# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY. MAY 15, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALES

OF THE BANKRUPT STOCK

M. KRONBERG, Wholesale Jeweler,

Continues THIS DAY at 167 STATE-ST.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

PROPOSALS.

Fuel Supply.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Janitors and Supplies of the Board of Education, at the office of said Board, 85 Fifth avenue, up to noon of Wednesday, the 21st inst., for the supply of fuel required for the Public Schools of the City of Chicago, for the season commencing Sept. 1, 1879, and ending May 1, 1880, as follows:

*Hard Coal, Large and Small Egg, 2,000 tons, more or less.*

*Hard Coal, Range or Stove, 250 tons, more or less.*

*Erie or Briar Hill Coal, 2,000 tons, more or less.*

*Laurel Hill or Pittsburg Coal, 1,500 tons, more or less.*

*Pine Slabs, 100 cords, more or less.*

*Maple Wood, dry, 15 cords, more or less.*

All fuel to be of the best quality of its respective kind, and the coal to be well screened and freed from dust. Said fuel to be delivered at the several school buildings, in such quantities and at such times between the 1st day of September, 1879, and the 1st day of May, 1880, as may be ordered by the Building and Supply Agent of the Board.

All coal delivered to be weighed on public scales by a licensed city weigher, at the expense of the parties furnishing the same. Payment to be made from the appropriations for 1879, and only on surrender of such weigher's certificate, properly indorsed by the Principal in charge, or Janitor of the building at which the same is delivered.

Proposals to be made separate for each kind of fuel required, and to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, indorsed "Proposal for Fuel." The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, at their discretion.

The parties whose proposal may be accepted will be required to enter into a written contract and bond, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the same.

P. A. HOYNE,
M. E. STONE,
WM. VOCKE,
Committee on Janitors and Supplies.

Chicago, May 10, 1879.

Real Estate Wanted

FOR

SCHOOL SITES.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Education will receive proposals for the sale to the City of Chicago of lots having a frontage of from

150 to 200 Feet, by Not Less Than 100 to 125 Feet in Depth,

IN THE VICINITY OF

*State and Indiana-sts., and Ohio-st. and Western-av.*

Proposals to be addressed to the Chairman of Committee on Buildings and Grounds, indorsed "Proposals for School Sites on ——— street," and delivered at the office of the Board, 85 Fifth-av., on or before noon of Wednesday, the 21st inst.

CHR. HOTZ,
PHIL A. HOYNE,
A. C. BARTLETT,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Chicago, May, 1879.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' Graves, in private, village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Military Cemeteries."

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.

Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

LEGAL.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE PARIS & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Circuit Court of Vermillion County, State of Illinois.

Hiram Sanford et al.
vs.
Paris & Danville Railroad Company, } Original bill,
and
Isaiah H. Johnson, Trustee,
vs.
Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al. } Cross bill.

The undersigned, Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Court, hereby gives notice that, by virtue of a decree and order of sale made and entered in said Court in the above entitled cause at the Special April Term, A. D. 1879, thereof, he will, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New York and State of New York, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the property of said Railroad Company, of the following general description, viz.: The Paris & Danville Railroad, commencing at the City of Danville, in the State of Illinois, thence through the Counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, and Lawrence, to Lawrenceville, in said State, in all one hundred and three miles of railroad, together with all right-of-way, sidings, depot grounds, road-bed, shops, superstructures, rolling-stock, tools, supplies, materials, contracts, rights, equities, and choses in action, and all other property belonging to the same, including the coal lands belonging to said railroad company, situated near Danville, in Vermillion County, Illinois, consisting of about twelve hundred and thirty acres (1,230), with the machinery, live stock, plant, and equipment belonging to the same. Said coal lands and equipment, as provided by said decree and order of sale, will first be offered separately, then the railroad and property appertaining to the same, then all the property will be offered as an entirety, and will be sold whichever way the entire property will sell for the larger amount. Said property will not be sold for less than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of which must be paid in cash on day of sale, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) in cash in confirmation of sale, and the balance of purchase money within three months after confirmation of sale; and, if said coal lands and railroad property shall be sold separately, then the payments shall be in such proportion as the purchase money of each parcel of property shall bear to the total purchase money of the entire property. Said property will be sold without appraisement, and not subject to the laws of the State of Illinois conferring rights of redemption from mortgage sales.

