

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Harsh Words Between Lamar and Conkling.

The Mississippi Senator Charges a Falsehood—Mr. Conkling's Retort—A Blackguard, a Coward, and a Liar—Voting Under Caucuses Rule—New Departure in Parliamentary Practice.

High Words Used in Debate.

In the Senate last night, after numerous votes, in which an apparent want of quorum was shown by Republican Senators refraining from voting, and scenes of confusion and disorder, Mr. White being in the chair, and the roll having been called on a motion to adjourn, Mr. Blaine humorously remarked that he would like to have Mr. Eaton's reasons for not voting.

Mr. Blaine said he did vote. Mr. Eaton said that the Clerk had not read his name as voting, and moved that Mr. Eaton be required to vote.

The Chair said that, upon Mr. Eaton's assurance that he had voted, his vote would be recorded.

Mr. Blaine, On which side?

The Presiding Officer, Inasmuch as the Senator from Connecticut votes so regularly with the Democrats, I presume his vote will be recorded on that side.

Mr. Blaine, Is that the ruling of the Chair? That goes on the public record, I believe.

The Presiding Officer, I don't think that will go on the record.

Mr. Blaine, I would like to know how the Senator's vote is recorded.

The Presiding Officer, The clerk will again call the Senator from Connecticut.

Which side is he on?

Mr. Eaton, How is my vote recorded?

The Presiding Officer, It is recorded in the negative.

Mr. Eaton, That is correct.

Mr. Blaine, By what authority is it recorded in the register?

The Presiding Officer, The Chair cannot say by what authority the clerk performs his duty.

A long and heated discussion ensued, Mr. Blaine insisting that the method by which Mr. Eaton's vote was recorded was unparliamentary. He was called to order several times, but continued to speak.

There was great confusion. Several Senators were on the floor at once, Mr. Saulsbury demanding that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to remove Mr. Blaine unless he came to order, and was himself called to order by the Chair.

Mr. Blaine appealed from the decision of the Chair that the vote of Mr. Eaton was correctly recorded.

A motion was made to table the appeal.

Mr. McMillan, speaking to the motion, was instructed to order for saying that the Chair had instructed the clerk to record Mr. Eaton's vote in the negative.

Mr. Blaine said there would have to be a Democratic quorum before a decision of the Chair involving such an unprecedented departure from parliamentary procedure could be sustained. Senators were required to vote by voice, and were not recorded in the negative as affirmative because some one else voted another way.

The Chair stated that it was shown that Mr. Eaton had voted in the negative, and the reporter had heard and recorded it, though the roll was not called.

After further debate the vote was taken on the motion to table the appeal. There was no quorum. A succession of calls of the Senate, resulting in no quorum followed.

At ten p. m. Mr. Whyte said (Mr. Cockrell being the chair): "As there seems to be no quorum, I move to adjourn."

On a division the yeas were 15, nays 16.

The Chair, "The yeas have it, and the Senate stands adjourned."

There was a vociferous demand for the yeas and nays. Mr. Blaine saying he wanted the names of those who would adjourn without a vote on his appeal.

Upon the roll being called the motion to adjourn was lost.

At 10:30 p. m. Mr. Hill (Gen. S.) said he had taken no part in the proceedings to-night. He declined the offer to vindictive, and thought the gentleman entitled to the floor (Mr. Conkling) should be allowed to go on in the morning without limitation. With the kindest feelings for his friends, he withdrew.

At 11:30 p. m. The situation is unchanged, and no intention to compromise is shown on either side. An occasional motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon absentees leads to heated discussions of the rules. Mr. Herford said under the rulings of the Chair the thing would continue to go round and round all night.

Mr. Conkling, It is a revolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. Herford, Yes, you are engaged in a revolution and we are trying to get out of it.

Mr. Burdick, If it is in order, I will ask you to accept his resignation.

The Presiding Officer, The Chair is unable to answer the question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter—Whenever the Democratic Senators decide to adjourn, we will go home, like good Republicans; and if this irrepressible appeal of the Senator from Maine is ever got rid of, I want to say something on the army bill.

Mr. Harris moved to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absent members.

