

FILLING THE HOPPER.

Plenty of Grinding for the Senate Mill When the Season Opens.

Utah, Internal Revenue, Prohibition and Other Kernels in the Grist.

Provisions of the Principal Bills Introduced Yesterday.

Mr. Hoar and His Patent Non-Staffable Bill - Mahone on the Floor - Looked a Republican.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Mr. Hoar presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts, opposing consular labor on public works of the United States.

Mr. Blair presented a joint resolution of the legislature of New Hampshire, opposing further land grants to railroads and any renewal of forfeited land grants.

By Mr. Blair.—To repeal the internal revenue laws now in force and abolish internal revenue.

By Mr. Logan.—For granting public lands to soldiers and sailors of the late war.

By Mr. Cullum.—For the appointment of a special commission to visit the principal countries of Central and South America for the purpose of collecting information looking to the extension of American trade and commerce and to strengthen friendly and mutually advantageous relations between the United States and other nations.

By Mr. Blair.—A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment regarding alcoholic liquors. It prohibits the manufacture or sale of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes or use in the arts, in any of the states, and importation of such liquors except for purposes named, and provides that should the amendment not be ratified by three-fourths of the states before the last of December, 1890, the prohibition it proposes shall take effect as an act of congress at the expiration of ten years.

A resolution by Mr. Logan was agreed to, calling upon the secretary of war for information as to the necessity for an immediate appropriation for the completion of work on the Rock Island Arsenal.

Mr. Morrill then read a prepared address on coinage, giving his well known views upon the silver question at great length.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of creating a military academy within the Territory of Arizona, for training and educating Indian youths and for the proper use as soldiers, and to admit them when qualified into the regular army.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill concerning federal elections. It provides for the use of a patented ballot box and counting device, and provides for the holding and counting to be done in open meeting, which shall not be adjourned until all the ballots are counted and the result publicly proclaimed by the officer in charge, which officer shall be a United States marshal or supervisor, who shall be the custodian of the boxes as a representative of the voters.

A message was received from the president, and the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

CASES.

The Virginia contested election case of Garrison vs. Mayo, was referred to the committee on elections, when appointed, with instructions to report her legal conditions within thirty days.

It was decided when the house adjourns tomorrow it be to meet Monday.

Mr. Jones submitted the customary resolutions announcing the death of Thomas H. Herndon, of Alabama, and in respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned, the understanding being that no business shall be transacted to-morrow.

CAPITAL NOTES.

MAHONEY AND REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES. WASHINGTON, December 5.—Senators Mahoney and Fiddlerberger received invitations to the caucus of republican senators yesterday similar to those sent republicans. Senator Mahoney, speaking of his attitude toward the republican party, said he had no objection to attending the republican caucus and should have attended that yesterday had he received the invitation in season. He would not, however, attend as a member of the caucus nor vote upon any proposition before it. He held that thirty-eight republican senators being a majority of the senate, had a right to its control. He had no candidates for senate offices, and would not attempt to influence nominations. He had strong preferences, but should content himself with voting in accordance with his preferences. Should he attend republican caucuses, it would be simply for a reference. He held his own in view as the senator from New Jersey.

THE MEXICAN LAND GRANT.

An Amended Bill Implicating Chaffee, Chilcott and Holly in a Grab.

DENVER, December 5.—In the United States circuit court this morning the Mexican land grant suit. It sets forth that the original Mexican land grant was 97,000 acres, that in 1839 or 1870 a survey was made and the original boundaries were fraudulently enlarged so as to include a million and a half acres in New Mexico and nearly three hundred thousand in Colorado.

Objection was made in 1877 the case was decided by the supreme court by which those interested thought they had substantiated their claim and a title was granted them on application. Subsequently investigations pointed strongly to the belief that the land had been fraudulently obtained and the present suit is brought by the government to void the title. The new bill gives specified details of the history of the frauds alleged to have been practiced in procuring the title and implicates ex-United States Senators Chaffee and Chilcott of Colorado, and Judge Holly, deceased, of New Mexico. The old bill conceded 1,500,000 acres, hence the new bill.

THE COLOR LINE. Senator Sherman presented in the senate today a petition from J. W. Niles, colored, of Arkansas, setting forth that alleged unlawful combinations prevent him and his colored associates from exercising the right to make entries on public lands. He asks for legislation on the part of white citizens of Arkansas and asking relief.

