# Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1878. NUMBER 2.


## REMONETIZATION.

*THE QUESTION TROUBLING CONGRESS*

**Both Houses Considered it Yesterday—Happy Effort of Voorhees in its Advocacy—Points in Its Favor, and the Past Laws of Congress Distinctly Stated—Warning to Money Kings—Miscellaneous Business.**

*Senate.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

By Senator Dorsey, to authorize payment of fees of counsel for defence of poor persons in courts of the United States.

By Senator Davis, to promote immigration to the United States and for protection of immigrants.

By Senator Windom, for restoration of wages in the government printing offices.

Senator McCrary presented the memorial of the tobacco board of trade of Louisville favoring reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco. Referred.

Senator Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably on the House bill to authorize the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to the document entitled "Administrators of the United States Government at the beginning of its second century." Passed.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Spencer, to extend, facilitate and cheapen the land and water transportation of freights and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further appropriation of public property or increase of the public debt.

Senator Christiancy presented a resolution of the State Grange of Michigan, in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of Michigan. Referred.

Senator Morrill submitted an amendment to the preamble and resolution of Matthews in regard to the right of the government to pay the bonds in silver, reciting at length the provisions of the various acts of Congress pledging the faith of the government, &c., and said in the long recital of the acts in the preamble as submitted by the Senator from Ohio, there seemed to be strange omissions of some of the statutes. He hoped the Senator would accept his amendment. Ordered printed.

Senator Hereford submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the amount of government bonds sold since March 4th, 1861, giving the amount of each issue with its date thus sold, the net amounts received from the sale of each issue, and the currency in which the same was paid any syndicate, person or persons, for placing the same in the market, or for purchasing the same, and in what currency they were paid. Agreed to.

Senator Mitchell submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of Indian Inspector Watkins, recommending the establishment of a large Indian reservation or territory for the use and occupation of portions or all reservation Indians now on the various reservations in the State of Oregon and in the territories of Washington and Idaho, together with such recommendations as the secretary of the interior may deem proper to make in reference to such proposition. Agreed to.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a petition from Cols. F. S. Easton, and Stewart Van Vliet, Lieut. Cols. A. Reddy, Rufus Saxton, J. D. Bingham, A. J. Percy and H. C. Hodges, for restoration to their proper places on the army register. Referred.

Senator Kellogg submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the Senate to pay John Ray and Wm. McMillen the compensation and mileage of Senators for the unexpired term of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, in the forty-second Congress. Referred.

Senator Thurman called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire whether if any, and if any, what legislation is necessary to increase the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and territories to correspond with the increase in the population since the passage of the act of 1808, and also to settle certain war claims of the State of Ohio against the government.

After some discussion, an amendment was agreed to providing that said committee shall make the same inquiry respecting the war claims and credits of other States of the Union that furnished troops in aid of the government during the late rebellion, and as thus amended the resolution was agreed to.

At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution of Senator Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver was taken up as unfinished business, and then laid aside informally that Senator Voorhees might speak to the resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and in order to be so the government itself in all its departments should in good faith keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

Senator Matthews, in expressing his willingness to have the resolution laid aside for the present, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on it Monday next.

Senator Voorhees then addressed the Senate upon the resolution submitted by him. Denunciation, he said, is not the principal weapon used by those who are ranked on the side of grasping wealth. There is no epithet, however base, that is not, in daily use against all who venture to believe as I do, that to a great extent our whole financial system is an organized crime against the laboring, tax paying men and women of the United States. The great plea of the present hour is for a continuation of the wrong and the injustice is that good faith requires it; those who, finding the monstrous evil embedded in the laws of their country and seek to eradicate it by peaceful legislation, are at once, and with the utmost fury, assaulted as violators of our public faith, enemies of the national honor, and worse, if possible, than common swindlers. This plea, so loud now in our ears, has been invoked on behalf of every wickedness that ever cursed the world. The usurper invokes it to protect the throne he has stolen as soon as he is seated. The tyrant invokes it to shelter his prerogative, and his nobility in turn invoke it in order to live in ease and splendor off the labor of others.

Voorhees said experience had shown the legal tender to be the best money that ever circulated. Every government bond which did not on the face stipulate payment in coin was made payable by express words in coin or legal tender notes. This enactment guaranteed to the American people the right to pay three-fourths of the national debt in the national currency. It was the law of contract when all the 5-20 bonds, amounting to over 150 millions, were purchased from the government by the bondholders and paid for in this currency at par when it was quoted at from 40 to 60 per cent. below par in coin. Every one understood the laws to be as I have stated at the time of the passage. In fact the great struggle then was whether even interest on the bonds I have mentioned should be paid in coin. No one in debate made the slightest pretence or intimation that the principal of the bonds was payable in coin.