No bid will be received or cried by the Special Master unless the bidder first deposit with him ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in cash to insure the good faith of the bid, and if the bid is upon the property separately the deposit shall be two thousand and five hundred dollars ($2,500) on the coal property, and seven thousand and five hundred dollars ($7,500) on the railroad property. Said sale will be made subject to all sums legally due for taxes, which are a lien upon the property hereby ordered sold prior to said mortgage, and also subject to all just claims for right-of-way of said railroad.

For the remainder of the purchase money, above the amounts so required to be paid in cash at the time of the sale and the confirmation thereof as above provided, and as may hereafter be required by the Court, the Special Master will receive any of the bonds and past-due coupons secured by said mortgage, each such coupon and bond being received for such sum as the Court shall find the holder thereof is entitled to receive from the proceeds of such sale. Upon confirmation of said sale and payment of said sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), the purchaser or purchasers will be let into possession, use, and enjoyment of said property, subject to removal by order of said Court, if the entire amount of purchase price be not paid in accordance with the terms of sale, and upon full payment of purchase money, and full compliance with the terms of sale said Special Master will execute and deliver a deed to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises. Further provisions as to terms of purchase will be made known by the Special Master at time of sale.

JAS. A. EADS,
Special Master in Chancery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hickory Flour Barrel Hoops

And Hickory Poles for Sale.

Address CLAYTON HOOP FACTORY, Clayton, Ia.

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, Etc.

MATSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & JEWELERS

COR. STATE & MONROE STS. CHICAGO.

OFFER

RARE BARGAINS

IN

French Clocks,
Real Bronzes,
Mantel Ornaments,
Fancy Goods, &c.

PLEASE EXAMINE.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,
8 Tribune Building.

DESIRABLE LOFTS FOR RENT.

The Third and Fourth Floors of the New and Elegant Building 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.; they are very high and light, steam power and heat and steam elevator, and they will be rented at a low price.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WITKOWSKY & AFFELD,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

HAVE MOVED TO

174 La Salle-st.

CORNER MONROE.

REMOVAL.

GROMMES & ULLRICH

Have removed to their New and Spacious Stores,

Nos. 174 & 176 East Madison-st.,

Between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.

NOTICE.

The offices of the STATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY have been removed to 160 Randolph-st. Passengers for Europe will take notice.

JAS. WARRACK,
General Western Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Clothes Cleaning

Established 1845.

JOHN JONES,

119 Dearborn-st.,

HAS THE

BEST FACILITIES

In the city for

Cleaning and Repairing

Gentlemen's Clothing.

ALTERING and BINDING done in a WORKMAN-LIKE manner.

LOWEST PRICES consistent with GOOD work.

HOOP MACHINERY.

Hoop Machinery,

For the manufacture of HALF-ROUND Hoops of all sizes. The only invention of its kind. Machines can be seen at 28 South Canal-st., Chicago.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE SIGHT IS PRICELESS OPTICIAN. TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.

MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

MONEY to LOAN

On Fine Watches and Diamonds

At one-half brokers' rates. City Scrip bought.

D. LAUNDER, Private Banker,
Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

Real Estate Loans

On Chicago Improved Property made at lowest current rates by

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Room 17, 90 LaSalle-st.

NOTICE.

Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into Preferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth-av., New York.

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Dec. 18, 1878.


## WASHINGTON.

Democrats Still Communing Secretly Among Themselves.

The Fire-Eaters Now Discreetly Kept in the Background.

A Disposition Shown to Let the Army Bill Go by the Board;

While the Legislative Bill Will Be Passed in Its Present Shape;

And, if Vetoed, the Best Terms Possible Will Be Made.

The House Engaged All Day on the Silver Coinage Bill.

