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NEWS SUMMARY.

Patti is spending a fortune on her Welsh castle.

Miss Kellogg, it is said, goes to Europe to marry a Prince.

Pennsylvania has adopted the New Hampshire tramp law.

By the laws of Kansas, women have the same property rights as men.

Mr. John G. Whittier had but two sisters and both of them are dead.

Mr. G. W. Julian is about to begin the practice of law in Washington.

Mr. Spurgeon is writing weekly letters to his London flock from France.

There are few forgers in Russia. Only one person in four hundred can read or write.

One hundred and seventy-four of the 632 students of the Boston University are women.

There are in Kiota, Japan, sixty-four elementary schools. Education is compulsory.

A St. Louis man drank a pint and a half of fiery whisky on a bet, and died in consequence.

Kossuth has sent 350 francs as his contribution for the relief of the people of Szegedin.

Sothern has been suffering from gout, and his hops in Dundreary have been in sad earnest.

A first-class club, the Parthenon, is to be started in London, in which no liquor will be allowed.

Two English girls have started a blacksmith shop in Louisville, Ky., and have plenty to do.

Carlotta, of Austria and Mexico, never speaks, and can with difficulty be persuaded to take food.

The two elevated railroads in New York city are carrying an average of fifty million passengers a year.

Although petroleum has been known to exist in Japan for 1,200 years it was not utilized until 1875.

Work has been resumed on Strasburg Cathedral and the restoration may be completed this year.

English physicians in the rural districts are adopting bicycles instead of horses as a means of locomotion.

The New York Central railroad has forbidden the sale of anything on the trains, except books and papers.

Commodore Garrison has subscribed $5,000 toward the bonus required to build the Southern Hotel in St. Louis.

A Philadelphia firm is shipping street cars to England, Germany and Australia. Most of them are "double-deckers."

The Philadelphia police very properly have prohibited a competitive exhibition of sheep slaughtering on the stage of a variety theater.

A Scotchman has built a large manufactory for chloride of potash on the borders of the lake that covers Sodom and Gomorrah.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has 40,000 acres of good land, managed by his son, and on it he has 1,700 sheep, for which he has a great fancy.

A portrait, said to be the missing one of Shakespeare, has been discovered at Sydney. It has been despatched to England, insured for $25,000.

When the Princess of Wales went to open a hospital in Norfolk in the middle of April, snow eight inches deep was lying on the ground.

Two-thirds of the sugar imported at San Francisco in the past three months paid no duty. It came from the Sandwich Islands, duty free.

An old Chelsea tea set of twenty-two pieces, ornamented with a deep blue band and gilding was sold at a recent sale in London for over $4,000.

The city government of Manchester, N. H., voted to exempt from taxation ten years all manufacturing enterprises where not less than $50,000 is invested.

Thomas Durant of North Solon, Ohio, while engaged in boiling maple sugar in the woods, slipped and fell backwards into the boiling sap, and was so dreadfully scalded that he died on the 8th instant.

Two trees have been found in Victoria, Australia, that are larger than the biggest trees of California. They are of the eucalyptus variety, and measure 435 and 450 feet respectively.

An inquiry into Irish endowed schools has elicited the fact that in 1816 a school at Rathvilly, Carlow was endowed with $15,000 under the will of Benjamin D'Iswell, a broker in Dublin.

Superintendent Groves, of Delaware, like many other wise men, holds that of all the schools the primary school requires not only the highest teaching power but the rarest personal fitness.

Four-fifths of the gloves made in the United States are manufactured at Gloversville, Fulton county, N. Y., where a population of 25,000 find profitable employment in the industry.

Secretary Sherman, General Garfield and Stanley Matthews have promised to be present at the Ohio Republican State convention in May, and to speak at the ratification meeting following it.

The Rothschilds, of Vienna, have had a magnificent railway carriage built, which is to run between Paris and Vienna for the special convenience of members of the great banking firm in each city.

The late Joseph Gillott, the steel pen manufacturer, after he became rich, had a mania for collecting old Italian instruments, and, although he knew nothing whatever about music, he became the owner of 500 violins.

