Daily Globe.

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NATE'S NEGOTIATIONS.

MORE OF THE BRIBERY OF WASHBURN AND HIS PALS.

Uncle Nate Richardson Tells the Story of the Purchase of A. J. Clark--The Letter Inaugurating the Negotiations Acknowledged Genuine--A Business Trip By Loren Fletcher--The Remarkable Conversion of Leon Houde--A Fifty Dollar Colt as the Price of Influence--A Man Who Was Paid $15 By Charley Johnson--How Railroad Men Voted at Crookston.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Feb. 20.—Nathan Richard sworn. Lives at Little Falls; aged 50 years; occupation a politician. A letter reading as follows is here shown witness:

[Private.]
"Leon Houde,
"Dealer in General Merchandise.

"LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Oct. 19, 1878—Friend Fletcher: I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst., and wish to say that I have seen Mr. Clark and he goes right to work setting up the tipe (sic) and will give Donnelly some hard licks. Try and get up; or send Loring or some one, and if there is no one coming next week, send up to me or Clark one-half of the sum talked of to help Mr. C., as I think he is really short of funds, and has just got his press, and has got to get some more material, paper, etc."

Q. State whether that letter is in your handwriting? A. I judge that is my writing. I wrote that.

Q. Did you write it at the date named in the letter? A. I have no reason to believe that I wrote it at any other time.

Q. Who is the friend Fletcher referred to in the letter? Is it Loren Fletcher, of Minneapolis? A. I acknowledge that I had reference to Loren Fletcher, of Minneapolis.

Q. Have you in your possession the letter sent to you by Loren Fletcher dated Oct. 17th, 1878? A. I don't know that I have it.

Contestant here called upon witness to produce at the close of his examination the letter referred to.

Q. What were the contents of that letter sent you by Loren Fletcher, dated Oct. 17, 1878? A. I believe I couldn't remember. I suppose the idea of writing to me was as an old friend. There was some friendly feeling between us.

Q. Who was the Clark referred to in this letter? A. A gentleman—a resident of Little Falls. His name is A. J. Clark.

Q. Had Mr. Clark, previous to the date of this letter, been publishing a Democratic newspaper at Little Falls? A. I so understood it that he had been.

Q. Did Mr. Fletcher's letter of the 17th of October refer to Mr. Clark? A. I cannot call to mind whether he said anything in that letter about Clark or not.

Q. Who did you mean in that letter by Loring. A. I judge that I meant the former partner of W. Fletcher; may be his partner yet.

Q. You say in that letter to send up or bring up to you or Clark about one-half of the sum talked of, to help Clark. What was the sum talked of? A. That appears to be something of a mystery. I couldn't be able to say what the sum was. My recollection isn't good enough.

Q. Do you swear it wasn't $125. A. I couldn't swear that it wasn't.

Q. You refer in this letter to the amount talked about. Who did you talk with about it? A. I might have had some conversation with Mr. Clark about it.

Q. State what the conversation was? A. My recollection has failed again.

Q. Did Clark agree with you that if he was paid a sum of money agreed upon he and his newspaper would support Washburn for Congress from this district? A. I don't think I made any agreement of that sort with him.

Q. Did you and he not speak together as if such an agreement had been made as was to be made between Fletcher and himself either direct or through third parties. A. I had some conversation with him about supporting Mr. Washburn in his paper, but don't remember of his saying that he had made any bargain to do so for any particular sum.

Q. Was the money referred to in this letter which you requested Fletcher to send to you, kept by you or paid over to Clark. A. I didn't succeed in drawing him on. I wanted him to send it to me. If he had sent it I should have pocketed it.

Q. This letter refers to Mr. Clark having just got his press; where did he get it from. A. It is a mere matter of guess work. I guess he got it from L. O. White, of Brainerd. I judge he made a bargain to buy it.

Q. Did Leon Houde pay over to A. J. Clark in your presence the money paid him for supporting Washburn, and if so what did Clark do with it? A. Have no recollection of ever seeing Leon Houde pay Clark any money for any purpose. Providing Clark got any I judge he gave it to the poor. I mean, being acquainted with his character as I am, that he being a generous person, with money having been given to him as a free donation, he no doubt bestowed it it on somebody more needy than himself. If after it is traced to the native Americans it probably went into a whisky shop.

Q. What do you mean in that remark by native Americans? A. I didn't attach any significant meaning referring to the Chippewa Indians who travel through this country.