While the Senate Is Still Hammering at the Legislative Bill.

Democrats in High Dudgeon at Certain Apt Suggestions from Senator Edmunds.

The Printing Bureau Unable to Supply the Demand for Refunding Certificates.

### TALKING IT OVER.

DEMOCRATS TRYING TO AGREE UPON SOMETHING.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Democratic managers are still conducting among themselves quiet consultations with a view of virtually deciding upon some general line of action before risking a formal caucus discussion. It becomes more noticeable each day that the men who have hitherto expressed the most extreme views are restraining themselves, and seem to be under some general influence, for the purpose of preventing so far as possible what has contributed so much toward the difficulties of the Democratic situation. One of the most prominent Democrats in Congress expressed the opinion to-day that the drift of sentiment in the party was toward an absolute refusal to pass the Army bill under any circumstances. He did not think that the party could afford to yield a particle upon that bill.

In regard to

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL,

he thought it would be impossible to bring the majority of the party to modify its political sections in any degree until the bill had first gone to the Executive in its present shape, the desired object being to place the President in the position of vetoing this particular legislation. After the veto, this gentleman thought, that the political sections of the bill would be modified, by providing that Deputy Marshals, as well as Supervisors, should be taken equally from each of the political parties. He also thought it would be decided to introduce finally into the Legislative bill an itemized statement of purposes for which the appropriation which is now used to cover the expense of Supervisors and Marshals should be paid, and

EXCLUDING ALL THE PAY FOR MARSHALS.

In reference to the length of the session, the drift of opinion among the managers appears to be that it will last until the 1st of July at least. The friends of the President believe that if an adjournment should take place without providing for the army, he would not wait until late in the season, as on the occasion of the first failure of the Army bill, but that he would immediately reassemble Congress, and continue to hold it here until the necessities of the army are provided for.

The Democrats are still considering the propriety of preparing a formal reply to the President's vetoes, and

TWO PLANS OF PROCEEDING

are under advisement. The first is to have it emanate from the Judiciary Committees of the two bodies, and send it to the country; and the second is to have a joint address prepared under the rule which provides that when the Senate and House of Representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the President it shall be presented to him in his audience chamber by the President of the Senate in the presence of the Speaker and both Houses. As yet no formal steps have been taken in this direction.

THERE ARE SIGNS

in the House Appropriations Committee which are not without significance as bearing upon the question of pure and simple appropriation bills being passed before adjournment. Mr. Felton, in a meeting of that Committee, stated to-day that, so far as he was concerned, he thought that this contest had proceeded far enough, and that the attempted political legislation should not for the rest of the session complicate the Appropriation bills. It is believed that Mr. Wells, of this Committee, will act with Mr. Felton. Mr. Felton announced that Alexander H. Stephens and Mr. Speer, of his own State, held this view with him. It has also been announced that Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, occupied the same position, and, in fact, so numerous are the indications of yielding in this direction that the extreme men in the House are beginning to admit that if the Appropriation bills can be regularly reported free from political legislation they will certainly pass.

### THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

YESTERDAY'S TALK IN THE SENATE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Senate finished its formal consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill to-day, with the exception of the political sections, which were informally passed over to permit discussion on that portion of the measure. Senator Kernan spoke for two hours in reply to Conkling's great speech. The present prospect is that this debate will be a prolonged one, as thirteen Senators have already given notice of their intention to speak. It is expected that Thurman and Beck will occupy the entire session to-morrow.

Senator Morrill to-day tried to amend the clause which provides for the application of the $1,000,000 reserve heretofore held for the redemption of fractional currency to the payment of arrears of pension claims, by moving to insert the words, "if necessary," after the direction to the Secretary of the Treasury, so that the latter might apply this fund or not,

AT HIS OPTION.

This proposition gave rise to considerable debate, in which Mr. Beck and others of the Democrats took occasion to belabor Secretary Sherman to their hearts' content. Mr. Paddock stated that Mr. Sherman had to-day informed him that the present measure would not hasten the payment of these pensions by a single day. Mr. Pendleton asked rather excitedly where the conversation had occurred. Mr. Paddock replied that it had taken place in the cloak room. Mr. Pendleton said this illustrated what he had charged a few weeks ago, when he introduced the bill to authorize members of the Cabinet to have seats on the floor of the Senate to the end that they might answer

INQUIRIES FOR DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION.

