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## The Intelligencer.

The Charleston Nominees.

The nominees of the Democracy for the various State offices are now before the public. They are as follows:

For Governor—Henry M. Mathews, of Greenbrier county.

For Auditor—Joseph C. Miller, of Cabell county.

For Treasurer—Thos. J. West, of Harrison county.

For Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. W. K. Pennington, of Brooke county.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals—A. F. Haymond, of Marion; Okey Johnson, of Wood, and Thos. C. Greene, of Jefferson.

This ticket is a fair one in respect to personal strength. Mathews, the nominee for Governor, is generally popular with his party, is a gentleman of good presence and address, and to be a good speaker, and will no doubt make an effective campaign. He will have to encounter the prejudice aroused by his opinion in the Bennett case, in which he sustained the Auditor in pocketing certain fees that the Legislature never intended he should pocket. For this he has been severely attacked by Democrats and Republicans, and one of his party papers, the Martinsburg Statesman, has given the word to understand that it will repudiate his nomination. We shall see how this will be. Like most of the leading Democrats of West Virginia, Mathews is a politician of secession antecedents. He fought for his additional rights under the stars and bars. We presume he occupies the situation under the old flag in the customary Southern style, by making a virtue of necessity. For ourselves we do not hanker after this sort of a man for Chief Magistrate when we can do better, as for instance when we can find such men for the position as General Goff, Frank, Peirpoint, C. D. Hubbard, or C. M. Bishop.

Robert White, Esq., of Romney, the nominee for Attorney General, is widely known as a leading member of the Masonic order in West Virginia. He is offered as Grand Master of the Order at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol building last fall, and delivered a handsome address on that occasion. He likewise enjoys a good reputation as a leading lawyer in the Eastern part of the State, and is no doubt professionally well qualified to fill the office for which he has been named. We trust, in case he should be elected, that he will take warning by the example of the present occupant of the office, and not subject himself to criticism as the apologist of an officer about to be tried for pocketing too much public money.

The nominee for Auditor is a gentleman who is believed to be well qualified for the position. He was clerk of the last Senate and made a good impression on those with whom he came in contact. He is not any more capable, however, nor perhaps as well qualified in other respects, as our intelligent and gentlemanly friend, Mr. Shian, of Taylor county, or our brother Atkinson, of the Charleston Journal, both of whom are spoken of by the Republicans for the same position.

Mr. West, of Harrison, the candidate for Treasurer, is not a bad specimen of a man. He is the well remembered colleague of W. D. Carlile in the late House of Delegates. He acquired some reputation for Spartan virtue by not taking mileage around by Washington City to Charleston, and in this respect rather got the edge on his colleague, as he did also upon certain other members who drew mileage for the "longest way round," which they had never traveled. His nomination for Treasurer took everybody by surprise hereabouts. The query naturally arises whether he struck up a dicker on the Congressional question with any of the young lawyers from Wheeling. We shall see into this mill stone when it is picked a little more.

The nominee for School Superintendent is a gentleman well known in this part of the State as a veteran educator. He has been a professor in Bethany College for 35 years, and is now the President of that institution. Although by profession and practice a teacher, and not a politician, yet he has had some experience as a public man. He was the nominee of the American or Know Nothing party for Congress in this district in the memorable campaign of 1855 against Zedekiah Kidwell, and inasmuch as he carried the four counties of the Panhandle it was supposed at first that he was elected. His majority in Hancock was 58, in Brooke 94, Ohio 463, and Marshall 375, but he was nevertheless beaten in the district by 1,336. Those were the days when Henry A. Wise came out here and he carried "Sam" in his den.

Mr. Pennington is also a candidate for the Virginia Convention of 1850, along with John Knott, Jefferson Martin, T. M. Galley, W. H. Oldham, Z. Jacob, D. M. Edgington and others, but in the split up canvass was not elected. In 1871, however, he was elected to the West Virginia Convention that framed our present Constitution, by a large majority, having been voted for by both parties. Indeed he refused to be a partisan candidate. He also served for a few months as Superintendent of Schools, by appointment of Gov. Jacob, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Lewis.

