XLIV CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE SETTLED— ATTEMPT TO PORCE THE GROWTH OF A LAN-GUISHING INDUSTRY - M'BONALD WILL TAKE UP MORTON'S GAUNTLET-REVOLU-

TIONARY CLAIMS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. The chair laid be'ore the Senate a communieation from the secretary of the interior in answer to a resolution of the Senate of December 18 in regard to transmitting various papers connected with the investigation into the affairs

of the Osage Indian agency. Ordered to be of the Osage Indian agency. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. Bayard of Del., presented the credentials of Robt. H. Marr, signed by Jno. McEnery, as governor of Louisiana, appointing him United States Fenator from Louisiana to fill the vacancy caused by the resigning of Wm. L. Mc-Millan. Laid upon the table.

Mr. Edwards, of Vt., said that he desired to state before offering the resolution which he had proposed, that in regard to the resolution offered by him last Friday, toucning the pesident of the Senate, there had been some discussion, and upon a further conference with the senators he thought that there should be

the senators he thought that there should be no question of doubt as to who was president of the Senate between this date and the day of the meeting of congress after the holiday recess. He, therefore, offered the following:

Resolved, That Thomas W. Ferry, senator from the state of Michigan, be president of the Senate until January 7, 1876, and until a fresh appointment shall be made.

The chair (Mr. Anthony, of R. I.,) announced that the question was upon the passage of the

Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., said that he did not Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., said that he did not desire to interpose any objection to this resolution, but it seemed to him that it involved questions already before the committee on privileges and elections. The resolution assumed that the Senate had not a president, and he merely wished to call the attention of the senator from Vermont to that fact.

Mr. Edmunds said that he had drawn the resolution so as not to assume that fact. The resolution did not declare whether or not Mr. Ferry was president. It merely declared that he should be. If Mr. Ferry was not president of the Senate, then he would be until the time named by the passure of this resolution.

sage of this resolution.

Mr. Bayard offered a substitute, declaring A.
G. Thurman president of the Senate until January 7, 1876, or until a fresh appointment should be made, and upon this demanded the yeas and

The substitute was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24—a strict party vote. Measrs. Allison of Iowa, Paddock of Neb., Wadleigh of N. H., Cragin of N. H., and Cameron of Pa., who would have voted against the substitute, were pared with Messrs.
Merrimon of N. C., Pansom of N. C., Kelly of O.,
Norwood of Ga., and Stevenson of Ky., who
would have voted for it. The original resolution submitted by Mr. Edmunds was then
adopted. Mr. Ferry then took the chair and
seald: Senators. I desire to thank you for your dd: Senators, I desire further courtesy and confidence. Morton, of Ind., said that he desired to state that by by voting for the resolution he had not committed himself to any opinion,

but had voted for it merely as

A MATTER OF PRECAUTION. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., submitted a resolution that nquire into the expediency of reporting, by bill or otherwise, some measure to increase the efficiency of the service of steamboat inspectors He said if the accounts in the newspapers of the loss of li'e on the Pacific coast were true,

vice. The resolution was agreed to. The chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Morton to authorize the appointment of a special com-

mittee to inquire into the circumstances attending the Mississippi election.

Mr. Eaton, of Coar., said that he would be
glad to have the further discussion of the resointion go over until after the holiday recess. Mr. Morton said that he had been advised that there would be further debate upon it. He would be glad to have it disposed of 10-day, but as a number of senators were absent, he would not press it to a vote as he was not satisfied that a quorum would be present later in the day. He, therefore, made no objection to the resolution's going over.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Neb., introduced a bill to transfer the Indian bureau from the interior department to the war department. Referred. Mr. Davis, of W. Va., introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$150,000 to continue the improvement of the Monongehala river in the states of West Virginia and Pennsylvacia. Re-

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the navy and promote the maritime interests of the United States. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table. The bill proposes a system of bounties on building, as follows: The secretary of the treasury is to offer a bounty of not more than \$8 per ton to be paid each year for a period of five years for the construction in the United States of iron steamships of not less than 1:00 tons each, nor exceeding 50,000, on an aggregate not more than 10,000 tons to be author zed in any one year, the said ships to be employed exclusively in foreign trade. Proposals are to be received and preference given the coast, 25,000 upon the great lakes and Mississippi river and 25,000 on the Pacific coast. is are to be constructed on models approved by the the navy department, and the government is to have the right to purchase or employ them upon the appraisement of a disinterested commission. The bill also provides