Q. Did Clark issue an edition of his paper subsequent to the date of your letter to Fletcher, and if so, did that edition support Washburn and give Donnelly some hard licks. A. There was an issue of his paper after that date. I don't recollect seeing anything in praise of Washburn. Mr. Donnelly's political record was overhauled rather extensively. Reading the record he gave him I don't think would be likely to induce a person to vote for Donnelly.

Q. How much money did you receive for political purposes during the last campaign? A. I am not aware that I received any for political purposes.

Q. As you have stated that your occupation is politics, state what money you received last fall from all sources in connection with your business. A. I found it to be a poor business. I lost money by it. I didn't keep a double entry account of the receipts and expenditures.

Q. State as far as your memory will serve you what your receipts and expenditures were last fall. A. The receipt side will be represented by about three ciphers. The expenditures were about a week's work or time traveling around the country, principally in Morrison county. Generally I got some old friends to stop with, who wouldn't take anything for my fare and I was sorry to find them generally Donnelly men. I expended for team hire for myself in the neighborhood of $25.

Q. Did you pay any money during the last political campaign to Wm. Witherall? A. I think I did. I loaned him some at one time, $2; at another time $5.

Q. Has that money been repaid? A. Are you acquainted with the party? If you were you wouldn't ask that question. I have no recollection of being repaid.

Q. Did you pay any money during the last political campaign to W. Sloan? A. I may have paid him some, rather think I did. Something about $2 or $3. I loaned it to him.

Q. Has that money been paid? A. It is in about the same condition as the loan to Witherall; haven't got it back; I expect to get it back.

Q. For a man who was losing money by politics were you not making some very injudicious investments? A. I presume it was rather a poor investment.

Q. Did Messrs. Signor, Withrerall and Riddell support Washburn for Congress? A. I don't know how either of them voted. So far as I understand about the men it is a mere matter of opinion. I am quite certain Mr. Riddell voted for Donnelly. I think the others voted for Washburn.

Q. Did Loren Fletcher write you another letter subsequent to Oct. 17? A. I think he didn't.

Q. Did he, or Loring, or any person then come to Little Falls after Oct. 19, 1878, and during the canvass? A. I didn't see them here or any one representing them. I think I heard of Fletcher passing on the train. Didn't hear of his stopping off.

Q. Was it Leon Houde told you this? A. It would be as likely to be Leon as anybody.

MILO PORTER SWORN.

I was born in 1818; reside at Little Falls; my occupation carrying the mail to Long Prairie.

Q. Do you know Mr. Buss, the treasurer of Todd county, and state if you had any conversation with him last fall in reference to politics, and if so what it was? A. I had a conversation with Mr. Buss at different times between the time of the nomination for member of Congress and the election. We used to argue who should be elected. I claimed Mr. Donnelly should be elected and he claimed Mr Washburn should be elected. It was a common thing when I drove into town to ask me how Donnelly and Washburn were getting alont. The citizens, a large majority, would ask me. The arguments would become quite warm of an evening as to Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Washburn's election until the evening before he made me a proposition. The next morning after this conversation in the evening, he wanted to know how much I would take to support Mr. Washburn and drop Mr. Donnelly. I told him I was not in the market. He says, I will give you $50 in a check on the First National bank of Minneapolis or St. Paul. I told him I didn't think the check was good. He said he would give me $50 in greenbacks. I told him I wasn't for sale. That is all the conversation there was as regards any offer of money. This conversation was with Mr. Charles Buss.

Q. Is Mr. Buss county treasurer of Todd county, and is he a Republican? A. He claims to be a Republican, and claims to be the treasurer.

CHARLES BERENS SWORN.

Age 46; residence North Prairie; farmer.

Q. Did you, during last fall, write a letter to W. D. Washburn, in which you told him that you would give him your support for $50, or words to that effect? A. Yes I did, I acknowledge.

Q. Did you get an answer to that letter? A. Yes, sir. It was Keith or Keitt, I believe. He is the postmaster at Minneapolis.

Q. Have you that letter? A. Not that I know of.

Q. What did that letter say? A. It said that he was glad that I would work that way, or some words like that. He told me he would give my letter to Mr. Brower, of St. Cloud; he did not say that Brower would come to see me.

Q. Did Brower come to see you? A. He was at North Prairie the Sunday before election, as near as I know.

Q. What did Brower say to you? A. He told me I should work for Washburn, that he would see me all right, or something in that shape.