During the full term of seven eventful years that followed, there is not a platform of either political party in any State in the Union, which makes such an assertion.

Mr. Voorhees alluded to Secretary Sherman's letter of 1868 favoring the payment of the bonds in the same kind of money as bought them, and his subsequent action in procuring the passage of the act for the payment of the bonds in coin, which he said was open repudiation of the solemn contract, and fastened an extortion of not less than 500 million dollars on the staggering industries of the country as speculative profits of the operation. In the whole financial history of the civilized world no parallel can be found to this audacious deed of broken faith, deliberate treachery to the people, and national dishonesty. It stands out by itself, towering high above all common frauds, and dwarfing them in comparison with its own vast proportions. It will bear the names of those who enacted it to distant generations amidst the groans, cries and lamentations of those who toil on land and on sea, and more deeply engraved than any other names will be found that of the secretary of the treasury, as the author of what he himself said constituted the twofold crime of repudiation and exhaustion.

Voorhees, in support of his position, quoted the language of Senator Morton in 1869 as follows: "A combination of stock jobbers, as destitute of conscience as pirates, and inspired alone by greed for money, successfully thundered at these doors, and finally drove this Government to commit the most stupendous act of bad faith and legalized robbery ever practiced upon any people since the dawn of history."

He next took up the printing act of '70, charging that it was the offspring of apprehension that the work of repudiating the contract for the payment of the 5-20 bonds might not be quite complete. Thus it was provided and a new issue of new coin bonds in place of the original ones. The amount saved in interest is trifling compared with the loss by the whole transaction.

Voorhees then urged that by the laws of March '69 and July '70, the bonds outstanding and afterwards to be issued were payable in coin, not in gold alone, nor in silver alone, but in coin. He quoted Skennan in '69 as explicitely favoring this view.

Voorhees commented at some length on the passage of the law of Feb. 12th, '73, which, he said demonetized the dollar of our fathers, and its enactment was as completely unknown to the people, and indeed, to four-fifths of Congress itself, as a burglar in a house at midnight to its sleeping inmates. The silver dollar was demonetized from our money system under cover of false pretense.

Voorhees proceeded to show that of the entire trading and commercial population of the earth, more than four times as many people have chosen silver as have chosen gold, and more than five times as many have chosen silver as have chosen gold and silver together. The laboring classes desire money to be plentiful, while those who wish to fasten their idle wealth on the productions of labor clamor for scarce and dear money. It was in the interest of the latter powerful class that silver was demonetized.

He referred to the act of January 14th, 1874, for the resumption of specie payments, and said the law of February, 1873, taking away silver money from the people, and the law of January 18th, 1875, fixing the day, now less than a year in advance, when greenbacks shall also perish are twin monsters of evil born of the same parentage and linked together for the destruction of all money save gold. He vividly portrayed the effect which this legislation had had upon business and labor. He spoke of the impossibility of resuming January 1, 1879, and attributed the vast shringage in the value of property and the universal distres, to the policy of contraction, and said during the four years when our volume of currency averaged a thousand millons, the business failures of the entire country reached only 2,167, less in number than occurred in any three months of the year just passed.

During the period which is now designated as one of inflation the windows of business houses were not darkened, and business men did not go as mourners about the streets; the laborer did not go home without bread to his wife and children; helpless millions did not cower and tremble at the approach of winter for lack of food and shelter; the public peace was not broken by riots in resistance to starvation; the courts were not principally occupied in enforcing collections for closing mortgages, ordering sheriff's sales, or in punishing the destitute and outcast.

The speaker next turned his attention to the national banks, and said the system of national banking now in use is the most elaborate and complete scheme for making people pay tribute to wealth, in order to obtain a circulating medium, ever known in the financial history of the world. There is not a dollar in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the government. The national bank is a middle man between the government and the people, and is enormously paid for doing what the government ought directly to do itself. On October 1st, 1877, there were 2,080 national banks, with resources amounting to seventeen hundred and forty-one million dollars, and on these resources the interest paid by the people was one hundred and thirty million dollars per annum.

Mr. Voorhees said he represented those who demanded:

First—The restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too plenty for their wants, and that it be made a full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during the eighty-one years of American history.