The city of Altoona, Pa., is indebted to the State for corporation taxes to the amount of $4,208, and the authorities have been notified that unless they pay up the city will be put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder.

Necah Bay, at the northwestern part of Washington Territory, is a rather damp locality. The average rainfall is 123 inches per annum. In 1864 there fell 132 inches, or eleven feet of water. In February of this year the fall was 24.33 inches and in March 23.88 inches, or over four feet in two months. What a help such rains would be to our street cleaners.

A couple of Bucksport, Me., were married by a Justice. He afterwards discovered that his term had expired at the time of the ceremony, and that it was illegal. The husband proposed a second marriage but the woman said she believed she did not care to, that she had had enough of married life for the present, and she left town for Boston.

A German inventor proposes to make boots that will never wear out. He mixes with water-proof glue a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand which is spread on thin leather sole employed as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be flexible and almost indestructable, while they enable the wearer to walk safely over slippery roads.

The Mikado of Japan, who has reduced his own expenses, lately entertained his Ministers at dinner, and seized the occasion to reprehend their luxury and extravagance. The Prime Minister has, in consequence, issued an order enjoining strict economy in departments, and stopping further expenditure on public works.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, May 14.—Mr. Vest gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill proposing to organize the Indian Territory into a state and providing for its admission into the union. His resolution making inquiry as to whether any part of the Indian Territory had been purchased by the United States with the view of locating Indians or freedmen thereon was agreed to.

Mr. Lamar called up the bill reported from the committee on judiciary to amend the revised statutes so as to provide that if two or more persons conspire either to commit an offence against the United States or to defraud the revenue, and one or more of such persons once actually commit such crime, all parties to the conspiracy shall on conviction be fined $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

All parts of the bill were passed upon with the exception of what is known as the legislative portions, which appropriated $2,800,000 for defraying the expenses of the judiciary and fixing the pay of jurors; providing how they shall be elected, repealing the test oath, and also section 2,031; of the revised statutes, except so much thereof as relates to the pay of supervisors of elections and all other sections and laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections, special deputy marshal of elections, or general deputy marshals having any duties to perform in respect to any election, and prescribing their duties and powers, and allowing them compensation.

Consideration was then resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Kernan advocated the repeal of the test oath and spoke against the use of the army at elections.

At the close of Mr. Kernan's speech, Thurman obtained the floor and will address the senate to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, it was resolved that the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the senate as to the liability of states for direct taxes under the law of August 1861, and acts amendatory thereof.

Mr. Beck moved an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill namely, in order to provide for the speedy payment of arrearages of pensions, the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to issue immediately in payment thereof, that portion of ten million dollars in legal tender currency now in the treasury, kept as special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, etc. There are now over eight million dollars remaining of the fund.

Mr. Beck during his remarks in favor of the amendment, said the secretary of the treasury had increased the public debt, and had by payment of double interest, favored bondholders.

Mr. Paddock said that he had a conversation this morning with the secretary, who expressed the opinion that diversion of money, reserved for redemption of fractional currency would not hasten the payment of arrearages of pensions a single day, as he was prepared to pay them from time to time, as the necessary papers were prepared. If it was proposed to use money in behalf of soldiers' arrears of pensions, the plea was forced so far as the secretary was concerned, and retrenchments upon him were therefore not warranted by his conduct.

Mr. Beck said the secretary of the treasury had some time ago stated that there would be a deficit of $41,000,000, and therefore it was necessary to limit arrearages of pensions to $25,000,000, as in the act of March 3, 1879, it appeared that in view of this statement, and to provide for emergencies, he asked for authority to issue $18,000,000 of four per cent bonds. The amendment which he, Beck, had offered, was designed to use the money belonging to the people instead of issuing bonds, thus diminishing the deficit to that extent. If $41,000,000 heretofore appropriated could not be divided pro rata (and some must be favored) therefore means should be provided to pay them all. The secretary was doing a great many things wrong and he ought to understand that he must obey the law.

Mr. Morrill moved the amendment to the pending amendment so that the secretary might use the money if necessary in lieu of positive direction to do so. He said the funding act was executed according to law and that the secretary had paid no more interest than he was warranted in doing.