Q. Did he pay you any money? A. No.

Q. Why? A. He didn't trust me because I was a Donnelly man.

Q. Was it well understood at North Prairie that you were supporting Mr. Donnelly for Congress? A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Thomas Kittowsky, of North Prairie, in this county? A. Yes, stir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Kittowsky as to how much money he received from Mr. Brower for supporting Mr. Washburn? A. I was several times there, at Kittowsky's, after the election, and we had several talks over it, and once he remarked that he got that colt from the election. He just bought that after the election. So far as I heard he paid $50 for the colt.

Q. Did he tell you the money was paid him by Brower to support Washburn? A. He didn't name exactly Brower, but last Sunday evening he said that he got $10 from Brower.

Q. Did he support Washburn at the election? A. I didn't come to the polls until afternoon. Sa far as I could see then, he was supporting Mr. Donnelly.

Q. Do you know who he was in favor of before the election, and after Brower was there? A. He was talking one day one way and the next day another way. You can't depend on what he says.

Testimony at Minneapolis Yesterday.

William R. Medcalf was the first witness at Minneapolis yesterday. Was subpœned Feb. 4, and since that date have not met Washburn, but saw Major W. O. Hale, and told him I had received no money from Washburn. Voted at Crystal Lake; did not work for either candidate for Congress and decline to state how I voted; I might have expressed myself in favor of Donnelly two weeks before election; I got $15 from Charles W. Johnson, the secretary of the Republican committee; Charles W. Johnson paid me the $15 two days after election; there was not a word said in regard to politics when I was paid the $15. I did not receive any money except the $15 for political purposes during the last campaign; previous to the election Mr. Corser asked me if I would support Mr. Washburn, but I told him that I would make no effort in that direction; I suppose the $15 was for bringing voters to the polls in wagons.

WILLIAM D. HANNIGAN

heard a man, whose name he declined to give, say he was paid $25 to support Washburn.

ROBERT IRVIN

was not offered any money to work for W. D. Washburn, but was offered money to work for a county candidate; I refuse to answer the question whether Frank McDonald or Charles Robinson was the party who offered me money to work for him.

WM. JOHNSON.

Witness was working as a section hand on the St. Paul & Pacific road on election day, and with sixteen others, voted at a school house at Crookston; none of the men were settlers except four, and none were registered; the men all voted for Washburn; some of them refused to lose the time to go and vote, but the section boss said if they would go and vote they need not work any more that day and he would allow them full time; this was done, and we were allowed and paid full time.

ED. A. STEVENS.

Witness had examined the list of judges of election in Minneapolis, and found twenty Republicans, eighteen Democrats and two Greenbackers. Thirty were in favor of Washburn, four for Donnelly, and the rest doubtful. Witness described how the official canvass was made, and the delay that occurred when it was found that some of the precincts had made no return for Congressman. The canvass was delayed until the second day, when supplemental returns were put in. Witness had entered a protest against these supplemental returns being received, but no attention was paid to it. The making out of the returns was dictated by Major Hale.

IOWA DEMOCRACY.

How They Punish Their Thieves While Republicans Escape.

To the Editor of the Globe.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 19.—I was exceedingly astonished to read in the *Pioneer Press* of the 18th ult. the correspondence purporting to have been written in Des Moines, Iowa. In this article I found the following untruthful statement:

"DES MOINES, Feb. 17.—The people need not suppose that because a Democratic grand jury in Lee county have refused to indict ex-Warden Craig that his case has been abandoned. The civil action against him and his bondsmen will come on for trial March 3d, and if twelve honest, good men and true can be found in that county for a jury, it is likely the State will receive at least some of the money filched from the State treasury by Craig and his coparceners."

The writer of this was in Iowa at the time that ex-Warden Craig robbed from the people over $200,000. It was just upon the eve of the gubernatorial campaign. Craig was displaced from office, and the affairs of the penitentiary were examined into by a committee appointed for that purpose, who were unanimous in their report that Craig had succeeded, with the aid of several confederates, in filching from the treasury of the State a vast sum of money. When the grand jury of Lee county convened, if I am rightly informed, and I am positive that I am, they had under advisement the indictment of Mr. Craig; but it was found that the Governor of the State had in his possession all the papers relating to the case, and upon demand he refused to turn them over to the grand jury of Lee county. How then could that Democratic jury find an indictment against Craig?

