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NEWS SUMMARY.

Georgia has 1,200 convicts.

Ulysses Grant, jr., owns a portion of a gold mine.

Historian Bancroft's health is not improving.

Hearing so much of his own music has sent Wagner insane.

Leadville has a population of 20,000 souls, mostly paupers.

Modjeska will set out on her return to Europe in about two weeks.

The Chief of Police of Providence, R. I., Capt. W. A. Ayer, died last week.

Establishments for the refining of petroleum are increasing fast in Japan.

John Bright, the English orator, smokes less than formerly, and is a teetotaler.

Beer has supplemented wine on the tables of some of the best Vienna hotels.

There is talk of the French Cabinet agreeing to resume relations with Mexico.

Many English officers have been lost within three months in the South African war.

Robert Barrett, cotton-mill owner at Bolton and Manchester, has failed for £80,000.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch is delivering a course of lectures on finance at Harvard University.

A dispatch from Athens says that Macedonian insurgents have defeated the Turks at Prakowe.

Underground telegraphy is attaining considerable importance in Great Britain and Germany.

Anthony Count, a Paterson (N. J.) Frenchman, died of grief while attending the funeral of his little son.

Six thousand Chinamen are employed in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California.

The London Times, in a recent editorial on the negro exodus, classed Kansas among the States of the great northwest.

India pays annually to England 15,000,000 sovereigns for interest on debt, pensions, salaries and other charges.

Queen Victoria has dread lest somebody should take it into his head to put an end to a happy reign by shooting her.

When they would have you drink in the mining camps of Colorado they ask you to "come and flood your lower levels."

Emigrants continue to arrive in large numbers at Castle Grrden. Last week's record was larger than for five years.

A workman on the Brooklyn bridge has created a nice sensation by making affidavit that the wire ropes are defective.

The Bank of California has sold the Government 100,000 ounces of silver for delivery at San Francisco at $1.10½.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the natives have massacred all the whites at Coanza River in Africa.

The two chief attractions at Long Branch this summer will be the great tubular iron pier extending far into the sea, and Gen. Grant.

The paint mine at Reno, Nev., comprises a ledge forty-two feet wide and of unknown depth. The material is said to mix well with oil.

There will soon be a visitor at Windsor Castle—the Empress of Germany, who comes over the Channel to pay her respects to Queen Victoria.

A parlor entertainment at Washington Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Chisholm Monument Association, was a popular success.

A general Congress of European revolutionists is to be held in London early in June. The eyes of the Governments are upon the conspirators.

A pauper in Gill, Mass., got $5 from the poormaster "to obtain the necessities of life," as he declared, and used the money in taking to himself a wife.

A wonderful bibliographical collection of Mr. Hurth, a great London merchant, is to be brought to the hammer. It is estimated to have cost over $600,000.

The farmers of California complain that that all agricultural enterprises in that state are unprofitable, because labor is higher now than fifty years ago.

The proprietors of the mills near Utica have ordered base ball stopped, and announce that the company will discharge any employe caught twice at the game.

A beautiful steel bridge, said to be the only one in the country, has been built over the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., on the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad.

Professor Augustus Apelles, who died at Newport suddenly last week, was for twenty-seven years leader of the military band at West Point.

The Prince of Wales introduced a petition in the House of Commons for an act legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and intimated that he favored such a law.

Miss Mary E. Rayner, of Memphis, Tenn., who kept a boarding house, was driven to despair and suicide because a neighboring boarding-house keeper enticed all her patrons away.

The three tallest trees in the world are believed to be a sequoia near Stockton, Cal., which is 325 feet, and two eucalypti in Victoria, Australia, estimated to be 435 and 150 feet high, respectively.

A number of grizzly bears on the Liebre rancho, Los Angeles county, Cal., are making things very lively for the cattle on the ranch. Their tracks cover the mountains. The animals descend to the valley nightly

The Egyptian pea is a marvelous instance of resurrection, or rather resuction. Preserved three or four thousand years, unfolded in the clothes of a mummy, planted in the soil of another continent, they bloom and produce their kind.

The success of Mr. Keely's motor will make Mr. De La Matyr's financial scheme more feasible. The resources of steam-power are not great enough to print the volumes of greenbacks which it provides for.