Mr. Ingalls said the secretary held forty per cent of legal tender notes for the purpose of maintaining resumption, which, with the amount reserved for the redemption of fractional currency, made $145,000,000, which was in excess of what was shown to be an available balance. The retention of this forty per cent. was arbitrary and without warrant of law. He would put in circulation the money now lying idle.

Mr. Teller said that the secretary of the treasury on the 12th of February merely declared that there would be a deficiency and suggested whether it would not be better to issue bonds than to take money from the treasury.

Mr. Paddock said that he understood the secretary to say he could not pay two million dollars a month to meet the demands of the pension bureau.

Mr. Pendleton did not design to ask a question not entirely proper, but if the senator had no objection he would like to know when and where the senator had a conversation with the secretary.

Mr. Pendleton replied that the result of the last communication he knew of from the secretary was on the 12th of February, in which he made a statement that in order to pay arrearages of pensions there must be either additional taxes or sale of bonds.

Mr. Paddock—Is the senator prepared to state that the condition of the treasury is now exactly as it was then?

Mr. Pendleton replied that if there was any change in the condition of the treasury, it ought to have been made officially by the secretary, and not to a senator in the cloak room. It only shows that official communications are not so clear and authorative to a senator as they would be to the senate, and hence the great benefit that would be derived from a personal explanation to this body, as proposed in the bill recently introduced by him. He was in favor of appropriating the fund reserved for the redemption of fractional currency for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Mr. Paddock remarked that the senator had intimated that the secretary had come upon this floor for the purpose of influencing legislation. It was right in him to ask questions of the secretary and it was right for him to answer them as it was right that he (Paddock) should communicate the answer to the senate.

Mr. Pendleton said he did not question the right of the secretary to come here and converse with the senator from Nebraska.

Mr. Edmunds suggested that the senator from Ohio move his bill requiring the secretary to appear here and answer questions, as an amendment to the pending appropriation bill and tell the president that the operations of the government shall not go on until he approved it.

Mr. Pendleton said that if the senator from Vermont would vote for his bill he would offer it immediately.

Mr. Edmunds replied that his suggestion was in the direction of reform, as inaugurated on the other side.

Mr. Pendleton said that he could not consider the suggestions from the senator on matters of such public importance.

Mr. Edmunds remarked that he had made his suggestion for the benefit of his friends on the other side.

Mr. Voorhees said that he this morning saw the secretary of the treasury circulating in this chamber; if this cloak-room and back-door influence was to prevail, the sooner the bill of the senator from Ohio was passed, the better. The surreptitious way of coming in was beneath contempt. If a member of the cabinet was not willing to take the full measure of responsibility, let him keep away, they did not want him to come and go in this manner. When he (Voorhees) was a member of the house he saw the secretary of the treasury, Fessenden, conversing with members on public business, but who left the hall when it was proposed that he give to the house what he was peddling over the floor, and now the senate should resent the offences of the secretary of the treasury who sought to excite back door influence. Yesterday the senator had voted to apply the idle money to the payment of pensions, and to-day the soft, velvety step of the secretary was heard while he passed drumming up recruits. Let not the senator from Vermont jeer at the bill of the senator from Ohio.

Mr. Edmunds said the senator from Indiana misunderstood him, he did not jeer at the senator's bill. He had called attention to it as a measure of reform, and suggested if it was as great as the senator thought it was, it should be put upon this bill in order to secure its passage, and then the house should be told that if it did not think that way, no appropriations to carry on the government should be made until it was passed, the wheel would revolve faster, if outside you attach further reforms to it, so that president and others could not fail to be swept into the current.

Mr. Voorhees replied that there was not a single side to the bill but what called for an appropriation of money to carry it out. The democrats said to the republicans, if you want to use the army to interfere with elections, we do not want to appropriate money for its support. If you say you want the army to disarm at the polls, we don't want to tax the people for that purpose, nor do we want to tax the people for supporting supervisors to act as spies and detectives on honest voters. Mr. Voorhees repeated the suggestion that Pendleton's bill should be attached to the appropriation bill was a jeer.