Here, then, the Secretary of the Treasury had come into the Senate to-day and unofficially given information to a member which was contradictory to his last official communication on said subject. He was very much opposed to this back-door business, and should take the first opportunity to press his bill to its passage.

Mr. Edmunds gravely suggested that this might have been done by attaching it as a rider to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Then, if the House disagreed to it, the Senate could refuse to pass any appropriation until it had come to terms, or, in case the two Houses agreed, they could easily coerce the President.

Mr. Voorhees took this sally in high dudgeon, and not only scolded Mr. Edmunds severely for a gratuitous insult to the Democrats, but made a vigorous onslaught on the common enemy, John Sherman. The latter, he said, had come into the Senate to-day to electioneer in his own interest. His visit was a surreptitious one, to which he wanted to enter his solemn protest.

THE SENATE.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. All parts of the bill were passed upon with the exception of what is known as the legislative portion, which appropriates $2,800,000 for defraying the expenses of the judiciary and fixing the pay of jurors, and providing how they shall be selected, repealing the test oath and also all of Sec. 2,031, 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 Marshals 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.

MR. KERNAN

advocated a repeal of the test oath for jurors, and spoke against the use of the army at elections. He said the courts have recently decided that no juror can be required to criminate himself by admitting his participation in the rebellion, as per Sec. 820, but Sec. 821 is more objectionable, as it reposes in Judges, even such a Judge as some time ago issued the notorious midnight orders in Louisiana, a discretion almost unlimited in excluding those connected even most remotely with persons in the Rebellion. This statute practically results in excluding the best people of certain sections from the jury-box, thus deplorably degrading that important part of the administration of justice by throwing it into the hands of

IGNORANT AND INCOMPETENT MEN.

It was a farce to appropriate money to administer justice in such a one-sided manner.

Passing to the clauses in regard to Marshals and Supervisors, Mr. Kernan spoke of increasing the power thrown into the hands of the Federal Government by its immense patronage, and by its authority to use the army to support United States officers at Congressional elections, and the dangers to be apprehended therefrom.

Alluding to Senator Windom's remark that free fraud and free mobs are dear to the Democrats, Mr. Kernan deplored the spirit in which the assertions were made, and repelled them as baseless. The Democrats held dear the old ideas of faithfulness to constitutional principles.

He then proceeded to

DEFEND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

from the attacks of his colleague, and named Democrats who were elected Governors, but not by thugs and thieves. First, William L. Marcy.

Mr. Morrill inquired whether this was the Marcy who declared that to the victors belong the spoils?

Mr. Kernan replied it was doubtless a joke, but no man in New York, Republican or Democrat, but would say that Marcy was a patriotic and honest man.

Mr. Kernan next named Silas Wright and Horatio Seymour, who could not go into any assemblage without being greeted with applause; also Hoffman, Tilden, and Robinson. For forty years New York has had honest, zealous men and Democrats for Governors, and yet the people were asked to believe that the Democratic party want fraud, violence, and ruffianism at the polls.

Mr. Morrill asked whether this was

THE SAME TILDEN

who had not paid his income tax?

Mr. Kernan replied in the affirmative, but that he had heard that the Government had failed to make a case.

Mr. Eaton inquired whether this was not the same Tilden who was elected President, but was cheated out of the office?

Mr. Kernan replied that he was the same man whom the majority of the people believed was elected, and who would clean out the Augean stables in the Union as he had the peculations in New York. The Democrats thought they were beaten by a dishonest count. It was not true, as had been said by his colleague, that the Democrats want certain laws repealed because with the retention of these laws they could not hope for success. As for himself (Kernan), he wanted nothing but honest and peaceful elections, and so it was with his party. But the Democrats could carry the State of New York. They carried it in '74, '75, '76, and '77, and carried it by fair elections. The Democrats carried the State, too, in 1870, when Hoffman was elected a second time. They could carry the State again by fair means.