A prominent native of Japan, at Yokohama, Matsumoto Bunkichi by name, has been condemned to ten years' penal servitude for the offense of lending a room to Chinamen for the purpose of smoking opium.

Sub-Lieutenant Coyte, of the British Navy, arrested on suspicion of being the author of the story about a pirate off Fastnet Light, on the 16th of January, has been convicted of the offense and dismissed from the service.

The Artic expedition for the relief of Professor Nordenskjold, the Swedish navigator, fitted out under the direction of Capt. Sengestacke, commander of the last German polar expedition, will sail this month from Sweden.

The locomotives of the Northern Railway of France now carry small clocks in front of the smoke stacks to enable the engineers and station masters to know the exact arrival of a train. These clocks are all regulated by Paris time.

Mrs. Enos T. Thorpe, of New York, loaned six coffee spoons which formerly belonged to Charles Dickens to a fair for a charitable object. Some one carried them off, now she offers "$50 reward and no questions asked" for their recovery.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, May 8.—Consideration was resumed of the house bill prohibiting military interference at elections.

Mr. Morgan advocated its passage, arguing that the framers of the constitution, with a view to the preservation of liberty, drew a broad distinction between the regular army and the military, and that the latter should be employed to enforce the laws.

Senator Morgan spoke for three hours and a half

Mr. Eaton said he would be glad to have the vote to-morrow on the bill.

Mr. Edmunds obtained the floor, and said he would address the senate to-morrow.

Mr. Hoar at his own request, was excused from the service of the committee, to investigate election frauds, and Mr Platt was appointed in his place. After the executive session, the senate adjourned.

Washington, May 9.—The house bill providing for the payment of money heretofore appropriated to James B. Eades and his associates for the construction of the jetties and other work at the south pass of the Mississippi, was passed with amendments.

Consideration of the bill prohibiting military interference at elections was then resumed.

Mr. Edmunds analyzed the bill and said the preamble was contradictory of its body; the preamble declared that "the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections, while the body of the bill declared that troops might be present at the polls—even on election days—in a manner and under such circumstances as the constitution provides. If the preamble be true, the body is false." Mr. Edmunds said in reply to senators who had preceded him, that the government does not enter a state, it is in every fibre of muscle of every man, he wished it was in the hearts of all men of the republic. (Applause.) The bill reflected on the doctrines of those who supported it, namely that this government nearly a century old, hoary with renown, after so long vindicating this right to exert should be treated as an existing neighbor and sometimes as a friend or foe. I denounce such a doctrine, the army is in the end the power of law. Men have denounced the affirmative power of the constitution to regulate the election of members of the house of representatives, and by sophistry they fritter away the traditions of the constitution and deny the teachings of its framers, and say there is no liberty unless it be obtained by the supremacy of state rights. Was there not a scheme on foot to prevent appeals from a state to federal courts, thus taking away the rights of citizens? Where are you going to stop? I have seen within the last two or three days, in this chamber, another step to deprive a portion of the people of their rights. I have seen a majority of this body enter upon the consideration of a measure to violate the traditions of the senate, the spirit of constitution and the safety of the republic and designed to overthrow the decision that granted the senator from Louisiana, Kellogg, his seat, in order that a different man may take his place. Do you, in a mandatory manner, in your hour of triumph, intend to swap away everything which the wisdom of our fathers achieved and the valor their sons preserved? The bill before us was the first step in that direction. There is somewhere in the constitution, unless we go into anarchy, a power which in spite of threats will stand as a bulwark against the efforts to break down the constitution and laws, and when you recover from your emotions, you will have that peace of which the act of 1865 speaks. But you will have peace at the polls only when you recognize by deed, as well as by word, the political equality of all citizens, and the free right of lawfully voting under the law and by the law. It will not be at the price of a reign of terror and the grave, but the peace of liberty and justice, asserted in giving form for the expression of the public will, when byegones will be byegones, give peace, and harmony everywhere will prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. Blaine said "Mr. President I want to make a single remark on the bill itself. If there is to be a vote on it, I desire simply to put a punctuation point in the progress of things as they are now going on and that punctuation point is to mark the high tide which the ancient doctrine of state rights is reaching in this chamber and in this congress. This question has engaged the attention of the American people for just about 50 years. It has had its ups and downs, its victories and its defeats. It was strengthened for a time by Jackson; it was dallied with by Van Buren, it rose to full strength under Polk, Pierce and Buchanan; its waves rolled its forces for a deadly struggle under Breckenridge and if I mistake not, a majority of senators who sit on that side of the chamber supported Breckenridge when he embodied that deadly heresy in what ever there was in the issue between Calhoun and Jackson. That side of the senate chamber represents Calhoun. Whatever there was in the contest dividing the democratic party between Breckenridge and Douglass, that side of the chamber representing all the evil there, was in favor of the policy of Breckenridge. And I desire here to affirm and point out that there never was before the rebellion, and there never was at any time in the history of this country, any such assertion of state rights, any such assertions of the mystery of state government yours of federal government in its own domain, as here asserted as made by these lineals of Calhoun and Breckinridge. I shall not debate the bill; it were useless. It has been exhausted and debated. The whole measure is a removal of federal government from its proper domain and the installment of states into a degree of power that were not dreamed of by Calhoun, and were not asserted by Breckenridge.

