

WASHINGTON.

A RATHER DULL DAY IN CONGRESS.

Stirring up the Pension Office—Senator Christian's Currency Nostrum—Honorary Commissioners to Paris—A Contested Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A bill was introduced and referred by Senator Hamlin, by request, to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for ocean mail service.

Senator Voorhees submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to transmit to the Senate a statement as to how many acres of land in the Indian Territory have been surveyed into sections and quarter sections, for what purpose the survey has been made, and how much land remains in said Territory not surveyed; also what amount of lands were owned by the several tribes of Indians previous to the treaties of 1866, and whether the Indian title to any such land has been extinguished since said treaties were made, and if so, to what extent and for what consideration. Agreed to.

A favorable report was made on the Senate bill appropriating \$275,000 to purchase the Freedmen's Bank building of this city.

During the morning hour Senator Hoar read a communication from the Commission on Pensions, in regard to an application of a soldier for a pension, not having been acted upon by the Commission's clerical force in the office of the Surgeon General, where the hospital records of the army are kept.

Senators Hoar, Edmunds and Ingalls commented on the delay in acting upon pension cases and argued it was caused by the Democratic party reducing the appropriations.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, read from a report of the Jencks committee, made in the House of Representatives, to the effect that three persons had been detailed from the pension office to act as clerks of the Republican Congressional committee in this city.

Senator Windom, chairman of the committee on appropriations, stated that the clerical force of Surgeon General's office in 1876 was 103, and it was then cut down in the general reduction of that year to 135. Last year, however, the force was increased by detailing twenty enlisted men for duty in that office.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, the silver bill.

Senator Christian submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, providing for the coinage of silver dollars of 43½ grains pure silver, and one-tenth of alloy, which shall be a legal tender for all debts except when otherwise provided by law or contract. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than two million nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion to be coined. Any gain arising from such purchase and coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under existing laws relative to subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars. It further provides that the act shall remain in force but one year. Ordered printed.

Senator Christian read a lengthy argument in support of his substitute, and said he was not opposed to the introduction of silver coin into our currency, neither was he opposed to making it a legal tender, so as to be just to both creditor or debtor, but he did not want to have recoinage of silver, so that it would repel other coin from the country. He could not approve of recoinage of silver in the form of a larger amount, and in the prospect of a continuance of the prevalent monetary distress. The affairs of the bank will be rapidly liquidated, and depositors may rest assured that in due time they will be paid in full.

The closing of the bank took the entire community by surprise and there was great excitement. This morning there was a heavy run on the other banks, the principal run being on the Mastin bank which paid every depositor in full, and announced they were prepared for every emergency—up to noon to-day they had received over fifty new accounts, one depositor paying in ninety thousand dollars. The excitement is now dying out and it is not expected there will be any further trouble.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—The announcement of the suspension of the First National Bank took the community by surprise, although business men of closer observation have been expecting a break for a week past. Many depositors had quietly withdrawn their money from time to time. It is understood the bank will not resume, but will close up its business as soon as possible. The bank suspended in 1874, but was aided by the State to resume.

There was a slight run on Masters Bank and other banks of the city, but towards the close of banking hours the excitement died away. The other banks were fully prepared, having been warned by the suspension of the First National's condition several days ago. Business men came forward and by judicious acts restored confidence immediately. There is no panic feeling. The First National will wind up its affairs so that there will be no loss to depositors or others. Some place liabilities at \$700,000, but no official statement has been made.

Weather Indications. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Indications for upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys—Warmer to-day, with light to moderate snow and variable winds, mostly from southeast to southwest, and falling barometer.

Wisconsin Law-Makers. [Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.] MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Wm. Slave, Geo. Koepfen and Jonathan Stark have been nominated regents of the Normal School. As nominee for railroad commissioner, yet Jack Turner is the choice of the body here. The Governor is very reticent. The nomination will probably be sent in in the morning. If Turner is nominated a vacancy will exist in the chief clerkship and Senator Charles E. Frost is likely to receive that position. A resolution was presented for printing 2,000 copies of the constitution of the United States. Bills were introduced appropriating \$2,000 annually to the agricultural survey, \$27,000 to the deaf and dumb and \$18,500 to the blind institute. The bill authorizing Hudson to issue bonds was passed. A bill was introduced in the Senate compelling sale by all railroads of thousand mile tickets for \$30.

Either Hon. A. J. Turner or E. E. Woodman of Baraboo, has been settled on for Railroad Commissioner, with the most chances in favor of Mr. Turner. His name will without doubt be sent into the Senate for confirmation in the morning.

Northwestern Mutual. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Northwestern Mutual life insurance company took place in this city to-day. Among the trustees chosen for four years was Hon. William Oron of New York.

MURDER WILL OUT OVER THE WATER.

ENGLAND STILL BEING AGITATED.

How the Presidency was stolen. SCOUNDRELSHIP DEVELOPED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The trial of Anderson was resumed this morning. The courtroom was filled with spectators. At 11 o'clock the jury entered the courtroom and occupied their seats. The clerk read the information against the prisoner to which he had pleaded not guilty. The first witness, W. H. Smart, being sworn for the State, said: I am Clerk of the District Court of Vernon parish. I was deputy clerk before.

Mr. Ray objected, as the latter speaks of original returns of the election signed by the supervisor of election and registration, when the document offered is the consolidated statement of returns, and under the law there is no such officer known as the supervisor of election and registration. Mr. Ray offered an additional objection that the document had been signed by the Clerk of the Court instead of by the Deputy Clerk, and that as they are charged with uttering a forged document the forgery must first be proved before the uttering.

The assistant attorney general contended that he did not propose to set out a fac simile of the doctrine presented. The law does not require the document to be described accurately. It was certified by the clerk, that was sufficient.

Mr. Castellans said the objection was not as to the form, but as to the substance of the information.

Judge Whitaker said the objection was purely technical. The information could be amended under statute.

Mr. Castellans read a bill of exceptions. He said he had been referred to section 1,047 of the revised statutes by the attorney general as to an amendment of an information. In forgery, like some other crimes, there were well settled rules. A variance between the indictment and the offense was always fatal, also the omission of any words. The document might be alleged to be forged and is defective, if not in form in substance, and is therefore null and void.

Attorney General Ogden replied that the court was right in the position it took. Originally, he had proposed, under the statutes, to amend the indictment, but the rights of the defendant would not suffer by it. The matter was to be decided by the sound discretion of the court.

Assistant Attorney General Egan supported the amendments made in the information. He quoted several authorities. The variance was not material.

Mr. Castellans objected to amending the information, which, however, was amended, and the District Attorney amended the information by inserting the words "supervisor of registration," instead of "supervisor of election."

At the evening session Thomas Franklin, testified after identifying returns signed him; to the alteration made after he had shown them; that only at No. 8 poll were any Republican votes cast, and there only two for some of the Hayes electors, several of them receiving none. Looking over the returns from poll No. 2 the votes were altered in giving each Hayes elector 97 votes, while they had received none. At poll No. 9, 81 votes were given Hayes electors, while they had secured none. This, after he had signed the returns. In the consolidated returns of the election, the returns from the parish where the Republican electors had received two votes, 170 were given to Kellogg, Burch, and Joseph, and 180 to Marks, Sheldon, Jefferson, Brewster, and Levisse. Democratic electors had received 647 votes which was altered to 469 votes.

The question, if returns for other officials had been altered, was opposed by the defense. As the charge was only as to electors for President and Vice President. Objection overruled and bill of exceptions taken. At 9 o'clock court adjourned until to-morrow, when the witnesses will be called again.

No news of ex-Gov. Wells.

Gold and Silver Coinage. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to test the gold and silver coinage of the United States for the year 1878: Prof. Charles W. Elliott, Mass.; Prof. Thomas Eggleston, Pa.; Prof. Robert L. Rogers, Penn.; A. Louden Snowden, Penn.; J. B. L. Curry, Va.; Rev. S. A. Bronson, Ohio; Charles M. Walker, Ind.; Hon. Newton Edmunds, Ill.; Charles Beardsley, Iowa; Hon. John W. Twigg, Cal.

The ex-officio commissioners are the Judge of the United States district court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the currency, and the Assayer of the assay office, New York. The commissioners will assemble at the mint, Philadelphia, the 13th of February next.

Weather Indications. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Indications for upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys—Warmer to-day, with light to moderate snow and variable winds, mostly from southeast to southwest, and falling barometer.

Wisconsin Law-Makers. [Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.] MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Wm. Slave, Geo. Koepfen and Jonathan Stark have been nominated regents of the Normal School. As nominee for railroad commissioner, yet Jack Turner is the choice of the body here. The Governor is very reticent. The nomination will probably be sent in in the morning. If Turner is nominated a vacancy will exist in the chief clerkship and Senator Charles E. Frost is likely to receive that position. A resolution was presented for printing 2,000 copies of the constitution of the United States. Bills were introduced appropriating \$2,000 annually to the agricultural survey, \$27,000 to the deaf and dumb and \$18,500 to the blind institute. The bill authorizing Hudson to issue bonds was passed. A bill was introduced in the Senate compelling sale by all railroads of thousand mile tickets for \$30.

Either Hon. A. J. Turner or E. E. Woodman of Baraboo, has been settled on for Railroad Commissioner, with the most chances in favor of Mr. Turner. His name will without doubt be sent into the Senate for confirmation in the morning.

Northwestern Mutual. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Northwestern Mutual life insurance company took place in this city to-day. Among the trustees chosen for four years was Hon. William Oron of New York.

MURDER WILL OUT OVER THE WATER.

ENGLAND STILL BEING AGITATED.

How the Presidency was stolen. SCOUNDRELSHIP DEVELOPED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The trial of Anderson was resumed this morning. The courtroom was filled with spectators. At 11 o'clock the jury entered the courtroom and occupied their seats. The clerk read the information against the prisoner to which he had pleaded not guilty. The first witness, W. H. Smart, being sworn for the State, said: I am Clerk of the District Court of Vernon parish. I was deputy clerk before.

Mr. Ray objected, as the latter speaks of original returns of the election signed by the supervisor of election and registration, when the document offered is the consolidated statement of returns, and under the law there is no such officer known as the supervisor of election and registration. Mr. Ray offered an additional objection that the document had been signed by the Clerk of the Court instead of by the Deputy Clerk, and that as they are charged with uttering a forged document the forgery must first be proved before the uttering.

The assistant attorney general contended that he did not propose to set out a fac simile of the doctrine presented. The law does not require the document to be described accurately. It was certified by the clerk, that was sufficient.

Mr. Castellans said the objection was not as to the form, but as to the substance of the information.

Judge Whitaker said the objection was purely technical. The information could be amended under statute.

Mr. Castellans read a bill of exceptions. He said he had been referred to section 1,047 of the revised statutes by the attorney general as to an amendment of an information. In forgery, like some other crimes, there were well settled rules. A variance between the indictment and the offense was always fatal, also the omission of any words. The document might be alleged to be forged and is defective, if not in form in substance, and is therefore null and void.

Attorney General Ogden replied that the court was right in the position it took. Originally, he had proposed, under the statutes, to amend the indictment, but the rights of the defendant would not suffer by it. The matter was to be decided by the sound discretion of the court.

Assistant Attorney General Egan supported the amendments made in the information. He quoted several authorities. The variance was not material.

Mr. Castellans objected to amending the information, which, however, was amended, and the District Attorney amended the information by inserting the words "supervisor of registration," instead of "supervisor of election."

At the evening session Thomas Franklin, testified after identifying returns signed him; to the alteration made after he had shown them; that only at No. 8 poll were any Republican votes cast, and there only two for some of the Hayes electors, several of them receiving none. Looking over the returns from poll No. 2 the votes were altered in giving each Hayes elector 97 votes, while they had received none. At poll No. 9, 81 votes were given Hayes electors, while they had secured none. This, after he had signed the returns. In the consolidated returns of the election, the returns from the parish where the Republican electors had received two votes, 170 were given to Kellogg, Burch, and Joseph, and 180 to Marks, Sheldon, Jefferson, Brewster, and Levisse. Democratic electors had received 647 votes which was altered to 469 votes.

The question, if returns for other officials had been altered, was opposed by the defense. As the charge was only as to electors for President and Vice President. Objection overruled and bill of exceptions taken. At 9 o'clock court adjourned until to-morrow, when the witnesses will be called again.

No news of ex-Gov. Wells.

Gold and Silver Coinage. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to test the gold and silver coinage of the United States for the year 1878: Prof. Charles W. Elliott, Mass.; Prof. Thomas Eggleston, Pa.; Prof. Robert L. Rogers, Penn.; A. Louden Snowden, Penn.; J. B. L. Curry, Va.; Rev. S. A. Bronson, Ohio; Charles M. Walker, Ind.; Hon. Newton Edmunds, Ill.; Charles Beardsley, Iowa; Hon. John W. Twigg, Cal.

The ex-officio commissioners are the Judge of the United States district court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the currency, and the Assayer of the assay office, New York. The commissioners will assemble at the mint, Philadelphia, the 13th of February next.

Weather Indications. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Indications for upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys—Warmer to-day, with light to moderate snow and variable winds, mostly from southeast to southwest, and falling barometer.

Wisconsin Law-Makers. [Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.] MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Wm. Slave, Geo. Koepfen and Jonathan Stark have been nominated regents of the Normal School. As nominee for railroad commissioner, yet Jack Turner is the choice of the body here. The Governor is very reticent. The nomination will probably be sent in in the morning. If Turner is nominated a vacancy will exist in the chief clerkship and Senator Charles E. Frost is likely to receive that position. A resolution was presented for printing 2,000 copies of the constitution of the United States. Bills were introduced appropriating \$2,000 annually to the agricultural survey, \$27,000 to the deaf and dumb and \$18,500 to the blind institute. The bill authorizing Hudson to issue bonds was passed. A bill was introduced in the Senate compelling sale by all railroads of thousand mile tickets for \$30.

Either Hon. A. J. Turner or E. E. Woodman of Baraboo, has been settled on for Railroad Commissioner, with the most chances in favor of Mr. Turner. His name will without doubt be sent into the Senate for confirmation in the morning.

Northwestern Mutual. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Northwestern Mutual life insurance company took place in this city to-day. Among the trustees chosen for four years was Hon. William Oron of New York.

THE TRUTH COMING.

Light Shining Upon Things Hidden.

In good time the people of the United States will have before them the complete history of the then concealed means by which the conspiracy to place Mr. Hayes in the office to which he was not elected was made successful. It was early charged that there was some sort of bargain pending the electoral count, between certain Democrats and Republicans, and this charge though often denied, is as often repeated with increasing particularity as to detail. Mr. William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, who was secretary of the National Committee of the Republican party, and therefore in a position to be well informed as to what was going on both during and succeeding the Presidential campaign—immediately influenced by his personal dislike for Hayes and his distrust of the natural law which men call fatal—was the present active instrument for bringing about a full exposure of the details and confederacies in the great crime. Mr. Chandler, viewing the affair from the radical Republican point of view, inveighs against Hayes, and his official and unofficial advisers, for their desertion of the carpet-baggers of Louisiana and South Carolina, and attributes that desertion, not to consideration for law and right, or of the necessities of the time, but to a pledge exacted from Hayes' personal representatives—implicitly by Hayes' indorsement—by certain Democrats at a time when a few men in Congress might, by dietary measure, or a show of vigorous opposition have prevented the false declaration that Hayes was elected President.

Among the Democrats mentioned by Chandler as being connected with this alleged bargain, agreement or enforced pledge, is Major E. A. Burke, a leading Democrat of New Orleans, who, during the period of the electoral controversy was in Washington representing the Nicholls party or Democrats of New Orleans. Major Burke has, through the form of newspaper interviews, and with some apparent reservation, replied to Chandler with statements substantially as follows: Southern Democrats had been led to expect that Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party North, would claim their rights and enforce them. But Mr. Pelton, and others of Tilden's managers, besought them to work up a public sentiment in favor of the electoral bill, under the belief that Mr. Tilden's rights were secured by it, and they did so. Feb. 17th, when the determination of the Electoral Commission as to Louisiana was made known, a caucus of the Democratic Senators and Representatives was held at the Capitol, to decide, in view of the partisan action of the Commission, whether they would acquiesce in or resist its decisions.

At that caucus the Democrats of the South desired to know if the party had any comprehensive plan looking towards Tilden's inauguration; if not, then they insisted that before yielding, the party should commit the Republicans to the withdrawal of the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. Instead of making this condition, or any effort to save the two States named, the caucus simply agreed to acquiesce in the decision of the Electoral Commission. This was for the time the last formal assemblage authorized to pronounce for the party. There was then, Maj. Burke says, but one course for Democrats of the States named to pursue, and that was to secure by individual action what they had failed to obtain from the party organization. President Grant declared that "the sentiment of the country was clearly against the use of troops in upholding a State government," and nine-tenths of the Republicans either distinctly concurred or tacitly acquiesced in the declaration while their party was in jeopardy. The South asked no more. The Democratic party in Washington had no definite plan for the inauguration of Tilden, though the Tilden managers had a scheme for defeating the count in the Senate and holding a new election under Conkling.

"I know positively," says Major Burke, that Senator Conkling had a speech all prepared in favor of throwing out the vote of Louisiana, in which event he would have been elected president of the Senate, and would have become President of the United States, pending a new election, which would have taken place a year afterwards. The cause which prevented an attempt at carrying out this programme was the distrust felt by Mr. Conkling's adherents on the Republican side of the carpet-bag Senators from the Southern States. They were all ready enough to slaughter Hayes, because they had become alarmed at some of his utterances and at Grant's declarations. But it was feared that, instead of supporting Conkling, they might vote for Morton, as they probably would have done. "As to the methods by which Southern Congressmen and myself were convinced that Hayes would be allowed by his party to carry out Grant's declarations about withdrawing troops, from interfering with the local affairs of our State, I do not care to speak at present."

Upon publication of this statement by Major Burke, Mr. Chandler has telegraphed to him, asking him to state, with particularity, whether he or other Southern men, with Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, Charles Foster, and Jos. A. Garfield, all or any of them, or other Northern men, had conferences at Wormley's Hotel, Washington, about February 26th, concerning Louisiana affairs; whether there was a written paper embodying the agreement or understanding then arrived at concerning Louisiana affairs; and whether he, Burke, had the paper or a copy of it. In conversation with the reporter, Mr. Chandler said Monday night that at the time of the understanding arrived at, which was read over and agreed to be substantially correct. Some names were signed to the paper, witnessing its correctness, and it was then deposited with Major Burke. "I was then informed," adds Chandler, "that Gen. Garfield was not satisfied with the way his sister had expressed in Burke's memorandum, and so he made a memorandum of his own, which he says will be published if Burke's paper is made public."

Many circumstances of the time and utterances of the men who were active in the public phase of the exciting controversy of a year ago corroborate all that is said by Major Burke and Mr. Chandler, and indicate that there is yet more to come. We have no doubt but that the Eastern Democrats who represented Mr. Tilden had no plan of se-

cession, except to adopt any expedient to avoid the possible strife and anarchy which, as Mr. Hewitt remarked, would have "upset values and disturbed trade." Hence they led the party into the Electoral Commission and acquiescence in the eight to seven decision. Considering this fact and the encouragement given by Grant and Morton, as well as by Mr. Hayes' Ohio friends, the Southern Democrats who rescued from the defeat invited by the timidity of some of their Northern allies that vital principle of Democratic policy, local self-government, are to be commended rather than blamed. They did not desert their party. From the first to the last they submitted to be guided by their Northern associates, and declared their readiness to follow wherever Mr. Tilden and his friends would lead. And so they did. It was the fear of the conspirators on the Republican side, not the treachery of the Southern Democrats, that caused the bargain or agreement of the restoration of Louisiana and South Carolina the right of self-government. We have no concern for the Republican conspirators. If they cheated each other; if Hayes and his friends, while using the carpet-baggers, privately agreed to abandon them—that is no concern of ours; let the cheaters and cheated fight their own battles. But that the people of the United States may know all the influences and intrigues which operated to overthrow their choice of President, we trust Chandler, Burke and all others acquainted with the secret history of the time, may be induced to tell freely what they know about it.

Treason on Tilden. [Washington Post.] For genuine, old-fashioned hard sense and clear-headedness, Representative Mills, of Texas, can hold his own with any member of the House. He is a close observer of political signs, and hence his opinion on any subject of that nature has considerable weight. Meeting Mr. Mills at the Capitol yesterday, a reporter of the Post observed: "The Tilden organs are firing away at you pretty freely. For what do you say the other day—that Tilden will not be nominated in 1880?" he asked.

"That seems to be your offense," "Well," he continued, "let them fire away. I don't care. I only spoke the truth." "What is the feeling in your State towards Tilden, Mr. Mills?" "The people there have no confidence in him. They feel that we lost the Presidency through his weakness." "Would they support him again?" "It's very doubtful, because they don't believe he'd take the office if elected. He'd be bullied out of it again just like he was last year. And that's the feeling of the whole South, too. The people here don't like Tilden and his renomination would split the party all to pieces. And let me tell you if we want to prevent this we've got to speak right out now, and put down this scheme to place him at the head of our party ticket. He will be a dead load tied to the party. No, sir; the South will not go for him again."

A Representative Democrat. [Stillwater Gazette.] "Well, how do you like 'Tux Gloom'—the new democratic daily?" questioned one Democrat of another. "Oh, pretty fair—looks very neat; but that P. E. is hard on the eyes." "Yes," said the first speaker, "that is true; the Pioneer Press is immense, but we have all been wanting a democratic daily at the capital, and now that we've got it, I suppose it is our duty to support it."

"I don't care a damn whether we have any Democratic paper or not," he roughly blurted, "and no doubt he told the truth."

And this man claims to be a life-long Democrat.

The trouble is there is too many just such life-long Democrats in this section. They are the fellows, however, who criticize the sharpest and insist that a paper purporting to be Democratic shall always be snuck up to their standard.

We hope this man won't come bustling into the Democratic fold when we elect our President, as we expect to do in a couple of years, claiming to be one of the untrifled, and ask for the land office at Benson, or something.

Lincoln's Integrity. The death of Mr. Denton, of Delaware county, Pa., recalls a story which he used to tell. In the early days of the Illinois Central Railway the line was not fenced, and one day two cows belonging to a Methodist clergyman were killed. Being sued for damages, the company resolved to make a test case. Denton to take \$500 in gold and go to Springfield and retain Abraham Lincoln, whom he knew well, for the company. Mr. Lincoln replied to his request, "I am sorry you didn't come yesterday. Nick, for I have retained by that preacher and his friends." Denton explained fully the importance of the case to the company, and then, pulling two buckskin bags filled with gold out of his pockets, he put them down on the table before the lawyer, "I have a startling offer to make," he said, "I have given the company authority to make you this retainer of \$500 to take our case." Mr. Lincoln jumped to his feet, flushed with anger. "Nick, I don't care a cent; I have given my promise to that preacher and his friends, and the Illinois Central hasn't money enough to buy me away from his side. I don't know that I shall ever get a dollar from him, but I'll do my best to make you amply pay for these cows." Denton said that he never felt so mean and small in his life as he did at that moment. And in 1860, though a Democrat, he used to say, during the Presidential campaign, that Lincoln was the noblest man in America.

Can Pass It Over the Veto. [Washington Special Cincinnati Enquirer.] The strength of the silver bill in the Senate can be calculated almost exactly. Its pure strength is forty-three votes cast for the Matthews resolution to-day, plus four votes voted to-day, plus one unavoidably absent, making a total of forty-eight votes. To these Windom's vote can be almost assuredly added, and Paddock's also, making fifty. Finally, Kellogg and Sharon will vote for it, if they vote at all. The sure votes against the Matthews' resolution to-day, Paddock and Windom being sure for the other side, plus four votes paired to-day, making a total of twenty-four. This is all the bondholders can possibly count upon. The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.

The silver men, as I have shown, have a dead sure forty-eight votes. Therefore, it is set down as a certainty that the bondholders have at best only a bare one-third of the Senate's vote.