

DOOMED TURKEY.

PEACE-MAKERS WHO MAKE NO PEACE, BUT QUARREL AMONG THEMSELVES.

Salisbury and Schouvaloff Lock Horns on Bismarck's Simultaneous Withdrawal Proposition.

BERLIN, June 20.—The more that is learned of the proceedings of the congress yesterday the graver the situation appears. According to the latest accounts, there was much heat of temper, and at one moment there was danger of a hostile disruption.

The agreement to admit the Greek representative only during the discussion of questions directly affecting Greece was consented to with contentment and indifference by the Turkish members. "Let him come in, if he likes," said Mehmet Ali; "he can talk; we can say anything or nothing; then he can go out again."

The great difficulty of the day arose upon Bismarck's proposition that the British fleet and the Russian army should simultaneously retire from the neighborhood of Constantinople. The Marquis of Salisbury declared, with some vehemence, that the English interests would not permit her to withdraw, and Count Schouvaloff said quite coldly that Russia must and would be careful to hold what she had gained at the price of so many precious lives, until she saw clearly what her recompense was to be.

The French and Italian members of the congress here interposed, and urged the importance of concession. The Russian delegates replied that they were not empowered by their imperial master to sacrifice what had been gained by the blood of his subjects, and that he only could do this.

It was then suggested that he should be communicated with, and that a dispatch be sent out at once for St. Petersburg on this mission.

TURKISH PROTEST AGAINST DISMEMBERMENT.

The Ottoman members of the congress have presented a large number of memorials from Christians, the subjects of the Sultan, praying that they may be left under his rule, and protesting in the strongest terms against the plan handed over to Russia, Bulgaria or Austria.

The position of the Ottoman delegates is that the dismemberment of the Turkish government is neither necessary nor practicable, and that the only alternative is to accept the one side or disaffection on the other. Turkey is ready to accept the reforms prescribed for her by the conference at Constantinople, and those would be applied.

The treaty of San Stefano was simply extorted by the Russians, who at that time held Turkey by the throat. They have postponed the stipulations of that treaty, waiting for the meeting of this congress, which they looked forward to with hope and confidence.

Portions of the papers prepared by the Porte and laid before the congress are conducted in extremely strong and nervous language. It is declared that Turkey is perfectly able and honestly willing to protect and satisfy all legitimate desires of its subjects. Caustic reflections upon the hypocritical declarations of Russia are interjected, and the congress is invited to throw religious prejudice aside and consider the facts as they really are.

PROMISED REFORMS.

Then follows an elaborate sketch of the reforms that are to be carried out. Local government is to be administered in each district by means of a system which appears to be theoretically perfect. The Vais or governor of each district is to be appointed by the Sultan, as is also his associates. The Vais in the district where the majority are Mohammedans are to be Mohammedans, and his associate is to be a Christian. In all districts where the majority are Christians the Vais is to be a Christian and his associate a Mohammedan.

The Vais is to have a council to assist him, composed of two members from each sandjuk chosen thereby, and similar councils are to be chosen in each village and township to assist the mayor. There is to be more attention paid to public instruction, and all schools are to be open to all children.

The courts of justice are to be organized on the European plan. The judges are to hold their offices for life, or during good behavior, and any one may be a witness, Jew, Christian or Turk.

Taxation is to be made as light as possible, and the local councils are to have power of appointing most of it.

AUSTRIA'S DEMANDS.

The disclosure of Austria's demands by Count Andrassy has caused a great excitement. The proposition that Russia should occupy Shumla and Varna, and that Austria should march her army into Bosnia and take possession of it while Russia occupied Bulgaria, excited an earnest protest.

Persuading the Czar to Withdraw.

BERLIN, June 20.—M. Daubrel, Russian ambassador in this city, has gone to St. Petersburg to induce, if possible, the Czar to sanction the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the vicinity of Constantinople.

Andrassy's Plan.

BERLIN, June 20.—Count Andrassy advocates the withdrawal of the Russians to the Danube, the occupation by Russia of Shumla and Varna, and the occupation of Bosnia by Austria during the Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

A Private Conference.