We thought there had been something gained on this question in a costly war, and in the amendments to the constitution. But the tide as it now sweeps is on the ebb, and the Union, the power of the federal government was never so weak as these laws and their proceedings will make it. Pass the bill while warning off the National government from all inte.ference or control over its own elections. You voted down on the other bill a proposition that armed men should not come to the polls. You voted down on the other bill a proposition that armed men should not come to the polls with the expressed intent of interfering with the rights of voters and you did it under the paltry quibble, that it was not within the constitutional power of the United States Government to warn the bloody handed ruffians from the polls where representatives in federal congress were being chosen. Pass this bill. Pass it as a trump of reaction against the spirit of the Union! Pass it in defiance of all lessons and all teachings that have come from a bloody abortive rebellion! Pass it and mark it as a high tide of that reaction which, were it to rise higher, could lead only to another and formidable rebellion against the legitimate authority of the Union."

Mr. Chandler said history is repeating itself to-day. There is a proverbial saying that "Bourbons never learn anything and never forget anything." The proverb is very applicable to the Bourbons of the country. In 1857, he said, the Bourbons had control of this government. "You had a majority in both houses, a majority in the supreme courts, and the whole of this government was under your control. You brought up the repeal of the Missouri compromise and forced your northern men then, as you are doing now, to vote for that repeal and you did it by the same means then. Sir! you crowded your men till you crowded them off the bridge in 1857. When I took my seat in this body with Jeff Davis [laughter], there were here 44 democrats, 20 republicans and 2 independents. Of those democrats, 28 were from southern states, 16 from northern states and 2 independent. Then, as now, the independents in this body, upon every question connected with slavery, voted with the south. You in caucus, then decreed that Stephen A. Douglas—because he asserted that that he did not care whether slavery was voted up or down—should be degraded from the chairmanship of the committee on territories and there were but three northern men out of sixteen, who dared to resist caucus dictation. You did degrade him and put him off that committee. Then you crowded your men off the bridge and they sank to a man into the waters of oblivion, to rise no more forever. Of these sixteen members not a solitary one from the north, ever came up to the surface of the waters of oblivion. You crowded them off the bridge. You compelled them to vote for measures which the north could not and would not submit to. Sir! to-day you are doing the self same thing. To-day we have in this body 41 democrats, 30 republicans and one independent. To-day, as twenty-two years ago, on all questions connected with state rights the independent party, as a unit, votes with the democratic party. To-day you have, as I said, 42 members in this body, 41 leaving out the independent party. You have twelve members from the north and they are arranged thus: from California one; from Indiana, now as then, two; from New Jersey two, now as then; from Ohio you have two, you had but one then; from Oregon, you have two now; you had two then from Pennsylvania, you have one now; you had one then from Rhode Island, you have none now, but you have one from Connecticut and one from New York. As I stated, history is to-day repeating itself, and you are to-day repeating what you did in 1857. You are crowding your men off the bridge; and the men of to-day, as men of 1857, will sink into the waters of oblivion to rise no more forever.