Second—The repeal unconditionally of the act of January 14th, 1875, compelling the resumption of specie payments on January 11th, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. They do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of ruin, wretchedness and degredation in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

Third.—That the national banking system be removed and a circulating medium provided by the government for the people without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it, and they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the population of the United States.

Fourth.—That currency, authorized and circulated on the authority of the government, shall be made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, including all dues to the government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold, or more likely at a premium over it.

Fifth—That hereafter the financial policy of the country shall be framed permanently in their interest; that they shall not be discriminated against in future legislation as in the past, and that their prosperity, and not the mere growth of the income to be retired to capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the government.

In conclusion Vooorhees quoted from the articles he had noticed in certain eastern newspapers in regard to the rights of the bondholders; the duty of the laboring classes and the policy that should be pursued by capitalists to counteract the effects of anticipated legislation on the silver question, and said: "I have no word of menace to utter on this floor, but in behalf of every laborer, and every owner of soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments, that when their doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony, and the fires of liberty will blaze forth again as they did one hundred years ago, in the defense of the natural rights of men. (Applause in the galleries.) May the wisdom of our fathers' God the benignity of our God avert such an issue. But if it shall come, if infatuation has seized our counsels, the result will only add one more instance to the long catalogue of human crime and folly where averice like ambition overleaps itself, and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions loses its own. [Great applause in galleries.] Adjourned.

*House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Dunnell—To declare jurisdiction of the United States over the harbors and navigable waters of the United States.

By Blair—For the reduction of postage.

By Robbins—A resolution directing the committee on rules to inquire into the expediency of a rule requiring a record to print the votes taken by yeas and nays under four heads, to-wit: yeas, nays, paired and absent unpaired; and also into the expediency of a rule forbidding pairing by members.

Mr. Davis, N. C., asked leave to introduce and have referred to the committee of the whole, a resolution reciting the unequal taxation imposed upon different States by the internal revenue tax, and instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing said tax.

Covert objected.

Mr. Willis, Ky., offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to ascertain whether the treasury department has complied with the act of congress requiring the appointments in said department to be equally distributed among the several States and Territories. Referred.

Mr. Franklin asked leave to offer a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the United States notes shall be legal tender in payment of duties on imports.

Mr. Fry objected.

Mr. Couert offered a resolution instructing the board of supervising inspectors of steamboats to examine into and report upon the merits of the various life-saving apparatus. Referred.

Mr. Springer asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill to prevent further contraction of the currency. It provides that the volume of legal tender notes shall not be contracted or reduced below the amount of $350,000,000, and that any surplus of such notes received or redeemed by the government, which may be in the treasury in excess of sums required to meet appropriations made by Congress, shall be reissued by the Secretary of the treasury in the purchase of coin for the payment of coin obligations.

Mr. Garfield objected to its present consideration, and it was referred to the banking and currency committee.

Mr. Cox, of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back a bill suspending for ten years the further operation of section 5,574 of the revised statutes, which provides that when a citizen of the United States shall discover a guano island, he shall not sell guano except to citizens of the United States. The provision has already been suspended for five years. Passed.

Mr. Jones, Ohio, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported back a resolution directing the sub-committee of said committee to proceed to the cities of Chicago, Providence, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland for the purose of ascertaining the wants of the public service in regard to public buildings in those cities.

Mr. Stenger raised the point of order that the resolution, as it involved the expenditure of the public money, must go to the committee of the whole.

The Speaker sustained the point and the resolution was referred.

Mr. Reagan, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported back a resolution amending certain sections of the revised statutes concerning commerce and navigation of steam vessels. Referred to the committee of the whole and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Hooker in the chair, for general debate, and Mr. Price addressed the committee in advocacy of the remonetization of the silver dollar. He deemed it as a thing which did not admit of a doubt that at the time when silver was demonetized the silver dollar of 412½ grains was more valuable than the gold dollar. He argued that it was to the interest of the United States to make both gold and silver a legal tender for all debts, public and private, particularly now when this country was such a large producer of silver. He attributed the great depression in real estate in Germany, to the demonetizing of silver by that country. He codtradicted the theory that the vast increase in the production of silver in this country, had been the cause of the fall in the value of that metal, and alleged in denial of it that India, Japan and China alone had taken in the course of trade during the last year 105,000,000 of silver, which was about 25,000,000 more than the entire silver product of the world. He criticised the sermons of Beecher and Frothingham, and in conclusion said:

We are laboring to get back to the dollar which has been tried in every condition, and under every variety of circumstances in this country. It has not been found wanting. We are directing our footprints in a pathway lighted by the lamp of experience. We are not pioneers. We are only seeking for old paths made luminous by the footprints of the fathers of the republic. They beckon us onward. They say to us, "This is the way, walk ye in it." He who has been a watchful student of history can't mistake his way. If we be attentive listners, we may hear from every passing breeze that is wafted to us from the marts of commerce, from the field of the husbandman, from the hum of the loom, and from the ring of the anvil, words of encouragement to pursue steadily the silvery pathway that shall conduct our nation to the goal of financial prosperity.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

## BADGER WISDOM.

*Outline of Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature.--Re-union Society Meetings.*

[Special to THE GLOBE.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—The Senate invited the resident blergy to open the session with prayer.

A bill was introduced instructing the school land commissioners to furnish county clerks with a list of State lands in their counties.

In the Assembly bills were introduced for the payment of labor in lawful money of the United States; for the erection of the county of Forest out of the territory from Clark and Marathon counties; repealing a portion of the dower law; for a public library in Milwaukee; amending the law relative to the school month.

A resolution of inquiry as to the feasibility of enlarging the supreme court room in the capitol was adopted.

CONSTITUTION MAKER'S RE-UNION.

The following appears in the State Journal to-night and explains itself: Upon request of several gentlemen who are delegates to the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, notice is hereby given that a re-union of the members, officers, and attaches of that body is hereby appointed to be held at the Capitol, at Madison, on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1878, at which all surviving participants in the work of preparing that instrument are requested to attend.

An invitation is cordially extended to the members and officers of the first constitutional convention to honor the occasion by their presence. Signed.

M. L. MARTIN,
President of the Convention of 1846.

Already large numbers of old citizens of this State have expressed their determination to be present and take part in the ceremonies of the re-union.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The State Agricultural and Horticultural societies hold a joint convention here February 5, 6, 7, and 8. Interesting papers and views will be put forth, and an interesting and instructive time is anticipated.

*National Tobacco Board.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Tobacco delegations from various sections of the country have formed themselves into a national board, with George C. Ayers of Danville, Va., president, and Charles H. Conrad of Danville, secretary; B. F. Barlett of Baltimore, Henry Weissenger of Louisville, Col. Butler of Saint Louis, L. H. Trayzer, Richard and Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C., were elected vice presidents. The national committee will meet Representative Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, during the day, and will also visit the commissioner of internal revenue, and Israel Kimball, chief of the tobacco section of the revenue office.

*Made Crazy By Legislative Honors.*

NEW YORK, Jan 15.—Assemblyman James H. Taylor, for years a member of the firm of Taylor & Sons, brewers of this city and Albany, has been taken to the asylum for the insane. His election to the Legislature is supposed to have affected his mind. He announced of late that he was concerned with great affairs of State, that he was a Statesman and should shape his course in the Legislature on business principles, and on Sunday morning pronounced himself "king of the universe."

*Death of a Recently Released Fenian.*

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Sergeant Charles McCarthy, one of the recently released Fenian prisoners who, with his companions, reached Dublin Saturday night, died suddenly at 9:30 this morning in Morrison's hotel, where he had gone with the other three prisoners to breakfast with Charles Stewart Parnell, home rule member of parliament from Meath. Corporal Thomas Chambers, another of the released prisoners, is also very ill.

*Legislative Privileges.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—At Harrisburg yesterday the speaker of the House was authorized by resolution to issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-arms commanding him to bring Representative Bullard, the alleged embezzling member, before the judiciary committee to argue the question of privilege, Judge Clayton, of Delaware county, having refused to release him at the request of the judiciary committee.

## DOWN TO DEATH.

*THROUGH A DEFECTIVE TRESTLE.*

**An Excursion Train from a Moody and Sanky Meeting Furnishes the Victims—Fifteen to Twenty Killed.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—A serious railroad accident happened on the Connecticut Western Railroad, beyond Tariffville, about 10 miles from Hartford. At 10 o'clock this evening an excursion train returning from the Moody and Sankey meeting at Hartford fell through a trestle bridge into Farmington river. Two engines, one baggage and three passenger cars went down. Word was telegraphed to Hartford City, the hospital notified, and a special train with surgeons was sent out.

From five to twenty persons were killed. Names not learned. The train contained ten crowded cars. One of the wounded is Rev. Thomas of Winsted. Geo. P. Hatch and Thos. Franey, engineers, are also wounded.