BOUNTIES ON VESSELS

hereafter launched, as follows: Six dollars per ton for salling vessels of four hundred tons and upwards employed in foreign tade, and between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and \$4 per ton for sailing vessels of not less than 200 tons burden, authorized to engage not more than three months per year in the coasting trade, provided that if vessels of the two last named descriptions are afterward enrolled for the coasting trade, the bounties shall be refunded to the government, less ten per cent. per year. A bounty of \$4 per ton for a period of five years is a roylded for vessels employed in the cod or mackerel fishery not less than four months each year.
All vessels employed in the foreign trade or fisheries may purchase supplies on bond without the payment of duties. The bill finally provides that vessels hereafter built

by the navy department for open sea service shall not exceed 1,000 tons each. Mr. Anthony, from the committee on print ing, reported back a resolution to print extra copies of the president's message, and moved that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed. So ordered. In making the report, Mr. Anthony said that it had been customary to print extra copies hereinfore, but the message had already been and by telegraph and published all over the country he saw no use in printing extra copies

Mr. McDonald, of Ind., gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer resolutions and move their adoption as a substitute for those recently submitted by his colleague, (Morton) in regard to national and state rights.

Mr. Morton—Introduce them now and let them

Mr. McDonald-I desire to introduce them Mr. Bogy, of Mo., called up the House bill to

St. Louis. Passed.

Mr. McCrary of Ky., called up the House bill to declare the road leading from Concordia to Mooleyville, Ky., a post road. Passed. Mr. Hitchcock presented a memorial of the members of the bar of the state of Nebraska praying for the passage of a law authorizing the holding of one or more terms per year of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Lincoln, in that state. Referred.

Mr. Dennis of Md., introduced a bill for the

ettlement of the claims of officers of the revo-Intionary war. It provides that the officers of the army of the revolution who were entitled to half pay for life under the resolutions of con-gress of October 3 and 21, 178, January 7 and May 8 and December 31, 1781, and March 8, 1875, shall be entitled to receive the same, although

revolution. It also authorizes the accounting officers of the treasury to adjudicate all such claims, and provides that the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion issue stock of the United States his discretion issue stock of the United States for such claims, said stock to be redeemed 20 years from date and bear interest. It also pledges the faith of the United States for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal stock which may be issued under the act. Referred.

After an executive session the Senate adourned until Wednesday, January 5, 1878.

HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE STANDING COMMIT-TEES-A LITTLE SURPRISE PARTY IN THE HOUSE-ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THE 5TH OF JANUARY.

There was a much larger attendance of the members to-day than was expected, owing to the fact that the holiday adjournment was fixed for to-day and that the only business was listening to the announcements from the speaker. The journal of Friday last having been read and some executive communications being laid before the House, the speaker an-nouncing the standing committees, as follows: Elections—Harris, of Virginia, chairman; Thompson, Blackburn, Beebe, House, DeBoit, Poppleton, Hoar, Weils of Miss., Baker of Ind.,

Poppieton, Hoar, Wells of Miss., Baker of Ind., and Brown of Kan.

Ways and Means—Morrison, chairman; Wood, Hancock, Thomas, Hill, Chapin, Tucker, Blaine, Keiley, Garfield and Burchard of Ill.

Appropriations—Randail, chairman; Holman, Wells of Mo., Atkins, Hamilton of N. J., Blount, Singleton, Wheeler, Hale, Foster and Waldron. Banking and Currency-Cox, chairman;

Payne, Goode, Gibson, Haymond, Burchard of Wis., Wike, Townsend of Penn., Kasson Eames and Hubbell. Pacific Ralirosd-Lamar, chairman; Atkins, Pacific Ralirosd-Lamar, chairman; Atkins, Luttrell, Walker of Va., Lynde, Throckmorton, Thomas of Md., Phillips of Mo. Garfield. Kasson. Platt. O'Neil and Elair.
Judiciary—Knott. chairman; Hunton, Ashe, Lynde, Lord, Hurd, Caulfield, McCrary, Lawrence, Fry and Stark weather.
Public lands—Sayler, chairman; Goodin, Fuller, McFarland, Walling, Ganse, Lane, Hattorn, McDill, More and Crounse.
Foreign Affairs—Swann, chairman; Faulkner, Banks, Barnum, Ely, Hamilton of Ind., Springer, Forney, Monroe, Williams of Wis., and Packer.
Military Affairs—Banning, chairman; Giover, Williams of Mich., Terry, Cooke, Reilly of Pa., Hardenburg, McDougall, Thornburgh, Huribut and Strait.

and Strait.