BERLIN, June 20.—The representatives of Austria, Russia and England had a long private conference to-day.

Uneasiness in Berlin.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch from Berlin says that much uneasiness is felt there.

Banqueting the Plenipotentiaries.

BERLIN, June 20.—Count Corti, the Italian delegate to the congress, gave the plenipotentiaries a magnificent banquet this evening.

Battle Between Turks and Cretans.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch from Athens says there is a battle proceeding between the Turks and Cretans near Canueli.

Russians Concentrating Around Shumla and Varna.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that 15,000 Russians have arrived at Shumla, and that the Czar and his associates are also concentrating around the fortresses of Shumla and Varna.

ENGLAND.

Reinforcements Bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

LONDON, June 21.—The government is sending heavy reinforcements to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Irish Obstructionists to Be Suppressed.

LONDON, June 21.—It is officially announced that the government will suppress the Irish Obstructionists according to the scheme telegraphed in these dispatches last April.

The German Ambassador's Recall.

LONDON, June 21.—The recall of Count von Munster, the German ambassador in this city, has excited some surprise, but it is stated at the embassy that the presence of the Count at Berlin just now is deemed desirable by Prince Bismarck, and that his recall is not to be construed as an expression of displeasure on the part of the Chancellor. Count von Munster is highly respected among his diplomatic colleagues.

Cotton Spinners' Stubborn.

LONDON, June 20.—At a meeting of 2000 spinners in Blackburn only one voted in favor of resumption at full reduction of wages.

GERMANY.

The Emperor.

BERLIN, June 20.—It is hoped that the Emperor will be able to return to Wilhelmshoer Castle very soon, where it is confidently expected that he will speedily recover his health.

TURKEY.

Trouble Apprehended.

LONDON, June 21.—There are apprehensions of trouble in Constantinople.

PARIS.

Review of the Army.

PARIS, June 20.—President MacMahon held a grand review of the army at Long Champs to-day. Fifty thousand infantry and cavalry, with batteries of 108 guns, were in line. The weather was delightful, the troops presented a fine appearance, and the review was a most brilliant success.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Signal Service, United States Army. Daily meteorological record for the eight hours ending at 3:43 p. m., Thursday, June 20. (Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.)

Table with columns: Stations, Bar., Therm., Wind, Velocity, Rain, etc. Lists weather data for various locations like Cairo, Constantinople, etc.

Stage of the Rivers.

Daily telegraphic report of the stage of water at various points, with changes in the 24 hours ending yesterday at 3 p. m.:

Table with columns: Stations, Above low water, Change, etc. Lists river stage changes for various locations like Cairo, Constantinople, etc.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1 a. m.—Indications for Friday:

For Gulf States, stationary, followed by stationary barometer, warmer, southerly, clear to overcast, with light and variable winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Tennessee and Ohio valley and the lower lake region, southwest veering to colder northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

HARIN NEWS.

PORT EADS, June 20, 6 p. m.—Wind east, very light. Weather clear.

Sailed: Bark Arno, that was grounded on the bar bound out; brig Josefa Leyva.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 20.—Barometer 29.40. Wind north, light. Weather hot and hazy.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Sailed: Baltic, for Liverpool; State of Louisiana, for Glasgow; Pomerania, for Hamburg; Colona, for Aspinwall. Arrived: Utopia and Acadia, from London.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Arrived: Leipzig, from Bremen.

BOSTON, June 20.—Sailed: Istrian, for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Sailed: State of Indiana, for Liverpool.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Sailed: Java, for New York.

HULL, June 20.—Sailed: Othello, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Arrived: Illidan, from Boston; Ontario, from Montreal; Hibernian, from Baltimore. Sailed: Ohio, for Philadelphia.

LONDON, June 20.—Arrived: Scotia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—Sailed: City of Montreal, for New York. Returned: Palestine, for Boston, with machinery damaged.

GEN. BUTLER'S ASPIRATIONS.

Will He Secure the Governorship of Massachusetts?