Mr. Edmunds said he agreed with the senator in not wanting the army employed to prevent honest men from voting, but he did not go with the senator in not using the army when other measures had failed to protect honest men and election officers against frauds, assassins and red-shirted bands, who would again undertake to overthrow the people at the polls.

Mr. Voorhees—Who is to be judge?

Mr. Edmunds—So far as my vote is concerned, I am the judge.

Mr. Voorhees, "so am I," the senator intimated that I was in favor of free rights at the polls. I hope he will say that he did not mean to say so.

Mr. Edmunds, I accept with due humility the rebuke of my friend from Indiana, who intimated that we favored interference at the polls at the point of bayonets.

Mr. Ingalls' amendment was then rejected and Mr. Beck's agreed to.

After the executive session the senate adjourned.

Washington, May 15.—Mr. Cockrell introduced a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the president of the United States to open a correspondence with the republic of France, with a view and for the purpose of negotiating a proper treaty of reciprocity and commerce with that government on terms alike honorable and just. Three commissioners are to be appointed on behalf of the United States, preliminary to making such treaty, their compensation to be fixed by the secretary of state. Referred.

Mr. Farley introduced a bill for the relief of John A. Sutter on account of lands taken from and services rendered by him to the United States.

Consideration was then resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck explained the provisions of the bill as it had been amended, stating that the increase by the senate was $94,500, making the entire sum $8,541,000. Among the amendments were $18,000 for mints, and $27,000 for the interior department. In addition to the appropriations in the bill for the purpose he suggested that reforms should be made. By the reduction of the number of store keepers and gaugers under the commissioner of internal revenue $10,000 annually could be saved. He thought hundreds of thousands of dollars might also be saved by readjusting the machinery of the custom department, as in numerous cases the expenses of collecting the revenue far exceeded the receipts. He hoped the committee on appropriations would consult with the proper committee of the house, so that at the next session congress should have data on which to act intelligently. He would prefer to have reforms made now instead of waiting till the democrats come into power which they expected to do.

Mr. Thurman said that they had before them an appropriation bill for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Nobody said that the amount was sufficient, and opposition had been made to the bill because of a proposition relating to trial by jury and to elections.

Rather than agree to these the minority say, in effect, that they will stop the appropriations and defeat the bill. Scarcely any word had been uttered by the minority on the merits of this question. It was said that these expressions had not the proper place in the appropriation bill and that they were dictated by the south, because the gentlemen, in their imagination, supposed there was a huge conspiracy to produce anarchy, as if the majority here and the democratic people of the United States have not as much interest in order, peace and prosperity in the country, and the popularity of the government, as any men belonging to the republican or any other party.

The most inflammatory, unfounded and unjustifiable attempt had been made to array one portion of people against the other; thus favoring to make sectionalism permanent. Why don't these gentlemen point out the defects of the provisions if they believe they exist. They were told these provisions were inserted at the command of southern denominations but there was not a mite of truth in it. They were not in the interest of southern men or of northern men particularly, but the interest of all people of the country. The laws which these provisions intended to repeal were passed originally to oppress the people of the south and to disfranchise, imprison and persecute naturalized citizens of the north. He proposed to speak on the subject of the constitution, if that instrument may be remembered without irreverence. He then argued that the trial by jury was the shield of the people and a safeguard to liberty, and that the laws proposed to be repealed were enacted in the interest of the republican party, though no Jeffries may hold his bloodly assizes in this country; yet in a miner degree, if not to the full extent, if these enormities should be continued, the court of justice, as Hallam says, would become caverns of judicial murder, and mere instruments of party feeling and personal advantage. He proceeded to analyze the laws proposed to be repealed and argued they were in the utmost degree oppressive as they shut out intelligence from the jury box and hundreds of those who could not take the iron-clad oath because they had given a cup of cold water even to any one who had opposed the government. If the law was justifiable in war it was not so now. At the time when all should unite in pacification of the country and restore harmony everywhere we should go back to old paths of justice.