Look at the change that has taken place since that time. Sir! the people are more thoroughly aroused to-day against this doctrine, this heresay of state rights, than they were from 1857 to 1861. You proposed to pension Jefferson Davis and every single one of your northern allies voted to pension him. You eulogize him as a patriot to be compared side by side with Washington and all the patriots of the revolution and every one of your northern allies voted aye. After the close of the revolution you claimed that you were poor and suffering and we found you poor and suffering. We found you ragged and poor and we clothed you. We put upon you the robe of American citizenship which you had forfeited and we killed the fatted calf for you, and invited you to the feast, supposing you, after being clothed, were in your right mind, and when we invited you to feast you said we have always owned that calf and you have no interest in it. (Laughter.) Now you inform us that you are going to repeal all republican measures. What is the job you have undertaken? You are going to rend all that the republican party has done. When do you begin? Do you begin at the Appomattox as before? It is very important to know where you commence, and then to know where you propose to stop. You have undertaken a very vast job for a party of your size, and with people who are to set as judges upon your actions; for you have undertaken to unseat a man in this body, but you will deny that you have undertaken the job. You have simply undertaken to investigate a senator of this floor that has been decided by the highest tribunal that could act on this question. Sir! there are 12 senators on that side of this house that every man on this side believes have poorer titles to their seats than the honorable senator from Louisiana has to his. By fraud and violence you occupy your seats. Now show us the road how to vacate seats in this body if you dare.

Eaton—I call the senator to order.

Chandler—Very well, sir; I will take your point of order.

Eaton—My point is that the senator from Michigan is entirely out of order when he says that twelve senators on this floor hold their seats by fraud and violence."

Mr. Chandler—I did not say so. I said they hold their seats by a poorer title.

Mr. Eaton—You said fraud and violence.

Mr. Chandler—I said we believe it, and so I do believe, and I have a right to believe.

Mr. Garland asked that the exact words be taken down.

The official reporter read the words as taken down by him and as given above.

Mr. Beck called upon Mr. Chandler to name the men who held their seats by fraud and violence.

Mr. Hill hoped the question would be dropped.

Mr. Eaton arose and angrily said the remarks of the Senator from Michigan were insultingly out of order and called for ruling by the chair. The President pro tem. overruled the point of order.

There being considerable confusion in the chamber, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, asked for order both in the Senate and in the gallery.

Order being restored, Mr. Chandler resumed as follows: I think every Senator in this side of the chamber, believes that there are twelve Senators on that side, who hold their titles and seats upon a slimmer, poorer basis than my honored friend from Lousiana. That is what it mtended to state. That is our belief. It is my belief that their seats were obtained and are held by fraud and violence. That is what I say now. But, Mr. President, I did not rise to discuss that question; I simply rose to say to the other side that you have your say in the court, make the most of it. Your time is short. The people of the north have taken this question in hand, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from one end of this land to the other, the people are aroused and alarmed at the statements that have been made and actions that have been taken in this senate chamber and in the other house within the last sixty days. Let me say to you, gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin"' is written all over your brows. [Applause in the galleries which was promptly checked by the chair.]

This bill to prohibit military interference at elections was then passed in the precise form in which it came from the house, yeas, 33; nays, 28.

On motion of Mr. Beck the senate took up the house bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, May 10.—Mr. Eaton introduced, by request, a bill relating to the telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Consideration was then resumed of the bill to make appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and for other purposes.

Mr. Beck, of the committee on appropriations, said the bill was substantially the same as agreed to by the committee on conference at the former session of congress with a few exceptions.

Mr. Edmunds inquired whether what is called political legislation is the same as proposed last year, or did it differ by enlargement or dimension.

Mr. Beck replied that he was not prepared to answer as he had not compared the two.

Mr. Beck moved that the reading of the bill be dispensed with to afford Mr. Hill an opportunity to address the senate, as he intends leaving the city and may not return before the end of the present session. Mr. Hill then spoke with reference to that part of the bill proposing new legislation with regard to jurors, supervisors of election, etc.

The bill to prohibit military interference at elections was signed by the president pro tem. It will now be taken to the president, with amendments restoring the compensation of senate officers, clerks and other employes, which the house had reduced.