BOSTON, June 16.—The International Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin, in secret session here this week, has secured Gen. Butler by telegraph, to defend the Crispins indicted for engaging in the late strike at Marlboro. Gen. Butler's reply is: "My services as a lawyer are at the command of the workings of Massachusetts when their rights are on trial before the courts." Gen. Butler, his friends say, is striving to get the support of the working men here, and the Greenbackers, who are organizing in a very systematic manner, and are uniting in their efforts to establish clubs and make converts, say that they have reason to believe that Butler will be nominated for Governor at their convention in August, and that he will not decline. Certain mischievous Prohibitory leaders, indeed, Gen. Talbot for his refusal to acknowledge their party in past campaigns, and adhering to the Republican party, are working for the General's nomination by the Prohibitors, provided Talbot should be selected to head the Republican ticket. The political leaders are settling down to the belief that Butler means to run this fall as an independent, and are anticipating a hot campaign.

Can there—oh, can there be any truth in the horrible rumor that Capt. Bogardus has gone to Europe as a Socialist agent, having been employed to shoot 100 successive kings in 100 successive capitals, one and a quarter ounces shot, twenty yards rise and eighty yards boundary, H and T traps?—(Chicago Tribune.)

A man in Berks county, Pa., experienced great elation on the discovery of a turtle bearing on its back the inscription, "Wm. Penn, 1730," until the conscience of the boy who did it with his little jack-knife was quickened and he came down with a confession.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Imposing Ceremonies of the New York Celebration—Large Crowds in Attendance.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated to-day at the Church of the Redeemers, with great musical pomp and ceremony, the services being conducted as nearly similar as possible to those in Germany. The church was crowded before the commencement of high mass, and at 10 o'clock the roll of drums announced the arrival of a company of soldiers, who took part in the ceremonies. A band of music was stationed in the gallery, in addition to the large organ and choir of fifty voices.

After the gospel had been read, the procession, which was the distinguishing feature of the ceremony, was formed. The celebrating priests came to the foot of the altar, and were there met by other priests from the society, and knelt in adoration. A procession was afterwards formed and walked around the church, headed by uniformed soldiers, followed by men and women bearing lighted candles, sundry school children in white dresses and wreaths of flowers, and a number of altar boys in red sashes and white surplices followed. Next came a procession of little girls carrying baskets of flowers, which they strewn in the paths of the clergy following them.

A white silk canopy was borne by four men under which walked the Priest Celebrant, attended by his deacons, the latter supporting the monstrance, and on either side were altar boys, swinging censers. As the procession passed the organ and hand played appropriate music. When the benediction was pronounced the soldiers knelt before the altar and saluted and dipped their colors at the order of the captain.

Celebration at Rome—Large Crowds in Attendance.

PARIS, June 20.—A dispatch from Rome says that St. Peter's and the other churches were visited to-day by great numbers of Romans and strangers to see in it the process of the Corpus Christi solemnities. The Pope celebrated mass in the Sixtine Chapel. The masses in St. Peter's and its chapels were said in the presence of great crowds, continually changing. The Pope appeared to be in fine health. At solemn high mass, at 10 o'clock, in the Cathedral, Madeleine, the Pantheon and other principal churches, the attendance was enormous.

Ceremonies at Vienna.

VIENNA, June 20.—The solemn ceremonies of Corpus Christi were performed here to-day with their usual magnificence.

At Paris.

PARIS, June 20.—To-day, Corpus Christi, every church in Paris was thronged at an early hour, and successive masses at intervals of from half an hour to one hour were celebrated. It was observed that the solemn masses at the Madeleine, Notre Dame were attended by unusually large numbers of men.

Ceremonies Throughout Belgium.

BRUSSELS, June 20.—The Corpus Christi solemnities were confined to the churches to-day in this city and in Antwerp, but in several other places throughout the kingdom there were the usual out-door processions. The Catholics were numerous in the churches, and the processions were large. At Ghent, Malines and Bruges the Corpus Christi celebrations were very fine.

A LOUISIANA COMMISSIONER PROPOSES TO PAY HIS SHARE OF THE EXPENSE BILL.