Mr. Kernan, in conclusion, reviewed the conduct of the Supervisors of election, including that of Davenport, arguing that

THE LAW WAS DANGEROUS,

whatever party might be in power, and contending it would be a great wrong to subject American citizens to the arbitrary oppressions to which it subjected them

Mr. 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 the States for direct taxes under the law of August, 1861, and the act 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 the $10,000,000 in legal-tender currency now in the Treasury kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, etc. There is now over $8,000,000 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 the payment of double interest

FAVORED THE BONDHOLDERS.

Mr. Paddock said that he had a conversation this morning with the Secretary, who expressed the opinion that a diversion of the money reserved for the redemption of fractional currency would not hasten the payment of the arrears 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 the money in behalf of soldiers' arrears of pensions, the plea was forced, so far as the Secretary was concerned, and the reflections upon him were, therefore, not warranted by his conduct.

Mr. Beck said he was not making any particular charge against the Secretary.

Mr. Paddock replied that the Senator had made charges in every breath against the Secretary, who had carried out his policy with wonderful success.

Mr. Beck said no doubt the Secretary was a great man, and might be a greater one.

Mr. Paddock remarked that the Secretary had done his duty, and was entitled to fair treatment and a meed of praise.

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 the arrears of pensions to $25,000,000, as in the act of March 8, 1879. It appeared that, in view of this statement, and to provide for the emergency, he asked for authority to issue $18,000,000 of 4 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 $40,000,000 were owing, the $25,000,000 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 an 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 40 per cent of the 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 40 per cent was arbitrary and without warrant of law. He would put in circulation the money now lying idle.

Mr. Teller said 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 understood the Secretary to say that he could pay $2,000,000 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 should like to know when and where the Senator had the conversation with the Secretary.

Mr. Paddock had no objection to state that he met the Secretary in the cloak-room to-day and asked him questions about the payment of arrearages of pensions. The reply of the Secretary confirmed his impressions, and saved him from the necessity of going to the office of the Secretary to acquire the information.

Mr. Pendleton replied that the last communication he knew of from the Secretary was on the 12th of February, in which he made the statement that in order to pay the arrears 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 authoritative to a Senator as they would be to the Senate, and hence the great benefit that would be derived from personal explanations 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 the 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.

A SUGGESTION.

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 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 he could not consider 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. Pendleton (in his seat)—*Timeo Danaos.*

Mr. Voorhees said that this morning he 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. This 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 offense of the Secretary of the Treasury who sought to

EXERT BACK-DOOR INFLUENCE.

Yesterday the Senate had voted to apply the idle money to the payment of pensions, and to-day the soft, velvety step of the Secretary of the Treasury 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 that if it was as great as the Senator thought it to be, it should be put upon this bill in order to secure its passage, and then the House should be told that if they did not think that way, no appropriations to carry on the Government should be made until it was passed. The wheel would revolve faster on the outside if you attach further reforms to it, so the President and others could not fail to be swept into the current.

Mr. Voorhees replied that there was not a single rider 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 swarm 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 that the suggestion that the Pendleton bill should be attached to 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 means had failed to protect the honest man and election officers against thugs, 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 fights 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 from my friend from Indiana, who intimated that we favored interference at the polls at the point of the bayonet.

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

After executive session, adjourned.

### THE SILVER BILL.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The House discussed the Silver bill another day. The leading speech in opposition to it was made by Col. Fort, of Illinois. His views are entitled to special consideration from the fact that he, as a strong supporter of the Standard Silver Dollar bill, sees in this measure, among other things, an attempt to repeal the Standard Silver Dollar law. The following are the points of objection to the bill from his standpoint: First, there is no necessity of changing the denominations of the gold pieces. There is no dissatisfaction with the existing forms of these pieces. Second, the bill in its present shape offers inducements to the influx of bullion from all parts of the world, and would

FLOOD THE UNITED STATES WITH CHEAP SILVER BULLION,

to the advantage of the bullion-holder and the speculators.