Commerce—Hereford, chairman; Ward, Durand, Reagan, Piper, Kehr, Pierce, Felton, Hunter, Ross of Pa., and Dunnell.

Postoffices and P. st-roads—Clark, of Mo., chairman; Waddell, Luttrell, Ainsworth, Walker, of N. Y., McMahon, Slemons, Cannon, Miller, Stowell and Wallace, of S. C.

Claims—Bright, chairman; Neal, Brown, of Ky., Robbins, of N. C., Tarbox, Cochrane, Phillips, of Mo., Pratt. Bass. Bradley and Cason.

lips, of Mo., Pratt, Bass, Bradley and Cason.
War Chaims-Eden, chairman; Milliken,
Warren, Cabell, Ellis, New, Caldwell, Conger,
Smith, of Pa., Wilson, of Ia, and Hoskins. Naval Affairs-Whitthorne, chairman; Lewis, Mills, Jones, of N. H., Willis, Williams, of Del., Bobbins, of Pa., Burleigh, Harris, of Mass., tion appeared to satisfy Mr. Hoar, who may iayes and Danfor Revision of the Laws-Durham, chairman; Southard, Bell, Metcaif, Teese, Douglass, Sparks, Crapo, Dennison, Oliver and Robin-Education and Labor-Walker, of Va., chair-

man; Lamar, Faulkner, Cutter, Springer, Clark, of Mo, Hoar, Magoon, White and Nash. District of Columbia—Buckner, chairman; Neal, Phelps, Cate, Hartridge, Hinkle, Steven-on, McCrary, Willard, Hendee and Phillips, of Public Buildings and Grounds—Holman, chairman; Wells, of Mo., Harrison, Cook, Hewitt, of N. Y., Walsh, Young, Williams, of Mich., Woodworth, Plaisted and Kimball. Patents-Vance, chairman; J. H. Bagley, of N. Y., Douglas, Landers, of Conn., Hartzell, Clarke, of N. Y., Smith, of Ga., Conger, Dobbins,

*ampson and Hoge.
Invalid Pensions—Jencks, chalrman; Bagby,
Wilson, of W. Va., Bilss, Hewitt, of Ala., Rice.
Yeates, Rush, Sinnickson, Purman and Rainey. Revolutionary Pensions-Hunter, chairman; Biand, of Mo., Phelps, Clarke, of Ky., Hurd, Davis, Schumaker, Townsend, of N. Y., Dobbins, Henderson and Williams, of N. Y. Indian Affairs—Scales, chairman; Wilshire, Boone, Sparks, Hooker, Morgan, Lane, Seelye, VanVorhes and Tufts. Weights and Measures—Stephens, of Ga..

chairman; O'Brien, Potter, Sayler, Parsons, Territories - Southard, chairman; Caldwell, Mitchell, Franklin, Meade, Culberson, Wiggin-ton, Fort, Mackey, G. A. Bagiey, of N. Y., and ulture-Caldwell, chairman; Harris, of

Ga. Maish, Davis, Rea, Gooden, Anders Smith, of Pa., Rusk, VanVorhes and Smalls. Mines and Mining—Bland, chairman; Luttrell, Durham, Potter, O'Dell, Gibson, Campbell, Evans, Woodburn, Caswell and Lynch, Private Land Claims-Gunter, chairman; Buckner, Parsons, Candler, Levy, Ainsworth, Ketcham, Joyce, Cannon and Lapham. Public Expenditures—Milliken, chairman; Hatcher, Perry, Cowan, Dibrell, James Reilley, Campbell, Whiting, Norton, Wood, of Penn., Railways and Canals-Jones, of Ky., chairman; Stone, Savage, Meade, Schleicher, Mackey, of Penn., Landers, of Ind., Davy, Henderson, Frost and Hoge.

Mississippi Levees—Ellis, chairman; Hatcher,
Wilshire, Money, Roberts, Young, Sheakley,
Dunnell, Whiting, Morey and Wallace, of Penn.

Reform in the Civil Service-Whitehouse, chairman; Brown, of Ky., Throckmorton, Payne, Collins, DeBold, Cutter, Huribut, Harris, of Mass., Foster and Leavenworth. Manufactures-Stone, chairman; Dibrell, Foss, of N. J., Williams, of Ala., Hopkins, Money, Burghard of Wis., Farwell, Ballou, Willaims of N. Y., and Hyman. Militia-Cowan, chairman; Hereford, Bell, Darrall, Grouse and King.