HOUSE.

The bill to enforce the eight-hour law was taken up as the business of the morning hour.

Mr. Kelly argued that so long as that law was unrepealed every workingman in the employ of the government forced to work ten hours for a day's wages was defrauded of his legal rights, but the condition of things since the passage of that law had changed greatly. Now capital could not find safe and profitable employment in productive industries and labor was starving. The condition of the world in that respect was pitiable. If the theory that this was due to overproduction were true, which he denied, then in the name of God let overproduction be stopped. If eight hours labor produced too much, then let the time be reduced to six. Either that should be adopted or the increase of population stopped. He was opposed to that. If two hours' toil was enough to sustain the working man and his family, the working time should be reduced to two hours; but if eight or ten hours' labor had the effect of reducing the laboring classes to poverty, want and death, then in God's name let the hours of labor be reduced.

The bill was apposed by Mr. McMillan as not being in the interest of the toiling millions, but adverse to that interest. He moved an amendment that it shall not apply to the past.

Mr. Goode, who reported the bill, spoke in its advocacy, taking the ground that congress would set a bad example if it permitted the officers of the government to disregard plain law.

It was also further advocated by Mr. Cox, who said no one asked or desired to ask in the face of the voters of the country for a repeal of the eight hour law.

After some further debate the bill was laid upon the table, 108 to 52.

A vote was then taken by the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table and resulted, 127 ayes, 87 nays, thus effectually killing the bill.

The silver bill was taken up.

Mr. Kimmel offered an amendment fixing the weight of a silver dollar at 460 instead of 412½ grains. Mr. Fisher argued in favor of the single standard.

Mr. Fisher argued that the legal value of gold and silver coin had always been and must be held subordinate to bullion values, and that it was impossible to maintain two coins differing in intrinsic value.

He the asked him how the market value was determined.

Mr. Fisher replied that it was regulated by the law of supply and demand. He then quoted from the remarks of Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in 1872, in the same line of argument, and asked Kelley how gold coins must be kept in the country when the difference between gold and silver was fixed by law at 15 to 1.

Mr. Kelley retorted by asking Mr. Fisher how a single standard could be made of that metal which fluctuated so much as gold did. He added, he would retain both gold and silver coin in the country by putting them not 15 to 1 which expels gold, nor 16 to 1 which expels silver, but 15½ to 1, which enabled France and the Latin union to use both metals coincidently and indiscriminately, and would enable the United States to avail themselves of both.

Mr. Fisher—Then I understand the gentleman not to hold to the views which he expressed in 1872. Am I correct?

Mr. Kelley—I humbly confess that I have learned something since 1872.

Mr. Fisher said that he was reminded of the young man in the scriptures who was born blind, but had his sight given him, and who seeing, said, "I know that whereas I was once blind I now see." Mr Fisher suggested that Mr. Kelley had better eyes and said once "I did see these things fairly, but now I am stone blind." (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelley desired to reply but Mr. Fisher declined to yield further, and proceeded with his speech. He characterized the bill as a fraud and a cheat which would rob the people of America. It was also in some respects a free trade measure and he would commend that fact to the attention of his colleague Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Kelley hoped that the gentleman would demonstrate his proposition.

Mr. Fisher continuing, stated that in every community there were a good many men, most of them bankrupts, who had never been able to manage their own little affairs but had wives who were able to take in washing or plain sewing, while they had leisure time to discuss financial affairs of the great nation, thought they knew all about the great financial question. The gentleman from Indiana (De La Matyr) has introduced a bill here appropriating a thousand millions for great internal improvements.

Mr. De La Matyr—The association of the remark about the man with the hard working wife with the gentleman from Indiana is simply contemptible.

Mr. Mills said he intended to vote for the bill but would like to see it amended in some particulars, as it was not a just response to the demand of the people for a full restoration of silver to coinage, and its full investure with all functions of money.