To make party capital the Republican papers and politicians were loud in their statements that Craig was aided and abetted by Democrats, which, when investigated, were found to be base and uncalled for fabrications, retailed for the purpose of keeping the rotten old hulk of Republicanism together.

In the fall the Republican convention was held, and Warden Craig sat in that convention as a delegate from Freemont county. It was in this same convention that the famous resolutions were passed, which read: "We demand the closest scrutiny," "Let no guilty man escape," etc., and yet in that convention there to be found Ike Brandt, who robbed the State of over $40,000; Ex-Senator Harlan, who pocketed $10,000; Jim Wilson, of Credit Mobilier fame, and Craig, who stole $200,000 from the people. "Let no guilty man escape," indeed! "We demand the closest scrutiny"—bosh. Republican politicians orated in grandiloquent style, that Iowa was out of debt, all owing to Republican rule. This statement was also found to be false, upon investigation it was found that Iowa was over one million dollars in debt, that the law of limitation was exceeded by ninety-nine thousand dollars. So much for "the closest scrutiny." Out of thirty-seven defaulting county treasurers in the State, thirty-six were Republicans and one Democrat. He was indicted by a Democratic grand jury, prosecuted by a Democratic district attorney, found guilty by a jury composed of Democrats, and sentenced by a Democratic judge to two years in the penitentiary. Thus it will be seen that the Democratic party furnishes its theories while the Republican party fosters and encourages fraud and corruption. Not one of the thirty-six Republicans were brought to justice. "Let no guilty man escape," ah, indeed. I could advise the correspondent of the *P. P.* to "cast the beam from his own eye," before spreading villanious fabrications upon a party that has always stood up nobly for the rights of man—especially in the State of Iowa.

AN IOWA DEMOCRAT.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Circular Letter from the Pension Commissioner—A Matter of Importance to Ex-Soldiers.

The following circular letter has been promulgated by Commissioner Bentley:

DEPARTMEAT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1879.

Sir: Persons whoare entitled to arrears of pensions, under the act granting arrears, approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears, will be with the persons entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the commissioner of pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pension at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required—and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

☞ The *Pension Certificate* should be sent to this office—but it must be exhibited to the magistrate. ☜

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

To the Commissioner of Pensions:

I———, a pensioner under pension certificate No.—, hereby apply for the arrears due me under the act granting arrears of pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My post-office address is —(here insert the name of the post-office, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must be given.)

NAME OF CLAIMANT.

Two WITNESSES.

State of———, County of———, ss.—Signed in my presence by ———, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered, ——

MAGISTRATE'S SIGNATURE.

Very respectfully,
J. A. BENTLEY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

ARREARS OF PENSION BILL—APPROVED JANUARY 25, 1879.

An Act to provide that all pensions on account of death, or wounds, received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service of the United States; for the payment of arrears of pensions, and other purposes,

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United of America in Congress assembled. That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disease received or contracted in said service during said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of right of the party having prior title to such pension; *provided*, The rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pensions are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which pension was originally granted.

Sec. 2. That the commissioner of pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be, or would have been, entitled to under this act.

Sec. 3. That section forty-seven hundred and seventeen of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides that "no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing, the same shall be admitted without record of evidence from the war or navy department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; *provided*, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present the claim through the pension office, to the adjutant general of the army, or the surgeon general of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the facts so proven to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the commissioner of pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim thereby be removed," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pensions.

Sec. 5. That all acts or parts of acts so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 25, 1879.

No claim for arrears under the provisions of the above act, due to a pensioner upon the rolls, will be adjusted until Congress shall have appropriated the money for the payment of such claim.

Applications for such arrears may, however, be filed, but will receive no answer until the claim is adjusted.

The above rules are necessary to prevent the work of the office from becoming blockaded by unnecessary correspondence.

J. A. BENTLEY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

"NEW YORK CHARLIE."