Expenditures on Public Buildings-Metcalf, chairman; Wilson of W. Va., J. H. Bagley, Pratt and Townsend of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Navy Department-Beebs, chairman; Mills, Sheakley, Burleigh, Baker of Expenditures in the State Department— Springer, chairman; Thompson, Caldwell, Wal-lace of S. C., and Leaven worth. Expenditures in the Treasury Department— Ety, chairman; Bright, Hartzell, Williams of Mich., and Plaisted. Accounts—Williams of ind, chairman; Roberts, Powell, Haskins and Fort.

Expenditures in the War Department-Clymer, hairman; Robbins of N. C., Blackburn Expenditures in the Postoffice Department-Stone, enairman, Reagan, Walker of N. Y., Stowell and Adams. Expenditures in the Interior Department-Mutchler, chairman; Boone, Anderson, Woodworth and Tutts.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice-Caulfield, chairman: Candler, House, Starkweather and Joyce. Mileage-Egbert, chairman; Bradford, O'Dell, Caswell and Walls. Printing-Vance of O., chairman; Singleton and Ballou. Rules-The speaker, chairman; Randall, Cox,

Blaine and Banzs. Enrolled Bills—Harris of Ga., chairman; Hamiton, of Ind., and Darrail. Library-Clymer, chairman: Waddell and Select Committee on the Centennial Celebra-tion-Hopkins, chairman; Hancock, Barnum, Banks, Harrison, O'Brien, Williams, of N. C., Hardenburgh, Kelley, Blaine, Lawrence, Baker, of N. Y., and Rainey.
Immediately after the announcement of the committees, the House adjourned until Wednesday, the 5th of January.

Miss., in a public meeting, have declared to cultivate friendly relations with the white however, is on too far advanced a stage of race, to use all means to put downerime, to presidential aspiration to be suspected of endeavor to produce everything necessary for their own consumption at home, and to organize among themselves an association similar to that of the Patrons of Husbandry.

There is this difference between those two nomination, Blaine would be in a position ocrat, temporal blessings-health and money- to coincide or not as his interests would

CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS COMMENTS. HOLIDAY SCATTERATION—CENTENNIAL JUNK-

[Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1875. - Congress will adjourn on Wednesday next, to con- in the republican or any other national conwill adjourn on Wednesday next, to convene again on the 5th day of the new year.

Meantime nothing of overpowering interest be found to indorse the Lord's manipulawill be done here, as legislation waits for the appointment of the House committees.

Most of the members will desert the capital to eat their Christmas dinners at their respective homes and air their congressional minds a dreadful image of the Scarlet Wodignity before their respective constituen- man sitting in state in the White House, that congressmen have earned their pay, so dungeons of a new inquisition, and you far; but perhaps that is a matter to rejoice over, as the principal danger is from an unduers, if not in point of intelligence. If due and excessive desire of new members of a few inquisition, and you ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were numbers, if not in point of intelligence. If due and excessive desire of new members of a few inquisition, and you ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were numbers, if not in point of intelligence. If due and excessive desire of new members of a few inquisition, and you ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were numbers, if not in point of intelligence. If due and excessive desire of new members of a few inquisition, and you ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were numbers, if not in point of intelligence. If due and excessive desire of new members of a few inquisition, and you ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were numbers, if not in point of intelligence. If due and excessive desire of new members of a few inquisition, and you ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were numbers, if not in point of intelligence. If due and excessive desire of new members of a few inquisition, and you ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were numbers. to place themselves in the full glare of pub- all insignificant campaign on his own book. lic notoriety by frequent use of the organs of speech. However, such members as may teel the necessity of a little relaxation are and, as he may be considered the official repafforded an opportunity to-day, by the in-vitation extended by gentlemen connected ven is not stamped with the seal of state, the with or interested in the Cen- Lord, who presumably likes to have things tennial concern to visit the done in an orderly, well-authorized manner, grounds and buildings in Philadelphia can scarcely be expected to accede to the where the great national glorification is to be held. As this little pleasure trip will be ballot-boxes are sufficiently stored with free to the excursionists, a large number of congressmen will be on hand at the time of the train's starting. Doubtless, through the mediums of good eating and abundant the latter it would not be wise to make this drinking, many members will see new lights an occasion for a prayer test, as skeptical on the subject of the million and a half sub-sidy which General Hawley tells congress is to continued levity concerning the effects of indispensible to the success of the exhibi- appeals to heaven. tion. Whether the effects of a free ride and free lunching will be only temporary or sufficiently permanent to induce the houses of congress to let the Centennial commission- hibitions, which have been his principal pasers get their hands into the people's money times for these many years. He waved that bags, remains to be seen. There is an experience of the senate vesterday he ceeding potency in anything that is free in overcoming congressional scruples about distribution of public funds. An indication pointing to a probable appropriation for the Centennial may be found in Mr. Hoar's having received a freshly prepared one from Mississippi. The raiment, after all, was not so very deeply dyed in crimson hue, for it appears that the awful democrats who con-