This brings us to the nominations for the Court of Appeals. The first one, that of Judge Haymond, is undoubtedly the most popular one. He is generally regarded with favor as an able and impartial jurist. As for the nominations of the other two, especially that of Judge Green, they were both surprises. The latter holds his position on the bench by the appointment of Gov. Jacob, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Paul, and his selection last winter was not understood to have been regarded with favor by the anti-Jacob element in the Senate. His selection now, however, by a general convention of the party, looks like an overture to the Governor to walk into the parlor of his enemies and gobble the first good opportunity. We hardly think

the Governor's eye can be so easily closed. The third nominee, the Hon. Okey Johnson, of Parkersburg, brother of Dan, the hard-shell Baptist politician of Tyler county, and for that matter, the brother of Ike, the lecturer on Corbiceps, has the most magnificent voice in the state of West Virginia, and as the Orator of a court would be a most happy selection. Barred on the bench, however, his vocation in life—to be heard of all men—will probably be entirely thrown away. The idea of retiring an able bodied stumper like Okey from active life in this manner strikes us as altogether out of place.

In regard to the whole ticket, it can be said that it is one that the Republicans should easily match at Parkersburg. It is largely composed of comparatively new men and not those well known to the public.

We have indicated some of the kind of men who will outweigh it in the public estimation in case they should be nominated at Parkersburg, and it would not be hard to name several more. The issue of success in the coming canvass will turn largely on the comparative merits of the ticket to be put in nomination on the 6th of July at that place. This is a year when the people are going to vote for men and not for mere nominees.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, early in the session made a vigorous attack on the absurdities of the U. S. Treasury book-keeping. Unfortunately his charges of irregularity covered too much ground, and have given an opportunity to the Senate Committee on Finance to bring in a report showing that everything is straight and lovely in the Department. The fact, however, remains that the Treasury accounts are kept by a method so complicated, that as Mr. Boutwell has admitted, none but those who have served in the Treasury can understand its figures.

—N. T. Tribune.

## WASHINGTON.

**Ex-Secretary Thompson.**—WASHINGTON, June 9.—Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior before the war, was this morning served with a process in civil suit to recover \$1,000,000 principal and interest of bonds taken from the Department, and for the amount received by him from Confederate agents, which it is alleged he converted to his own use, and the property of the United States, \$1,000,000 as interest. Thompson says he noticed in the newspapers some days ago that Secretary Chandler had made a charge that he had abstracted those bonds, but now his charge has been made public, and he has a final adjustment of his accounts, and a full and final receipt of all money given him, which receipt he has now in his possession.

**BLACK HILLS OPENED TO SETTLEMENT.**—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day was authorized by Representative Page to report with recommendation of its passage. The joint resolution, which introduced the Black Hills into the Territory, not included within the boundaries of the permanent Sioux reservation, established by the 2d article of that treaty. The committee adds the proviso that this act shall not be construed to affect the rights of Indians to hunt in the Black Hills country.

**BLAINE'S MOTION OVER RULED.**—In the House to-day, Mr. Hunt moved to lay on the table Blaine's motion to reconsider the printing of the testimony. Blaine protested against this as a violation of the assurance given him yesterday by the speaker pro tem, that he would not lose control of his own motion. There was a brief but excited parliamentary struggle over the question, but the speaker pro tem (Cox) overruled Blaine's objections. A vote is being taken on Hunt's motion, but the Republicans are refraining from voting so as to show no quorum.

**CHANGE OF IMPRESSION.**—The President has given favorable consideration to the application for the nomination of the Senate to the office of Auditor General, late of the State of Georgia, in Michigan, convicted of fraud against the Revenue, from imprisonment at the penitentiary to imprisonment in his county jail.

**NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.**—The President has nominated Vespasian Smith, of Mississippi, Collector of Customs for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Blaine in reply to the inquiry as to the truth of the report that he designed to attend the Cincinnati Convention, says that the report is utterly without foundation, and that he never for a moment contemplated such a step. The rumor of correspondence between Blaine and Senator Conkling, in regard to the adjustment of their personal differences or any other subject, also has no foundation.

