of these young, overgrown animals it is found to be in a very great disproportion to the fat, which is a diseased condition of the system, and an excessively fat animal would soon die under continued feeding. But if we examine the meat of one of these young, overgrown animals it is found to be in a very great disproportion to the fat, which is a diseased condition of the system, and an excessively fat animal would soon die under continued feeding.

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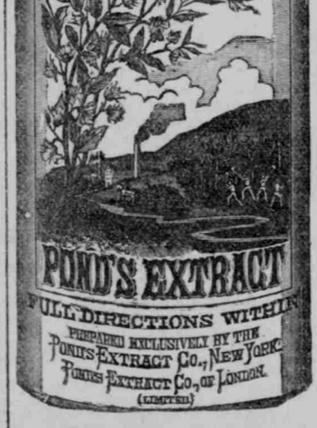
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