QUESTION TO MR. HOLMAN when the latter gentleman introduced his resolution expressing the sense of the House ing themselves to cannon, which they drew about the roads in exceedingly laborious Mr. Holman said that while his resolution tion appeared to satisfy Mr. Hoar, who may the state. Perhaps it would be well to also consequently be expected to bring in a bill overbaul some of the elections in which proving the truth thereof by the testimony serve, if the service be not sooner rendered, to carve the way by which "coaches and passage of that resolution is an effectual bar to subsidies in any shape. Not that Mr. Holman was at all insincere in offering it, be sure, nobody was hurt, but that ought been instituted, and are still drawing their and not that it will prove entirely untruitful, but Mr. Holman knows, or if he does not he can easily learn, that very many of the 223 members who voted for his motion merely did so "for the look of the thing," and would have done very differently if they had thought there had been any binding force in the resolution. One member (I suppose he wouldn't care to have his name given) who voted with Mr. Holman told me, an hour or so later, that he was in favor of and expected to vote for a number of subsidies in various shapes, among them one for Tom Scott's railroad It is certain that music of a lively nature will be heard from Southwestern members unless the government does something for the Mississippi levees. There will be an inand the latter, to gain their purpose, will be obliged to give their support to measures in the interest of other parts of the country-will have, in fact, to exercise their talents in that particular branch of legislative duty known as

LOG-ROLLING. Stored away in his inner consciousness al- Bay of Bengal, have produced little most every member keeps some little case," and he will have to view the little schemes of brother congressmen in the same "exceptional" light or have his own relegated to original obscurity. Mr. Holman, however, is a tressury Cerberus who will not be easily evaded, and his persistent pursuit will worry to death many an adolescent job. It seems to be conceded that he is the leader of the democratic side of the House, and it is also pretty generally believed that he is the right man for the place. Wood disappeared under the pressure of his own attempt to drag the Louisiana business neck and crop into the House. Since his defeat for the speakership Randall has, to some degree, fallen into the shade, although he will, on many occasions, divide the bonors of leadership with Holman. The two will supother Holman will supply good judgment, industry, aversion to all manner of jobs and quickness in discerning them. Randall's eadiness and brightness in political ruse, both as using it for his own side and detecting it on the other, will have ample scope tudinous devices for ensuaring the feet of the sound of the chisel and the hammer his opponents, and has at his finger ends on the top of this great temple many subjects are a menace to the democracy, Mr. Blaine is un-The colored citizens of Chrystal Springs, Blaine sat in his seat when his name was called, but kept his mouth closed, and his WEAKNESS FOR THE THIRD-TERM SCHEME.

After "Uncle Daniel Drew" had subscribed their intention to withdraw from politics, House and the galleries snickered. Blaine, college he remarked to a friend one day: was coming from. I was worried over it, should be that Grant should obtain re-

and their leaders fat offices. There are a good many people about Washington to House Leadership — Mention of Mr. whom the last reason would be all-sufficient for becoming sturdy champions of a third term. If the good Lord should be pleased, as Gil Haven prays him to be, to take a hand cies. It is with no great outlay of exertion and using the basements of the Capitol as Grant obtained possession of a very valua-

one or two term traditions, nor about several other matters of which white people (except Gil Haven) are thinking. All the

SENATOR MORTON still pins his faith to the bloody shirt exgory garment in the Senate yesterday, he spired to gain possession of Mississippi at the last election, did not spill any precious negro blood, but were contented with hitchand uncalled for tashion. Because of the democrats in two or three counties exerting clearly to overswe democratic voters. To now in chancery and then in law, have not to have weight with Morton, who en- slow length along. When the litigation tirely disregards the point in treating of commenced, one John McMurdy, lately Mississippi. Morton's idea is to forestall deceased, was the claimant or the Dives, and the election of a democratic senator by the he determined at all hezards and cost to be

present himself at Washington. GORDON. THE RUINS OF JUGGERNAUT. THE RAVAGES OF SEVEN CENTURIES UPON THE TIME-BLACKENED TEMPLE-TUMBLING