Correspondence Between Hon. John C. Brown and Secretary Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following correspondence explains itself:

512 Third Street, NEW YORK, N. Y., June 18, 1878. Hon. John Sherman, Secretary United States Treasury, Washington.

Sir—At a late hour to-day my attention was called to the discussion yesterday in the Senate of a proposition to pay the expenses of the commission sent to Louisiana by the President in the spring of 1877. When I accepted a place on that commission I believed, as I now do, that the President had, as well as to order the payment of these disbursements, which was done by an officer detailed from your department charged with that duty.

Since, however, the Senate by a majority vote has referred the proposition to a committee on the legality of these disbursements, I cannot consent that either yourself or the banker who furnished the fund should be chargeable with such portion of the amount as was expended on my account, and therefore include in my report an additional amount for \$27,63, which embraces the two items of traveling expenses for myself and one-fifth of the general account. If you will have the interest account made up I will most cheerfully pay any part of it.

As you know, the President was called upon in April, 1877, in the exercise of a high constitutional duty, and in an emergency when two rival State governments were arrayed against each other in open armed hostility, threatened at any moment the public peace, to send to Louisiana a commission of five distinguished citizens, of whom you were one, under written instructions not only to aid him by faithful information, but to prevent by their presence and influence actual collision and civil war.

This duty you and the other members of the commission voluntarily assumed and faithfully performed. In the absence of an appropriation of public money available for the expenses of the commission, the then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury invited from the First National Bank of New York a loan of the sum needed, and it was cheerfully granted, and the money was expended under your direction. It was not doubted that Congress would, as in innumerable similar cases of the exercise of a legal power by an executive officer, reimburse the money then expended for an object unforeseen when Congress was in session.

In this case I have assurances from Senators that the money would probably have been appropriated, but that the amendment proposed was at so late a period of the session as to delay and endanger the passage of one of the leading appropriation bills. I can not doubt but Congress at its next session, when this subject will be again presented, will make the necessary appropriation; but if it does not, the President will feel it his duty to contribute from his own means this important expenditure for the public service, without permitting you to reimburse any portion of it.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. BROWN.

To Hon John C. Brown, Washington, D. C.:
Your letter of the eighteenth instant, including a check payable to my order for \$27,63, being one-fifth part of the money expended for the expenses of the commission sent to Louisiana by the President in the spring of 1877, is received. I am directed by the President to return this draft to you uncollected, as he is of the opinion that Congress will yet make provision for this expenditure, and at all events that you ought not to pay any part of it.

As you know, the President was called upon in April, 1877, in the exercise of a high constitutional duty, and in an emergency when two rival State governments were arrayed against each other in open armed hostility, threatened at any moment the public peace, to send to Louisiana a commission of five distinguished citizens, of whom you were one, under written instructions not only to aid him by faithful information, but to prevent by their presence and influence actual collision and civil war.

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Very respectfully,
JOHN C. BROWN, Secretary.

The Investigating Committee.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Both the Potter committee and the Senate committee to in-

INDIAN UPRISING.

INDICATIONS OF WAR ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Depredations in the Far West—Alarm in Wisconsin—A General Massacre Feared.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The hostile Indians are believed by the officers at the War Department to be moving towards the Yellow Stone Park and Eastern Idaho. If they go there they will be in Gen. Terry's division. Col. Gibbon, the Indian fighter, is second in command of Gen. Terry's division, and will be given the conduct of the whole Indian campaign as soon as the Indians arrive in that section, thus relieving Gen. Howard.

THE RAIDING REDSKINS.

Howard Still Moving Carefully in the Rear of the Hostiles.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. McDowell has telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Howard at Rinehart's Crossing:

"The report of Indians leaving Steil's mountain reached me at Kearney's ferry this morning. I immediately ordered Gen. Crocker with his three companies of cavalry and a company of volunteers to push for Olds' ferry and watch against the hostiles going northward. No other substantial changes of troops were needed. Gen. Crocker, with three companies of cavalry and a howitzer, will be in Kearney's morning in direct pursuit along the trail. The hostiles threaten to go across the ridge from Steil's mountain to Umalla, but I think still that they will aim towards the Salmon river country."