Four cars of the excursion train went through the bridge. Five dead bodies—two men and three women—have been recovered. A large number are yet in the wreck. Twelve physicians have gone out with the relief train from this city. Impossible yet to get names of the dead or injured.

LATER.

Latest reports say the dead are 15 to 20. No names received up to this hour, 3 A. M.

## JOLLY FIREMEN.

*ANNUAL CONVENTION AT FARIBAULT*

**Visiting Members Received with Music and Banners---Business Transacted---Officers Elect--Banquetting and Dancing.**

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.]

FARIBAULT, Minn., Jan. 15, 1878.

The St. Paul delegates for the State Convention left St. Paul at 5 A. M. on the I. & M. Division of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. At Mendota the Minneapolis delegation came aboard and had no more than time to shake hands before they were at Farmington, where they were met by delegates from Red Wing, Hastings Lake City and Farmington. At Northfield we met Jule Lawrence, Delegate at Large, who said Sibison left last evening, and that they were to represent the Department. We missed F. A. Nobles, who was unable to attend. On

ARRIVING AT FARIBAULT,

The delegates were met at the depot by the fire department under charge of Chief H. P. Sims (who, by the way, is a boat in himself) in full uniform, headed by a brass band that would do credit to any city. The delegates were marched to Excelsior Hook and Ladder and Engine and Hose Co.'s house, where they were furnished coffee and cold meats, which seemed to be very acceptable to most of them. We noticed that Chief Munger was eating for the whole Minneapolis delegation.

THE MEETING

was called to order by H. P. Sims, President, at 10 a. m. The Secretary read the call for the convention. The chair appointed a committee of three on credentials, as follows: O. H. Wiley, Faribault; O. S. Cowan, Mankato; W. E. Hawkins, Red Wing. The committee reported

DELEGATES.

as follows: St. Paul, 15; Minneapolis, 17; Red Wing, 9; St. Cloud, 5; Mankato, 2; Rochester, 4; Owatonna, 2; Stillwater, 5; Anoka, 2; Farmington, 2; Faribault, 9; Chaska, 1; Northfield, 3; visitors, S. McDouall, representative of the Selsby manufacturing company, and general western agent—the man with the Solfarino moustache, and H. F. Wheeler, Akron Hose.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

was listened to with great attention. The report of the Secretary shows two new companies at Rochester and one at Minneapolis. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $16.93.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

reported as follows: 1, Stillwater; 2, Northfield; 3, Minneapolis; 4, St. Paul; 5, Faribault; 6, Red Wing; 7, St. Cloud; 8, Owatonna; 9, Mankato. The responses created much amusement.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

C. P. Williams, Mankato, President; unanimous.

Peter Fricker, Hastings, 1st Vice President.

Robert Rorwish, 17th Vice President.

J. Praetz, Rochester, 37th Vice President.

A. K. Doe, Stillwater, 18th Vice President.

R. O. Strong, St. Paul, Secretary; unanimous.

W. M. Brackett, Minneapolis, Treasurer; uanimous.

A. H. Lewis, Statistician; unanimous.

This evening the delegates were entertained by the home companies with a banquet and two dances, every one enjoying themselves.

## GENTLEMAN GEORGE.

*Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature Say He Shall be Senator.*

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—The Senate proceeded to election of candidates for United States Senator. George H. Pendleton was nominated by and voted for by all the Democratic members. The Republicans voted blank. The vote stood Pendleton 25; blank 8. Pendleton was declared the choice of the Senate. A bill was introduced to reorganize the reform school for boys.

In the House a bill was introduced to increase the pay of jurors before justices courts to one dollar per day. The House proceeded to vote for candidate for United States Senator. George H. Pendleton was nominated by the Democrats and Stephen Johnson, of Miami, by Mr. Sturgeon, a representative of the national party. The Republicans made no nomination. The vote resulted: Pendleton 66; Johnson 3; blank 36. Mr. Pendleton was then declared the choice of the House for Senator.

In the Senate a message was received from Governor Bishop withdrawing Gov. Young's nomination of Chauncey Newton of Hamilton to be railroad commissioner, and nominating Wm. Bell, Jr., of Franklin for said position. A message was also received from Governor Bishop notifying the Senate that he had this day appointed the following as military staff: Adjutant General, Luther G. Meilly; Assistant, Leander R. Heagland; Judge Advocate General, Samuel R. Hunt; Quartermaster General, Charles L. Young; Surgeon General, J. Emmet Byrns; Chief of Engineers, Frederick Gerder; to be aids, with the rank of colonel: William A. Berchard, Carson Lake, Richard Nevins, Jr., Griff H. Erbson, Evan F. Williams, Louis F. Schmidt, Ralph J. Hige, Jas. W. Williams, Thos. R. Robbers and M. L. Hall.