Mr. Fort held that no more ingenious plan could be devised in the interest of the Bank of England, or of August Belmont, or of any large bullion-speculators, and if it was known that the law was to pass the bullion-dealers throughout the world could make millions of money by means of it. The free coinage proposed by this bill was dangerous. There are many of the features of the bill to which he made objection, especially for the reason that they propose merely cumulative legislation, as laws covering the same points are now on the statute-book.

THE STRONGEST POINT OF OBJECTION

raised to the bill was that it repeals the Silver act of 1878, because it provides that hereafter there shall be no coins fabricated on Government account of a smaller denomination than $1.

Col. Fort proposed two important amendments, which, if adopted, will constitute practically a new bill. The first provides that the owners of silver bullion may deposit it in quantities of twenty ounces and over at any mint at its market value, not exceeding par, and receive in exchange standard silver dollars,—the silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. The second and most important amendment relates to the silver certificates. It provided that the owners of bullion might deposit

AT THE ACTUAL MARKET VALUE,

and receive certificates to the extent of that value in United States legal-tender notes, the certificates not to be issued in excess of the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury, and to be redeemable on demand or on call in standard silver dollars, and to be receivable for customs dues, and to be computable as part of the lawful-money reserve of the National banks.

One curious circumstance connected with Fort's speech was that Warner, of Ohio, who has charge of the bill, and who is, to say the least, an intense enthusiast upon the subject, interrupted Fort twenty-two times, and injected as many little speeches into his argument.

Warner, as the manager of the bill, has proved himself to be

AN IRREPRESSIBLE ENTHUSIAST.

Gen. Ewing followed in a harangue in favor of the bill, scarcely less enthusiastic than that of Warner himself. There was in Ewing's speech the usual clap-trap about the money-holder, the bondholder, and all the verbal paraphernalia usual in an Ohio Greenback-Democratic stump-speech.

The House adjourned pending a motion to lay the bill and the amendments on the table. It is not probable that that motion will carry, and the indications now are that this very crude measure will pass the House.

THE DISCUSSION.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The House 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. He thought that from the beginning the standard silver dollar had been coined too light, and sooner or later this Government would have to come to other Governments of the earth and readjust its gold and silver. He defended as a wise measure the act for the coinage of the trade dollar, and denied that it was a "trick" dollar. The day had gone by when the crowds could be controlled by shouting "bondholder" and "trick." The third section of the bill invited the whole world to come to the United States with ships laden down with silver bullion and unload it into the Treasury at par. If the gentleman from Ohio (Warner) had called upon the Bank of England, the Rothschilds, or August Belmont to draw up the third section they could not have pleased themselves better. It was virtually compelling the United States to pay a premium of 15 per cent on every ounce of silver. He was in favor of

UNLIMITED COINAGE,

but not of free coinage to all the world. And Sec. 8 of the bill provided that if August Belmont did not want to wait for coinage, he should deposit his bullion and obtain certificates for it at par. If this bill were passed August Belmont could make $10,000,000 in ten days. Sec. 9 repealed the law remonetizing silver, which he had hoped would stand to the end of the Government as a notice to all comers that they had better leave the tinkering of the currency alone.

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 the friends of the bill which would meet this objection. That amendment provided that in the issue of certificates for bullion they should be issued only for the market price of the bullion, leaving coinage free and unlimited. He should be quite satisfied 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. Let Congress remonetize silver, and if a large difference remained between the gold and silver dollar, then it would be time to determine by what method they should be equalized. He admitted that it was desirable to equalize the gold and silver dollars, and to let them float here and abroad with the same value. In order to make them equal, it was not necessary to increase the silver dollar. The gold dollar might be brought down some and the silver dollar might be brought up some, though a more just plan would be that adopted in 1834, which had brought higher-priced coin down instead of putting the lower-priced coin up. The United States was the great silver-producing country of the world, and the advocates of this bill were appealing to the representatives of the people to let the great American money product be money, instead of letting it be demonetized. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If he were the strongest advocate of resumption, he would say, reinforce your gold with all the silver money you can at the old ratio of sixteen to one, the highest rate ever established between silver and gold, and when the foreign trade turns against you, if it should turn, and when you have got to send your bonds or gold to Europe, if you have $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 in silver coin behind your gold, you can send your gold coin and not subject yourself to the humiliation and shock of a suspension of specie payments. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Referring to the demonetization of silver by the nations of the world, he said the reason for it was that the usurers of the world had combined to double wealth, to double private and public debts, and to double private expenditures upon the shoulders of the laboring masses of the people. It was