It was argued by Republican Senators that, as there was a quorum present, the motion could not be adopted except by a vote of a majority of the quorum.

Mr. McDonald thought if this were so the roll of the Senate would be a letter to the sign of mud. If certain members chose to refrain from voting, there could be no legislation. He moved to amend Mr. Harris' motion so as to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of absentees.

Mr. Blaine said there was no way to compel Senators to vote after they got here. It would be an unusual punishment to compel them to come to sit and listen to speeches. He hoped there would be 10,000 extra copies of the record of to-day's proceedings published, so that the country could see how much knowledge of parliamentary law there was in this body.

Mr. Saulsbury said the usual number of copies of the Record would be enough to show the country that the minority were responsible for the obstruction of legislation to-night. He did not care to have extra copies issued to spread a knowledge of this disgraceful scene.

Mr. Windon said there had been disgraceful proceedings enough without Mr. Saulsbury's remarks.

Mr. Saulsbury, Yes, and the Senator from Minnesota has had his full share in the shame.

Mr. Windon, I have, because I have been in the presence of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Saulsbury, In further remarks, said he was "good for a week, with an occasional cup of coffee and a bite to eat."

Mr. Conkling repudiated the charge of obstructing legislation, and denounced the attempt of the Democrats to shut off debate, after making all day to Democratic Senators taking campaign speeches.

Mr. Conkling said he had full charge of responsibility for the resistance to this arbitrary and outrageous attempt. It had shown that the majority could not ride rough-shod over the rights of the minority of the Senate. He then denounced the army bill. After the time had come when the majority dare not adjourn the session and leave the Government to languish and starve, now, when the whole battle has

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

Proceedings of the State Convention Yesterday.

The Temporary Officers Made Permanent—Adoption of a Platform—Republican Principles Reaffirmed—President's Veto Sustained—Railroad Plank Inserted—Perkins Chosen.

California Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—On the reassembling of the California Republican Convention this morning the report of the committee on credentials, ruling out contestants from San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties, and the report of the committee on permanent organization, recommending the temporary officers for permanent officers of the convention, were adopted.

The convention this afternoon adopted a platform, of which the following are the leading points: It reaffirms the principles of the Republican party, denounces the attempt of the Democracy to interfere with the purity of elections, sustains the President's veto policy, pledges the party to a faithful application of the new constitution and the support of progressive education, pledges the candidates for the Legislature to attempt to settle the differences existing in some portions of the State between the agricultural and mining interests, affirms that Congress should regulate freights and fares in interstate commerce, and pledges the railroad commissioners of the State to a fair reduction of the rates charged in the State, but does not define the amount of the reduction. There are also anti-Chinese planks and a declaration in favor of small holdings of land.

George C. Gorham, who holds a proxy, and was placed on the committee on platform, presented a separate resolution relating to the receipts and expenditures of railroad companies, and demanding a reduction of the rates charged in June, the first of the current year. After a long discussion it was adopted and incorporated in the platform.

Resolution on Governor-elect were also adopted. Several motions to adjourn were voted down. As no disposition was shown to place candidates in the field, the chairman declared the motion to adjourn till half-past seven was carried, although the vote was manifestly to the contrary.

Congressman Horace Davis has consented to become a candidate, and it is considered quite possible that he may receive the support of the friends of Evans and Swift, the feeling among them being evidently anything but friendly to Perkins, who develops most positive strength.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The California State Convention this evening nominated George C. Perkins for Governor on the first ballot.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Why they should be Retained.

Among the forcible and sensible speeches that have found their way into the Congressional Record during the present session of Congress was that of Hon. James F. Hickey, of New Hampshire, of date April 24, 1879, on the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. This effort of Mr. Hickey deals with the Democratic policy of caucus legislation for mere party advantage, in a fearless, candid, and logical manner, combining within itself an emphatic protest and a strong appeal to be accomplished by the Democracy; but against the manner which they have adopted with the hope of securing success.

A thorough and searching analysis is applied to this measure, under which it reveals the hidden purpose of its inventors. The legitimate objects of the bill are not assailed, but the inequities which are attempted to be concealed under a fair surface, and which are held up to break down every barrier of protection which the National Government has erected to the honest and fair elector.