Mr. Chittenden opposed the bill as a most violent and inefficient assault on the integrity and welfare of Americans ever made in congress; he proposed to turn on the light and expose the covert iniquity and rascality of the measure. He proceeded to criticise and ridicule De La Matyr, as the beloved apostle and high priest of the greenbackers, and as having prayed recently from the clerk's desk that the good Lord would take them all to heaven, and then straightway made frantic efforts from his own seat to make it warm for the infamous and hell born bondholders. [Laughter.] He was glad to see that unique quasi divine in his seat, for he belonged to a class who rarely heard preaching, and who suffered severely for the want of it. [Laughter.]

He then proceeded to turn the light on Mr. Warner and said that if that gentleman's speech was right then temperance, industry, frugal living, business tact and accumulation of property were heresies and devises of thieves and robbers. All that there was in the argument of the gentleman was that, prodigal and improvident men should by some procuration of currency legislate to restore their broken fortunes, he admitted that he (Chittenden) spoke as a capitalist, yet he was a robber, according to Mr. Warner's doctrine. (Loud laughter.) Every industrious and temperate man in this country made money, but it required common sense and tack to save something and be a capitalist (Laughter). The doctrine of the gentleman (Warner) was the damnedest nonsense. (Shouts of laughter) He declared himself not opposed to *bi-metallism*, but for it whenever practicable, but when the great commercial nations adhered to the gold standard, common sense and public policy forced the United States to stand with them or else adopt silver as its only standard. The present coinage law, unless modified, would certainly force on this country an exclusive silver standard. He regarded the dishonored and justly imprisoned silver dollar of 412½ grains as a most disgraceful form of political money, it was as corrupt and as corrupting in principle as if it only contained 12½ grains. He asserted that the free coinage bill which passed the house on the 4th of November 1877, was intended by its authors to drive all gold out of the country, but that the free coinage bill failed and resulted to great advantage to the people. Why should resumption be broken down by remorseless men? The monstrous proposition was claimed by its authors and proprietors as being to the interest of the people, but he affirmed and could demonstrate that it was in the interest of the bullionists and capitalists exclusively.

Mr. Warner agreed that in circulating paper money if carefully limited in amount, could retain its full face value, and he quoted financial writers to sustain that position. The valuation of all property in the country had been changed from paper to gold and silver, but under the existing law that valuation was now being changed from both metals to gold alone. The pending measure was intended to prevent that. Without action on the bill the house adjourned.

A bill reported from the judiciary committee to remove the political disabilities of J. C. Pembertion, of Philadelphia, gave rise to an amusing colloquy between Mr. Conger and Mr. Cox, which Mr. Knott cut short by moving the previous question, and the bill passed.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on accounts, reported a bill directing the payment of committee clerks and prays to be computed from the first day of the session. The bill gave rise to a long discussion, objection being made to it on the ground that $30 extra pay was voted to those employes at the close of the last Congress, and many of them would be receiving double pay for a portion of the time. It was denounced by Mr. Sparks as an outrage on the treasury, and a public wrong.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over.

Mr. Cook, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported resolutions testifying to the high qualities of the late Representative Clark of Iowa, who had been a member of that committee, and directing the committee on appropriations to appropriate for the family of the deceased his salary to the close of the forty-sixth congress. Adopted.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Townsend in the chair, and took the senate bill authorizing the employment of three assistants on the library of congress. After a sharp debate the committee rose and the bill was passed. The senate amendment to add the jetties bill was concurred in.

The house then resumed consideration of the Warner silver bill, and it was addressed by Mr. Warner in advocacy of the bill, and in favor of the double standard.

Mr. Heilman opposed the bill. The best thing congress could do was to do nothing and go home. The world was governed too much, and papering of the country with bills and resolutions might as well stop for a while.

Mr Warner, in the course of the day's debate, stated that he would demand the previous question tested next.

Mr. Kelley obtained the floor the house adjourned.

Washington, May 10.—A bill was reported from the committee on the revision of laws, and passed, amending the law relating to writs of prohibition and mandamus. Also a bill relating to widows of the pensioners of the war of 1812 so as to give pensions to women who are a second time widows.

Opposition was made to the latter bill as an entire change of the pension laws, and on motion of Mr. Garfield it was referred to the pension committee.

The bill prohibiting the presence of military at places of election was presented as enrolled, was signed by the speaker, and was sent for the signature of the speaker *pro tem.* of the senate.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the Warner silver bill, and Mr. Kelly made a speech.