A GIGANTIC AND MONSTROUS CONSPIRACY

against the people of the world. He referred to the demonetization act of 1873 as a "damned fraud." It would be as well to search for the murderer of Nathan as to search for the man who put upon that law the demonetization of the silver dollar. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Of course, he said, ironically, it was a mistake. It only added five billions to the wealth of the creditor class. It was a mistake, but men did not often make so much money by a mistake.

Mr. Kelley—Was it not more of an accident than a mistake.

Mr. Ewing replied that he did not believe it was an accident. He believed it was an ingenious, well-devised, secretly-executed fraud upon the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The stealth with which it was done only illustrates the saying in the "Merry Wives of Windsor": "Where money goes before all ways lie open." The people of Europe and the United States were laboring under a heavy weight of public and private debts and taxation. There must come relief, there must come some revival of prices from the enforced gold level, and it could only come by restoring silver and gold to an equal, free, unlimited coinage. Whatever tended to degrade and impoverish the laboring masses of the country, tended inevitably and swiftly to the establishment of class rule, which had always and everywhere cursed humanity. There was a money-metal which was before Abraham, before Troy, which had remained preeminently the money of civilized men. It had been

THE TORCH OF CIVILIZATION.

It had lighted Rome into imperial splendor. When it had been extinguished the world had sunk for 1,000 years into darkness. When it had been rekindled, it had lightened the civilization of two Continents.

In conclusion, he said: Shall we use it; shall we open our Mints to its unlimited coinage; shall we use it to pay off and discharge the enormous burden of public and private debt under which the energies of our people are sinking, to lighten the tremendous taxes which so oppress the people? Shall we use it to send through all the arteries of our industries the throb of renewed and vigorous life? Statesmanship, honesty, patriotism, all demand that we should tear from our statute books those acts of demonetization which the subtle and devilish hand of the money-power inscribed there in the dark, and in the name of the people, and in the full light of day, reinstate silver where it stood from the foundation of our Government. [Applause on the Democratic side in the galleries.]

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. The 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, and the House adjourned.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The reason why the Chicago Sub-Treasury has received no 4 per cent certificates for the last two or three days is that the supply is exhausted. They are scaling down the amount to the various cities in order to have an equal proportion in all. Chicago will probably hereafter receive her pro-rata supply. It is expected that in a few days the presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be able to meet the demands.

THE DEADWOOD POSTMASTER.

There is a very bitter fight here over the confirmation of Starr, the latest nominee for the Deadwood Post-Office. It has been urged against him that some sort of a trade was made between him and Warner, who was defeated after being nominated for the position in the last Congress, and the nomination is hung up pending an inquiry into these charges.

THE DETROIT BRIDGE TUNNEL BILL.

The last bill introduced by Representative Newberry, of Detroit, relative to the bridge in which the Detroit people are so much interested, combines both the Vanderbilt scheme for a tunnel and that of the opposition for a bridge. Mr. Vanderbilt has not yet indicated his opposition to this combination plan. Should he do so, of course the Detroit influence would be massed against the tunnel scheme. Newberry's plan, however, evidently contemplates a union of the forces.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Speaker Randall in conversation to-day expressed the opinion that Congress would hardly adjourn before July 1.