He is "Wanted" a Great Deal But Becomes an Ohio Man.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—Among a number of prisoners committed to the penitentiary, today, were two characters who have already gained a notorious reputation, being Robert McKimie, the road agent of the Far West, and burglar in Ohio, the other being the celebrated "New York Charlie," Charles Howard. McKimie was sentenced at Hillsborough on two indictments for burglary, four years each. "New York Charlie," on two indictments, got two years for each. While en route to the penitentiary to-day both prisoners were taken from the cars at Chillicothe, Ross county, and pleaded guilty of burglary, McKimie being sentenced to two years more and "New York Charlie" one year, making ten years for McKimie and five for Charlie. After these terms have been served, the latter will be claimed by the State of Pennsylvania, he having escaped from prison, having twelve years yet to serve. McKimie will be taken to Pike county on the 24th inst., and receive ten years additional sentence, being the same that his accomplice received. After these twenty years is served he is wanted in Salt Lake City to serve fifteen years, having escaped from prison there; also in Nebraska, to serve out an unexpired term of fifteen years, having escaped from prison there. His next call is from California for ten years, having also escaped the authorities there, making a grand total of sixty years for serving as road-agent and burglar. Had not McKimie pleaded guilty to all the charges, his sentences would have been doubled. His life has been full of romance and adventures. "New York Charlie" was originally from New York city, but had not made his record until he became an Ohio man.

Military Retiring Board.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—A Leavenworth, Kan., dispatch says the former military retiring board, which has been in session at Fort Leavenworth, has been dissolved and a new one organized, composed as follows: Gen. C. H. Smith, Col. Nineteenth infantry, president; Gen. Rufus Saxon, quartermaster of the department; Lieut.-Col. Van Voost, Sixteenth infantry; Major Fryer, of the medical department, with Lieut. D. M. Taylor, of the ordnance department, as recorder. The first meeting of the new board will take place the 25th inst.

NATIONAL NOTES.

THE BRAZILIAN MAIL SUBSIDY THE SENATE ATTRACTION.

Numerous Amendments Opposed to the Grant Voted Down, Subsidy Adopted and Bill Passed--The House Refuses to Renew the Fight Over the Question of Election Supervisors—And Takes Up the Florida Contest and Unseats Bisbee—Marshal Jack Wharton, of Louisiana, Before the Potter Committee—And Gives the Country Further Insight Into the Putridity of Louisiana Politics—Miscellaneous Capital Notes.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The army appropriation bill with amendments, has been reported back and placed on the calendar. It is divested of all the reorganization sections inserted by the House. The so-called Butler railroad telegraph amendment is retained in the bill.

PATRIOTISM REWARDED.

Senator McDonald called up the Senate bill to appoint Spruille Braden as ensign in the United States navy. Passed. Braden is the young man who took the prize for excellence in an English nautical school, but refused a commission in the English navy, as it would have compelled him to renounce his American citizenship.

PASSED.

The following bills on the calendar were passed: House bill to give circuit courts supervising jurisdiction in certain criminal cases. House bill to amend section 824, revised statutes, relative to fees of district attorneys.

RELIEF.

Senator Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations, reported amendments to the sundry civil bill appropriating $2,000 for the widow of the late Justin E. Colburn, consul general at Mexico, and $7,000 for the widow of Bayard Taylor, late minister to Germany. Referred.

Senator Matthews called up the joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to sell the public property at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, Cincinnati. Passed.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

The Senate laid aside temporarily the post office appropriation bill that Senator Shields might speak in favor of the bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the Mexican war.

POSTOFFICE BILL.

At the conclusion of Senator Shields' remarks consideration was resumed of the postoffice appropriation bill, and debate on the Brazilian mail subsidy amendment was continued, the pending question being on the amendment of Senator Bailey to limit the contract for the Brazilian mail service to five years instead of ten as reported by the committee. After debate the amendment of Senator Bailey was rejected—yeas 25, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Hereford,	Morrill,
Bayard,	Howe,	Oglesby,
Beck,	Kernan,	Randolph,
Booth,	McDonald,	Ransom,
Cameron, Wis.,	McMillan,	Saulsbury,
Coke,	McPherson,	Teller,
Eaton,	Merrimon,	Voorhees,
Grover,	Morgan,	Wadleigh,
Harris,		—25.

NAYS.

Allison,	Dawes,	Matthews,
Anthony,	Dorsey,	Maxey,
Barnum,	Eustis,	Paddock,
Blaine,	Garland,	Patterson,
Bruce,	Hamlin,	Plumb,
Burnside,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Butler,	Ingalls,	Saunders,
Cameron, Pa.,	Kellogg,	Shields,
Conkling,	Kirkwood,	Spencer,
Conover,	Lamar,	Withers—31.