## Thickening of the Presidential Fog.

OMAHA, June 9.—The Omaha Republican of to-morrow will contain an important statement from J. H. Millard, the city government director of the U. P. Railroad, in relation to Government Director Harrison and his share in the Blaine campaign. Millard says that Harrison seems to have acted from the first in the sole interest of Morton as a Presidential candidate. When Harrison heard that he saw an opportunity to aid Morton by making the allegations upon Blaine that were made in the Cincinnati Convention, he was in Boston, and has often repeated it since, that at the proper time he would tell the story in his own way. He would tell the story and kill Blaine as a candidate. Millard says he was recently informed that it was intended by parties opposed to Blaine to keep this a profound secret till the Republican Convention assembled, and to spring it on Blaine then and there so he could have no chance to vindicate himself. As respects the Kansas-Pacific matter Millard says Blaine has a witness to his statements in the person of a leading Democratic congressman from New York, who knows all the facts, and knows that Blaine had nothing to do with it.

## Fatal Boiler Explosion.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 9.—Thomas Wallace and Joseph W. Haven were both killed yesterday by the explosion of a boiler of Perkins & Co.'s saw mill at Lawrence.

## Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The opening game of the Centennial Billiard tournament last night resulted as follows: Rudolph 600, Slossen 547.

## By Telegraph.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

## CHARLESTON DISPATCH.

Last Hours and Closing Scenes of the Convention.

Whisky Flowed Freely, Followed by Disorder and Drunkenness.

Both the Ticket and the Platform Repudiated by Many Democrats at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 9.

My dispatch closed a little after midnight last night with the result for Governor. Following the nomination of Mathews for that position, came the choice of Robert White, of Hampshire, for Attorney General, on the 2d ballot.

After that Mathews appeared upon the scene, formally accepting the nomination and expressing his thanks for the honor conferred. His remarks had nothing in them of a noteworthy character, but were simply the stale stuff one generally hears from secession mongers about test oaths and other Radical proscriptions. Eastham, his defeated competitor, cordially supported in the canvass.

**THE AUDITORSHIP AND OTHER OFFICES.**—When Eastham concluded, the ballot for Auditor began. Miller, of Cabell, was chosen on the first ballot. Mr. Bill withdrew by arrangement, on the understanding that he should resume his old position as first clerk. This job finished, nominations for Treasurer followed. West, of Harrison county, was nominated on the fourth ballot. Mr. Brady being his closest competitor. Pendleton, of Brooke county, was nominated for Superintendent of Free Schools on the first ballot by a large majority over Byrne, Patrick and Chapman. This was a surprise to many persons who had overrated Byrne's hold on the office and his opportunities to set things up for re-nomination.

**THE JUDGESHIP NOMINATIONS.**—Judge Haymond was nominated for reelection by acclamation. Okey Johnson and Green were selected on the two succeeding ballots. I fancy Green's nomination surprised you not a little. It was not on the bills down this way. He takes the short term however.

## DAWNING OF THE DAY.

Daylight came and found the convention still in session. It also found a large number of the delegates drunk, and not only drunk but disorderly drunk. They seemed to care but little who were chosen. Having got through with the State ticket, they proceeded to select Presidential Electors for the State at large. The choice fell upon Nick Fitzhugh, of Kanawha, and Travers, of Jefferson. The selection of District Electors was left to the Congressional Conventions.

The delegates-at-large to the St. Louis Convention are John Camden, John J. Davis, Gen. Alfred Beckley, of Raleigh, and L. E. Coffey. The last District delegates are Wilson Beall, of Brooke, and C. D. Camden, of Harrison. For Second District, J. P. Cress and Alexander Monroe. Third District, H. C. Sims and J. W. Kelley. These delegates were selected from the rag-baby election almost exclusively, to reinforce Bill Allen's friends at St. Louis. They are pledged to soft money, notwithstanding the platform adopted.

**BROOKS FLEMING PERCEIVES AN OMISSION.**—When the convention had been reduced to about one hundred delegates, Brooks Fleming, of Marion, submitted a resolution endorsing Free Schools, a plank that had been studiously kept out of the platform. It was adopted of course. Anything could have been adopted at that stage of the game.

## DISASTROUS OVER THE RESULT.

There is great dissatisfaction here over the nomination of Mathews. It was clearly seen that he sold out the Capital interests of the Third District for gubernatorial honors.

