

THE DAY'S WORK

IN THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Gordon Offers the Bismarck & Black Hills Railroad Bill—Matthews Talking for Jay Gould's Pacific Railroads—The House, by a Close Vote, Allows Whisky to be Held in Bond for Three Years.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A number of pension bills passed during the morning hour, among them one granting \$50 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Wilkes.

Senator Voorhes introduced a bill for the payment of all customs duties, and all other duties due the United States, in legal tender notes at par, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly stipulated on the face of the obligation or contract. Referred.

Senator Teller introduced a bill to regulate passenger fares and freight traffic on the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads. Referred.

Consideration was then resumed of the unfinished business, being the bill in regard to the Pacific railroad sinking fund, and Senator Matthews spoke in favor of the bill reported by the committee on railroads, and gave notice that he would hereafter submit a substitute for that reported by the judiciary committee.

Senator Matthews explained the bill reported by the committee on railroads, and said the bill of the railroad committee did not embody the proposition which had been agreed by the railroad companies. It was based, as all legislation on this subject ought to be, on the consent of the companies. It was his deliberate conviction that Congress had no authority to insist upon matters, the performance of which would be a contract between the parties. He argued, that the government, by exercise of its sovereign power, could not insist upon a contract not to lose itself. Referring to the differences between the bill of the committee on railroads and that of the judiciary committee, he said that one proposed to alter contracts by contract, and the other was an act of power and nothing else. One was a settlement, which was complete and final, and put an end to controversy and litigation; the other contemplated no further necessity for legislation; whereas the bill reported by his distinguished colleague (Thurman) from the judiciary committee, did not even pretend to be a full and final settlement.

He (Matthews) believed that if the bill of the judiciary committee should become a law, it would be the most deliberate attack upon the rights of property and contract that he knew of in the annals of legislation. The bill of the railroad committee allowed interest on the accumulation of the sinking fund at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, while that of the judiciary committee allowed 5 per cent. If the compromise should be adopted, the payments under their own contract towards the payment of the debt they would certainly make their money near 4 per cent. interest. He argued that the bill of the judiciary committee, instead of collecting a sinking fund for the sale and exclusive use of the government, the United States, in order to extinguish the claim of the United States against those companies, it carefully collected a sinking fund in respect to which the government was to have no lien whatever, except subject to the prior lien of the first mortgage bondholders of the road. The amount of money required for the sinking fund would be paid by passengers and those doing business over the road. It was a tax levied by Congress upon the property of the companies transported over those roads. Suppose the tax be made burdensome, the companies must increase their charges. Would that be good policy? Would it be for the good interest, or the benefit of the government? He then spoke of the legal questions involved, arguing that the bill of the judiciary committee was an invasion of the right of property and contract. He quoted from many legal authorities in support of his views. The bill of the judiciary committee declared that the companies should be held to declare what should be earned thereon, and that it should be paid to the government. Pending discussion, Senator Gordon by request introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Bismarck to the mouth of the Missouri river. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then received from the House of Representatives and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Vice President announced his signature to the House bill for relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late surgeon of the army, and that it now goes to the President for his signature. Senator Christiancy took the floor to speak on Monday on a bill for relief of a soldier, and the Senate adjourned until that day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Hardenburgh introduced a bill to amend the reserve fund of national banks. The bill authorizes national banks to dispose of their reserve fund and invest the same in United States bonds, which bonds shall constitute the reserve fund of such associations. Referred.

Mr. Durham, from the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, reported a bill amending to \$2,500 the compensation of clerks of district and circuit courts, when one person holds both offices. Passed.

During the morning hour was discussed a bill reported from the committee on expenditures in the department of justice limiting the number of special attorneys appointed to assist district attorneys to one and limiting the fee to \$25,000. The bill will pass and the House went into committee on the whole on a bill extending to three years the time for withdrawing distilled liquors from bond.

Mr. Snyder stated the purpose of the resolution. Its principal object was to extend the bond period of whisky to three years instead of one year, as now provided by law. In other words, it was to give to alcoholic spirits manufactured in this country the same privileges that are given to liquors imported from Europe and put in a bonded warehouse.

Mr. Conger said this resolution was an old acquaintance. It was first introduced by him and the House. It had been before. The principal claim at that time was that the expectation of a change of the tax on distilled spirits, wholly discontinued business and threatened with loss and bankruptcy those engaged in the business. That claim had been promptly met by the adoption of a resolution that it was expedient to change the tax on whisky. Now, under the apparently stimulating power of five years old whisky the House was asked to extend the time of paying the tax, not three months, as before proposed, but three years. They could not account for the boldness of the movement. Was it true, as they were informed on the other side of the House, that the treasury needed all the revenue it could get? That the expenditures must be cut down in all departments of the government? If that were so, how could the government afford to postpone for three years the collection of the tax on distilled spirits? He would leave it to the gentlemen whose districts were threatened with bankruptcy by the tariff bill being collected in secret, in a corner of the Capitol, by a committee which forbade approach and kept out all information. The manufacturers of whisky were to this there was a marvelous tendency to favor whisky in the House. [Laughter.] There seemed to be an opinion that it was safe to appeal to Congress to favor the whisky interest and to destroy all other interests.

Mr. Butler said he understood the bill thoroughly and was quite ready to agree to its general object, as a matter of relief, to the people, to lend, at five per cent. for two years, an amount of money equal to the tax on whisky. The government could borrow money at five per cent. and this would be a gain of one per cent. That was all there was in it, but he was opposed to anything that looked like favoring speculation. If the promoters of the measure did not mean that they would agree to an

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BEARING ON WHAT'S GOING ON IN CONGRESS.

Carl Schurz Replies to Blaine Concerning Timber Trespassers—The Educational Scheme for Disposing of the Public Lands—Nominations—A Decision of Interest to Homestead Settlers—Other Washington News of Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Schurz being asked what he thought of yesterday's debate in the Senate upon the prosecution of timber trespassers in Montana said: Some Senators took the interior department for the sake of personal profit. Under instructions of this department, not a settler nor miner has been touched, except where persons had cut timber under cover of fraudulent pre-emption or homestead claims. When these speculators obtained from five to eight dollars per cord for wood, and from \$20 to \$60 per thousand feet for manufactured lumber, which they have taken from the public lands, they could afford to pay the government at least a small part of their profit, as the people in other parts of the country have to do. As to deploring the timber, there are no signs of that, either in Montana or any other territory, in consequence of the action of the interior department. It is a serious matter, the consumption of timber, which persons take for nothing from the public lands, will be infinitely more wasteful than if they have to pay for it. In this way the mountain sides, these territories will very soon be stripped of the forests, and the forests once destroyed, the mountain sides will remain bare forever. If that goes on in the present wasteful manner only a few years longer, then these territories will in part become uninhabitable and depopulated, especially the valleys which depend upon a regular supply of water. If the consumption of timber can be reduced to the actual necessities of the people by the action of the government, and the waste of timber in the States and Territories, instead of being depopulated, will be protected against the most disastrous consequences, which otherwise must necessarily ensue. It is not a matter of personal interest of doing this has been called an American. I never thought it was an American to prevent stealing, or to enter the law, or to prevent to execute the laws as they are as well as we can. If these laws are not as they should be, it is the business of Congress to make them so.

The operations of the interior department for the protection of timber devolution apply only in a very limited extent to the territories. The principal timber in the States except sixteen. The Government's vote foots up: Prescott, 38,520; McKean, 35,771; scattering, 555. The sixteen towns to hear from voted last year: Prescott, 908; Marcy, 1,180; scattering, 4. Reckoning the vote of these 16 towns the same as last year, Prescott's plurality will be 1,675. Prescott's vote last year was 40,757, this year 39,419—Republican loss 133. Marcy's vote last year was 36,726 McKean's vote this year 37,769; Democratic gain of 1,043; scattering vote last year 399, this year 536. Prohibition and Greenback votes are counted as scattering. Total vote last year 77,882; this year 77,723.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The committee on education and labor to-day instructed Mr. Goode, chairman, to report a bill providing that the net proceeds of sales of public lands shall forever be consecrated and set apart for the education of the people. The act is not to have any effect to repeal, impair or suspend any law authorizing the sale of public lands or the extent of public lands for that purpose, nor in any manner the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homestead upon such lands; nor shall it be held to limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain, or interfere with granting bounty lands. The secretary of the treasury is required on or before the 31st of July each year to report to the Senate the proceeds of sales of public lands for the previous year; provided that on or before the 31st of July of each year, and after ten years, the whole sum shall be set apart as an educational fund, which said funds shall be invested in bonds of the United States, bearing a rate of interest not less than four per centum per annum, both principal and interest payable in coin—the interest on such educational fund only to be appropriated to the purchase of books and the first ten years the distribution of the net proceeds and interest of the fund to and among the several States, Territories and District of Columbia shall be made according to the number of their respective population of ten years old and upward, who cannot read and write, as shown from their names on the preparation and published census of the United States. The appropriation to be made on or before the 31st of July 1878, and the balance of the fund shall be distributed to the States and Territories shall be entitled to receive their distributive shares.

Mr. Goode will offer an amendment providing that one-fourth the money appropriated by this bill shall be given to agricultural colleges and institutions of learning established in accordance with the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, unless in any case the State Legislature shall otherwise direct.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The navy appropriation bill recently introduced in the House by Representative Cramer appropriated a total sum of \$14,048,684. Throughout the bill the specific objects of the appropriations are stated. Only one million five hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the preservation of vessels on the stocks and in the ordinary purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, labor in the navy yards and foreign travel, the preparation of materials, purchase of tools, wear, tear and repair of vessels afloat, and for the general care and protection of the navy in the States and Territories, and for incidental expenses, namely advertising and foreign postage.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Collector Brayton, at Greenville, S. C., telegraphs to the commissioner of internal revenue that he has organized a force of fifty men who are now on their way to Pickens county. Redmond, with thirty men, followed Capt. Hoffman's force of thirty men all day Tuesday. They being powerless to contend with Redmond's gang, retreated to the town of Redmond, where they have had ordered the city to be fortified, and they furnish food or shelter to the revenue officers. Warrants will be procured for the jail breakers and other revenue culprits, and they will either be captured or become fugitives.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The terms of office of government directors of the Union Pacific railroad expired last Sunday. The President and Secretary Schurz had a conference to-day on the subject of new appointments to fill the vacant places. It is probable that Chadwick only will be reappointed. James F. Wil-

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SON IS NOT A CANDIDATE FOR REAPPOINTMENT. G. B. Smyth, of Iowa, will be his successor.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The committee on ways and means made a number more changes in the tariff bill to-day. Among them—Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, 12 cents per hundred pounds; in bulk, 8 cents per hundred pounds. New types and type metal, 20 per cent. of value.

Two thousand new silver dollars were received at the treasury to-day, and about \$3,000 has been paid out in exchange for gold. The President has nominated for United States consuls: Thos. M. Dawson, of California, at Opia; G. W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Auckland. Collectors of customs—Edward Hopkins, district of St. John's, Fla.; Wm. T. Lawson, eastern district of Maryland. Wm. G. Choate, district judge, southern district of New York. Postmasters—D. Satterlee, Dunlap, Ia.; A. M. Luke, Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. H. Oplin, West Bay City, Mich.; N. E. Chapman, Havana, Kansas.

The Kansas committee on post offices and post roads to-day resumed consideration of Alexander Reed's nomination as postmaster for Toledo, but reached no conclusion. The Senate committee on commerce unanimously agreed to report favorably the nomination of Alanson H. Beard to be collector of customs at Boston.

A report from Pensacola states that within a radius of 75 miles of that place the public lands are more numerous than in any other part of the States. It is estimated that about seven-tenths of the lumber shipped from Pensacola is taken from public lands, and that about 2,000,000 cords could be recovered for the government if cases were properly prosecuted.

The Senate sub-committee in charge of various bills concerning trans-continental railway communication on or near the 92d parallel, reported favorably on the Texas Pacific project, and submitted to the full committee a copy of the bill agreed upon by the House Pacific railroad committee. The full committee began discussion of the bill to-day, and adjourned till Tuesday next, when the final action is expected. The sub-committee is composed of Senators Matthews, Sargent, Doolittle, Baranum and Dawson. The secretary of the treasury says the report that he has decided to sell a large amount of 4 1/2 per cent bonds, is erroneous. He has made no such decision. The total subscriptions to the 4 per cent bonds since the date of the treasury circular, July 4th, amount to \$3,500,000. The subscriptions the present month to date, aggregates half a million. To-day's subscriptions did not go above sixteen thousand dollars.

The secretary of the interior has decided that a pre-emption filing is not absolutely required in making a homestead entry, and that it may be entirely dispensed with in making final proof thereon. This ruling will save settlers a great deal of inconvenience and expense.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Republican Majority About One Thousand.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns are in from all towns in the State except sixteen. The Government's vote foots up: Prescott, 38,520; McKean, 35,771; scattering, 555. The sixteen towns to hear from voted last year: Prescott, 908; Marcy, 1,180; scattering, 4. Reckoning the vote of these 16 towns the same as last year, Prescott's plurality will be 1,675. Prescott's vote last year was 40,757, this year 39,419—Republican loss 133. Marcy's vote last year was 36,726 McKean's vote this year 37,769; Democratic gain of 1,043; scattering vote last year 399, this year 536. Prohibition and Greenback votes are counted as scattering. Total vote last year 77,882; this year 77,723.

ONLY A FEW FUGITIVES. The Marsh Harvester Company Embarrassed—Other Trade Disasters.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A number of creditors of the Marsh Harvester company of Sycamore and Chicago, have filed a petition asking that it be adjudged bankrupt. The creditors represent \$197,000 of indebtedness, and the claim is set up that the debtors made a fraudulent assignment of a large amount of property to Arthur M. Starke. The company has been greatly embarrassed by the recent failure of J. D. Easter & Co., a car to appropriate to the Marsh Harvester relations. A speedy adjustment is expected, and the managers will probably resume business immediately.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The liabilities of E. McGilvray, an insolvent lumber merchant, amounting to \$180,000, have compromised at 40 cents on the dollar.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Jehiel, Reed & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and straw goods, have suspended. Liabilities about \$100,000. The firm has business connections in St. Louis.

Joseph K. Marks, a Southern commission merchant, has suspended, with liabilities amounting \$110,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 14.—The failure of O. L. Buckner & Bro., cotton factors, is reported.

Room for Visitors—Fire at Helena, Ark. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—A special train from Dr. Lawrence, chairman of the executive relief committee of Hot Springs, in reply to a general correspondence regarding the accommodation of visitors, &c., states to the public that the commercial portion of Hot Springs mostly was destroyed by fire and the late fire, but that all visitors can be comfortably cared for throughout the entire year.

An *Atlatolca* special from Helena, Ark., reports a fire now raging, which has destroyed the machine shop of the Central railway. The loss is mostly in machinery. The fire is under control.

PATERSON, N. J., March 14.—Maggie Adams, aged three years, whose parents live in New York, but who has been stopping here with her grandfather, Thomas Adams, while out with the latter, ran before an approaching freight train at the Erie depot and had both legs torn off at the thighs. The grandfather, in attempting a rescue, was severely wounded.

A Reverend Murderer. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—Beverend Brown Cable (colored) was hanged at Winchester, at 3 P. M. to-day, for the murder of Felix Gardner, (colored), June 23d, 1876.

Mrs. Charles Byers died in the charge, burning her body and destroying the sight of one eye. She was lying on a sofa, about eight feet from the muzzle.

Balancing the Hayes Accounts. [St. Louis Globe-Herald-Rep.] Mr. Hayes, assuming the presidency under the most favorable auspices, finds himself in less than a year of so little consequence that he is denied even the courtesy guaranteed to him by the Constitution; for that instrument, in providing that a vetoed bill shall be "reconsidered," certainly means something more than that it shall be pushed through Congress without a word of debate.

SEEKING DEATH TOGETHER.

A Man and Woman Allow Themselves to be Shot by Expressmen as Fatal Consequences—Their Motives Unknown.

[Boston Herald, March 5.] A most shocking affair, which is supposed by some to have been a case of deliberate suicide, occurred on the Boston and Lowell railroad, at East Cambridge, yesterday morning, the victims being a husband and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Wheeler, residents of this city. Shortly after nine o'clock they passed up the track above the station, and had reached the bridge where the road crosses the Fitchburg road, when the half-past eight a. m. express train from Lowell came in sight. The engineer, "Si" Heustia, discerned the couple approaching and blew the whistle, but they paid no attention, although apparently looking straight ahead. The train engineer, however, whistled again and again, but the couple continued to advance. The engineer and brakemen did everything in their power to stop the train, but without success, and the engine struck the couple just as they stood on the bridge. The man was thrown about six feet in the air, and over the trestle-work, falling to the track of the Fitchburg road beneath a distance of some twenty feet. He was killed instantly, and his body and head were being hastily manhandled. The woman was thrown across the outward track and upward against the fence. Her left leg, which probably got caught in the trestle-work of the bridge, was broken in several places, and her nose was crushed and her small fractures. The express train was stopped the body of the man was placed in the baggage-car and the woman was taken into a passenger-car, and everything possible was done to bring her to consciousness by the doctor of the train. Mr. Lewis Taplin, before reaching the city, he revived sufficiently to exclaim, "My poor husband." She said her name was Alice Wheeler, and that she lived on Merrimac street. Immediately after this she again became unconscious. She lived but a short time, dying shortly before noon. Medical Examiner Hildreth, of Cambridge, was notified, and at about noon he viewed the body of the man.

Effects found on the persons of the deceased did not establish their identity to any certainty, but investigations last evening brought out the following facts: The unfortunate couple have resided for the past week at No. 22 Merrimac street, this city. Mr. Wheeler, a native of Boston, was a well-to-do couple with him several weeks last fall, and that last Monday they came back and remained in their room, working at their business, which was the manufacture of rustic furniture, until yesterday morning. He says he knows little about the personal history of either party, beyond the fact that Wheeler was 23 years of age, and was a native of this city, having been born, as he (Wheeler) told him, on Fort Hill. He says that Wheeler often spoke of an aunt, of whom he described as being well off, residing on Dover street, but never gave her name. The woman was about twenty-five years of age, but being careworn, would be likely to pass as ten or more years older. She also was a native of Boston. Neither of the parties were in the habit of indulging to excess in intoxicants, and although poor, and perhaps at times suffering for the necessities of life, still they never appeared dissatisfied, and lived very happily together. Mr. Ledger says, saying that he left his house in the best of spirits, saying that they were going into the country to obtain some birch limbs for the purpose of making rustic furniture, and that they would return that evening. The officials of the railroad look upon this shocking affair not as an accident, but as a case of deliberate suicide.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE. James Hair Fresswell, the author, is dead. The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia is making arrangements to receive a visit from President Hayes.

A telegram from South Ste Marie yesterday afternoon reports the river free of ice, excepting in Mud Lake where it is four or five inches thick but very porous. Greenville Tremain, son of Lyman Tremain, an candidate for attorney-general in New York, died of typhoid fever. He was a native of Albany yesterday of typhoid fever.

Emil Thomas, late sheriff of St. Louis, having failed to pay over fees collected, has been sued for \$13,000 on his official bond. The suit is brought at the instance of the circuit court. There are other claims against him.

Commodore Robert F. Pinkney died at Baltimore yesterday morning, in his sixty-seventh year. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was a captain in the United States navy, from which he resigned and entered the Confederate service.

How Senator Wade Restored Charity. To the editor of the New York Sun—Sir: I am pleased with your kind remarks on Senator Wade. A more fearless, honest, truthful man never occupied a senatorial chair. I knew him well and intimately for years, and his kindness and generosity were only equalled by his liberality. I recollect one summer afternoon being with him and the late John L. Schoolcraft in the basement room of Governor Seward's residence, in Washington, on F street, franking the Governor's speeches, and that Wade had with a subscription paper for the purchase of his freedom. The man was likely-looking, and seemed about twenty-five years of age. The Senator stopped a moment, looked up at him, and said: "How much does it cost to buy your freedom?" "Four hundred dollars," was the answer. "I have \$300 subscribed." In his bluff way, the Senator said: "Why don't you run away, you black rascal!" and before the answer was given, and without another word, he took from his pocket a gold eagle, slyly slipped it into the man's hand, and turned to his franking. Senator Wade was not wealthy, and this was more to him than a hundred eagles would have been to some men.

Another Criminal Idiot. WYOMING, Minn., March 14.—Last night Conrad Enderlein was cleaning his gun by firing powder from it. The charge struck 10,000 people who witnessed the execution. His neck was broken in the fall, and he died within seven minutes.

A School Master's Forgeries. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—Miss Mary Hampton, a prominent school teacher in the public schools of this city, was discovered to-day as a forger, she having forged the names of Superintendent Leath, and other prominent persons to notes, on which she got from the bank and private parties \$3,500.

Murder and Suicide. YORKERS, N. Y., March 14.—Heron Merritt this afternoon shot and killed Marshal Leggett, and then shot and killed himself.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE WAR QUESTION STILL AT POINT-NO-POINT.

Grant Continues His Journey in a Government Vessel—A Russian Concession to New Yorkers—England Requires All of the Peace Terms to be Submitted to the Powers—Recognition of Diaz Withheld by the British Cabinet—A Russian Hint That the Sultan's Cabinet Would Tell Secrets to the British Minister.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, stated if the mutiny bill and certain estimates are passed, the House will rise the 16th or 18th of April, till the 6th of May for the Easter recess. The chancellor also stated that he will introduce the budget the fourth of April. In reply to a question the chancellor said the government has agreed to take part in the congress. The government is now communicating with its various powers regarding the terms on which we enter the congress.

The Chancellor also said he could not enter into details, but he might say that in the congress each power would maintain liberty of action. It was not intended that the majority should bind the minority. England will maintain her views in the congress and will require before entering it that every article of the treaty of peace shall be placed before the congress in such a manner that the majority judge whether the articles are to be adopted or not.

VIENNA, March 14.—Russia has intimated her desire that the congress meet the 4th of April, the 23rd anniversary of the signature of the treaty of Paris. The Austrian government firmly anticipates that the congress will assemble on that day.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Anglo-Austrian demand that the whole of the Turko-Russo agreement shall be submitted to Congress arises from a belief that special and secret arrangements have been entered into independent of the principal treaty.

ROME, March 14.—The government's action touching the bishopric of Salerno must lead to a conflict with the Vatican. The royal procurator maintains that seven archbishops and seven bishops in the former kingdom of Naples are under crown patronage by virtue of the concession of Clement VII. to Charles V.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO. In the House of Lords to-night the territorial waters jurisdiction bill passed the third reading.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke, under foreign secretary, replied to an inquiry that the government still thought that in view of the cause of breaking off diplomatic relations with Mexico, the initiative for their renewal could not come from England.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The *Agence Russa*, commenting on the Berlin dispatch, intimates that secret arrangements have been made between Russia and Turkey, says: Russia is not so confiding as to conclude secret clauses with Turkey, when she knows that the slightest transactions are communicated to the English. It is officially known to England's claim of the right to examine the whole treaty at the congress and withdraw from the meeting in certain contingencies, the *Agence* points out that every power will enter the congress with full liberty to do as it pleases, and assume relation to the claims brought forward and decisions arrived at.

Subscriptions for the new issue of fifty million roubles in treasury bonds were opened here Wednesday. It is officially stated that the whole amount was immediately subscribed.

LONDON, March 15.—Gladstone, in reply to a renewed invitation to stand for Leeds, points out that he may remain representative for Greenwich two years longer. He declares he has positively decided to take no measure at present to become a candidate for the new constituency. He thought Gladstone will eventually be returned from Falmouth.

ATHENS, March 14.—The King visited and took luncheon with General Grant at the American legation to-day. The General sailed this morning for Naples.

MADRID, March 14.—A royal ordinance has been promulgated to the effect that the tonnage indicated in the papers of vessels from the United States shall be accepted as correct in Spain and the Spanish colonies.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The emperor has signed a charter authorizing L. B. Shaw, E. G. Burgess, T. B. Lane and other New York capitalists to erect and operate grain elevators throughout the empire.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons last night Sir Robert Peel objected to Lord Lyons representing England in the congress, because his opinions were opposed to those of Lyard and Sir Henry Elliot. Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the government and not Lord Lyons was responsible for England's course at the congress.

ROME, March 14.—The pope has charged the prelates to examine the affairs of the church in Poland, and propose a solution of pending questions.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Standard* announces that the admiralty has ordered all outward bound men of war to be detained to strengthen the Mediterranean fleet.

A Rome correspondent bears from high authority that the Cardinals have declared that the pontiff can, under certain reservations, renounce in the interests of the church material property of the church.

This opinion has been asked so as to free the pope from being perpetually bound by considerations relative to temporal power.

A Berlin correspondent states that an early meeting of the congress is no longer probable. Russia displays no particular anxiety for it to meet at all, in consequence of England and Austria's demand that the whole treaty be submitted.

VIENNA, March 15.—A special from Vienna says it is certain that the Porte, at the instigation of Russia, has decided to oppose the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VIENNA, March 14.—The *New Free Press* states that the Crown Prince of Austria will shortly visit the United States and Brazil.

He Gets a Good Solid Snub from Senator McDonald. [Washington Special to Chicago Times.] It is Judge Thurman's intention, on an early day, to press the consideration of his bill forcing the Union Pacific railroad to give the government good security for its indebtedness. Under the ruling of the supreme court the interest is not due until the maturity of the bonds. When this time comes it is folly to suppose that the government will ever realize the enormous sum that the accumulated interest and amount of principal will aggregate a much larger sum than the entire road and its properties are worth. The Union Pacific railroad company, after having had the use of the road and its annuities for years, would throw up the road to the government rather than pay their indebtedness.

Jay Gould is understood to be close pressed in carrying the stock of this road, and he is very watching very closely any legislation looking towards forcing the road to pay its dues to the government. Any such result would undoubtedly depress the stock, and possibly prove his ruin. He has been a successful operator with the Legislature, and he is now in a position to come directly to his men, and employ no third party or agents.

Senator McDonald, who is a member of the judiciary committee, believes which legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific is pending, went to his room the other day, and he discovered a little man in black curled up in his most comfortable easy chair before the open grate. The little man, black-whiskered, darkly attired, arose with a nonchalant air when Senator McDonald entered, and said: "You are Senator McDonald, I presume?" "Yes," said McDonald.

"I am Jay Gould, of New York," said the visitor. "Ah!" was the reply. "You are a member of the Senate judiciary committee, are you not?" "Yes," said McDonald. "I have very heavy interests pending before your committee," said Gould, with great emphasis upon the word "heavy." And then with a sinister grin he added: "I have come to see you about them," slowly and carefully enunciating the word "see," as he looked McDonald straight in the face. Gould's manner put McDonald upon his guard at once. He arose and said in a frigidly cold tone of voice, "Mr. Gould, you cannot sit or talk to me upon the subject of Union Pacific interests except in the judiciary committee room and before the committee."

Gould laughed in reply, in a sort of contemptuous way, as if he had no faith in McDonald's protestations, and began in a chair before the open grate. "I am going out in black, to talk about his interests, how much they were, and what great sums were involved, when McDonald put an end to the conversation by putting on his coat and hat as he said, "Mr. Gould, I am going out in black, to talk about his interests, how much they were, and what great sums were involved, when McDonald put an end to the conversation, as Gould said that McDonald was in earnest.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LOOKING AFTER EGYPT.

It is now certain that England has intervened in the financial affairs of Egypt and administrative reforms. Nobody will oppose England's freeing Egypt from vassalage if she acts in accord with other powers.

VIENNA, March 15.—A special from Vienna says it is certain that the Porte, at the instigation of Russia, has decided to oppose the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VIENNA, March 14.—The *New Free Press* states that the Crown Prince of Austria will shortly visit the United States and Brazil.

He Gets a Good Solid Snub from Senator McDonald. [Washington Special to Chicago Times.] It is Judge Thurman's intention, on an early day, to press the consideration of his bill forcing the Union Pacific railroad to give the government good security for its indebtedness. Under the ruling of the supreme court the interest is not due until the maturity of the bonds. When this time comes it is folly to suppose that the government will ever realize the enormous sum that the accumulated interest and amount of principal will aggregate a much larger sum than the entire road and its properties are worth. The Union Pacific railroad company, after having had the use of the road and its annuities for years, would throw up the road to the government rather than pay their indebtedness.

Jay Gould is understood to be close pressed in carrying the stock of this road, and he is very watching very closely any legislation looking towards forcing the road to pay its dues to the government. Any such result would undoubtedly depress the stock, and possibly prove his ruin. He has been a successful operator with the Legislature, and he is now in a position to come directly to his men, and employ no third party or agents.

Senator McDonald, who is a member of the judiciary committee, believes which legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific is pending, went to his room the other day, and he discovered a little man in black curled up in his most comfortable easy chair before the open grate. The little man, black-whiskered, darkly attired, arose with a nonchalant air when Senator McDonald entered, and said: "You are Senator McDonald, I presume?" "Yes," said McDonald.

"I am Jay Gould, of New York," said the visitor. "Ah!" was the reply. "You are a member of the Senate judiciary committee, are you not?" "Yes," said McDonald. "I have very heavy interests pending before your committee," said Gould, with great emphasis upon the word "heavy." And then with a sinister grin he added: "I have come to see you about them," slowly and carefully enunciating the word "see," as he looked McDonald straight in the face. Gould's manner put McDonald upon his guard at once. He arose and said in a frigidly cold tone of voice, "Mr. Gould, you cannot sit or talk to me upon the subject of Union Pacific interests except in the judiciary committee room and before the committee."

Gould laughed in reply, in a sort of contemptuous way, as if he had no faith in McDonald's protestations, and began in a chair before the open grate. "I am going out in black, to talk about his interests, how much they were, and what great sums were involved, when McDonald put an end to the conversation by putting on his coat and hat as he said, "Mr. Gould, I am going out in black, to talk about his interests, how much they were, and what great sums were involved, when McDonald put an end to the conversation, as Gould said that McDonald was in earnest.

Forging Editorial Thunderbolts. [New York Graphic.] Process of composing a savage editorial against the silver men and everybody outside of New York.

THURSDAY PROCEEDS. Editor (to sub)—Smith, pitch into the pro-silver Western people. They've been and gone and done it, sir.

Smith—Aye, aye, sir. (Writes.) "Liars, plunderers, thieves, swaves, fools, blunderers, idiots, schemers, designing knaves, simpletons, gluttons, ignorant clods, liars, pirates, reprobations, bunnies, loafers