Senator Eaton moved to amend so as to strike out the words requiring that vessels be American built and owned, and insert in lieu thereof a clause requiring that they be owned, commanded and manned by citizens of the United States. In support of this amendment he argued that the contract should be open to competition and not let for John Roach. He (Eaton) meant by his amendment that citizens of the United States might buy foreign ships and compete for this contract. The amendment of Eaton was rejected, yeas 19, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Harris,	Merrimon,
Beck,	Hereford,	Morgan,
Booth,	Jones, Fla.,	Saulsbury,
Coke,	Kernan,	Shields,
Eaton,	Lamar,	Voorhees—19.
Gordon,	McDonald,	
Grover,	McPherson,	

NAYS.

Anthony,	Dawes,	Kirkwood,
Barnum,	Dorsey,	Patterson,
Bayard,	Edmunds,	Plumb,
Blaine,	Eustis,	Rollins,
Bruce,	Garland,	Saunders,
Burnside,	Hamlin,	Spencer,
Cameron, Pa.,	Hoar,	Teller,
Cameron, Wis.,	Howe,	Wadleigh—28.
Conkling,	Ingalls,	
Conover,	Kellogg,	
Davis,	Lamar,	

Senator Whyte submitted an amendment providing that the New York line shall run alternately from New York and Baltimore.

Senator Cockrell inquired if the Senator would support the bill if this amendment should be adopted.

Senator Whyte said he was opposed to the bill on principle and nothing would induce him to vote for it and forfeit his self respect. The amendment was rejected, yeas 19, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Hereford,	Morgan,
Bayard,	Howe,	Morrill,
Beck,	Jones, Fla.	Oglesby,
Booth,	McDonald,	Ransom,
Edmunds,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Grover,	Merrimon,	Wadleigh—19.
Harris,		

NAYS.

Anthony,	Eustis,	Matthews,
Barnum,	Garfield,	Maxey,
Burnside,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Cameron, Pa.,	Hoar,	Patterson,
Cameron, Wis.,	Ingalls,	Plumb,
Conkling,	Kellogg,	Rollins,
Conover,	Kirkwood,	Shields,
Dawes,	McMillan,	Spencer—25.
Dorsey,		

Senators Davis, Ill., Dennis and Whyte, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Mitchell, Ferry and Sargent, who would have voted in the negative.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPH.

Pending discussion, Senator Mitchell, from the committee on railroads, reported back the Senate resolution directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing the use of railroad telegraph lines for commercial purposes, together with a written report on the subject, and an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for a commission to sit during recess to investigate the relations between the Western Union and other telegraph companies. Also, the relations between the Western Union company and the press. Ordered he report be printed, and the amendment was eferred to the committee on appropriations In submitting the report, Senator Mitchell said it was signed by every member of the committee except one, and that member was not able to attend some of the meetings.

THE BRAZILIAN SUBSIDY AGAIN.

The Senate then proceeded with the post office appropriation bill. In taking a vote on an amendment the Senate was found to be without a quorum. Subsequently several Senators came into the hall, and Senator Whyte, with a view of ascertaining whether a quorum was present, moved the Senate adjourn. This was decided in the negative, yeas 5, nays 47. A quorum was now present.

Senator Oglesby at 10:30 o'clock moved the Senate adjourn, but it was disagreed to.

Senator Jones, Fla., advocated his amendment to include the Bay of Mobile and Pensacola as stopping places of the line. The amendment was rejected, yeas 20, nays 20.

Senator Beck said there was no genuine quorum here unless the pairs were broken, and therefore no real business could be done.

The Senate agreed to the committee's amendment in relation to the Brazilian mail line, yeas 23, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS.

Bruce,	Eustis,	Patterson,
Burnside,	Gordon,	Rollins,
Butler,	Hamlin,	Saunders,
Cameron, Pa.,	Hill,	Sharon,
Cockrell,	Ingalls,	Spencer,
Coke,	Kellogg,	Windom,
Conover,	Kirkwood,	Withers—23.
Dorsey,	Maxey,	

NAYS.

Bailey,	Jones, Fla.,	Oglesby,
Beck,	Kernan,	Paddock,
Davis, W. Va.,	McMillan,	Teller,
Eaton,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Ferry,	Merrimon,	Wadleigh—17.
Hereford,	Morgan,	

Numerous pairs were announced, thus accounting for the absence of Senators. The other amendments of the committee were agreed to.