## BRITISH GRAIN.

*Speculations by the Mark Lane Express as to the Outlook.*

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Mark Lane Express reviewing the British corn trade the past week says: The wheat plant is progressing favorably, and has as far as can be ascertained, sustained no injury from the recent heavy rains. At the same time a dry atmosphere and some bright cold weather would be very acceptable to strengthen the seedling plant. But little progress has been made with threshing of late, as may be seen from the quantity of wheat marketed during the past week, farmers' deliveries showing a decrease of 45,000 quarters on those of the corresponding time last year. Much of the supply of home grown grain has also been in poor condition, and this causes prices to be somewhat irregular.

In Mark Lane there has been very little business done in English wheat, but in the provincial markets the tone has been rather better, and a moderate amount of activity has prevailed. The upward tendency in values for foreign wheat has received a temporary check, owing to unusually heavy importations which reached our shores last Monday, returns showing the arrival of over 111,000 quarters, besides large imports of American and Indian grain.

The calculations of sellers have been somewhat thrown out by arrivals of Russian wheat by way of Revel. Should the season continue mild and Revel remain open, our winter supplies may show an unlooked for increase. Having regard to the fact that Russia is turning all her available produce into gold to enable her to carry on the war, apart from the political considerations, the present range of values for wheat appears to be a safe one. As far as can be seen, any material change either way would be the result of political influences.

But even if peace is proclaimed and the Black Sea ports set free, we could not calculate upon receiving supplies much before April. So taking all things together, it is doubtful whether a pacific turn in Eastern affairs would materially affect prices. It must, however, be confessed that this opinion scarcely obtains with millers. Prices are slightly in buyers' favor, although not quotably lower, and the few sales which have taken place have been to supply immediate requirements. Maize off the coast sold more freely on the spot. Mixed American eased slightly, but a revival in demand may occur at any moment, as the stock of sound corn in London is very short. Firmness characterizes the trade for barley and oats with small arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade has ruled dull for wheat, and rates have declined.

## THE EASTERN WAR.

*BIG BATTLE NEAR PHILLIPOPOLIS.*

**Departure of the Turkish Armistice Envoys--Germany's Attitude Troubling England--Home Rulers Threatening--Trouble on All Sides.**

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Constantinople dispatch says a great battle was fought Monday between Tartar Bazardjek and Phillipopolis. The fighting was resumed to-day. Sulieman Pasha afterwards took up positions near Phillipopolis and ordered the inhabitants to leave that town. The Russians have reached Tcherpan south of Yeni Saghra and are marching on Yeni Mahlgre.

GERMANY WANTS A SEABOARD.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Notwithstanding the Czar is said to have given further assurance within the past few hours, dangers are looming up in another direction. A movement is imminent on the part of Germany to obtain a seaboard under conditions which would seriously affect England. This consideration is having great influence in the cabinet on the side of those who advocate England's reserving her strength. Some deeply important information has just been received in this country leading to the conviction that a warlike policy on England's part in the East would be the forerunner of more serious complications nearer home.

ARMISTICE ENVOYS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9 a. m., Jan. 15.—Server Pasha and Nomyk Pasha, envoys to negotiate with the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, left to-day for Kezanik, where they are expected to arrive Thursday. The Grand Duke Nicholas has informed the Porte that he is invested with full powers on the question of conditions of peace.

TURKISH WAR VESSELS.

ODESSA, Jan. 15.—The Turks have bombarded the town of Theodosia, southeast of the Crimea. They burned ten houses, killed one person and wounded twelve. They have also bombarded Anapa on the black Sea, Circassia, but did little damage to the town. One person was killed there. The bombardment of open towns by the Turks while negotiotions were proceeding, is said to cause great irritation at St. Petersburg.

SERVIA'S DEMANDS.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—A special from Belgrade says Servia intends to claim the following peace conditions: The independence of the principality, cession of old Servia, and indemnity for Turkish devastations in the last war.

IRELAND HOME RULERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—The home rule conference to-day unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of holding an annual conference, consisting of members of home rule league clubs and members of Parliament. Mr. Biggar supported a resolution to the effect that should intervention in the eastern war be brought before parliament the Irish party should repudiate sympathy with England by quiting the house in a body.