TO PIECES-BROKEN IDOLS. Times says: An event of some importance owners. Some two years ago one William derstood, is forced up recently occurred in connection with the A. Hamil, the agent of McMurdy and a by the necessities sacred as Pooree, and no spot where a de- the Pelican mine, discovered therein an vout Hindoo would rather die than beneath times, is literally black with age. The year ore of the value, as McMurdy alleged, balf a million sterling of the money of our storms of nearly seven centuries, of \$300,000. Soon after the Dives party which are often so violent in the impression upon it, and until a few weeks ago it seemed as likely to remain as temples in the province are now in ruins, but they have not fallen through the wear and tear of time. A silent but effectual power has been the cause of this destruction. The seeds of the peepul and banyan trees have get into the loundations. These have taken root; the sapling has forced its

ple of Juggernaut will share the same fate. At the late car testivals, as soon as the idois TAKEN FROM THEIR THRONES form. Had they fallen a few minutes earlier the idols would have been shattered to and dexterity. He is crammed with multi- very rarely that temples are repaired, and anxious to have the idois restored to their terms were rejected and Mr. mistakably the most dangerous for that the ing of wood shall be made to protect the which proved equally ineffectual. In the majority in the House have to fear. He idols and the worshippers; but there would never to be a constant.

"Well, sir, I didn't know where the money be would cause the chief justice, and especiand so made it a subject of prayer. After men appointed who would decide the cases general impression that though Morton His dodging merely gives Grant's backers no tasting and praying over the matter for one as he wished them decided. On this errand may have known of the trauds, and to some excuse for openly turning on him, and if it day I went down on Wall street, and in less be visited Chicago with Honore and accom- extent aided in them by not exposing them. than twenty-four hours I skinned those fellows out of \$200,000."—St. Louis Globe-Dem-

GRANT & CO., GRABBERS,

darkeys know is that, as they believe, the boss done gone give 'em 'mancipashun, and that he has always been ready to give them Fred. Grant, John A. Logan and H. H. Honore.

THE REASON WHY.

THE PELICAN AND DIVES SILVER MINES-TURNING OUT A JUDGE IN ORDER TO GRAB A GREAT PROPERTY—THE PRESIDENT HELP ING HIS RELATIONS AND FRIENDS-A NICE APPOINTMENT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun of Saturday says: The statements made by your Chicago correspondent in regard to the manner in which Senator John A. Logan, H. H. Honore and Fred ble silver mine in Colorado Territory were was to the department of justice, where I learned from the records that the assertion made in your Chicago correspondence about Juoge Belford being removed was literally true. Section 1,864 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Supreme Court of every territory shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and they shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified." Judge Belford's commission expired in June, 1874, and was not renewed immediately, as is usual in such cases. He, however, continued to be under the law an associate justice until his successor was appointed and qualified. The files of the department of justice show that in February last Senators John A. Logan and John P. Jones recommended the appointment of A. W. Stone as successor to Judge Belford, and filed along with these recommendations were two letters in one from Senator Oglesby to H. H. Honore, in which the senator regrets that he can not join in recommending Stone's appointment. He would gladly do anything to oblige his friend Honore, but he was urging the ap-pointment of his friend Mark Bangs, of Lacon, Iil., to a judgship in Idaho territory, and he was afraid that it would

IMPAIR HIS CHANCES OF SUCCESS

in this direction it he recommended Stone's appointment. The following history of the Pelican and Dives mines I have derived was not intended to head off assistance themselves in this target-company manner, from the most authentic sources, and if any to the national rares-show, he was willing Mr. Morton would send a joint com- one of the interested parties dares to questhat will open the treasury vaults to the Morton has been personally engaged. It will of unimpeachable witnesses: For the past centennial commissioners. It will also be remembered that at those times there three years a spirited litigation has been were seen in the streets of Indiana towns going on in the courts of Colorado over cergreat piles of stones and bricks, according tain mining property named by one of the six," without limit, may be driven through to Morton's reasoning, ready to be used in litigants the Pelican or Ziliah lode, and by Holman's resolution. The man, indeed, is a rare specimen of ingeniousness and credulity who believes that the House's implements that could be used as weapons, both sides, and the controversy is far and the purpose in so exposing them was from its end. Suits and counter suits, incoming legislature of Mississippi, but it come, if possible, likewise the owner of the he fail in that he will make another effort Pelican. He left Colorado, visited Lataypany known as the Purdue Company, and to this company so organized he conveyed seven hundred feet on the Dives in a western direction from the discovery, still retaining seven hundred feet in an easterly direction, and now known as the East The India correspondent of the London Honore, and McMurdy's heirs are the lessee of the Purdue Company, run a cross-