The character and extent of these frauds, the men by whom they were perpetrated, and the political party benefited thereby are matters of recent history, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the Democracy, as a whole, is in a position to be justly proud of the fact that a Republican source is challenged, I will not say that the Democracy is a candidate for the Presidency, and received the support of that party for that position at the present time.

Mr. Briggs then presents the effective letter of Hon. Horace Greeley to Samuel J. Tilden, President in October 20, 1869, three years before the passage of the Democratic party's platform, in which those stupendous frauds, committed under the auspices of the Democratic party for a long series of years, are presented as a full justification of the laws which are now sought to be repealed by the party guilty of their perpetration.

The supervisor law is held up to view in a clear and concise manner, showing under what circumstances and in what manner they are made to apply to our elections as a safeguard against fraud and wrong. The duties and prerogatives of the several officers known to the supervisor law are described, and it is shown and discussed with a degree of candor and intelligence which carries conviction to the public mind that they are not only beneficial, but eminently just to the interest of good government.

Mr. Briggs then appeals to his peers and to the people of this country to know what there is in these laws to justify the extraordinary conduct of the Democratic party in the preceding or present Congress, or to justify the Democratic party in assuming the position that unless these laws are repealed no appropriation will be made to the Government.

Mr. Briggs then enters upon an elaborate and able discussion and defense of the beneficence and justice of these laws, in which he attacks the hypocritical assanias made upon them by the Democrats in Congress. He defended the right of the Government under the plain and explicit authority of the Constitution to legislate in relation to elections, with a logic not only conclusive to the candid mind, but which defies successful answer on the part of those who now demand their repeal. He contended that the reason which demanded the passage of these laws now demand their retention. He challenged the Democrats to improve these laws, if possible, but protested most earnestly against their being stricken down by the passage of the bill under consideration. He insisted that the ballot-box should not thus be surrendered to the cheats and ruffians of the great cities and the White Livers, red shirts, and bull-dozers of the South. To do so, he asserted, would be an act of madness if not of crime.

The great right of suffrage which American citizenship is entitled to, he contended, should be guarded, as it is, by the laws which should be free, untrammelled, and unwaived.

Mr. Briggs then called the attention of the House to the reports which appeared in the Congressional library, and the details of the brutal

THE TRIAL OF MISS DUER.

Conclusion of Argument by the Counsel.

Hold Demand by Judge Dennis for the Defense—The State Asks a Verdict for Murder—The Case Given to the Jury—No Agreement at Midnight—Court Adjourned to 9 a. m. To-day.

Awaiting the Verdict of the Jury.

STOW HILL, Md., June 18.—The argument by counsel for defense was continued to-day. Mr. Dennis, in his speech, said the State had charged murder, and if it had proved anything it had proved there was no other ground upon which to base a verdict. They could not say it was manslaughter, for the State had not attempted to prove such an offense. The State must prove murder, and the jury would have to find that Ella Hearn came to her death by the hand of Lily Duer, and that no other agency aided in that death. Mr. Dennis made an able argument, contending that no motive for murder had been shown.

At the night session Henry Page, esq., made the closing argument for the State. He said the body of character of Ella Hearn, whose wife was placed in an embarrassing and painful position, but he owed a duty to society, to the woman dead as well as to the woman alive. Duty was a master all had to obey. He spoke of the honor of the jury, and their own virtues had made her beloved by all who know her. He then depicted the shooting, the distress of the mother and others. He spoke of the warm intimacy between the prisoner and Ella Hearn, and that was the key to what followed. He insisted that the association of Ella Hearn with Lily Duer brought Lily Duer from her home to reconstitute, and Ella Hearn, who was the wife of the man who followed. He insisted that the association of Ella Hearn with Lily Duer brought Lily Duer from her home to reconstitute, and Ella Hearn, who was the wife of the man who followed.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Movements of the Veterans.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The Grand Encampment went into session with closed doors this morning. The society of the Fifth Army Corps held a business meeting to-day. The Ninety Army Corps elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, General A. E. Burdick; vice-president, Colonel Houghton; secretary, C. H. Barney; treasurer, Colonel Larned. Many quotations left for their homes last night and this morning, but there are still a large number of strangers in the city, which counts its hotels well filled.