Not less than one hundred prominent Democrats in Charleston declare that they will not support him. Windy Wilson's friends claim that he top was sold out in the same manner by Joe Miller for the Auditorship.

**WADSWELL OF POCAHONTAS.**—Wadswell was badly beaten for the Treasurership by the course of his injudicious friendship, who electioneered for him on the ground that he was the author of the road law. He has cause to pray for deliverance from his friends hereafter.

## CURSING CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

The rag-money merf of the Third District curse both candidates and platform. They profess intense disgust for the general result. The Convention was a disorderly affair and often disgracefully so. Towards daylight whisky bottles freely circulated among the delegates, and it was with difficulty that some of them were kept from blows.

You can set down the convention as a discouraging element in this campaign in the Democratic ranks. Many Democrats doubt their ability to elect the ticket nominated. It adjourned at 8 o'clock this morning in a sweet state of stupor and demoralization, and soon thereafter the Wheeling steamers sailed for home.

## Delegates Arriving.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The night trains brought in large accessions of delegates and newspaper reporters, who are actively engaged in discussing the situation. Judge Martindale and Gen. Tynall and Spooner, of Indianapolis, are here, and announce that the friends of Senator Morton have strong hopes of his nomination. They say the Indiana delegates have no second choice but will adhere to the first choice to the end, and declare that the statement published that the question of second choice had been considered untrue. There is a friendly feeling between the friends of Morton and Bristol, which is greatly strengthened by the declaration of prominent Kentuckians that their second choice is Morton.

Gen. Buckland, Edwin Cornes, Major Bickham and others of the Ohio delegation have arrived, and declared the policy of Ohio to be no attack on any candidate, and steady adherence to Hayes, which they hope will be successful in the end.

## CONGRESS.

A Parliamentary Struggle Over Blaine's Motion A Field Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

**MRS. PRESIDENT POLK.**—The House bill allowing the widow of President Polk \$15,000 for supplies furnished to the army in Tennessee. Passed.

**BLAINE'S MOTION OVER RULED.**—Mr. Buckner raised the question of consideration claiming that private business before the House and under the rules it was not in order to interpose other business in a parliamentary squabble over this and other points of order.

Mr. Blaine insisted that under the ruling of the Chair yesterday he was not to be deprived of the control of his own motion.

The Speaker pro tem (Cox) read from the report of yesterday's proceedings to show that Blaine himself had stated that if he could not call up the motion to reconsider yesterday, that he would lose the parliamentary right to which he was entitled.

Mr. Blaine asked Hunt whether he still insisted on his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Hunt replied that he did.

Mr. Blaine—And you decline to accept my amendment?

Mr. Hunt—I told you before what I was willing to do about that.

Mr. Blaine then fell back upon the assurance of the Speaker yesterday, that he (Blaine) would not be deprived of the chance of calling up his motion to reconsider.

Speaker pro tem—The only assurance given by the chair was that which has been read from the records: that was in accordance with the rules.

Mr. Randall reminded Blaine that in entering his motion to reconsider, the other day, he (Blaine) had taken advantage of Hunt's omission to make the usual motion to reconsider and lay on the table.

Mr. Blaine—How did I take advantage of it? I went and asked the Clerk about it.

Mr. Randall—I know exactly that.

Mr. Blaine—Well, what advantage did I take?

Mr. Randall—You took advantage of Hunt's omission to make the usual motion. I admit you could do that.

Mr. Blaine—Was that any more advantage than setting under any rule of the House?

Mr. Randall—One moment, having taken that advantage I admit that the motion of the gentleman from Virginia is entirely within practice and entirely within due courtesy, also on taking advantage to-day of the gentleman from Maine to move to lay on the table, now as to the Caldwell telegram I understand the gentleman from Virginia to be willing to let the telegram go into the proceeding for what it is worth.

Mr. Blaine—It could not go for more.

Mr. Randall—I do not yet understand that the gentleman from Virginia objects to the telegram going in.

Mr. Blaine—But I call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the fact that neither the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee nor Chairman of the sub-committee have ever yet intimated or gone to the House any advice of that telegram.

Mr. Randall—Will the gentleman from Maine ask the House now that the telegram be embodied in the proceedings of the committee?

