

PRESENTING BILLS.

The House Makes a Record of 1021 in Two Days, Two-thirds Being Pension Bills.

Mr. Belmont Asks for a Great Amount of Detailed Information on Revenue, Etc.

Mr. Robinson Wants our Foreign Land Owners Inquired About, Also our "Lord Rector."

Two Days' Work and the House Decides to Rest Two Days.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—In the senate this morning Mr. Aldrich announced that his colleague Mr. Anthony, wished to be sworn in immediately. All the senators arose and remained standing while Mr. Edmunds administered the oath.

Mr. Sherman presented a bill for the encouragement of closer commercial relations and the perpetuation of peace between the United States, Republics of Mexico, Central and South America and Brazil.

Mr. Plumb presented a petition from colored citizens of Kansas setting forth the disadvantages of their position in view of the condition of legislation and the decision of the courts and praying for additional legislation to protect their civil rights.

Mr. Ingalls presented a petition for pensioning ex-prisoners of war and granting soldiers and sailors who served ninety days in the late war 160 acres of land.

Mr. Ingalls also introduced a bill to provide for determining the existence and the removal of the inability of the president to discharge the powers and duties of the office.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

In executive session the senate confirmed Walter Q. Gresham for postmaster-general. The president sent a large number of nominations to the senate, mostly recess appointments, among them Walter Evans for commissioner of internal revenue, Benjamin Butterworth for commissioner of patents, Albert A. Wyman to be treasurer of the United States, Martin S. Chandler, surveyor general of Minnesota, John W. Burdette, collector of internal revenue of the Fourth district of Iowa, Jacob Wheeler, collector of internal revenue of the Eighth district of Illinois.

Speaker Carlisle was suffering from a severe cold to-day, and Mr. Cox, of New York, occupied the chair. The call of states, beginning with Massachusetts, where the call stopped yesterday, was proceeded with, and the following bills introduced.

By Mr. Tracy—To establish a postal savings deposit as a branch of the post-office department.

By Mr. Gale—To abolish the duty on salt.

By Mr. Broadhead—To establish a United States mint at St. Louis.

By Mr. Hatch—To establish a bureau of animal industry to prevent the importation of diseased cattle and the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals; also to allow farmers and planters to sell leaf tobacco of their own production to other than manufacturers without special tax.

By Mr. Barnes—To admit free of duty all grades of sugar.

By Mr. Robinson, of New York—A resolution of inquiry calling on the secretary of the interior for information concerning the purchase of public lands by foreign noblemen, so called, and titled aliens, with their names and amount of acres purchased; also for information to enable the house to formulate a law to prevent the establishment of land monopolies and landlord system in our country, and provide against having the public domain fall under the power of aliens; also calling on the secretary of state for information whether our minister in Great Britain has received any title of nobility such as "Lord Rector" from any foreign state, and whether such English "Lord" is retained in the service of the United States; also whether officers and sailors of the United States navy rendered service to the British navy in the recent bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt.

By Mr. Cox, of New York—For the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

By Mr. Horr—To establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce as a bureau of the interior department.

By Mr. Strait—To reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits.

By Mr. Dockett—To exempt from custom duties all timber and lumber used in the construction of houses, fences, ships, barges and other boats.

By Mr. Cassidy—To reorganize the legislative power of Utah territory; also to authorize the secretary of the treasury to adjust expenses of Indian wars.

By Mr. Ray—To reduce the fees of postoffice money orders.

By Mr. Brewer—To provide for the widows of keepers and surfmen who lose their lives on duty in the life saving service.

feasible respecting the duties alleged to be illegally exacted from importers during the preceding month, together with copies of protest and appeals.

He also introduced a resolution requesting the president to transmit to the house, copies of correspondence between this government and Great Britain respecting extradition of alleged fugitives from justice, which have taken place since the president's message of December 23, 1876, announcing that extradition under the treaty of 1874 had been resumed, and that the aforesaid correspondence be accompanied with the projects of any new extradition stipulations submitted since 1876.

General Slocum introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to the average number of commission officers in the United States army from the 4th of March, 1857, to the 4th of March, 1861, and from the 4th of March, 1877, to the 4th of March, 1881, together with the statement of the number tried by courts martial during each period, the number of convictions, number of cases where findings of the courts were disapproved or sentence mitigated; also for the relief of Fitz-John Porter.

By Mr. Hewitt—To secure a uniform standard of value.

By Mr. VanAlstyne—To retire the trade dollars and for their coinage.

By Mr. Miller—To amend the immigration acts.

By Mr. Stevens—To establish United States courts in Indian Territory.

By Mr. Hutchins—To authorize the retirement of General Alfred Pleasonton as major-general.

By Mr. Seales—To repeal the internal revenue law; also to refund certain direct taxes on land collected of citizens of the late insurrectionary states.

By Mr. O'Hara—To reimburse depositors of the freedmen's savings trust company.

By Mr. York—To appropriate the surplus money in the treasury and all money hereafter derived from internal revenue to educational purposes.