IMMENSE DEPOSIT OF SILVER,

made by the owners of the latter for a writ of injunction. This application was made the head of the committee. He is placed many centuries more. Many of the large before Judge Belford, then justice of that second on it, with no intention district, who changed the venue on his own or desire to degrade him, temporary writ restraining the Dives party from interfering with that part of the Pelican vein of which the complainants at that time had the actual and exclusive possesway through the fissures of the stones, and sion. In a lew days thereafter the Dives in process of years the whole fabric has party presented a bill to the same judge been loosened and eventually brought praying to have the Pelican parties redown, and it seems probable that the tem- strained from proceeding eastwardly of the country condemned the act because of the point they then had reached, which prayer was granted: in other words, the judge established a division line beyond which neither party should go until the legal title gize for his vote afterward. It was in conor their annual excursion, several large should be determined by an appropriate action at law. In the following December, stones from the inner roof fell on the plat- at Georgetown, the law cases came on to be heard before Chief Justice Hallett, and though not an accomplished economist or both parties consenting, a jury was waived great public speaker, is known to be a man and the cases submitted to the chief justice of extraordinary ability in the practical atoms, and in all probability there would for trial. These trials lasted some fifteen management of affairs and in the conhave been a great loss of life. The resident days, and the chief justice decided both acmagistrate applied to the governor for an tions in favor of the Pelican parties. The engineer to inspect the damage. This was statute of Colorado allows in actions of sound in all his political views than found to be a very difficult task, as the temple is so dark. There are no apertures for first defeat, set about forming a combination for exercise in combatting the wiles of the light; five or six lights are kept burn- by which, through legal process and under Blaine. That down east wire-worker has ing in the daytime, and even with these color of law, he could ultimately capture indeed no match in the House for cunning nothing is visible but the idols. It is but this valuable property. Soon after the adjournment of court, a gentleman from Chicago visited Georgetown, and called on Streeter and McCunniff, the owners of the speaker to select. Mr. Cox sustained toward every rule by which he can creep under the will do more to weaken the faith Pelican, and proposed that this litigation opposing guard to inflict a wound, or by which he can escape from assault. He dominates, his party following by strength of There will be no lack of money for any estimates. his unquestioned possession of surpassing acquaintance with every weapon of debate, weapons which his vigorous physique enables him to keep constantly in play. Outside of their own circle where the side of their own circle, where the with the idols while the repairs are being known differences of opinion concerning made? The officers of the temple are most control the judiciary of the territory. These made? The officers of the temple are most control the judiciary of the territory. These thrones. They propose that an inner cell- HONORE THEN PROFFERED HIS SERVICES,

was, however, taken aback on Wednesday be so much danger should there be another previous September Gen. Logan had visited by the resolution of Springer, of Illinois, fall of stones that the Rajah will not consent. Georgetown and become quite intimately lated in Newspaper Row late to-night a dis-McMurdy declared to a number of persons patch from the United States district attor. that Fred Grant, Gen. Logan, H. H. Honore and others were interested with him in this property and that, through their influence, loway, of Indianapolis. The wildest rumors ally Judge Belford, to be removed, and have indictment of Morton himself. It was the after the departure of these gentlemen, A. cago Times. W. Stone, an intimate friend of Honore and temporal blessings—health and money—
shall be entitled to receive the same, although
such officer may have received in lieu
thereof, by certificates or otherwise,
the commutation of full pay for five
years under the resolution of March 2, 1871. The
bill also provides that the benefit of the resolution of the 24th of January, 1870, shall be extended to the widows and ineal descendants of
the service at any period during the war of the

temporal blessings—health and money—
dictate. It was observable in this vote that
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dictate. It was observable in this vote that
of the eighteen members who opposed
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Moderaty started for Washingan,
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was appointed in his place. After receiving the appointment, Stone and Howere left-Washington together and returned & Chicago, where Stone spent some ten days with Honore. In Chicago Honore stated to a prominent citizen of Chicago that he had secured Judge Belford's removal, and shat he had a sure thing on the Pelican mine; that they had a judge now who would de-cide matters in their interests. A few days atterward McMurdy reached Chicago, and meeting another prominent citizen and public officer of Colorado, declared to him that he had secured the removal of Judge Belford, and the appointment of one who was friendly to bis interest. After Stone's appointment, which took place in February, Logan and Honore again visited Colorado, and although suits had been for a long time pending