Senator Ferry offered an amendment authorizing the postmaster general to readjust compensation for carrying mails by railroads and substituting space for weight, with the addition of speed and classification of mail matter, dividing it into four parts with specific definitions. Senator Ferry said this amendment was desired by the postoffice department and had received some consideration by the postoffice and appropriation committees. Besides, it was desired by the publishers of newspapers and other printed matter. The amendment was agreed to.

Senator Bailey, at the instance of the postoffice committee, offered an amendment providing for the readjustment of salaries of postmasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes, under the act of 1866.

Senator Oglesby at 12:30 o'clock moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

Senator Bailey by request withdrew his amendment with a view that it might be offered to some other bill.

The bill was then reported, the Senate amendments concurred in and the bill passed, yeas 25, nays 15.

At 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

FINLEY VS. BISBEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Wood asked that a session be ordered for to-morrow night for consideration of reports from the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Atkins objected, and stated he would object to everything until the legislative appropriation bill was disposed of. So many members, however, appealed to him to yield that he did, but Mr. Hale objected to any business and moved to go into committee of the whole on the legislative bill, stating his side of the House was anxious to go on with that bill.

Mr. Cobb, rising to a question of the highest privilege, was recognized by the Speaker and called up the Florida contested election case of Finley vs. Bisbee.

Mr. Conger raised the question of consideration, but the House, by a vote of yeas 135, nays 122, determined to proceed with the election case. This was a strict party vote with the exception of Turney, who voted with the Republicans in the negative. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the election case. The resolution of the majority of the committee on elections declares that Jesse J. Finley, contestant, is, and Horace Bisbee, sitting member, is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the First district of Florida. These resolutions were supported by Williams, of Alabama, Candler and Stephens, while Hiscock, Lapham and Bisbee supported the minority report declaring Bisbee entitled to the seat.

The minority resolutions were then withdrawn and a vote taken on the majority resolutions, and they were agreed to, yeas 131, nays 122, a strict party vote, with the exception of Harrison and Turney, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Finley then appeared at the bar of the House and was sworn in, taking the modified oath.

Notice was given that the South Carolina contested election cases would be called up next Monday.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for memorial services in honor of deceased members, Welsh, of Nebraska, and Williams, of Michigan.

Evening Session.

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the evening session resolutions were offered and adopted expressive of the respect in which the memory of deceased members is held, and eulogies upon the life and public character of each were delivered, after which the House adjourned.

MAD. WELLS.

HIS PART IN THE LOUISIANA COUNT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Potter committee to-day examined United States Marshal Wharton, of Louisiana. Wharton said he was a Republican, and had been a supporter of the Packard government. During the time the returning board of 1876 was sitting, he was in New Orleans, but he never attended any of their sessions. There was a great deal of scandal at the time about public men, and he heard among other things that Wells was trying to make money out of his position. It is not my charge, said Wharton in explanation. The charge was that the Democrats had men down there with money, and they were making an offer to buy, and it was believed that if matters could be arranged Gov. Wells was ready to treat.

Wharton continued: Maddox told me he was satisfied Wells intended to sell out the result of election to the Democrats, that he enjoyed a good deal of Wells' confidence, and that Gov. Wells was inclined to make him negotiator. He thought he had better encourage the confidence, he said, so that he would be in an attitude just about the time it would culminate in an actual trade, to post us, the Republicans, so that we could break it up and prevent any consummation of it. Witness did not know of any financial arrangement being made with Wells.

Q. Here is a letter dated New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1876, and published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Did you write that? A. I do not know it I did. It was my belief that Maddox would be able to carry the thing to a point and give no information.

Q. This letter says: "I think you had better advise them to abandon all hopes of getting anything from us, and advise him to make, or authorize him to make a distinct proposition to the other side. A. Yes. That is, I wanted him to bring the matter to a focus. I was afraid the matter might drift into other hands, and that the trade might be made and we not know it. I wanted Maddox to go on so that he might know the amount to be paid, that so much money was put here and so much there, and so on, and so be enabled to break up the trade.

Q. Subsequent to your talk with Maddox about Gov. Wells did you go to him with Packard. Yes.

Q. What did he say then. A. He said he believed that if the State administration would give Gov. Wells what was regarded as its biggest offer that Wells would be satisfied.

Q. Maddox claimed to represent Wells, did he. A. Not exactly representing Wells, but probably was acting as a kind of go-between and keeping us posted.

Q. Go between, you mean Packard and Wells? A. Well, I don't know, all through we regarded Maddox's action from the purest motives and as a strong Republican, and as being as much interested in preventing anything of this kind as anybody.