ANOTHER BOUNTY LAND BILL. Senator Plumb introduced a bill providing that every non-commissioned officer, private or other person discharged from the army during the war of the rebellion, within two years from date of enlistment, on account of disability incurred in line of military duty shall receive a warrant of 100 acres of land.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES. The secretary of the treasury has submitted to congress estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. The amount estimated to be required for all expenses of the government is \$283,125,305, which is \$22,323,282 less than the aggregate appropriations of the present fiscal year, and \$7,154,837 less than the sum called for in the estimates submitted last year. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, are \$305,448,587, the estimates on which those appropriations were based called for \$340,280,162. The estimates submitted to-day are divided as follows: Civil establishment, \$22,045,663; foreign intercourse, \$1,551,661; military establishment, \$130,137; naval establishment, \$22,747,733; miscellaneous, \$8,466,810; pensions, \$40,000,000; public works, \$17,750,214; postal service, \$2,958,112; miscellaneous, \$25,293,965; permanent annual appropriations, \$115,147,037. The estimates in all the above cases except pensions, foreign intercourse and permanent annual appropriations were for larger sums than those appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The estimates for rivers and harbors are as follows: Examinations and surveys, south pass of the Mississippi river, \$17,500; gauging water of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries, \$5,000; gauging water of the Columbia river, \$3,000; \$3,000; improving rivers and harbors to be expended in such works as may be authorized by congress, \$8,000,000.

A MAN SECKEY FOR HIS EMANCIPATED SLAVES. St. Louis, December 5.—The Globe-Democrat to-morrow will state that prominent parties in Texas will soon bring a suit in the court of claims at Washington to recover the value of slaves emancipated during the late war. The action will be based chiefly on certain clauses in the state constitution, which were approved and embodied in congress at the time of annexation and which it is claimed made the government of the United States liable for slave property. The plaintiff in the case was a strong and very pronounced union man during the war and the proposed action is endorsed and will be pushed by some of the best lawyers in Texas.

CRIMINAL RECORD. A CHANGE OF VENUE IN SUIT'S CASE. URGENTOWN, Pa., December 5.—The morning session of the court was entirely occupied in the examination of jurors summoned to serve in the Nutt trial. The panel embraces eighty jurors; fifty have been examined and but one secured one of that number. The attorney for the prisoner stated this morning that they would base the defence entirely on the theory of emotional insanity. They have summoned a large number of witnesses to prove the prisoner had been peculiar from infancy and that he was tubercled with an uncontrollable desire to take life. The trial promises to be long drawn out and exciting.

At the afternoon session of the court the panel of jurors was exhausted and only three sworn. In despair the counsel for Nutt moved for a change of venue. This was granted and the case ordered to be certified to the courts of Allegheny county. The intention is to secure as speedy a trial as possible and it is thought arrangements can be made to begin in two or three weeks. The change is considered by Nutt and friends as greatly in his favor. If possible the opinion that the killing of Dukes was justifiable in more pronounced in Pittsburgh than in Lafayette. At Nutt's home, Dukes has many friends, especially among a certain class of politicians. In Allegheny county no political feeling has entered the case and a verdict of acquittal is confidently predicted.

THE FOCASSETT "SACRIFICE." BARNSTABLE, Mass., December 5.—The trial of Freeman, the Focassett fanatic, for the murder of his little daughter Edith, opened today. The story of the sacrifice and the religious frenzy of the father were retold by the witnesses.

NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT. St. Paul, December 5.—It is ascertained that the skeletons of the soldiers found in Dickey county, Dakota, some of which it is supposed were killed in a fight with Indians during Sully's expedition, and no mystery is connected with it.

COOK'S GOOD INDIANS. TOMESVILLE, A. T., December 5.—A Mexican courier from Frontiers arrived this morning with news to the Epitaph company, which Cook left at Sonora in the neighborhood of Frontiers, had attacked and badly wounded two American soldiers, J. C. Scott and T. Bennett, who also left here eight days ago. The two men made such a gallant and desperate fight to their lives that the Indians fled. A surgeon and assistants were dispatched for the wounded men. There is great excitement again and Cook's policy of favoring the women and children and leaving the fighting bucks to make raids is strongly condemned.

THE NATION'S INTERIOR.

The Management of the Indians and the Demands of Civilization.

The Upward Tendency of the Pension Roll and the Millions Paid Out.