Passing from the subject of juries Thurman spoke of the subject of elections and their freedom from political interference, and the necessity and justice of repealing the present laws which were instrumental of corruption and fraud.

At the conclusion of Senator Thurman's speech the senate adjourned.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Mr. Maxley introduced a bill authorizing the secretary-of-war to purchase sites for forts and ports in Texas.

The president *pro tem.* laid before the senate a message from the president of the United States in a reply to a resolution requesting information relative to the alleged unlawful emigration into a portion of Indian Territory. He transmits a copy of his proclamation and copies of the correspondence and papers on file in the war department touching on this subject.

Mr. Pendleton reported from the committee on Indian affairs a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to deposit certain funds in the treasury in lieu of investment.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls it was resolved that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate what amount of legal tender notes has been presented and redeemed in coin since the 1st of January last, and what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the treasury to maintain specie resumption.

Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Eaton, speaking on the appropriation bill, defended his former assertion, that this is a confederacy of states. The war did not change the government nor abolish slavery. The emancipation proclamation did not free slaves. It required the independent action of a certain number of sovereign states to work these changes in the government of this confederacy of states. The late struggle was a war of sections and he represented the reckless denunciation of southern men as unwise and wrong. Let the past bury its own dead and go on as brothers.

The senate was addressed by Messrs. Eaton, Conkling, Kernan and others.

Mr. Blaine said he wished to make a few remarks on the pending bill, but would not be prepared to do so before Monday.

With the understanding that to-morrow's session will be for the consideration of amendments other than political classes, the senate adjourned.

Washington, May 17.—The consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was resumed. Among the amendments agreed on, was one offered by Voorhees from the joint committee on library, appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of works of art. The amendment recommended by the committee on finance, appropriating $3,000 for diplomatic and consular service, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States, was agreed to. The reason for this amendment is, there is now a movement in Europe with a view to arrange for a bi-metalic standard and it might be thought advisable to send a representative thither to take part in the proceedings.

HOUSE.

Washington, May 14.—After the passage of the bill allowing expenditures in connection with the improvement of the Kentucky and Great Kanawha rivers and the bill for a commission to lease a building for the Washington city post-office, Mr. Warner attempted to have his silver bill considered, but failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

The business of the morning hour was then taken up, with the bill in regard to the transfer of cases from state federal courts.

The morning hour was occupied in the discussion of the bill by Mr. Townsend and others, after which the senate bill removing the political disabilities of John S. Saunders, of Baltimore, passed. The house then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to coinage and to coin and bullion certificates.

Mr. Fort made a speech avowing himself in favor of a double standard of gold and silver.

Mr. Ewing said the first and most serious objection to the bill was that the government would lose the difference between the present bullion value and coin value of silver. He understood that an amendment was being considered by friends of the bill, which would meet this objection. That amendment provides that in the issue of certificates for bullion, they should be issued only for the market price of bullion, leaving coinage free and unlimited. He whould be quite satified to have that amendment adopted, provided it left to silver its full character of money metal. He opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Kimmel, increasing the standard dollar to 460 grains of standard silver. It was not time to change the value of gold or silver. At the conclusion of Mr. Ewing's speech, Mr. Warner demanded the previous question; pending which, Mr. Killinger moved to lay the bill on the table. Yeas and nays were ordered on that motion, pending which Mr. Conger moved to adjourn. This motion was carried by a vote by tellers of yeas, 100, nays, 97. The house adjourned.

Washington, May 15.—Discussion was resumed on the bill to amend the statutes pertaining to the removal of cases from state to United States courts and Mr. Orth concluded his argument against the bill.

Mr. McLane followed in support of the bill.

The morning hour expired before any action was taken upon the bill.