Q. Did he say Wells would be satisfied with twenty thousand dollars? A. I don't remember. Very possible he did.

A letter was here read from Jewett, former secretary of the Republican campaign committee of Louisiana, to Senator Kellogg, in which he says that Louisiana politics must be run after his fashion, and that unless Richardson gets a position, and unless Pelton is made marshall, and his other friends taken care of in a manner entirely satisfactory to him, he (Kellogg) must take the consequences.

Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Wharton's cross-examination will be commenced by Gen. Butler.

GENERAL CAPTAL NEWS.

HEROIC MEDALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The treasury department says the delay in the bestowal of medals for acts of heroism in saving life upon the lake coast, is owing to the necessity of accumulating the requisite formal evidence required by law to be on file before the awards can be made.

FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report, $1,755,700.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated John W. Chapman marshal for the district of Iowa.

CAUCUS ADJOURNED.

The Democratic caucus, called for this evening, was postponed until to-morrow evening.

BLACK JACK LOGAN.

Senator-elect Logan, of Illinois, was met at the depot on his arrival here this evening by a large concourse of friends, who, amidst great enthusiasm, escorted him to the hotel, where speeches of welcome were made, to which Gen. Logan responded.

THE INDIANS.

Dr. Stewart's Speech in Opposition to the Transfer to the War Department.

Dr. J. H. Stewart, Representative from this district, made a speech in the House on the 8th inst., strongly protesting against the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department. We make the following brief extracts:

The so-called "Indian ring" came as a legacy from the war department; and if the influence of that mysterious and yet wonderfully potential body has been exerted to keep the Indian service under the control of the department of the interior, I am not aware of it. That it has received and is receiving less favor than ever before, I am confident. That its power is broken, I hardly dare to hope, for its history is that while it disappears in one form it reappears in another. I am opposed to all violent experiments in national affairs. Even in the direction that we know to be right, it is safest and best to proceed with moderation and caution, for the progress of nations is marked by long periods only, and I appeal to the understanding of all whether at the very best the change of the Indian control to the war department, in view of what I have shown, can be truthfully raised to the dignity of a hopeful experiment. On the contrary, do we not generally feel that the proposed transfer is a question of more than doubtful expediency? I am sorry to believe that there are those who look to this result as the quickest way of disposing of the Indian question and the Indians at the same time. And there are very many who appear to think that no possible condition of the Indian service can be any worse than it is at present.

I am no apologist for the frauds, the crimes, the outrages that may have been perpetrated by some of the agents and officers of the department of the interior in times past. They are known, as are those who did the wrong, and the infamy attached to them is no pleasing inducement for others to pattern after. They must stand as a black record against them that cannot be wiped out.

I would for the good name of humanity, for a pleasing compliment to my countrymen, as a tribute to that branch of the government containing great numbers of gallant and honest men, I would gladly declare, were it true, that the Indians were better treated while they were under the war department. But alas! the record will not permit it. It is not true, but on the contrary the record shows that the greatest, most destructive and costly wars have been caused not by the civil agents but by the military agents of the government, and the greatest frauds ever perpetrated against the Indians have been carried through while they were under the war department.

I have stated that the Indians know what they wish. Nor can they be induced to state their wishes as being different from what they really desire. In the examination of this question of transfer, while nearly 90,000 Indians opposed the transfer to the war department, less than 3,000 favored it. Do you think it wise or prudent to act upon the idea that it is indeed altogether a safe policy to totally disregard the wishes and desires of the Indians? You can hardly make a greater mistake. An Indian was president of Mexico, and his wife and daughters were for a long time distinguished residents of this capital. An Indian was once chief of the office of Indian affairs. There are thousands of Indians who are now citizens and voters in this republic, and many other thousands who are anxiously desiring to become citizens at an early day. And now, because there are a few thousand turbulent Indians, and because there have been thieving agents who have stolen their money and their goods, and because the Indian ring desires it, will you place the hundreds of thousands of peaceable Indians who have a natural hatred of the soldier, who has been made the instrument of their subjugation, under the military control exclusively, in utter and total disregard of the almost unanimous protest of these Indians? I cannot and will not believe that this Congress will add this outrage to the already extended catalogue of crimes against this defenseless people. In their name and in the name of outraged humanity I protest against it. Their blood is already upon our hands and upon the hands of our children. In God's name let us consider what we are do