The Work of the Patent Office - Arrests in Alaska, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that it is quite possible, with a wise and judicious treatment of the Indian question, to prevent the recurrence of hostilities between the Indian and his white neighbors that have marked nearly every year of our history. The Indian can no longer hide himself in the fastness of the mountains or in the solitude of the wilderness. Contact has come between the settler and the Indian in all parts of the country. Civilization and savagery can not dwell together; the Indian can not maintain himself in a savage or semi-civilized state in competition with his white neighbor, and he must adopt the "white man's ways" or be swept away by the vices of savage life, intensified by contact with civilization. Humanity revolts at the idea of his destruction, yet it is far better that he should disappear from the face of the earth than that he should remain in his savage state to contaminate and curse those with whom he must necessarily come in contact in the future.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE CRAIG DEFEALATION. MONTREAL, December 5.—There is a great excitement over the flight of Mrs. Craig, president of the Exchange Bank, and the feeling has turned completely from the great defaulter to the directors who allowed him to escape, and some of whom are alleged to be at least partly in his delinquencies. The condition of the bank is considered far below that represented by the statement of yesterday, and men of good judgment consider that without doubt when the deficiency is paid up there will still be a deficiency of 25 or 30 per cent towards liquidating the liabilities to depositors and other creditors.

THE HYKENTON QUARTER. December 5.—The Hykenton quarter, inhabited by Turks and Jews, has been on fire all day. Hundreds of houses have been destroyed, and much distress prevailed.

THE FIVE OF WAR IN CHINA. HONG KONG, December 5.—Admiral Pong Zui Lu, commander of the British fleet, has ordered all available land and sea forces for protection of Canton. The admiral holds France answerable for precipitating war and warns neutral powers to observe the stipulations and rules of international law.

SIGHT UP OR RESIGN. BERLIN, December 5.—The supreme church council has summoned Dr. Stoecker, church chaplain, to either abandon the anti-Semitic agitation or resign.

A FIGHTING EDITOR. Phillips, editor of the Volks Zeitung, and member of the Reichstag, challenged Wagner, another member of the Reichstag, in consequence of the latter speaking offensively of the liberal press.

HE ALSO CHALLENGED DR. STOECKER FOR THE SAME REASON. The latter declined on the ground that he is a minister.

ENGLISH PRESS ON THE MESSAGE. LONDON, December 5.—The Times thinks President Arthur's message somewhat colorless, and sees a tribute to the Irish vote in the language used in regard to pauper emigrants.

THE PRESS GENERALLY EXPRESS DISAPPOINTMENT that the president did not recommend reductions in the tariff this session. All, however, refer to the picture in the message of the present great prosperity of the United States.

EFFRAGE IN ONTARIO. St. CATERINES, Ont., December 5.—The Welland county council resolved to memorialize the Ontario legislature to grant woman suffrage.

TRYING TO SAVE O'DONNELL. LONDON, December 5.—O'Donnell's solicitor endeavoring to induce the juryman to sign a memorial to the home secretary asking him to commute the death sentence of O'Donnell. Some jurymen are willing to sign the paper, but it is expected the majority will decline.

THE LOST MAJOR. LONDON, December 5.—Major Secken-son, who was lost in a battle with the Turkish army, is believed to have been killed by the English officer lying wounded at Birkett.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS. LANCASTER, O., December 5.—The sale of thoroughbreds belonging to the estate of the late John Reber, was the most complete success, there being a very large number of bidders. Twenty-four animals sold for \$27,525 being an average of \$1,147. Imported Kyle Daily was bought by John Mackay, of California, for \$3,000. Also bought Bonnie Kate for \$2,000, Lady Middleton for \$1,500, Nellie Peyton for \$750, the Chestnut colt Weanling, by Kyle Daily for \$485, Mr. M. C. Miller of Pickaway county paid \$1,625 for the imported stallion, Champion.

W. H. Fearing, of New York, bought the imported Hurray, foaled in 1862, for \$1,500. Billy, brown mare, for \$750; Waneella, filly, \$1,800; Fannie, bay, \$615; Belle of Lancaster, filly, was bought by John Hyland, for the Frankens stable, for \$1,925. Mr. London, of Canada, bought Lloyd Daly, a colt by Clyde Daly, and a chestnut colt by Wardance, for \$2,500 each.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS. NEW YORK, December 5.—The Northern Pacific railway company applied to the stock exchange to list \$2,750,000 first mortgage bonds.

AND IN CONSIDERATION OF SUCH MODIFICATION

it should be supplied with work and stock, cattle or agricultural implements, or both.

One great difficulty in keeping the Indians on their reservation and the whites off is the uncertainty of the boundary line. To all the roads, and the roads should be surveyed and plainly marked, so that neither Indians nor whites would have difficulty in determining the boundaries thereof, and I recommend a suitable appropriation for this purpose.