INDIAN RIGHTS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The decision of Judge Dundy at Omaha, in the Standing Bear habeas corpus case, in which he virtually declares Indians citizens, with the right to go where they please, regardless of treaty stipulations, is regarded by the Government as a heavy blow to the present Indian system, and that, if sustained, it will prove extremely dangerous alike to whites and Indians. If the power of the Government to hold Indians upon their reservation, or to return them when they escape, is denied, the Indians become a body of tramps, moving without restraint wherever they please, and exposed to the attacks of frontiersmen without redress from the Government. The District-Attorney at Omaha has been instructed to take the necessary steps to carry the question to a higher court.

Secretary McCrary, in conformity with the decision of Judge Dundy in the Ponca habeas-corpus case, has directed that those Indians be released.

CAPT. EADS

has made an application for an additional payment of $500,000, claiming that he has obtained a channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River twenty-five feet deep and 200 feet wide.

WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE.

The Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Murch:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General and the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds are hereby constituted a commission, with authority to lease such a building in this city for the purpose of the city Post-Office as in their judgment the good of the public service may require; provided that said lease shall be for a term of not less than three nor exceeding five years, and at an annual rental not to exceed $5,000.

MUST PROCURE PASSPORTS.

Mr. Hoffman, the American Charge d'Affaires 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 the regulations, or be subject to fine or imprisonment. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Kharkoff, and Talka are especially subject to a strict police. All the principal Ministers of the Imperial Government are accompanied by mounted Cossacks when they appear in public. The hotels and boarding houses are under police surveillance.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

L. E. Eggers and F. S. Stumbaugh, of Kansas, had a hearing to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in regard to the allegations of the memorial signed by them and others, charging that the election of Senator Ingalls was procured by bribery.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report aggregate $530,550.

SILVER BOUGHT.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted bids for 100,000 ounces of silver bullion for the New Orleans Mint, and a somewhat larger quantity for the mint at San Francisco.

EX-MINISTER SCHENCK

is considerably better, and able to sit up.

### THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—In the Senate 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 an inquiry as to whether any part of the Indian Territory had been purchased by the United States with a view of locating Indians or freedmen thereon, was agreed to.

Mr. Lamar called up the bill reported from the Committee on the Judiciary to amend the Revised Statutes so as to provide that if two or more persons conspire either to commit an offense against the United States or to defraud the revenue, and one or more of such persons actually commit such crime, all parties to the conspiracy shall, on conviction, be fined $10,000 and imprisonment not more than two years or both at the discretion of the Court.

The bill was passed.

HOUSE.

In the House, after the passage of the bill allowing expenditures for the purchase of sites in connection with the improvement of the Kentucky and Great Kanawha Rivers, and of the bill for the Commission to lease a building for 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,—the bill in regard to the transfer of cases from State to Federal Courts.

The morning hour was occupied in the discussion of the bill by Messrs. Townshend (Ill.) and Orth, after which the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of John Sanders, of Baltimore, passed.

### THE DOCTORS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—The Homoeopathic Medical Society of Ohio began its session in the parlors of the American Hotel yesterday morning. The President, Dr. H. H. Baxter, delivered the annual address, after which ensued a general and highly-interesting discussion on the treatment of different diseases, etc. There is a large attendance of prominent physicians from all parts of the State. The meeting will close this evening with a complimentary banquet by the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Northern Ohio Dental Association met in the parlors of the Weddell House yesterday. The meeting was called to order by the President, W. J. Lyder, of Akron. After routine and legislative work, a general discussion on matters peculiar to the profession took place. The Association adjourned to 9 this morning.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 14.—The State Medical Society met at 11 a. m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Dr. A. A. Horner, of Helena, President. The attendance is very large. Dr. J. C. Hart, of Little Rock, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Dr. E. L. Dale, of Miller, after which the President delivered the annual address.

### B'NAI B'RITH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14.—The session of the I. O. B. B. Convention was continued to-day. A resolution was adopted providing that lodges in arrears not settling such arrears within ninety days will stand suspended. A charter for a new lodge at Durant, Miss., was granted. Reports of various committees were read and adopted. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow. To-night the combined lodges of this city entertained the delegates by concert, followed by a grand ball at the Memphis Club hall.


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