Consideration was then resumed of the Warner silver bill, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Killinger to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The question was taken, and it was decided in the negative by yeas, 108; nays, 126. The democrats who voted in the affirmative were Beltshoover, Bliss, Covert, Deuster, Gibson, Hurd, Lonsberry, and Martin, of Delaware; McLain, Morse, Muller, Morrison, Ross, Talbott, and F. Wood. The republicans who voted in the negative were Belford, Cannon, Fort Kelley, Harkell, Murch and Ryan, of Kansas. All the greenbackers voted in the negative. The question then recurred on seconding previous question, and it was seconded—yeas, 119; nays 107. The result of the last two votes was greeted with applause on the democratic side. The question as to whether the amendments could be voted on, gave rise to much discussion. Haskell asserted that he would have voted to lay the bill on the table if he had supposed the house would be prevented from voting on all amendments offered for the various sections seperately. He regarded some of the provisions of the bill as monstrosities, and he would not vote for it unless it could be amended.

Mr. Stevens also stated it as his understanding all along that the bill should be voted on by sections, and Mr. Clymer asserted that he would not have voted for the previous question unless he supposed the bill was open for amendments.

On the other hand, it was argued by Messrs. Springer, Kent and Warner, that under the previous question the bill must be voted on as a whole.

Finally it was agreed that the previous question would only apply to the first section of the bill which provides that gold coins shall be one dollar pieces or a unit of 25 8-10 grains; quarter eagles, $2 50, $3, an eagle and double eagle. The section was agreed to, 105 to 94. The question then recurred on the second section which provides that that silver coins shall be the dollar or unit, a half dollar, a quarter dollar and a dime; that the weight of the dollar shall be 412½ grains troy, the weight of the half dollar 12½ grains, the weight of the quarter and dime ½ and 1.5 respectively of that of the half dollar, also that the silver dollars in the treasury when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one per cent. shall be recoined.

Mr. Kimmel moved to amend by making the weight of the silver dollar 460 grains and argued in support of his amendment.

Mr. Springer opposed the attachment on the ground principally that the bonded debt of the country could now without dishonor of reputation be paid with silver dollars at 412½ grains, and the payment of that debt in silver dollars of 460 grains would be a bounty of 47½ grains of silver on each dollar for the benefit of the bondholders. If the creditors were not satisfied with the payment of the debt in dollars of 412½ grains, they might make the most of it.

Mr. Martin then opposed the section.

Mr Bright argued against the amendment and in favor of the section.

Mr. Deuster appeared to be opposed to the whole bill as another effort to make money cheap by the simple process of legislating 85 cents worth of silver into a dollar.

Mr. Buckner opposed the amendment and supported the bill.

Mr. Price, although avowing himself to be a silver man, opposed the bill because its tendency was to create unrest and uneasiness throughout the country.

Mr. Monroe said he had two or three weeks ago introduced in the house an appropriation upon which yeas and nays were taken, and in which he was support, ed by members of his side of the chamber to the effect that in the judgement of the house the business interests of the country required there should be no financial legislation during the present session. I introduced that resolution in good faith because it was the expression of my convictions, and convictions which I hold in regard to financial legislation generally at the present time and hold still more intensely with regard to legislation on the silver question. I would have the present law upon that subject remain as it is. He argued further that in the time of the revolution which was taking place in Europe in favor of a double standard, the present was the most favorable time for congress to legislate on the subject. Twelve months hence all elements of the question would be changed. His own judgment was, that within a year or two an understanding would be reached between England and France and the United States, as would fix the weight of a silver dollar as low as 412½ grains and would probably restore the old ration of 15½ to 1, as between gold and silver. It was therefore, absurd to attempt to fix to-day the weight of a silver dollar.

Mr. McMillan argued against the amendment on the ground that it was legislation against the people and in the interest of bonded aristocracy.

Mr. Warner moved the previous question on the second section, and it was seconded.

The amendment offered by Mr. Kimmel was rejected, yeas 52, nays 176.

The second section was then agreed to, and the third section was taken up. It provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be coined into bars or dollars of 412½ grains, for his benefit.

Mr Calkins moved in addition to the section, a proviso that the secretary of the treasury may purchase silver bullion for coinage at its market value, and that all the profits therefrom shall inure to the United States.

Mr. Warner opposed the amendment on the ground that it would close the mints against silver. The amendment was rejected, yeas 114, nays 115.

Mr. Warner moved to reconsider the vote and lay the motion on the table, but yeas and nays being demanded, withdrew the motion. Adjourned.

