

CAPITOL NOTES.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

No Action to Be Taken on Any Important Measure Until the Regular Session.

(Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Democratic Senators held another caucus to-day in regard to the contested cases. After some debate it was determined to defer action for the present, and in the meantime to support any motion or resolution which Senator Thurman may see fit to offer. This means that the Democrats will not make any decided movement until the regular session.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Senate met at 12 m. and read the report of the committee on the petition of Wallace, asking for the reauthorization of the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business of Friday last, a resolution of Mr. Davis, of Virginia, relative to the disbursement of the funds of the treasury, on which the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill was pending. Also a resolution to limit committees to one clerk and one stenographer.

The matter was briefly debated by Messrs. Davis, Dawes, Bayard and Morrill, when the committee was ordered to report, and the amendment so as to continue the committee as now.

The chair laid before the Senate the army bill returned from the House, with non-concurrence in four minor amendments, viz: inserting \$50 in the item of paymasters' clerks; in place of \$54; officers, to restore the clause to appropriate \$50,000 for converting smooth bore into rifled cannons.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Senate resolve from its amended non-concurrence in the House. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Ingalls called up the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. After a short discussion the bill was laid over as unfinished business.

The Senate at 1:45 went into executive session. At 2:30 the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Mr. Swan moved after the reading of the journal that the House go into executive session until the adjournment of the House on the 20th inst.

Mr. Buckner inquired if the bill could take precedence of the special order under a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker said that because of opposition to the bill, it could not take precedence of the special order under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Buckner desired to call attention to the fact that the bill had been laid over as unfinished business. He did not understand that the bill was laid over as unfinished business.

The Speaker said it applied to every appropriation bill.

Mr. Buckner thought such ruling was unfair in a legal sense; it was intended to let the Speaker take precedence of all business.

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extending our markets throughout the whole world. He believed that it would be best accomplished by such an exposition as that which was proposed at Paris. It was by a comparison of products and manufactures that the world's progress had been ascertained.

Mr. Monroe said he saw the drift of the speaker's speech. Mr. Monroe referred to the great trade Europe was doing with Brazil, and argued that naturally we should have that trade, and he believed it would come to us if a fair comparison of goods was made with those of other countries.

Mr. Frye inquired if Monroe would vote to establish such a line. For himself, he would. Mr. Monroe replied that he would most that question when it came up. He then proceeded to the question of length of the appropriation.

He was followed by Messrs. Grapo and Harris, who also favored the bill. Mr. Cox of New York, alluded to Mr. Hewitt's assertion that the Bessemer steel interest had been advanced by the Paris Exposition of 1876.

Mr. Cox said that the outrageous legislation of Congress had added millions to the expense of the country in this article. He then alluded to the fact that the Bessemer steel interest had been advanced by the Paris Exposition of 1876.

Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, who was largely interested in the manufacture of this article, alluded to the fact that the Bessemer steel interest had been advanced by the Paris Exposition of 1876.

Mr. Cox said that the practice of offering amendments and voting against them was well known, and if his amendment was adopted he would have always had the honor of having his name on the roll.

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will, consequently, submit it at the first opportunity. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy inform this House what navy vessels have been put under repair since the first of March last, with the names and cost of each, and the amount required to put them in a sea-going condition.

The resolution is the result of the subjoined letter from an officer of the navy: FORTSMOUTH, N. Y., November 19. Gen. C. M. Shelly, House of Representatives.

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WAR NOTES.

THE CAPTURE OF KARAS.

The Turkish Loss 5000 Killed, 10,000 Prisoners and 300 Cannon.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Erzerum, detailing the capture of Karas by the Russians, says that on Saturday night the Russians, 150,000 strong, secretly attacked Karas, carrying all opposing forces and by Sunday morning were in full possession of the town. The Turks evacuated the place and retired towards Erzerum. A Russian column pursued and captured forty of the Turkish battalions. The Turks lost 5000 men killed and 10,000 prisoners, besides 300 cannon. The loss of the Russians is placed at 700.

The Capture of Karas the Result of Treachery.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Erzerum states that further details have been received there strengthening the opinion that the capture of Karas by the Russians was the result of treachery.

Treachery Inside the Fortifications.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Turks claim that the town fell into the hands of the Russians through the treachery of Turkish officers inside of the fortifications. The fall of Erzerum is expected in a few days.

Another dispatch, describing the attack upon Karas, recounts that Capt. Kwadimienko (Grobbe) was killed says that Capt. Kwadimienko of the Thirtieth regiment was first to enter the city from the Turkish side. He was shot and was pierced by a bullet in the chest. He was pierced by a bullet in the chest. He was pierced by a bullet in the chest.

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TIMES REVENGE.

THE PRESIDENT AT LAST GETS HIM OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

Anderson Asks for the Collectorship For Himself—His Request is Emphatically Refused.

(Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.)

Whatever may be the views of individuals regarding the general political expediency and public significance of the appointment of LAWRENCE to the collectorship, all must agree that as a coup de grace to the miseries of the Returning Board, it is an eminent success. It took Mr. Hayes all summer to brace himself up to the task of destroying the man who made him President, but at last he reached the requisite tension of nerve, and struck the blow with the deadly precision of a Chinese headman. To me, who have watched all the maneuvers through which Mr. Hayes approached this act, the interest is invested with something like the excitement that attends the denouement of a deeply plotted romance. When I remember that one year ago to-day the eyes of the nation were bent with fierce eagerness of apprehension or of expectancy upon these two men came here last spring with the airs of masters of the situation. They swelled about the streets and hotels in the blindest ignorance of successful time and invaded the residence of the White House with the assurance of persons possessing the power of life and death. They seemed to think that it was not even necessary for them to ask for anything; that they had but to signify their royal pleasure to receive, and the good things of the earth would be handed to them upon a silver salver, covered daintily with silk napkin and graced with obsequiousness. All this they were accustomed to call "the logic of the electoral count."

Among their intimates they used to say, "Behold, we stole the presidential election from Hayes! Surely the receiver of stolen goods cannot refuse to divide with his benefactors, the thieves."

ABETTED BY JOHN SHERMAN. In the Cabinet, as you are, as parties criminal, bowed flexibly to the demands of his pals, and backed in Congress and before the country by the influence that centred in Blaine, these men for a time became the lords of the situation. Mr. Hayes showed signs of restiveness under such dally manipulation and made very faces at the first obnoxious to the President's power. Mr. Hayes showed signs of restiveness under such dally manipulation and made very faces at the first obnoxious to the President's power.

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