ELIOT'S OFFICERS.

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HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Engineer Under a Pile of Burning Coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—The freight train on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, which near the State line, this afternoon ran into a trestle used for the purpose of rolling logs across the track. The engine and twenty cars loaded with coal and iron, were thrown from the track, seven of the cars and the engine going down an embankment of fifteen feet. The engineer, Edward Squibb, jumped from his engine and it is feared he is under a pile of coal, which is burning fiercely, being held by the escaping oil. Squibb has a wife and child in this city. The engine was badly wrecked.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Election of State Officers.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—At eleven o'clock the House and Senate in convention elected State officers as follows: A. B. Thompson, of Concord, Secretary of State; Solon A. Carter, of Keene, State Treasurer; John B. Clark, of Manchester, State Printer. The election of the Ninety Army Corps was also held at the convention, Henry W. Bair being declared chosen.

Perished in the Flames.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 18.—The house of Samuel Miller, near Mountsville, in this county, was burned on Monday night. Mrs. Miller perished in the flames and her husband was so badly burned that his recovery is considered doubtful.

YOUNG LADY GRADUATES.

The Closing Exercises of Park and West End Seminars.

The seating capacity of Calvary Baptist Church was tested to its utmost last evening on the occasion of the annual commencement of Park Seminary. The exercises were of an unusually interesting character, the instrumental music by Misses Eunice Mintonye, Helen Manning, Isabella Nimmo, and Jessie Gadsden evincing a high degree of cultivation, while the essays by the graduates showed great care and research. Miss Ella Stinson's essay on "The Christian's Duty," "Stage Struck," by Miss Helen Kimball, were, however, awarded the palm for superiority, after considerable discussion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A DESERTED HUSBAND.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—A special dispatch says: "E. A. White, sixty years of age, a wealthy planter from near Seely, Ala., attempted to commit suicide at Evansville, Ind., yesterday. It seems he had married a young wife, who recently eloped with another man. White, who is a devoted man, had been intending to secure a home away from the scene of his disgrace. Becoming despondent he seized a razor and cut a gash in his throat before his servant could stay his hand. He was removed to a hospital, where he lies in a critical condition."

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

Meeting of the Board of Trade Convention.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The convention called by the United States Board of Trade, together with the citizens' committee of 300, to consider the question of a proposed world's fair in 1883, met to-day in St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Edward E. Thomas, in the absence of Chauncey I. Filler, of St. Louis, president, acted as chairman. A committee on resolutions was appointed. Delegates from other States were then formally received. Among those representing the States were Colonel E. Richardson, of Mississippi; C. C. Dyke, of Florida; G. W. H. Hickman, of Delaware; and Dr. E. P. Howland, of Washington. The convention will remain in session several days, and most of the afternoon will be devoted to the election of officers.

A Mob of Tramps.

ST. PAUL, June 18.—A number of telegrams received by the Governor from Tracy state that 300 railroad laborers and tramps are in the town, making riotous demonstrations, and the officials are trying to restore order. There seems to have been no violence or bloodshed thus far. The Governor leaves for the scene at 8:30 p. m.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

Interest in the International Walking Match.

THE SIX DAYS' WALK. LONDON, June 18.—A four o'clock this afternoon the scores of the pedestrians were: Brown, 251 miles; Weston, 271; Ennis, 183, and Harding, 103 miles. Brown follows Weston in the same manner that Brown follows Ennis and O'Leary in the six days' contest in New York, increasing or decreasing his pace with Weston.

The Contest Between Brown and Weston—Ennis Despairs of a Share of the Gate—Money and Retires—Harding Lost Sight of in the Rear—Geography and the Silver Currency Question.

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OTHER GAMES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Albany, 17; Manchester, 4. Exhibition game.

BROCKTON, MASS., June 18.—Holyokes, 9; Brockton, 3.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 18.—Worcesters, 13; Harvard, 7.

The Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last evening, all the members present. A claim of Mrs. Ann Watson for \$43, caused by her roof being damaged during the repairing of the fire-truck on Massachusetts avenue, was referred to Building Inspector Estwick for report. A communication was received from the District Commissioners, asking that Mr. C. H. Curtis be given an appointment to appear before the board and explain the merits of the American jacket hose. Applications for positions in the department were received from W. F. Columbus and W. J. Graham and placed on file. Bills amounting to \$26.50 were approved and ordered to be paid. The Shipy Manufacturing Company in a recent letter requested to be informed what name and number should be placed on the new engine. The board, in reply, directed them to place the number "4" on the engine, but no more names would be allowed. Inspector Estwick submitted a report, in which he stated that the repairs to No. 4 engine-houses were all completed and the building ready for occupancy, and that No. 2 engine-house, on D street, would be ready by Saturday morning. After ordering that the report be received the board adjourned.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 18.—The *Bonner Gazette* has reason to believe the government, in reply to an interpellation to be introduced in the Reichstag on Thursday, will state it has no intention of modifying the principles which hitherto have been followed relative to coinage; will attribute to a suspension of the sales of silver to the state of the market and to the actual requirements of the government, and will announce its intention of extending the coinage of silver, should such a measure be ultimately necessary.

THE TOBACCO COMMITTEE.

The tobacco committee have rejected the proposal to make the new tobacco duties retrospective.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

MADRID, June 18.—The government has ordered the prosecution of energetic measures to obtain satisfaction from San Domingo for the outrage to the Spanish flag in the arrested last winter and subsequent departure of two insurgent Dominican generals who had taken refuge on board a Spanish vessel at Puerto Plata.

FROM MEXICO.

GENERAL NEGRETTE'S DEPARTURE CONFIRMED. GUAYMAS, June 18.—A dispatch from Laredo to the *News* says: "The report that General Negrette had been ordered to leave the country is confirmed. Governor Diaz Gutierrez, of San Luis Potosi, has been killed by revolutionists. All mails from the interior of Mexico are interrupted. All the papers in Monterey except the official journal have been forced to suspend. General Trevino is expected to pronounce soon. General Zaragoza is in Tampasco organizing against President Diaz. THE GOVERNOR OF NUEVA LEON KILLED. BROWNVILLE, TEX., June 18.—A dispatch from San Antonio says: "The Governor of Nueva Leon was killed by revolutionists at this place yesterday."

A. T. Stewart's Memorial School.

MEXICO, L. J., June 18.—The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Stewart Memorial Cathedral school at Garden City took place at half-past twelve o'clock p. m. to-day, under the direction of Bishop Littlejohn, assisted by bishops from other dioceses and by a number of clergy and representatives of the laity. The music was rendered by a trained choir of seventy-four voices, supported by an instrumental accompaniment and the Centennial chime of bells from the national tower. Upward of 7,000 persons were present.

Brown University Commencement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—The one hundred and eleventh commencement of Brown University occurred to-day. The regular academic degrees were conferred upon the class, numbering forty-four, and the degree of Master of Arts in course was conferred upon twenty-three members of former classes. Among those who were conferred degrees were conferred were Charles Taber Conroy, of the New York Tribune, and Isaac Ray, M. D., of Philadelphia.

International Meeting of Nursesmen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—The fourth annual meeting of the International Association of Nursesmen was called to order this morning by President J. J. Harrison, of Painesville, and Hon. Harvey Rice, in the absence of the mayor, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by President Harrison. About fifty members are present, representing most of the Northern States. The convention will remain in session three days.

Hunts Admitted to Hall.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Deceased H. Hinds, indicted for the murder of Isaac D. James in this city in April last, and whose case was recently removed from the Criminal Court to the Circuit Court of Baltimore County for trial at the September term, was today admitted to hall by Judge Yellin, in the sum of \$10,000, and was released from jail.

Communication of Sentence Refused.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 18.—The board of pardons today refused the application for commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ninrod Spatenhauer, under sentence to be hung at Lebanon on July 3.

Federal of Mrs. Commodore Perry.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—The funeral of Mrs. Commodore Perry was solemnized this afternoon in Trinity Church, Newport, by Rev. Mr. Magill officiating.

Summer Cruise of the Constellation.

ANNAVILLE, June 18.—The practice ship Constellation, Commander McNeil commanding, sailed this afternoon on the summer cruise.

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