By Mr. Gales—To provide increased revenue from imported wool.

By Mr. Converse—To restore the rates of duty on imported wool.

By Mr. Taylor (Ohio)—To increase the duty on wools of the first and second class.

By Mr. Hurd—Granting a pension to the widow of the late General J. B. Steadman, of Toledo.

By ex-Speaker Keifer—Proposing a constitutional amendment, providing that congress have power to pass appropriate legislation, to secure all citizens equal privileges, immunities, equal protection of the laws, and to prevent them being deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

By Mr. Bingham—For the relief of widows of railway postal clerks killed in the discharge of duty; also fixing the rate of postage on mailable matter to two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; also a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information whether any railroad company which received government aid, has granted or attempted to grant any other corporation or telegraph company the right to operate lines of telegraph belonging to said railroad company, so as to prevent that company from fulfilling its duties to the government and the people, or from granting equal facilities in all respects to all persons or corporations.

By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—For further limitation of the coinage of silver dollars.

By Mr. McCasrus—Proposing a constitutional amendment suppressing polygamy.

By Mr. Curtin, (Pa.)—To increase pensions of one armed and one legged soldiers.

By Mr. Lawrence—For restoration of the tariff of 1867 on foreign wools.

By Mr. Smith, (Pa.)—To sustain the coinage of the silver dollars.

By Mr. Mackay—Proposing a constitutional amendment declaring the rights and privileges of all citizens the same.

By Mr. McMillan—To make the trade dollar a legal tender.

By Mr. Houck—To preserve the purity of the ballot, punish bribery and other offenses against the elective franchise.

By Mr. Young—For the appointment by the speaker of a select committee to examine public land grants.

By Mr. Warner—Abolishing the duty on matches, needles and brooms.

By Mr. Keagan—To regulate interstate commerce; also to allow the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States.

THE TRIPARTITE POOL.

The Union Pacific, Rock Island and St. Paul Agree to Cling to Each Other Like Grim Death.

A Twenty-Five Year Agreement Signed in New York, and Stocks Tumble.

Other Members of the Iowa Pool Can Come In Out of the Wet, but On "Our Terms."

Peace Hangs by a Slender Thread While War is Double-Breasted and Defiant.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT POTTER.

CHICAGO, December 11th.—An announcement that the twenty-five year compact had been signed in New York between the Union Pacific, Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul roads, accepted as a fact and looked upon by other members of the Iowa pool as the culmination of the policy of the St. Paul road outlined by it when it gave its first notice of intention to withdraw from the combination some month ago. The officials here, however, do not think the terms of the tripartite agreement have been correctly stated. General Manager Potter of the Burlington, declared this morning he did not believe the roads had signed any compact which contemplated any attempt on their part to control all the business of the U. P. road and he did not believe the Union Pacific managers had authority to make any such agreement. In his opinion the compact provided that the three lines should maintain the divisions as between the Iowa lines and the U. P. on through local business now in force. Mr. Potter also expressed the opinion the entire affair was largely a street movement to "beat" Burlington stock in particular and that his rivals did not care to enter upon a contest of wits with a man of his caliber. He said that the fact that the Rock Island and St. Paul roads have posted these issues for the present campaign, the former road this morning notified the Burlington of its intention to withdraw from the Iowa passenger pool, January 1st, of next year. It had been a member of the pool since 1874, but had given no sign of its contemplated retiring from the freight pool as well, but notice that effect would not be considered as surprising which would place it on the same footing with its confederate, the St. Paul company, at the beginning of the new year, and allow it perfect freedom of action against the other Iowa roads.

An adjourned meeting of the Omaha lines, which was set for Thursday of this week, has been postponed to Tuesday of next week, when the terms of the compact are expected to be made known to other lines, and the fact of the announcement is made that they can join the new alliance is looked upon as a flat on the part of the Rock Island and St. Paul roads that other roads can join the new pool but on terms proposed by them. This is the view of the majority of officials conversed with to-day and on the result of that adjourned conference, it is claimed, rests the certainty of peace or war.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The agreement runs for twenty-five years, but it is terminable at a short period, which shall not be less than five years from date, and then only on one year's notice, so the agreement holds good for six years from date in any event. There is a clause allowing other roads to enter on such terms as the three contracting parties shall make. The agreement calls for an interchange of all business except such as is designated to go by a certain route. The Rock Island and St. Paul are to get all Union Pacific traffic and that of the first named roads must go to the Union Pacific. There is a sub-agreement between the Rock Island and St. Paul which calls for the pooling of Omaha business. These agreements go into effect January 1, 1884.

THE DEAL CONFIRMED.

New York, December 11.—The Evening Post made inquiry into the tripartite agreement at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. Vice-President Julius Wadsworth confirmed the accuracy of the report. He said that Merrill had arrived and that the signing of the agreement was completed yesterday. Wadsworth declined to state the particulars of the agreement or the length of the time for which it was to run, saying it was "in escrow" and would not be published. He added, however, that the door was left open so that the Northwestern and other roads could come into the arrangement.