Washington, May 16.—A resolution was reported from the committee on rules, by Mr. Frye, for the appointment of a standing committee, to which shall be referred all resolutions, petitions, etc., affecting the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

A lengthy and spirited debate took place, Fernando Wood, Reagan, Blount and Knott opposing it on constitutional grounds, and denouncing all sumptuary laws.

Garfield, Monroe, and Conger advocated the resolution. Conger demanded a vote by yeas and nays so as to have a record of the members on the subject. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was made by Blount and the motion was rejected—yeas, 99; nays, 129.

All of the affirmative votes came from the democratic side, all the republicans, all the greenbackers and many of the democrats voting no. The resolution was then agreed to.

In the House, to-day, Representative Warner moved to dispense with the morning hour. Rejected, 113 to 62, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the service of the post-office department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1879, and June 30, 1880. Ordered printed and recommitted. The bill appropriates $131,900 for the payment of letter-carriers or the year ending June 30, 1880, and $250,000 for additional salary of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. It provides that in cities of less than 75,000, the salary of letter carriers shall be $800; and in cities of more than 75,000, letter carriers shall be divided into two classes, one to receive $900 and the other $800 per annum. It also authorizes the employment of letter carriers in cities of not less than 30,000 inhabitants, provided free delivery in cities where it is now established shall not be affected thereby.

The speaker then proceeded to call committees for reports of private nature.

Mr. Wright, from the select committee on causes of the present revolution in labor, reported a resolution for a further appropriation of $2,000 for that committee.

Mr. Jones from the committee on post offices and post-roads, reported adversely upon a bill restoring the franking privilege. A point of order being made that it was a public bill, the report was not admitted.

Mr. Conger made a point of order that this was not private business unless it was to defray the private expenses of the committee on an excursion. If the gentleman would say that was the object, he (Conger), would withdraw the point. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wright expostulated with Conger, saying that that gentleman had promised not to object.

Mr. White asked, is this asked for, so as to take the committee to California?

Mr. Wright, I do not stand here to be interrogated. [Laughter.]

The point of order was not withdrawn, and was sustained by the speaker.

The morning hour having expired, Hatch, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. It was made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Howe then resumed consideration of Warner's silver bill, the preceding section being the third, which provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same to be formed into coins or into standard dollars for his own benefit. The pending amendment was the one offered by Mills, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase without limit all silver bullion, trade dollars and foreign silver coin that may be offered for sale at the market value of silver, and such purchases shall be continued as long as 412½ grains standard silver can be obtained for $1 in legal tender treasury notes, and all such purchases shall be paid for with a new issue of legal tender treasury notes, and all holders of silver coins of the United States may present the same in sums of not less than $20 and receive therefor legal tender treasury notes at par for the same, and all silver coins of the United States shall be receivable in payment of all government dues, and for all debts public and private, and the secretary of the treasury is directed to have the silver bullion, trade dollar and foreign silver coin, coined into American silver coin as fast as practicable, and apply all silver coin of the United States that may come into the treasury to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt before using gold or treasury notes of the government for that purpose.

Mr. Mills argued in favor of his amendment which was approved by Mr. Caswell. Mr. Mill's amendment was then rejected, yeas 59, nays 155.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Springer, providing for the issue of certificates to depositors of silver bullion but only to the amount of the market value thereon. He modified it however, so as to authorize and require the issue of certificates to the full amount of bullion so deposited. The difference in value however is to be placed to the credit of the treasury, the depositor being only paid for the market value of bullion. Other amendments were offered and ordered printed. Without further action on the bill, the house adjourned.

Washington, May 17.—At the morning hour the consideration was resumed of the bill amending the law relating to the transfer of cases from the state to the United States court, and Mr. McLean concluded his arguments in favor of the bill.

Mr. Warner opposed the bill on the ground that one of the sections proposed to be repealed, No. 639, was virtually a judiciary act of 1878 which goes into force and effect to that clause of the constitution which authorized the United States courts to pass upon questions in controversy between a citizen of one state and a citizen of another state. The morning hour had expired before Mr. Warner had finished his argument. The bill went over till Tuesday next.