## POLYGAMOUS UTAH.

*Views of Gov. Emory---If the Legislature Halts Congress Must Act.*

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 15.—Message of Gov. Emory to the Territorial Legislature was delivered this afternoon. It recommends a territorial free school law; recommends the secret ballot and a revision of the divorce laws to require a year's residence of the applicant; says that but one person has been punished for the Mountain Meadow massacre, but that other parties have been indicted but have evaded the officers; that the arrest, trial and conviction is improbable unless a suitable reward is offered; believed friends in communication with these men warn them of the approach, and such vigilance is maintained that, although frequent attempts have been made to arrest them they have been unsuccessful, suggests that a committee be appointed to investigate the causes operating against the arrest of indicted parties.

Polygamy has continued here for thirty years, and for fifteen years in violation of law. In other states and territories polygamy is punished. It is no less a crime here, yet the law remains a dead letter. Polygamous marriages are so frequent throughout the territory, and the sentiment of the majority of the people so much in its favor, that officers, though charged with the duty of enforcing the laws, find themselves unable to do so without further legislation. This legislature has sufficient jurisdiction to provide the enactments required, but if it waits, then it is the duty of Congress to provide such legislation as will meet the case. Polygamy, and the union of state and church, are stumbling blocks in the way of a settled condition of affairs, and detrimental to the interests of the entire people.

## LITTLE MAC.

*Views Upon the Southern and Financial Questions.*

Gen. McClellan in his inaugural address spoke of the Southern question and said: "I am sure that we all agree in accepting as final the emancipation of the negro and his claim to full and ample protection in all the rights of a freeman. The prosperity of the Southern States can be secured only by the full enjoyment of their rights of self-government with the attendant consequences of peace, order and security. Those States are now in entire possession of these rights, and the result is manifest to all in the absence of disturbance, and in the slow but sure return of a prosperity which, if not rudely disturbed by other causes, will soon react upon us and give employment to very many of the idle hands among us."

I trust, gentlemen, that you will agree with me in gladly accepting the existing settlement of the southern question as final, and in insisting that no selfish interest of individuals, or mistaken policy of party, shall be allowed to revive a subject which honor and interest alike require to be buried forever among the dead issues of the irrevocable past.

With regard to the national finances the General said: "As the great object of all, it is our interest to hasten the return of confidence, security, industry and prosperity to our suffering people. It is a duty to express in the clearest and most decided terms of reprobation all attempts to violate the sacredness of obligations to avoid the payment of any portion of our just debts, to impair the national honor and credit, or to declare by law that a part of a dollar shall be a whole dollar. There is probably no grave objection to remonetization of silver within proper limits, that is to say, making it a legal tender for small amounts, so as to secure its use in small transactions and for convenience in making change, but in this event the silver dollar should certainly be made equal in present value at least to the gold dollar. If nothing is done to impair confidence in the national credit, we are on the road to prosperity, and the legal tender paper money will soon be nearly at par, so that specie payments will be practically resumed. A government which has legal tender coins of different and fluctuating values, and avails itself of fluctuations to the injury of its creditors and benefits its treasury, becomes a speculator in the markets, loses its character for honesty, and in a pressing hour of need will be sure to find itself like other distrusted speculators bankrupt and disgraced.

## ILLINOIS SPEAKS

*Denouncing the Demonetization Fraud.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—Pursuant to call the State Silver Mass Convention assembled in the senate chamber to-day. Judge Lawrence, of Chicago, was chosen president. The usual committees were appointed, Hon. W. C. Goudy, Chicago, heading the committee on resolutions. The committee reported a platform which, after debate by Hon. J. C. Robinson, Mr. Goudy, John Forsyth, Col. Geo. Harlow and several others, was adopted, and the convention adjourned.