It is rumored on Wall street that the Quincy begins to cut rates to-morrow.

THE EFFECT ON STOCKS.

New York, December 11.—The stock market was heavy and lower on the announcement that the tripartite agreement of the Union Pacific, Rock Island and St. Paul had been signed. The Iowa pool will cease to exist Jan. 1, 1884. The C. & N. W., Northwestern and Wabash will be permitted to join the alliance. Wall street says the new agreement as meaning war.

The Mail and Express says: The stock market was affected at the opening by definite statements in regard to the Northwestern railroad situation. President Cable, of the Rock Island, announced explicitly that an agreement between the Union Pacific, St. Paul and Rock Island had been signed by the representative of each. The agreement was offensive and defensive in its nature, and would run for twenty-five years. He had signed it last Thursday. Merrill and the representative of the Union Pacific signed it Thursday. This insured a consummation of the agreement. Wabash, Burlington and Quincy, and Northwest-ern will be allowed to come into the agreement on certain conditions. This announcement created a very feverish feeling among a certain class of operators. Union Pacific was heavily sold and vigorously hammered by brokers supposed to represent the bear interest

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CAPITAL NOTES.

SHERMAN'S COMMERCIAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Mr. Sherman's bill for the encouragement of commercial relations with South American states provides that the president be authorized and requested to invite the Republics of Mexico, Central America, South America and the Empire of Brazil, to send delegates to a convention in Washington during 1884, to consider the best mode of establishing, on a firm and lasting basis, peaceful reciprocal commercial relations, adopting measures considered most practical to promote the construction of an international railroad to connect the countries named with the United States, \$50,000 to be appropriated to defray the expenses.

SENATOR ANTHONY'S CONDITION.

Senator Anthony accompanied by his physician visited the capitol to-day. He required the assistance of friendly arms to reach the elevator and passing thence to the senate chamber. His appearance, however, is more encouraging to his friends than published accounts of the press led them expect.

THE ACCEPTABLE MEN.

The committee of Mexican veterans to-day submitted to Speaker Carlisle the names of Townsend of Illinois, LeFevre, of Ohio, and Broadhead, of Minnesota, with a statement, that if either of them should be appointed chairman of the committee on pensions he would in their opinion fully advance the interest of the veterans in the matter of pensions.

AN OPENING.

K. W. Austin of Tennessee has resigned the position of assistant door-keeper of the house to accept the special agency in the treasury department.

BONDS REDEMED.

Over \$3,000,000 of bonds embraced in the one hundred and twenty third call were redeemed to-day.

OUR FOREST PRODUCTS.

The annual report of the commissioner of agriculture in urging the importance of forest culture says: "The total value of the forest products of the United States for the census year is estimated at \$700,000,000. In other words the forest products exceed the value of our crops of hay, rice, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco, and taken together they amount to ten times the value of the gold and silver which we make so much account of, and to more than three times the value of the precious metals, coal and other minerals combined."

A NEW COMMISSION.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hoar to establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce as a bureau of the interior department provides for the appointment of three commissioners at a salary of \$7,500 each, to investigate complaints of discrimination in railroad charges.

FIXING PRICES OF LAND.

The bill introduced by Mr. Strait to reduce the price of public lands within railway limits fixes the price at \$1.25 per acre, lands now subject to pre-emption entry \$2.50, the price being increased by reason of proximity to railroads.

O'DONNELL'S CITIZENSHIP.

The case of O'Donnell was considered in the cabinet to-day. It is learned that Secretary Frelinghuysen some days ago instructed Minister Lowell to recognize O'Donnell's citizenship, and to-day further instructions were telegraphed him.

A FREE PASS BILL.

The Vance bill to promote the faithful administration of public offices provides for the punishment by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and dismissal from office of any officer under the United States government, executive, legislative or judicial, who shall receive from any railroad, banking or telegraph company, free passes, tickets or stock.

HOPKINS'S BILL.

The bill introduced by Hopkins for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, provides for the appointment of a commissioner at a salary of \$4,000 to collect labor statistics and make an annual report to congress and the president.

PAYNE'S PENSION BILL.

The bill by Payne provides that widows of soldiers of the late war who are now entitled to a pension by reason of the death of their husbands in the army, and who lost one or more sons in the army, the sons having been less than 21 years of age at the time of death, be rated as second class pensions and be entitled to the same pensions now paid soldiers who lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee.

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The bill introduced by Skinner provides for an amendment to the silver coinage act of 1873, so as to authorize the coinage of dollars of the weight of 412 grains Troy, standard silver.

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The bill introduced by Hutchins provides for the retirement of all legal tender notes of a lower denomination than \$5.

ASK CONGRESS ABOUT IT.

Secretary Teller is receiving so many letters, concerning the Texas Pacific land grant, that it is becoming annoying, and he wishes to have it understood that as congress is now again in session the whole matter of the grant is before congress for action, and persons feeling an interest in the determination of cases should address congress on the subject, and not him.

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