Mr. Kelly, in the course of his speech, declared himself free to admit that when, in 1872, he absurdly asserted that the unit of the United States monetary system, the legal tender silver dollar—which was at that time worth three cents more than a gold dollar—was a subsidary coin. He knew no more on the subject of finance than was known or it to-day by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Clafflin, or that his colleague, Fisher. He saw in the present decade symptoms which had marked the fall of the Roman Empire, among concurring causes of which were successive expansion and contraction of currency and the decline of silver and gold mines of Italy, Spain and Greece. He predicted that the remonetization of silver in the United States and Europe would restore peace, order and prosperity throughout the world.

Sherman's Speech.

Mansfield, O., May 5.—Secretary Sherman arrived here this morning, and took rooms at the Saint James hotel. He was visited largely in the forenoon by citizens of all parties. In the afternoon he visited his different properties in the city and vicinity, on a tour of inspection. In the evening he was serenaded at his hotel, when he appeared and made the following speech, a large crowd being in attendance: "I am very happy to be again in your midst, to see your faces and to greet you as friends. The shaking of your hands is more grateful to me than the music of bands or any parade. I never felt before like making an apology for coming before you until now. The papers said I came west seeking the nomination for governor. I came purely on private business to repair the ruined fences and look after improved property I did not expect to make a political speech or refer in any way to political questions, however, as you have serenaded me to-night I seize the opportunity of speaking freely on two of the great questions now discussed throughout the entire land. There one question of vital importance to all the people, republicans, dem ocrats and nationals. You know, fellow citizens, that two years ago when I had the pleasure of speaking to you on the public square, the burden of my speech was about resumption of specie payment, stating if we could go back to gold there would be the beginning of prosperity. Then loss followed loss, and failure followed failure, and gloom prevailed. I declared then that if we would go back to the ways of our fathers and start afresh on a gold basis, supported by greenbacks and national bank notes, prosperity would again return. It becomes my duty as an executive officer to carry out this policy. One year ago I had in front of this hotel—on this same storebox, or one very much like it, present to you the desirability of the result of resumption on the first day of January, 1879. This important measure was accomplished. Every dollar you had in your pockets became worth a dollar in gold. Since that has been accomplished, I come here to ask you the question, are you not satisfied with the result? Do you not think resumption has been beneficial to you all? To-day a man may travel where he pleases; the greenback dollar is What has been the result of the policy of resumptions? Many thought as the day of resumption approached, that despondency and bankruptcy would follow. It has been an advantage and prosperity throughout our entire land. I am told your shops in Mansfield are again in operation, and it is so everywhere. The result is, labor is plentiful and capital finds secure and safe investment. Why, in New York just the other day I heard of all manner of schemes being originated by capitalists for the investment of capital that had been idle since the panic. The public credit is now better than in the history of the country. Strange to say since the 1st of January there has been sold $750,000,000 of four per cent bonds. These were sold at par in gold, and the last million and a half sold at a premium of one half per cent. We have saved to the people of this country in interest, $11,000,000. Since the present administration has been in power, it has saved to the country fourteen millions of dollars. This has been effecting alike the rich and the poor. The credit of the nation has also steadily advanced and there is no nation in the world that can borrow money at as favorable terms as the United States of America. To-day the 4 per cents of the French Empire are worth but 94 cents less than par; our bonds are quoted higher than any other nation's, than perhaps that of Great Britain. This is so, because this country has kept its faith with the world. Now the rich are not the only bond holders. The man of moderate means can purchase bonds of any denomination that he may choose at any money order postoffice in the country. Both the bonds and the certificates are eagerly sought, for they are held by every class in the land. The great question that is now agitating the public mind, is the attempt of your representatives in congress to repeal what are known as the election laws. These members of congress are seeking to repeal the only laws that in many cities and some states give the people a fair and full voice Have you ever thought that your only voice in the national government lies in the election of members to congress once in two years? Every two years you are called to elect a member of congress, and that one man who represents you is your agent so far as the national government is concerned. Your only voice in the government is when you vote for a member of congress. In a great number of the larger cities elections are carried by fraud and unfairness. In the great city of New York there are wards that have been carried by fraud and repeaters for the last forty years. In some of the southern states intimidation and fraud is conducted openly at the polls. There are new members in congress who hold their seats by fraud and intimidation in the state of South Carolina. Thousands of tissue ballots were cast last fall; little pieces of paper, forty of which would not make as great bulk as one of the tickets voted by you here in Richland county. There was voted at once, and by one voter, in South Carolina, more votes last fall than there were men, women and children and cats and dogs in the city of New York. At one election more than 35,000 repeater votes were cast this was proven by the investigation of a committee of congress who made an elaborate report on the same. In large cities there is always great danger of such things being done. You are free from this species of frauds. Here you do not know what fraud is. One of the most sacred duties of congress is the preservation of the purity of elections. There is but one safeguard against fraud and repeating provided by congress and to our an effort is being made to repeal it. To me this question is particularly important, the law provides for us, the people, a certain safeguard. It is sometimes said that this law is not as efficient as it might be,—congress can easily change it and make it better; but instead of making it a better law, they seek to repeal it, and how do they intend to do it? By passing a bill, as laws are ordinarily made. They present a bill which provides for the pay of the army and congressmen. If it would stop the pay of the congressmen I would not object. [Applause.] There would be no objections to the passage of this bill, but the bill calls for the repeal o the election laws, and thus they present it to the president for his signature. Some times it is just and right to add such measures to appropriation bills I have seen it done many times. When this is done for the purpose of aiding and sustaining the independent departments of the government, I agree to it. Congress said to the president: "You consent to the repeal of the election laws, or we will make you no appropriations." The president has sent back one of their bills with his objections, and he has the right to do so. Now my countrymen, I do not believe there is going to be any serious trouble in regard to the appropriation bill. The good sense of both parties will see that the position of congress is wrong, and the next election you will make congress see its error by your vote. I have referred now to all the points of which I wish to speak. I think both democrats and republicans will agree with me that this government of our, this national government is supreme in all its power, "this great government for the people by the people" is above the states, even above the great state of Ohio; it has power to declare war, make peace, make duties on imports and provides national courts, so that a citizen of one state can sue a citizen of another, and all the powers of the nation are supreme and above those of the states. An idea prevailed in the south that the states had a right to secure from the nation. We went to war on this question; we spent millions of treasure, and sacrificed thousands of lives, but came out of the conflict victorious. You have a judiciary to decide all questions that may arise between the states. It is important that all these powers should be kept distinct. The election of members of congress, the most vital one of the power, should be kept inviolate among the states. By a general election law the members of the senate, are selected by the legislature of each state as it may see fit, the states have great power which congress cannot interfere with. While senators and presidential electors are elected by the legislatures, members of congress are elected by the people. The future elections question will be the passage of a fair general election law by congress which will provide for the appointment of supervisors or marshals selected from each party by the judiciary, who will see that a free, fair election is held, and that each elector casts but one vote.