It is difficult to make the people understand that the executive department of the government can not declare a grant forfeited when the corporation for whose benefit it was made has failed to comply with the conditions thereof. Petitions are presented to the executive department demanding the forfeiture of grants for non-compliance with the conditions thereof. Individual claimants declare themselves outraged because the commissioner of the general land office refuses to allow filings on the odd sections of land within the government forfeited railroad grants. The government is derided as the government of the rich and opposed to the poor, because the executive department of the government does not declare the forfeiture of grants. The department declared could be done only by the legislative branch of the government—that is, declare a forfeiture of a grant.

The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that at the close of the last fiscal year there were 363,658 pensioners, classified as follows:

Army invalids... 198,648
Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives... 7,734
Navy invalids... 2,468
Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives... 1,907
Survivors of the war of 1812... 4,831
Widows of those who served in the war of 1812... 21,336

The pension roll for the year ending June 30, 1883, during the year the names of 38,162 pensioners, and 796 whose names had been previously dropped from the pension roll were restored, making the total number added to the roll during the year 38,958, being an excess over the number added the previous year of 10,645. During the year 49,997 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving an increase over the rolls of 17,961. The number of persons dropped from the rolls included the names of those who have been carried on the rolls after death until final settlement and payment of the amount due such pensioners.

The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year \$106.18, and the aggregate value of all pensions is \$22,245,192.43, an increase over the value for the previous year of \$2,904,609.29. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was \$60,064,069.23. The excess on the annual value of pensions is mainly for arrears of pensions covering the allowance of the claim. The total number of claims filed for disabilities accrued while in the service amounts to 406,721, of which 245,210 have been allowed; and by widow on account of deaths chargeable to the service 312,023, of which 206,716 have been allowed. The total number of claims filed since 1861 is 886,137, of which number 510,938 have been allowed. During the same period there has been paid for pensions, with cost of disbursements, the sum of \$217,029,000.

The secretary refuses in strong terms to the system of awarding and drinking a pension certificate as security for money loaned, and says of the excessive interest paid by pensioners for money:

Payments are made to pensioners once in three months. Very many pensioners are wholly dependent on the amount received from the government for their support. The amount paid is generally so small that it is exhausted before the next pay day, and the pensioner resorts to the money lender to secure a small loan, at exorbitant rates, to be paid at the next pay day. In most cases the interest exacted is from five to twenty per cent per month. Congress having prohibited the use of certificates as security for money loaned, the lender has no security, and makes that the excuse for extorting such exorbitant interest from the needy borrower. If the pensioner was allowed to pledge his certificate for the payment of small loans, he would doubtless be able to obtain a better rate; but the improvident and needy would in some instances be robbed of the real value of their pensions. The government, for the protection of the pensioner, having denied to him the opportunity of using his certificate as a security for the money he may need to carry him to the next pay day, should provide for the payment of the money as it becomes due each month, whenever it can be done so without great inconvenience and loss to the government. I think the act should be allowed by law to advance at the end of each month the amount the pensioner is entitled to per month. By so doing the pensioner will be relieved from the necessity of submitting to such extortionate rates.

Of the patent office the secretary says: The work of the office is largely in arrears, growing out of the insufficient force and rapidly increasing business in the office. The assistant examiners and assistants have made commendable efforts to keep up the work of the office, and the fact that the work is in arrears cannot be attributed to any lack of effort on their part. As the fees exacted of inventors not only pay all the expense of the treasury, but furnish a surplus for the patent office, it does not appear to be reasonable on the part of such inventors to demand that their work should be promptly done by competent men. It is a great hardship on the inventor, who has paid the full cost of determining all questions concerning his application, to be told that for want of sufficient force he must wait, and perhaps months, for the result, the right to be declared in as many days.

The commissioner recommends an increase in the salaries of examiners and assistant examiners. It has been found very difficult to keep many of the best examiners and assistant examiners at the office. The commissioner and all his assistants have made commendable efforts to keep up the work of the office, and the fact that the work is in arrears cannot be attributed to any lack of effort on their part. As the fees exacted of inventors not only pay all the expense of the treasury, but furnish a surplus for the patent office, it does not appear to be reasonable on the part of such inventors to demand that their work should be promptly done by competent men. It is a great hardship on the inventor, who has paid the full cost of determining all questions concerning his application, to be told that for want of sufficient force he must wait, and perhaps months, for the result, the right to be declared in as many days.