The consideration was then resumed of the bill to amend the statutes relating to gold and silver coinage and coin and bullion certificates, the question being on the third section and amendments thereto. The first amendment was one offered by Mr. Belford confining the privilege of free coinage of silver mined in the United States.

FOREIGN.

London, May 14.—Fred. Plaisted, of New York, publishes a challenge offering to row Butman, of Shadwell, Messenger, of Teddington, or Kempster, of Sunderland, over the Thames championship course on their own distance, for £100 to £200 a side.

Empress Augusta, of Germany, arrived at Windsor Castle to-day, on a visit to the queen.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England to-day was £250,000.

London, May 14.—The order of the privy council requiring that swine from the United States shall be slaughtered at the port of landing has been so modified as to take effect on the 16th instant instead of the 1st of June.

Berlin, May 14.—The bill relative to Alsace-Lorraine provides as follows: The emperor will appoint a stadtholder who will act as the representative of the imperial government, and will reside at Strasburg. The office of president of the department of Alsace-Lorraine now attached to the chancellery will be abolished. A ministry with a secretary of state will be formed at Strasburg, and a council of state will also be established, which will consist of the general commanding the troops in Alsace-Lorraine, a secretary of state, the chief provincial officials and seven members who will be appointed by the emperor; the stadtholder will be president of the council; the provincial committee will henceforth number fifty-eight; a delegate is to be elected by the provincial committee a subject to the approval of the emperor who will represent Alsace-Lorraine in the council.

Washington, May 14.—Hoffman, the American charge at St. Petersburg, informs the department of state that every one coming into Russia must be provided with a passport verified by the Russian consul; he must be registered at the police station, and must comply with regulations or be subject to fine or imprisonment. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Khafteoff and Tolka are especially subject to strict police rule.

All the principal ministers of the imperial government are accompanied by mounted cossacks when they appear in public. Hotels and boarding houses were under police surveillance.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—The governor of Orenburg telegraphed on the 13th inst., that another fire occurred there on the 8th inst., and was quickly extinguished. The first fire, which was on the 12th inst, just half consumed the Cossack quarters.

The governor of Uralsk, in the government of Urriburg, telegraphs that on the 11th inst., a fire there destroyed a considerable portion of the town, and that the flames were still raging.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—The disease which has broken out in Caucasus, proves fatal in twenty-four hours. In Derby, which contains 150 houses, 70 persons have died. In Medivrichevi, with 200 houses, there are 200 persons dead. Mortality elsewhere is on the same scale.

Bombay, May 14.—There was a great conflagration last night at Poonah, an important government and military centre about 8 miles southeast of this city. The government school, Boodar Palace, the postoffice, the police office and 50 houses were completely destroyed.

Paris, May 14.—The Journal Debats says that the attitude of England on the Greek question may depend the continuance of that mutual confidence which has hitherto marked the relations between France and England.

The town of Palas has been inundated in consequence of continuous rains, and much damage done.

Berlin, May 14.—In diplomatic circles here it is considered that in view of the efforts of the radicals in France, a solid settlement there is scarcely possible.

Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter on Monday.

Valparaiso, April 19.—The Bolivians have retaken Alacama. It is announced from the borders of Bolivia that 15,000 men are marching to attack the Chillans.

New Castle on Tyne, May 15.—Elliott makes wonderful progress in acquiring Hanlon's long sweeping stroke. He did a fine trial spin yesterday at thirty-six to the minute.

Messenger will not row Plaisted, unless he receives a start of twenty seconds.

The differences between the masters and miners of Durham district, have been referred to arbitrators.

The strike of the iron workers in London and Belfast was a failure.

Sixty cotton operatives sailed to-day for Dundas, Ont., where a mill is being established.

London, May 15.—Arbitrators in the dispute between the masters and men of the Durham coal mining district decided on a reduction of 8¾ per cent on wages of under-ground, and 6¾ per cent on surface labor. The decision terminates the strike and coal pits will be prepared for starting work Monday.

The Times says there is