The secretary discussed this question for a few minutes further, when he closed and withdrew amid applause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burlington, May 8—Two young men, August Miller and John Miller, friends but not relatives, attempted suicide this morning. The former was successful, having used a pistol, and the latter used a knife with probable fatal effect. They lived in different parts of the city, and it not known whether they had a mutual understanding.

Portsmouth, N. H., May 8.—The largest fire which has occurred here for fourteen years took place to-day. The loss is serious, but is distributed among many persons. The insurance is considerable. The Franklin house and neighborhood was the scene of the fire.

Cincinnati, May 8.—A planing mill, church and several adjoining buildings, at Lowell, O., burned last night. Loss, $10,000; uninsured.

New York, May 8.—A fire at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Bank street, occupied as a packing box factory and by a horse shoe company, caused a loss of $50,000.

WASHINGTON.

The house committee on foreign affairs appointed a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, King and Robeson to consider the practicability of entering into additional treaty relations with Mexico.

Official news from the Indian territory states that the raids have come nearly to an end.

The president regards with great solicitude, the situation of affairs in the Indian Territory. High army officers, however, agree with General Sheridan in anticipating no difficulty in executing the orders of the war department.

The military force for service has been increased.

Washington, May 9.—Subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday reach $998,580. Owing to the demand being greater