Blaine—Yes, I am after that very thing. I will let the official telegram. The gentleman from Kentucky (Knott), after keeping it in his pocket five days, [indignant calls to order from the Democratic side, and loud hammering of the Speaker's gavel.] gives it, I understand to the Associated Press, but has never given it to the committee.

Glover and other Democratic members rose to questions of order, but Blaine in the midst of great uproar and confusion, asserted that all the members on the Democratic side were out of order.

After several stories and exciting scenes, in which the occupants of the galleries, cheered, hissed and applauded without the slightest regard to the efforts of the Chair to preserve order, the House set itself down to voting by yeas and nays. The Republicans at first resorted to the plan of withholding their votes, as to the plan of voting they didn't persist in this policy, and consequently Hunt's motion to lay on the table was carried. Yeas 120, nays 91.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Springer rose to a parliamentary point of order, and immediately started to his feet and objected, and to this demonstration Springer suggested to Blaine that he was entirely forgetting his position, and the Speaker pro tem calmly explained that it was always the practice of the chair to hear a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Blaine—During roll-call; never.

Mr. Blaine—Never has such a thing been done.

The Speaker, with great severity of manner, is highly improper and hardly decent for the gentleman to confer with the chair in that peculiar style.

Blaine and Page—No quorum voting. The Speaker—A quorum has not voted. Mr. Page—I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Springer rose at the same time as Page, and was recognized by the Chair. Page claimed that his motion must be put.

Mr. Springer said my point is this, whether a quorum of members, although not voting, are not in their seats, and whether the Chair will not take cognizance of that fact.

Speaker pro tem—The parliamentary inquiry is a very pertinent and proper one. The Chair decides that in deciding on the presence of a quorum it can't go outside of the record just handed up by the clerk.

Mr. Page—I renew my motion to adjourn.

Mr. Springer—I move a call of the House.

Mr. Blaine—I rise to a point of order. The Speaker pro tem—The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Blaine—I desire to have read, as explaining a point of order, an extract from the rules.

The clerk read from the manual as follows: "It is not in order on private bill to call up and consider a motion to reconsider the vote on a public bill if objected to, except after a postponement, by a majority vote of the private business." Mr. Blaine resuming, the Chair overruled that point when made by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Kasson—I asked the Chair to give its reasons, and the Chair declined to do so, and very properly because that rule is explicit, that a motion to reconsider is not in order during the private bill day, and as this is a public matter it is not here properly. It is here in defiance of the rules by a ruling of the Chair, for which the Chair could give no reason, and which is right in the teeth of the letter of the rule.

Mr. Blaine—That is not a public bill. "A public bill." This is not a public bill. It is a resolution of a private nature—in the interest of the nomination of the gentleman for President of the United States. [Applause, huzzas, laughter and great uproar of excitement.]

Speaker—The gentleman from Missouri raised the point of order and had the rule read, but in the opinion of the chair the rule is not applicable at the present stage of business. It is enough for the chair to say that it is not in order.

Mr. Blaine—The chair make rulings without giving the reasons for them; otherwise the whole business of the House might be taken up in that way.

Mr. Blaine—I never have seen—

The Speaker pro tem—The Chair has to call the gentleman from Maine to order. The gentleman from Maine is out of order, because he is interrupting the Chair. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman knows the rule very well, that he must not interrupt the Chair when making a decision.

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky—I wish simply to know if this is the American Congress?

Mr. Blaine—That's what I want to know. Brown—or whether we are pupils of the school master from Missouri. [Blaine then gave the speaker's gavel.] It is the most surprising American Congress that ever assembled.

A member on the Democratic side—To that we all agree.

At this there was laughter, applause and a general uproar, with the Speaker's gavel held aloft to enforce order, with the audience in the galleries paying a little attention as members on the floor to the efforts of the chair in that direction.

Mr. Morrison asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution: "Resolved, That all advertisements taken by the Judiciary Committee under the authority of the resolution of Luttrell and Tarbox be printed, and that the dispatch signed by Josiah Caldwell be also printed as a part of the record in the case, and said committee shall examine any witnesses called by Caldwell who may be heard as witnesses against said Caldwell." The evidence of such witnesses shall also be printed with the other evidence taken by the committee.

Speaker—Is there any objection?

Mr. Blaine—No objection.