The platform recites that the act of Congress of 1792 made provision for coinage of a silver dollar of the value of the Spanish milled dollar of 371¼ grains of pure silver by our monetary unit, and that although this dollar, which was originally 416 grains, was reduced to 412½ grains, yet the intrinsic value and the amount of silver remained unchanged for over eighty years, and the silver dollar remained the standard monetary unit; that silver and gold have constituted the basis of the monetary system of all nations since the earliest history; that silver has been chiefly and frequently the only metallic legal tender in general use here; that the whole country's business and credit have been during this period measured by this standard; that all bonds are expressly declared payable in this standard of 412½ grains; therefore the resolutions declare that the demonetization of silver coinage was so grave and radical a change in the monetary system, so vitally effecting the nation's interests that it ought not to have been ventured upon under the most favorable circumstances, except with full, thorough, exhaustive discussion. The secret scheme by which it was precipitated upon the country without a word of discussion either in or out of Congress, and the persistency with which the scheme is still prosecuted, amidst unparalleled business prostration and disaster, with forced resumption in immediate prospect disclose a reckless disregard for the public welfare on the part of the movers which merits the severest censure. That one obvious purpose of demonetization was to increase the value of government bonds and correspondingly increase the public burdens by making them payable in gold, although plainly and legally payable in coin. The people have for this purpose been clandestinely robbed of the legal tender quality of silver remonetization, and that speaking in behalf of the State of Illinois, we say emphatically that the honest convictions of the people of this section of the country will never be surrendered at the dictation of greedy capitalists and bondholders, be the consequences what they may:

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to each member of the cabinet, as well as to Senators and Representatives in Congress for the State of Illinois.

## IOWA RADICALS.

*Republican Rule Results in Steadily Increasing Debt.*

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—The House met this morning, and elected John Y. Stone speaker by a vote of 94 to 6. The remainder of the offices were filled in accordance with the caucus nominations. Governor Newbold, in his biennial message, deals exclusively with State affairs. State finances, he says, are in bad condition. The floating debt has increased to $341,000, or nearly a thousand dollars in excess of the constitutional limit, besides the funded debt. He argues that this floating indebtedness be wiped out.

*Cape Colony Natives--Bad Blow Out.*

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Advices from Cape Town state that Sir Bartle Frere, governor and commander in chief to Cape Colony, in reply to the address of the deputation, stated he would recommend to parliament a complete disarmament of the natives.

The Consett Iron company, the largest makers of ship-plates in the world, have blown out one their blast furnaces, and the men employed at another furnace have received notice that their services will not be required at the end of a fortnight.

*Cheap Postal Orders in France.*

PARIS, Jan. 15.—At the forthcoming postal congress, France will propose inter-mail post office orders at one per cent. tax, the rate of exchange to be adjusted by the congress.

M. Gambetta presided at the banquet given to commemorate the last meeting of the committee of eighteen. He delivered an address in favor of the utmost prudence on the part of the Republicans.

*Noted Desperado Caught.*

CHEYENNE, Jan. 15.—Superintendent Voorhees, of the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage line, received a telegram to-day from Hillsboro, Ohio, announcing the capture there of McKenna alias Reddy, the last of the famous road agents who operated on the stage route during last summer. He had settled down, married and bought a farm from the proceeds of the summer's work on the road. His last exploit was June 26th, when $14,000 was taken by the party of five, all of which McKenna got away with.

*Balloting for United States Senator in Maryland.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15.—Balloting for United States Senator began to-day in the House. Dennis, present incumbent, received 19 votes, ex-Gov. Thomas, 13; Steiner, 12; ex-Gov. Groome, 10; Montgomery Blair, 5; scattering 14. In the Senate the vote was Dennis, 7; Thomas, 4; Steiner, 4; Robinson, 3; Hamilton and Stamp 2 each.

*Repeal of the Resumption Act.*

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—In the House of Representatives to-day the following was reported favorably from the committee on federal relations: Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the bill to repeal the resumption act now pending in congress ought to become a law.

*Senator Allison Re-nominated.*

DES MOINES, Io. Jan. 15.—A Republican caucus of members of the legislature, for nominating a candidate for U. S. Senator, was held this morning, and was presided over by Senator Rumple. Senator Allison was renominated by acclamation without balllot, and received every vote.

*The Weather.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys are falling barometer, warmer, southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in northern portion by cooler [northeast winds and rising barometer.

*California Storm.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Within the last 24 hours the entire State, so far as heard from, was visited with a rainstorm and indications favor a continuance to-night. The present storm is considered sufficient to insure a good crop.

*Billiards.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 15.—In the billiard tournament sixth game Rudolph 600, Slosson 266. Average Rudolph 24 to 11¼. Largest runs Rudolph 94, 63, 134, 60, 80. Slosson, 113.

*U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—George S. Baker, United States Minister, handed the Emperor yesterday his letters of recall, and Mr. E. W. Houghton presented his credentials.

A fire at Wingham Ont., yesterday caused a loss of $30,000; insurance $15,000.

## FOUR PER CENTS.

*PLAN TO REFUND THE PUBLIC DEBT.*

**Secretary Sherman's Scheme to Localize and Popularize a Public Loan as Explained to the Ways and Means Committee.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary S