# Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1878. NUMBER 338.


## HARBOR CONVENTION.

*ASSEMBLING OF AN IMPORTANT BODY IN ST. PAUL TO-DAY.*

**Meeting at the Opera House at 12 M---Setting a Ball in Motion That May Save Millions of Dollars to the Producers--List of the Delegates Already in the City---How the Convention Originated---The Invitation.**

All arrangements have been completed for the Harbor Improvement convention, to be held to-day in the Opera House at 12 o'clock M. Yesterday and last night the delegates commenced to arrive. Last night coteries of these business men were seen in all the hotels discussing the probable questions likely to arise in the convention to-day. The home committees were busy all day yesterday in making preparations for the event. The statistical committee was in session at the chamber of commerce preparing a report to submit to the convention. The St. Paul delegation, seconded by the Duluth delegation, will present the feature of the improvement of the Duluth harbor. Other localities have their distinct interests to represent and urge upon the attention of the convention, but all harmonize upon the one great question of urging national legislation looking to the improvement of the lake water route to the sea. At a late hour, Hon. H. M. Rice is authority for stating that no definite programme has been arranged, this being left for the convention to determine. Representations are given that the meeting will be largely attended, if not at the opening, during to-day and to-morrow additional delegations will report. The Red Wing delegates have given notice that they will not be able to arrive until this afternoon.

The following delegates have arrived in the city, and will be present to-day at the opening of the convention:

Bismarck—Wm. Thompson, John Davidson, Thomas Van Eiten, Peter Seims, Dr. Wm. A. Bentley, J. A. Rea, W. C. Smart and R. L. Brooking.

Buffalo, N. Y.—S. F. Sherman.

Bayfield, Wis.—J. L. Mahan and R. D. Pike.

Crookston—E. C. Davis, E. H. Shaw, and K. D. Chase.

Duluth—J. Gordon, Wm. W. Spaulding, E. S. Hemenway, John C. Hunter, R. C. Mitchell, J. R. Carey, Wm. S. Woodbridge, S. C. McQuade, J. D. Ray, C. Markell, L. Marvin, C. H. Graves, A. W. Miller, V. Smith, J. H. Upham.

Marquette, Mich.—C. S. O'Hara, Jay C. Morse, C. S. Osborn.

Moorhead—H. A. Bruns, S. G. Comstock, John Erickson, P. H. Lamb.

Oswego, N. Y.—M. J. Cummings and V. S. Finn.

Grand Forks, D. T.—J. G. Hamilton.

Fargo—P. R. Keeny, E. B. Chambers, Orrin W. Francis, S. G. Roberts.

Mapleton, D. T.—J. J. Brooks.

Superior City, Wis.—James S. Belcher, J. W. Gates, James Edwards James Bardon, James Lyer.

All delegates are requested to register their names at the chamber of commerce on their arrival in the city.

No selection has been made for president of the convention, but the honor will doubtless fall upon Gen. H. H. Sibley.

The convention will probably be in session for two days.

*Inception of the Convention.*

As pertinent to the meeting to-day, we give the following extract from the proceedings of the St. Paul chamber of commerce, Nov. 11:

Mr. President: The committee to whom was referred the subject of improving the Duluth harbor recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That it is of the utmost importance to the industries of this State, as well as of the country at large, that the benefits of open markets and cheap transportation should be secured at the earliest practical period; and,

WHEREAS, All that is wanting to give ocean sized vessels an open and free water route from Minnesota to the sea, is the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, so that such vessels can freely enter the same.

Therefore, be it further

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of considering the subject and taking such steps as will aid in its speedy accomplishment, that a convention be held in this city on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, and that invitations be extended to all cities, towns and districts in this State and in the neighboring States and Territories, and to all parties interested in the commerce of the great lakes, the Erie canal and the Hudson river, to send delegates to said convention.

*Resolved*, That the president of this chamber of commerce appoint, with power to act, a committee on arrangements, invitation and statistics. H. M. RICE, Chairman.

THE INVITATION.

In accordance with the above resolution a committee on invitation was appionted and the following circular issued, in response to which the convention assembles to-day:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 13, 1878.

To———:

You are respectfully invited, and urged, to attend (or to appoint delegates to attend, as the case may be) the convention to be held in this city December 18, 1878.

The object is to take such action and promote such influences as will secure, at the earliest practicable period, the enlargement and other improvement of the harbor of Duluth, and hasten all improvements on our Northern water highway as will give the largest sized vessels free and uninterrupted navigation through the great lakes.

The rapid settlement and fertile character of the vast region of country south, north and west of the head of Lake Superior has a right to expect and to demand such improvement of this natural route to the markets of the world as will give to the producer the most direct and cheapest route, and to the consumer the products of this region at the smallest cost.

It is manifest that this desirable result cannot be reached while the products of the country referred to are carried from 300 to 500 miles out of the way by the circuitous and expensive railroad transportation to the larger cities on Lake Michigan. The head of Lake Superior at Duluth is about the same distance by water lines from New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities and the markets of Europe as is Chicago or Milwaukee. The region of country commercially adjacent to, and tributary to Lake Superior, should not longer be subordinated to a policy that lessens to the producer the price of his products, and at the same time enhances their cost to the consumers. Independently of the trans-Pacific commerce that will naturally seek this outlet, the country directly tributary to this northern route—the great lakes—is capable of making *eight States as large as Pennsylvania;* of producing annually hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat, with beef, pork, minerals, and other articles of export in like proportion.

The right and generous improvement of this great highway will put the productions of this region when at Duluth within five days of the Eastern markets, and within eighteen days of European ports, at prices that will successfully compete with like products from the bread and meat producing countries of the old world, thus guaranteeing prosperity to our national commerce, and a sure benefit to all the great interests of the country.

H. M. RICE, W. L. BANNING,
E. F. DRAKE, R. W. JOHNSON,
J. W. MCCLUNG, WM. RHODES,
JAMES SMITH, JR.

*TURNING THE TABLES.*

**A Husband Attemp s a Divorce and His Wife Has Him Arrested for Insanity.**

And you are another! seems to be the sum and substance of it, but Drs. Charles Smith and Stamm and Judge O'Gorman will take another day to decide. It appears that August Siegler and Mrs. August are wedded and not mated. They are both well on in years, and have brought up a family respectably and well. August is fond of speculating and she is not. He makes a trade and she refuses to rectify it. They are in joint possession of property to the value of $12,000, and she does not want to see him make "ducks and drakes" of their earnings. They quarrel. He says his "home is a hell (in spite of Beecher) and his fare is the d—l." On Saturday he went to see a lawyer about a divorce, asking the cost and how to proceed. The limb o' the law gave him a paper, which he showed to his wife—a direct proof of his insanity. She straightway went and filed information of his insanity. Yesterday an examination was held before Judge O'Gorman with Drs. Stamm and Smith as experts, G. Viegenthaler appearing for the lady, and E. Rotent, of the firm of Mead & Thompson, for the gentleman. The examination lasted the whole afternoon, and a great deal of recrimination was indulged in. She alleging cruel and barbarous treatment, he complaining of personal violence and a desire on the part of his wife and family to get rid of him. The two daughters—one a married lady, the other single—testified in favor of the mother, and expressing the opinion that their father was crazy. He was more, he was downright mad when the judge ordered him to be taken and locked up in jail till this morning, when the examination will be continued.

## THE OLD WORLD.

**The Afghan Resolution Adopted in the House of Commons by a Decisive Vote—Parliament Adjourned to February—Miscellaneous.**

BRITISH AUXILIARIES.

LAHORE, Dec. 17.—Lord Lytton to-day received 3,000 auxiliaries furnished by native princes. He made a speech, in the course of which he declared that Great Britain was never an ungenerous foe, but justice must precede generosity. He hoped the ameer, warned by his disasters, would render unnecessary further operations. The auxiliaries will go to Peshawur on Saturday to guard the communications of the Khyber column. The Cashmere contingent is absent. It is said they are required for the annexation of Chitral, or Little Cashga, and portions of Bojour and Seval, which is sanctioned by the British.

JELALABAD.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Peshawur says it is reported Gen. MacPherson's brigade has occupied Jelalabad.

COMPREHENSIVE COPYRIGHT ACT.

MADRID, Dec. 17. —The new copyright act protects, among other things, telegraphic dispatches, newspaper articles, parliamentary and other speeches, legal documents, dramatic and musical and anonymous and posthumous works and literary collections.

ELECTION ROW.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lieut. Col. Charles J. Tottenham, conservative, has been elected to parliament from New Ross, Ireland, by five majority, defeating Delaney, home ruler. After declaring the poll, a home rule mob paraded the town, throwing stones, and otherwise disturbing the peace. Police are now patrolling the place.

THE ADMIRALTY DENIES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A communication from the admiralty declares there is no truth whatever in the report of an interview with the Duke of Edinburgh while at Halifax, published recently in a New York journal, in which his royal highness was made to say he looked upon the author of England's new "peace with honor" policy with feelings of the utmost disgust; that the acquisition of Cyprus was in no sense a gain, and that the 10lst regiment was nearly all sick since it went there, and had lost a great many men in consequence.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—The Porte and Great Britain are negotiating concerning British jurisdiction over foreigners in Cyprus. Great Britain recognizes the Sultan's sovereignty over the island, but denies that the capitulation concerning consular jurisdiction is still applicable there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The trial of the City of Glasgow bank directors is fixed for Friday next.

PESTH, Dec. 17.—The Hungarian delegation have agreed to the Austrian delegation's amendments to the estimates, striking out the grants for an iron-clad and for increasing the number of army officers.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—William Anderson, superintendent of the Eastern telegraph company, murdered at Candia, Crete, Saturday, was the nephew of Sir James Anderson, the managing director.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian and Prince Leopold have left for Darmstadt to attend the funeral of Princess Alice.

FRENCH POLITICS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 17.—The Senate, by a vote of 159 to 112, adopted the amendment proposed by M. DeBebastele, of the right, reinstating in the budget a grant of 200,000 francs for augmenting the stipends of aged priests, which was stricken out by the chamber of deputies. This action renders necessary the reassembling of the deputies before the 31st of December to reconsider this portion of the budget.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

BERNE, Dec. 17.—In consequence of an increase of atrocious murders in Switzerland the council of state have agreed to discuss the restoration of capital punishment, which would require a revision of the federal constitution.

FRENCH JOURNALIST DEAD.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—M. Precy, editor of the *Journal La Liberte*, is dead.

THE AFGHAN DEBATE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In the house of commons to-night debate on Stanhope's resolution, that the house consent to defray all expenses of the Afghan war from the Indian revenues, was concluded. The house divided on Fawcett's amendment, declaring the proposition unjust, and the amendment was rejected 235 to 125. Stanhope's resolution was then adopted without division.

Parliament has adjourned until Feb. 13, 1879.

*MUSICAL SOCIETY.*

**Opening Concert of the Winter Series.**

The sixty-first concert of the Musical society, which took place last night, attracted a large audience to the Opera house. There were not, however, so many present as on some former occasions, vacant seats appearing in several parts of the house. The society have reason to be dissatisfied with their audience last night in other respects than its size, for a more restless, listless, impatient lot of people has seldom filled the house. Shuffling of feet, whispering, moving about from the commencement to the conclusion was the order, and many left long before the concert was over, and yet the entertainment was one of the best ever given by the society. Mrs. R. Anderson, in "Che Faro," (Gluck) showed an accurate conception and full appreciation of the sentiment. Her voice is well schooled; every note was exquisitely in tune, and clearly articulated, but there was not sufficient volume of voice to fill the house. It is possible, that Mrs. Anderson, after fully appreciating the requirements of the house, could succeed better in this respect, but her voice, under any circumstances, would be much better suited for a smaller hall with finer acoustic properties. Mr. Buckelew sang finely Abt's "When the Night" his pure, mellow voice reaching with ease the higher notes and the low bass with a fullness of tone and distinctness of enunciation quite remarkable. He was awarded an enthusiastic encore but did not respond. The symphonie No. 4 (Beethoven) was a very creditable performance and very much better than often attained by amateurs. The overture "Tempelweihe" (Keler Bela) on the whole was a most meritorious production; there were portions of it which could hardly be surpassed for precision, harmony of tone and delicacy of shading, notably the clarionet (Haub) and trombone (Danz) passages, and those for strings. But the cornets—harsh, brazen, discordant—spoiled the whole. One could hardly sit with patience and witness the slaughtering by them of an exquisite piece of instrumentilization. Mrs. Anderson was encored in her second number, to which she responded. Fred. Will played, with immense feeling, his violin solo. He has greatly improved in method since last season—his tones were like pulsations, full of life and pathos. In the last numbers, the cornets were again painfully unconscious. At the conclusion of the valse, the audience naturally made the same mistake they did on the last occasion Bergmann's selections from Faust were played by the society—they hastily rose from their seats and rushed for the doors, and the concluding strains were played to almost empty benches.

**Brown, the Jeweler,**

has sold that magnificent glass and silver centerpiece which has attracted so much attention. It was sold yesterday, yet he has a superb collection of complete dining, water and table sets, center pieces, etc. Go early before the crowd collects and see his exquisite bronzes, majolica, oxydized, silver, parian and bisque ware. It is a real treat.

**Dinner and supper served at Central Church Fair.**

## DEBATING DAY.

*BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS SPEND THEIR TIME IN TALK.*

**Blaine's Resolution Again Discussed and Adopted With Great Unanimity—The Postal Appropriation Leads to a Lively Debate in the House—Republican Attack on the Democratic Economic Policy Met and Refuted by Official Figures—The Republicans, Demoralized by the Showing, Resort to the Cipher Telegrams for Relief—Pirate Sherman's Answer to Senator Beck's Resolution—Representative Williams, of Michigan, Dying—A Batch of Confirmations—Miscellaneous Capital News.**

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

*The Senate.*

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the military academy appropriation bill and Senators Allison, Blaine and Davis were appointed a committee of conference.

POSSE COMITATUS.

Senator Plumb, from the committee on military affairs, reported with an amendment the bill recently introduced by Senator Paddock, providing that the posse comitatus clause in the army appropriation bill shall not be construed as applying to the army employed in the protection of life and property in the States and Territories subject to Indian incursions. Placed on the calendar.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator Windom, in explanation of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, said as it came to the Senate it appropriated $1,045,735. The Senate committee added $82,100, and as now reported the bill appropriated $50,800 less than the estimates of the next fiscal year. The committee restored the salaries of the ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Spain, Austria, Italy and other places. The various amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to without discussion, and the bill then passed.

Senator Windom reported with amendment the pension appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war suggesting that the appropriation for subsistence of the army for the next fiscal year be made available from the passage of the act, that the government may purchase goods to be shipped to posts in the far West as soon as possible. Referred.

Also a communication from the secretary of the treasury in reply to Senator Beck's resolution of Dec. 3d, calling for information as to the amount of silver coin received from customs duties, and if applied to the payment of interest on the public debt, etc. The secretary transmits the report from the treasury of the United States on the subject. Ordered that it be laid upon the table and be printed.

WEST VIRGINIA COURTS.

Senator Hereford called up the House bill changing the time for holding the terms of the United States circuit court for the district of West Virginia. Passed.

QUIETING TITLES.

Senator McDonald, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on Des Moines river lands, in Iowa. Placed on the calendar.

BLAINE'S RESOLUTION.

Consideration was then resumed of the Blaine resolution regarding the constitutional rights of citizens, and Senator Merrimon read a prepared speech in reply to Senator Blaine. He spoke for peace, harmony and the breaking down of old sectional feuds.

Senator Wallace said he would have arrayed the Democrats in the Senate solidly against this resolution if he could, for it could bring no results, and the people were sick of sectional and political agitation. It was not true as charged by the Senator from Maine, that thirty-five members had been given to the South since the war by reason of the negro vote. The act of 1872 only added twenty. The figures given by the Senator from Maine were based upon population and not upon voters, and the same irregularities that he, Blaine, pointed out in the South existed in the North. These were the results of our system and must be borne. We could not deprive these States of representation. If we could Pennsylvania might suffer, for the masses of voters were turned away from the polls for non payment of taxes. The only safe method for the sestlement of such wrongs was by contest for seats. The laws recognized no other. He referred to the conduct of the elections in Philadelphia, and said the Republicans, or Republican managers, placed at every poll in that city deputy marshals, many of them of most disreputable character, to drive away voters. A subservient legislature had taken from the sheriff of Philadelphia the power to appoint deputies, because he happened to be a Democrat. No matter what was done, let results come. Such was Republican rule in Pennsylvania. The negro voter was provided by them with a tax receipt, and a white man too poor to pay his taxes, was driven from the polls. He argued that the condition of the South was infinitely better than it was five years ago. The country must be content with its progress, through which the capacity of the negro for self-government could be fully tested.

The question then being on Senator Blaine's amendment, offered yesterday, authorizing the committee to take testimony and to administer oaths, and visit any portion of the country, when such visit, may, in their judgment, facilitate the object of the inquiry, it was agreed to without division.

The question then being on passing the resolution, as amended, Senator Whyte spoke against the resolution. In the course of his remarks, he referred to know nothing times, and asked where the Senator from Maine, Blaine, was then?

Senator Blaine said he was quite a young boy at that time.

Senator Whyte doubted if that Senator was a young boy. Certainly in politics he is an old boy now. There was peace and good order in the Senate before the Senator from Maine was transplanted here from the other end of the capitol. Whyte then told an amusing story related by one Kit Hughes, who dreamt that he was in the realms of his Satanic majesty, when Satan made his appearance with a huge pitchfork and a great noise, yelling that the place was not big enough for him and Kit Hughes, and his friend from Maine reminded him of that story. The Senate did not desire these scenes all the time and the Senator from Maine desired to keep the country in a hubbub. He, Whyte, hoped he would return to the other side of the capitol, the place which another Senator described as a beer garden, but of course he would not say anything like that. Let these political questions be postponed until the next Presidential election and then we would have a chance at the Senator, Blaine, himself.

Senator Morgan made a lengthy speech in opposition to the resolution and said he supposed Senator Blaine, under parliamentary usage, would be chairman of the special committee.

Senator Blaine said he had already announced that he would not accept the chairmanship.

Senator Morgan, continuing his remarks, said the Senate might not excuse the Senator. He, for one, would vote against excusing him. Let him father this investigation, which belonged to no one else. He defended the Southern people and denied that there had been any discrimination against the negro. On the contrary, everything had been done to qualify him for citizenship. The negroes voted with the Democrats because they were convinced that the Democrats were honest and desired to do right by them. He gave notice that this investigation should be a full and fair one. It must go into Pennsylvania and see what had been done there, into Massachusetts, New York, and out West to Colorado and Nevada.

Senator Teller denied that there had been any frauds on the part of the Republicans in Colorado, and invited the fullest investigation.

The question being on the resolution of Senator Blaine as amended it was agreed to—yeas 56, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allison, | Dawes, | Matthews, |
| Anthony, | *Dennis*, | *Maxey*, |
| *Armstrong*, | *Eustis*, | *Merrimon*, |
| *Bailey*, | Ferry, | Mitchell, |
| Barnum, | *Garland*, | Morrill, |
| *Bayard*, | *Gordon*, | Oglesby, |
| *Beck*, | Hamlin, | Paddock, |
| Blaine, | *Harris*, | Patterson, |
| BOOTH, | *Hereford*, | *Randolph*, |
| Burnside, | Hoar, | *Ransom*, |
| *Butler*, | Howe, | Rollins, |
| Cameron, Pa., | Ingalls, | Saunders, |
| Cameron, Wis., | Jones, Fla., | Spencer, |
| Christiancy, | Kellogg, | Teller, |
| *Cockrell*, | *Kernan*, | *Voorhees*, |
| *Coke*, | Kirkwood, | Wadleigh, |
| Conkling, | *McDonald*, | Windom, |
| DAVIS, Ill., | McMillan, | *Withers*—56. |
| *Davis, W. Va.*, | *McPherson*, | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Eaton*, | *McCreery*, | *Wallace*, |
| *Hill*, | *Morgan*, | *Whyte*—6. |

Senators Glover and Saulsbury said they were paired with Plumb and Conover upon political questions, but did not say how they would vote on this resolution.

Senator Davis, Illinois, announced that if the Senator from Ohio, Thurman, was present, he would vote aye.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Senator Morrell called up the House resolution providing for the holiday recess, and it was amended so as to apply to both Houses and Senate.

Senator Blaine moved to amend so as to have the recess from Friday, Dec. 20th, to Tuesday, Jan. 7th.

A count of the Senate showed twenty-eight in favor of the amendment and twenty-eight opposed to it.

The Vice President—The chair votes in the affirmative and the amendment is agreed to.

After an executive session adjourned.

*House of Representatives.*

GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Some bills having been introduced and referred, consideration was resumed of the Geneva award, and Mr. Keifer advocated the majority report.

Messrs. Humphrey, Burchard, Monroe, Chittenden and Luttrell favored the minority report.

POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the bill appropriating $450,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the postal mail service, and prohibiting any increase in the postal car service during the present year.

Mr. Blount, member of the appropriation committee, explained the bill, and showed the increase in the cost of postal car service; that the increase had been at the rate of 32½ per cent., not only on the postal car service itself, but upon the whole railway service. Since July 18th, 1878, it had increased 45 per cent. on the postal car service itself. The deficiency had arisen in the determination of the department against the will of Congress, that the service should be increased. Congress had been ignorant that there had been growing up in silence this system of postal car service. Congress has not been treated with common courtesy by the postoffice department. The deficiency was chargable to the department, and now the officers of the postoffice department spoke triumphantly of their victory over Congress on this question.

Mr. Hale defended the action of the department. The postmaster general could not have done anything else than report to Congress that there was a deficiency. He could not stop the service. All he could do was to notify Congress. The weight of matter was constantly increasing, and the law was pitiless on the postmaster general to pay for the postal service.

Mr. Foster said that if the gentleman from Georgia, Blount, did not know of the increase in the postal car service, he should have known it. The department had estimated last year nine million, seven hundred thousand dollars as the cost for the mail service, and but nine million two hundred thousand had been appropriated, thus giving rise to the deficiency. If dereliction rests anywhere, it rests on the House and the committees on appropriations. The deficiency was the result of the general system of "economy" as practiced by appropriation committees.

Mr. Clymer said there had been concealment on the part of the department and assistant postmaster general, or his subordinates, had been direlict in their duty. He declared the average saving to the government by the Democratic party was well on to thirty million dollars a year, and if it had not been for that economy the treasury would have been bankrupt.

Mr. Foster expressed his amazement at the statement made by Mr. Clymer. He would admit that the saving in 1877 over 1876 was nineteen millions, and that the saving the next year was one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, but said that the current year would show an increase of four millions. Under Republican administration liberal appropriations had been made so that all the departments could be properly run, and at the close of each year large amounts were returned to the treasury department. Under Democratic administration too little was appropriated and deficiency bills had to be reported. Such deficiency bills amounted to eighteen millions in two years, while in the four preceding years there had been only twelve millions. The actual facts were as shown by figures of the treasury department, that for the two years of the Democratic administration the reduction had been about twenty millions, while for the two preceding years of Republican administration the reduction had been about twenty-six millions.

Mr. Clymer—You have never decreased an appropriation since 1869.

Mr. Foster—The decrease has been continual every year from 1867 down. Mr. Foster asked Mr. Clymer if he denied that the expense of maintaining the government had been decreased every year since 1867, save one.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—I deny it, and will give the gentleman my figures. He quoted from the report of the secretary of the treasury to the effect that the expenditures in 1871 were one hundred and fifty-seven millions; in 1872, one hundred and fifty-three millions; in 1873, one hundred and eighty millions; in 1874, one hundred and ninety-four millions; in 1875, one hundred and fifty-three millions; in 1876, one hundred and sixty-four millions. Then followed the Democratic era, and in 1877 the expenditures had been reduced to one hundred and forty-four millions, and would this year fall below one hundred and forty millions. The gentleman from Ohio had admitted that in Republican Congresses the deficiencies in four years had amounted to twelve millions, and had stated that the Democratic Congress had had to pay eighteen millions in deficiencies. If the Republican Congress had paid larger deficiencies the Democratic Congress would have had smaller deficiencies to meet. Deficiencies to the amount of thirteen million dollars had been paid by the last Congress to cover appropriations made in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

Mr. Foster—I emphatically deny the correctness of these figures.

Mr. Hewitt—They are bills passed by this House.

Mr. Foster—There never was in my judgment a greater fraud perpetrated or maintained by any party than the fraud of your Democratic claim that you have reduced expenses thirty millions of dollars a year.

Mr. Clymer was surprised to hear such language from the gentleman from Ohio (Foster). When he accused gentlemen on the Democratic side of fraud in making statements which were official, it was not that courtesy which should characterize intercourse between gentlemen on this floor. Such language would do on the stump, but not on the floor of the House.

Mr. Burchard asked Mr. Hewitt why he had not gone back in his figures three or four years. If he had done so he would have found that the Republicans had decreased expenditures from what they were in 1867 or 1868.

Mr. Hewitt replied he had commenced with the year 1871, in order to show with what excellent intentions the Republicans had started in economizing, but how soon they had forgotten their good intentions and increased the appropriations in succeeding years.

General discussion having closed, the committee proceeded to consider the bill for amendments.

Mr. Phillips moved to strike out the proviso which prohibits the increase of postal car service during the year beyond what it was on the 1st of December, 1878.

The motion to strike out was advocated by Mr. Mitchell, and opposed by Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Atkins asserted, replying to Mr. Foster, "that half of the deficiencies for which the Democratic party had made appropriations, had come down from years of Republican administration, and that the Democrats had been clearing up old scores.

Mr. Conger also advocated the motion, and in his remarks branched off into a discussion of the cipher dispatches. How, he asked, did the gentleman on the other side defend the misstatements about the cipher dispatches, by crying "fraud?" No, I beg pardon, by a silence which is as omenous as the grave. No living soul of the Democracy, not even the distinguished gentleman from Grammercy Park, the head of the investigating committee is permitted to allude to the subject lest that gentleman should be called upon to investigate it as the country calls upon him to do.

Mr. Sparks—You knew that the gentleman, Mr. Potter, was not in his seat.

Mr. Conger—He was in his seat not a minute ago.

Mr. Sparks—He is not there now.

Mr. Conger—Then he started out when he saw me rising.

Mr. Tucker rose to make a remark.

Mr. Conger, noticing the movement and turning towards Tucker: "The gentleman from Virginia is in his seat, being fearful of danger when remote from the scene of danger. (Laughter.) Why in heaven's name has he not called up the cipher dispatches? Is nobody on that side honest enough, bold enough to speak about this when speaking about the profligacy of parties? Oh, Mr. Chairman, I cannot blame any Democrat for never alluding to the cipher dispatches. There is no man bold enough to defend them. There is no committee that dares to examine them. They stand there arrayed and backing up each other, one, two, three. Even my long friend from Kentucky (alluding to Durham) rises here before he retires from the arena of his greatness to make an attack on the gentleman from Ohio, Foster, who accompanies him in his exile. Why could not they wait to discuss these questions amid the scenes of domestic happiness to which they are about to retire soon.

The hammer fell and Mr. Durham rose to reply. As Mr. Conger still tried to hold the floor, Mr. Durham claimed that he had been recognized by the chair.

Mr. Conger—I guess not. It was I who recognized the gentleman, but if the gentleman will speak on the subject to which I alluded, or if any gentleman on that side will, I will gladly yield.

Mr. Durham—Ever since I have been a member I have directed my attention to the matter on hand, rarely ever going out of the subject under consideration for the purpose of making merriment. Consequently I disregard everything that my friend has said of a jovial character. The cipher dispatches will take care of themselves. I suppose that the whole country understands that the administration now in power was foisted there through fraud, and it makes no difference whether the cipher dispatches or not show that fact.

Mr. Conger—Is that an explanation of the cipher dispatches?

Mr. Durham—No; I leave them to work out themselves. I was amused at my friend from Michigan, who has scarcely got a respectable town in his country, and where a railroad train is rarely seen, talking about postal cars. Why, if one of them were to run in that country it would scare his people. Let him be content, as I am, with saving the star service. We are glad to get it twice a week. Why is he talking about postal cars; only for the sake of making fun? (In an admonitory tone to Conger)—Confine yourself to your own section of country, and don't be putting on airs.

Mr. Conger—I have been told that in the gentleman's, Durham's, district, there is not a manufacturing establishment of any kind, not even shoe peg making, unless it be either in the public or private manufacture of alcoholic liquors. I have been told that there is one newspaper published in his district, and that there are three public school houses remote, very remote from the residence of the gentleman. I have been told that that gentleman, when once traveling in Michigan and seeing the splendid school houses there, turned to some Southern colleague and said: "It is no wonder that the United States treasury is depleted, when every village that we pass through has a grand government building!" Oh, that the gentleman had but had a school house when he was young, where he could have studied geography. I do not wonder that the star service is all the service that they have in his district. I do not know whether the mammoth cave is in his district, but if it is not, then I should say that the gentleman's district is above ground—the dark mammoth cave of the United States.

Mr. Durham to Conger—Honor bright, did the people of your country ever see a postal car? None of your munchaussenism.

Mr. Conger—We have them on every one of five railroads that center in the little town where I live. I myself have the appointment of seven or eight route agents. (Laughter.) The little car houses for the accommodation of drivers are supposed in the gentleman's district to be postal cars. If the gentleman will come up to Michigan, if he will sojourn in the State that sleeps among the lakes, and that is threaded by railways in every direction, there he will see postal cars.

Mr. Durham—contemptuously—Listen to the music of the bull frogs.

Mr. Blount—I move that the committee rise for the purpose of closing the debate.

Mr. Conger—I hope the debate will not be closed till we hear about the cipher dispatches.

The motion was not passed, but the committee proceeded to vote on Mr. Phillips' motion which was defeated. Other amendments were offered and rejected and then the committee arose, the house passed the bill and adjourned.

*Silver Coin.*

COINAGE AND USE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The secretary of the treasury sent to the Senate to-day a communication in response to the resolution of Senator Beck, adopted the 3d inst., regarding silver coin. The secretary transmits a report made to him on the subject by the treasurer, and adds: "Under the existing law either gold coin or standard silver dollars may be used in the payment of the interest of the public debt. The law does not direct which shall be paid, but leaves this to the discretion of the department, to be exercised upon considerations of public policy. The practice of allowing a public creditor the option of the form and denomination of money in which he shall be paid has been observed. The manifest object of the act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and restore its legal tender character, when construed in connection with the resumption act, is that gold coin and the standard silver dollars shall be maintained at par with each other, and this object can best be obtained by paying out such coin as may subserve the convenience of the person to be paid, and not to force upon him either form of money. Any other course will discriminate against the standard silver dollar and tend to its depreciation." Treasurer Gilfillan, in his report, says: "No distinction has ever been made between gold and silver money in the treasury general coin account. The total receipts of standard silver dollars, the 1st of July last to November 30th were $5,178,345, one million and a half being on account of customs. These figures do not cover silver certificates. The treasurer has exchanged standard silver dollars with the public for gold coin to the amount of $1,634,785. The coin interest paid the current fiscal year amounts to $39,445,224. The silver coin receipts the current fiscal year have not been specifically applied to the payment of interest on bonds and notes of the United States except so far as the fractional silver received has been used in disbursements for coin interest in making payments of fractional parts of dollars."

*Committee Work.*

SUGAR DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The secretary of the treasury and other treasury officers were before the ways and means committee this morning and advocated the passage of a bill, prepared at the treasury department, to prevent the evasion of duties on sugar under the present color standard. They urged the addition of the polariscope test, and when necessary, chemical analysis.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The committee on banking and currency will finish to-morrow consideration of Representative Hewitt's bill, which provides that gold and silver coins of the United States which are full legal tender shall hereafter be interchangeable at their legal value on demand of any holder thereof at the office of the assistant treasurer in New York when presented in sums of $100 or any multiple thereof, leaving the amount of silver to be coined to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. The committee will also dispose of the resolution of Representative Phillips, relative to the postal savings institution.

TOBACCO TAX.

A delegation of tobacco manufacturers advocated to-day before the Senate finance committee a reduction in the present rate of tax on manufactured tobacco and a speedy settlement of the taxation. Dr. Spence, of Ohio, made a long speech.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

The committee on public lands has postponed till Jan. 15 the hearing of argument in the McGarrahan claim, the attorneys of the New Idria mining company not being ready.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

The committee on naval affairs to-day decided to give ex-Secretary Robeson and others implicated in irregularities, by testimony taken in investigation, an opportunity to furnish proof, as desired by them, to show the charges are false.

POSTAGE RECLASSIFICATION.

The House committee on postoffices and post roads to-day agreed to report to the House with a favorable recommendation an elaborate bill for the reclassification of mail matter and rates of postage thereon. This bill was one which has been agreed upon between the committee of publishers and Mr. Bissell, representative of the postoffice department.

*Bureau of Engraving and Printing.*

SWINDLING CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Glover, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department, has sent Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, a statement that national bank notes have been printed in the bureau of engraving and printing instead of under the direction of the comptroller of the currency as the law requires, and that the bureau obtained the work on the back of the notes by offering to do it for $8.92 per 1,000 impressions, which was less than the bid of any of seven bidders, but from the 1st of January to the 1st of July last only about one-sixth of the work was done at this price, the remainder being charged secretly at $14 a thousand for the second printing or green tint, and $20 a thousand for the third printing on the faces. Mr. Glover says Congress and the public have been deceived; that the bureau figures are wholly unreliable; that the bureau reports do not make a proper showing of the cost; that the bank note printing indicates a loss in expenditures and extravagance within the last fiscal year to the extent of over $130,000. The expenditures of the bureau before 1874 are not even known, being mixed with the so-called expense of the national loan, and it would take a corps of clerks six months to ascertain the actual state of the account.

*Cabinet Meeting.*

SATISFACTION WITH THE CONDITION OF THINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—At a cabinet meeting to-day there was general congratulation among those present at the peaceable condition of things throughout the entire country. One member of the cabinet remarked that at no time within his memory was there more harmony and good feeling in all sections than at the present time. The financial condition was alluded to as thoroughly satisfactory, and the only indication of trouble anywhere was in the military department of the Columbia, where Gen. McDowell had some reason to fear Indian hostilities. The following telegram was read:

San Francisco, Dec. 16.—Gen. Sherman, Washington: The following has just been received from Gen. Howard: "The following from Takoma appears reliable. Three Indians were dispatched to Moses from Simcoe after the Indian council of Dec. 1st, ordering him and his horses on the Takoma reservation. A company is being raised to attack Moses unless he removes thither forthwith. The company is commanded by a Capt. Simons acting independently." I ask the early and special attention of the secretary of war and the secretary of the interior to General Howard's telegram in connection with the recommendation heretofore made by General Howard with respect to Moses and the restoration asked for on his account. It would seem as if this case admits of no delay, and that General Howard's fears are likely to be justified. Besides all this now comes another cause of disturbance, the unauthorized action of a body of citizens who will be apt to plunge into hostilities forthwith. (Signed) MCDOWELL.

The subject was referred to the secretary of the interior, who will take prompt action in the matter.

*Miscellaneous.*

CASH FOR RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States treasurer expects to have the 1st of January, exclusive of all demand, $135,000,000 in coin, with which to resume specie payments.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS DYING.

Physicians attending Representative Williams, of Michigan, say there is no hope of his recovery. He is unconscious.

LATER—Representative Williams, of Michigan, is still alive but will scarcely outlast the night.

POSTMISTRESS.

The President has nominated Mrs. Emily L. Dillman postmistress of Toledo.

FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan $1,406,300.

CHIEF MOSES.

The secretary of the interior has telegraphed the Governor of Washington Territory with regard to the reported outrages by citizens upon the Indians in the department of Columbia, instructing the governor to use his utmost endeavors to prevent any assaults upon the Indians and further informing him that the law officers of the government have been directed by the attorney general to prosecute all offenders in such instances. Negotiations are now in progress at the interior department with Chief Moses for placing his tribe upon a reservation.

BAUMER'S EXPULSION.

The President, through the secretary of state, has replied to the House resolution, originated by Representative Brentano, calling for all the papers and correspondence between this government and the German empire in reference to the expulsion from the German empire of Julius Baumer, a naturalized resident of Chicago, while on a visit to his parents in Munster, in viol