The department of the interior could not, in the absence of legislation, afford the Yukon river without doubt attract a large population there another year, and if there is not a stable government neither property nor personal rights will be respected. Several establishments for the canning of fish and the manufacture of number have been established in different parts of the territory, and it is believed that the fisheries and forests will soon attract a large number of persons, even if

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THE PROHIBITION CRAZE. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., December 5.—The Illinois state union temperance convention which has been in session in this city for the last two days, practically closed this afternoon. The session of the convention was abbreviated by the temperance union voting to consolidate with the national prohibition and home protection party. Much interest has been excited by this action. The step was vigorously opposed by many of the delegates some claiming that the question was wrong, unexpected and with out notice. The opposition was led by Mr. Sheldon of Champaign and Rev. Stover of Greenfield. G. C. Christian of Chicago, championed the movement and after debating the question all day it was, at a late hour, carried by a vote of 74 to 18. The convention recommended the formation of a national organization throughout the state, and suggested that the national prohibition convention be held after the republican and democratic conventions, and further suggest Louisville, Chicago or Buffalo as the possible place.

MARY E. HUGART, of Indianapolis, lectured to-night to a large audience in the opera house, under the auspices of the convention.

AFTER A SHORT SESSION IN THE MORNING THE CONVENTION WILL ADJOURN SINE DIE.

AN EXCITED ORGAN. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, December 5.—The News, a Mormon organ, in a leader, says the president's message will be hailed by the hiring clergy with pleasure and will receive a large amount of popular support. It is not shown in what way the government and length of the question of polygamy. Plural marriage of the Mormons are not recognized by territorial laws, could not be dissolved by the commissioners elect, armies or other earthly power. They are ecclesiastical, perpetual, eternal, until the Mormons become a nation, and will remain with high heaven those eternal will be recognized by the Almighty Being who established them for the benefit of His people and the fulness of His glory. The president's remarks on Utah and polygamy do not add force to his message, are no credit to his statesmanship, are a sop to bigotry and a length to the flame of popular passion. It is doubtful if it will have practical bearing on congress, and certainly will create no commotion among the God-fearing people of Utah. The same journal throws a sop to the democrats and hopes they will defeat the measure in the house.

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RICHMOND, Va., December 5.—The general assembly met at noon. Both houses elected democratic officers. Governor Cameron's message, dealing mainly with state affairs, and says an investigation should be had in relation to the Danville riot. Witnesses should be allowed to testify, should be made to testify, and the truth should be made apparent, so that the commonwealth of Virginia could place its record on a par with one of the states which tries crime, no matter who may be criminals. A resolution was introduced in the senate calling upon Senator Mahoney to resign. The preamble consists of a sharp arraignment of the senator.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. HARRISBURG, December 5.—The senate and house have passed a resolution to adjourn sine die to-morrow.

THE PROHIBITION CRAZE. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., December 5.—The Illinois state union temperance convention which has been in session in this city for the last two days, practically closed this afternoon. The session of the convention was abbreviated by the temperance union voting to consolidate with the national prohibition and home protection party. Much interest has been excited by this action. The step was vigorously opposed by many of the delegates some claiming that the question was wrong, unexpected and with out notice. The opposition was led by Mr. Sheldon of Champaign and Rev. Stover of Greenfield. G. C. Christian of Chicago, championed the movement and after debating the question all day it was, at a late hour, carried by a vote of 74 to 18. The convention recommended the formation of a national organization throughout the state, and suggested that the national prohibition convention be held after the republican and democratic conventions, and further suggest Louisville, Chicago or Buffalo as the possible place.

MARY E. HUGART, of Indianapolis, lectured to-night to a large audience in the opera house, under the auspices of the convention.

AFTER A SHORT SESSION IN THE MORNING THE CONVENTION WILL ADJOURN SINE DIE.

AN EXCITED ORGAN. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, December 5.—The News, a Mormon organ, in a leader, says the president's message will be hailed by the hiring clergy with pleasure and will receive a large amount of popular support. It is not shown in what way the government and length of the question of polygamy. Plural marriage of the Mormons are not recognized by territorial laws, could not be dissolved by the commissioners elect, armies or other earthly power. They are ecclesiastical, perpetual, eternal, until the Mormons become a nation, and will remain with high heaven those eternal will be recognized by the Almighty Being who established them for the benefit of His people and the fulness of His glory. The president's remarks on Utah and polygamy do not add force to his message, are no credit to his statesmanship, are a sop to bigotry and a length to the flame of popular passion. It is doubtful if it will have practical bearing on congress, and certainly will create no commotion among the God-fearing people of Utah. The same journal throws a sop to the democrats and hopes they will defeat the measure in the house.

SIMPLY A COINCIDENCE. NEW YORK, December 5.—General Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific railroad, and Mr. Cable, of the Rock Island road, deny that their roads "tacitly agreed" with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road to withdraw from the Iowa pool. They say their visit to New York at this time was purely one of general business, and they had not come to