Wisconsin Indians—The Sioux and Chippewas on the Warpath.

MADISON, Wis., June 20.—The indications of Indian troubles in Burnett county, in this State, are confirmed. There can be no doubt that a combination or league, for the purpose of a general war upon the whites, has been formed by the Sioux and Chippewas, who are in this State and in Minnesota, and with other tribes of the Rocky mountains.

Gov. Smith is at Whitewater, but will take prompt measures to protect the people in the sparsely settled sections of the State. The report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1876-77 gives 9301 as the number of Indians in this State.

Further Depredations Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A dispatch received here states that Canon City was raided by Indians, and a number of whites killed. The excitement in Powder river valley continues. There are reports of Indian depredations in Baker county, Oregon.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

A Resume of What the Present Congress Has Done and What It Has Left Undone.

(New York Herald.)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—This Congress, which has been in almost constant session since its opening in last October (eight months), has, according to the saying of Senator Bayard, done less good and less harm than many persons expected. In fact, one of its chief merits is that it has done very little; and since its most notable measure, the Act for the river and harbor bill, it is guilty of not a single job, and the lobby has done no business at all at this long session, for the river and harbor bill is a job that needs no lobby, and is prepared to be passed by the two houses to force a two-thirds vote by giving a slice of public plunder to more than two-thirds of the districts and States. This general "divide" is larger in amount this year than in any other year. The House has done it at \$7,000,000, the Senate increased it more than \$1,000,000, and in spite of the opposition of the Speaker and several members—Messrs. Cox, of New York, and Eden, of Illinois, and others—it was adopted.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The only important legislation has been that on the currency. The reorganization of silver and the prohibition to decrease the greenback circulation, with minor measures of less consequence, make up a paper money nation with our paper based on silver of less value, which nobody wants. The House has prepared its business about forty committees, and the best way to show what it has done and not done is to run over the list of these.

The Committee on Elections has left four or five contested cases over to the next session, which is like deciding that a man is not guilty after he has served his term out at Sing Sing.

The Ways and Means has accomplished nothing, the tariff bill having failed. The Banking and Currency Committee has reorganized silver, but has fortunately failed to carry any other of its numerous propositions.

The Judiciary Committee reported a sound bill on the distribution of the Geneva award, but so late in the session that it was put over to next December by general consent.

The repeal of the bankrupt law was accomplished. The Committee on Military Affairs brought in a bill to reorganize the army, founded on the theory of curing a mad dog—to cut off his tail close up behind his ears; but this bill, being reported, was never heard of again, and Mr. Hewitt's more intelligent measure for the same end shared the fate of the banking bill, and the army is left to a commission to report to the next session—the wisest course.

The Committee on Patents considered some important and needed reforms in the patent laws, but produced nothing.

The numerous investigating committees have done very little and unimportant discoveries, and that is all.

When the failure of important measures is considered we find that the tariff bill is dead; the transfer of the Indians to the War Department failed, partly because the measure, as it came from the House, was so crude as to be impracticable, and partly because Senators, though they may hate Secretary Schurz, love patronage, and were reluctant to give up the power to confirm and to reject the nomination of Indian agents. Various jobs and subsidies failed, and it must be said for the House that, like its speaker, it was in the main honest, and hated jobs.

The commission to improve the Mississippi river failed, and no measures looking to permanent reform of the civil service, or to extending the presidential term and making him ineligible to re-election, or for reforming the method of electing a President or counting the votes, were considered.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

An Extra Session to Be Called Immediately if the Appropriation is Not Made.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The passage of a bill to pay the Halifax fisheries award is one of the necessary items of public business to be transacted before Congress adjourns. This money must, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Washington, be paid before the next regular meeting of Congress. The Senate bill appropriating the money and directing the President to make a protest lies on the Speaker's table of the House of Representatives, where it cannot be reached without a two-thirds vote and a suspension of the rules. There is no doubt but that two-thirds of the House are in favor of making this ap-

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