TOUCHING THIS IDENTICAL PROPERTY,

neither of them suffered his name to appear of record until within the past six weeks. It is believed that Logan and Honore acquired their interests long after the commencement of the litigation, and it is certain they never suffered themselves to appear publicly in connection with it until after the death of McMurdy, when Logan declared he had paid some \$40,000 for his share in the property. What must be thought of a senator who buys into property encumbered with innumerable lawsuits under such circumstances? Stone had scarcely taken the oath of office before he began to serve his new masters. The Dives party made an application for an injunction against Joseph McAfee, who was a lessee of Streeter and McConnift on the Pelican lode, which was promptly granted, without notice and without a hearing; and this injunction still stands, although re-peated efforts have been made to secure its dissolution. The next order was made on the application of one of the Dives party against the Terrible Mining Company of London, not only enjoining this company from working the Terrible lode, which it had owned by patent from the United States for seven years, but ordering it to forthwith deliver up the possession thereof to William A Hamil, the agent of McMurdy. This order was made without notce or hearing. The Terrible Company had paid \$500,000 for this property and had been in the quiet and undisputed possession of it for years. These two cases will illustrate the character of the justice that is being administered in the mining districts. istered in the mining districts by Logan and Honore's appointee. For months Judge Stone's appointment has been a matter of great scandal in Chicago, New York and Colorado, and still the administration retains him in office, notwithstanding charges are now on on file in the atttorney general's office attacking his integrity and charging him with corruption and venalty. If a senator and a near relative of the presidential household can, by removing one judge and securing the appointment of another, rob a single miner of his property, then whole districts may become to them objects of legitimate prey.

CORRESPONDENT'S CONCLUSIONS. WHY CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS WERE MADE TO CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times of yesterday telegraphs: At 11 o'clock to-night Mr. Kerr had not ended the perplexing business of selecting committees. Until the latest moment appointments whenever the to-be elected senator shall ette, Indiana, and organized a mining com- which had generally been understood as cisions which will be of most interest to the country are these: Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, instead of the military committee, to which he had been assigned as first choice, will, to the astonishment of the Dives, and of which John A. Logan, H. H. country, take the chairmanship of ways and means. Mr. Morrison, it is understood, is forced upon the speaker fernal row in the democratic camp unless a sop be thrown to the men of the Southwest, whole of the empire there is no shrine so northerly direction, some forty feet, tapped These gentlemen were both aspirants for the same committee. Both deluged the speaker with delegations setting forth their this great fane. The temple, which cost and took therefrom during the ensuing pre eminent claims upon and fitness for the chairmanship. In view of the peculiar relations beretofore sustained to the country by Mr. Wood, and the bad odor in which he struck the Pelican vein, an application was is held in his own community as a public man, and the general distrust of the country, the speaker felt constrained to deny him motion, and sent the case to Chief Justice for the purpose of solving a diffi-Hallett. This resulted in the granting of a cutly arising out of the situation which the country will understand without any detailed statement of it. The result was that after he had received the complimentry

FOLLOWED BY A UNIVERSAL OUTCRY. Even the democratic press and party of the peculiar standing and political reputation of Mr. Wood. Nearly every one had to apolosequence of that vote alone that Mr. Blaine felt constrained to put him on the committee on ways and means, Mr. Morrison, altrol of men. He is also known to be more squarely and unqualifiedly and revenue reformer of the most advanced type. Whilst he may not lead on the floor of the House, he will lead in the committeeroom, and direct the conduct of the affairs of this committee in the House as wisely as any man that it would be possible for the the country, the House and the speaker an competitors for the speakership; he had a following in the House. These are facts which the speaker could not overlook. Therefore, whilst denying to Mr. Cox the chairmanship of the ways and means, Mr. Kerr did not feel at liberty to deny him a prominent position. He will, therefore, be made chairman of the committee of banking and currency, and Mr. Payne, of Ohio, will

Senator Morton has caused to be circuney for Indiana denying the rumored indictment of his brother-in-law, Col. Holwere flying about all day concerning the