As the confusion and excitement on the floor and galleries showed no sign of abatement, the Speaker pro tem directed the Doorkeeper to exclude from the floor all persons not entitled to the privilege, and to preserve order in the galleries, announcing it as his determination to break up this system of clamor in the House.

Mr. Garfield said that the proposal of the gentleman from Illinois (Morrison) was that the telegram shall not only be published as suggested, but that the House should have a proceeding of the committee to take hearsay testimony, which, as I understood, the committee has almost, if not quite, unanimously resolved to do. This dispatch is not claimed to be evidence.

Mr. Springer—Then why is it urged?

Mr. Garfield—It is a part of the record of the proceedings of the committee, and it is not evidence.

Mr. Springer—It must be either evidence or something else.

Mr. Garfield—You may call it what you please, but it is evidence and I wish to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that to put in the rule now authorizing and directing the committee to receive hearsay evidence which it does now decline, would be manifestly unfair and unjust, and therefore trust that that clause will not be added.

Mr. Morrison—I understand the gentleman from Maine to desire the publication of the dispatch for what it is worth. Now I submit, in all candor, that it is proper for the committee to show that it is not worth anything, that is—ought to be shown. That is all I propose to do. You may want to take the dispatch for what it is worth. You may, however, think it is worth something as a piece of evidence in favor of Blaine. To the extent that the dispatch is true, it would have been a benefit, but if it is not true he should not have the benefit of it. Then why not allow the committee to take the evidence to show that it is not true. That is all the object of my resolution.

Mr. Garfield—I agree perfectly with what the gentleman says, that it is perfectly and absolutely right to allow the committee to prove that the dispatch is nothing. It is not proposed to be offered as evidence. If the committee can show it to be hearsay, it ought to show it. If the committee can show it to be false, it ought to show it. But all I ask is, that this House shall not make a rule that would be a violation of all the known rules of evidence: that by secondary and hearsay evidence the committee shall undertake to prove something about the dispatch. Let the committee prove all it can, but prove it by the known rules of evidence.

Mr. Randall—Well-known rules of evidence would exclude the paper altogether.

Mr. Springer—The proposition is this, that Caldwell may give evidence without being sworn, and that he can be contradicted by evidence under oath.

Mr. Garfield—Nobody has claimed that this dispatch is evidence.

Mr. McMahon—Yes, it is claimed as evidence, and the whole country is called upon to notice that the House is excluding testimony.

Mr. Springer (to Garfield)—If it is not

claimed as evidence, on what grounds do you claim that it should be put on record?

Mr. Garfield—On the same ground that the gentleman (Springer) put it in a capricious and inconsistent manner. Only that we do not call this evidence, and you did call that evidence.

Mr. Springer—But Gen. Schenck was heard.

Mr. Garfield—Aye, on his sick bed when he was four hundred miles from here. Don't make that a precedent, only that we do not call this evidence, and you did call that evidence.

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messengers from \$821,000 to \$720,000, and for transportation of foreign mails from \$225,000 to \$250,000.

The House adopted a clause providing that the revenue of the Postoffice Department be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by the act, the sum of \$1,200,000 be appropriated out of the treasury to supply the deficiency. The Senate Committee proposed an amendment making the sum \$7,188,147 instead of \$1,200,000. Agreed to.

The House appropriated \$1,800,000 for the payment of letter carriers, and the Senate Committee proposed to make the amount \$2,000,000. Agreed to.

The section of the House bill in regard to stamped envelopes was amended to read as follows, and as amended was agreed to: No stamped envelopes or paper wrappers shall be sold by the post office department at less, in addition to the legal postage, than the average cost, including all salaries, clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith.

The amendment of the committee providing for the compensation of the post office department at less, in addition to the legal postage, than the average cost, including all salaries, clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith.

The last eight sections of the bill reading: The compensation of Post Masters, providing the new rates for postal railway service and fixing the rate on mail matter of the third class at one cent for each two ounces the Committee on Appropriations recommended to be struck out. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads, that they might be considered, and the appropriate bills reported, changing the existing law.

Mr. Sherman submitted the following amendment: That on and after the first day of January, 1877, all newspapers and periodicals published or mailed from a known office of publication or news agency and