The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Director of the Laboratory,
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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, and Isiah H. Johnson, Trustee, vs. Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al. } Original bill, } 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, containing one hundred twelve hundred and thirty acres (1,230), with the machinery, live stock, plant, and equipment belonging to the same, and the 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 as 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, of the entire amount of purchase price be not paid in accordance with the terms of sale, and upon full payment of purchase money as full conformance 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.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

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 adopted 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.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
United States Life-Saving Service, Office of General Superintendent, Washington, May 10, 1879.

Proposals for the Construction of a Life-Boat Station.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1879, for the construction of a life-boat station at Manistee, Mich. The building must be completed, ready for occupancy, on or before Sept. 1, 1879.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $250, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay, and give such bonds as security for the faithful performance thereof as may be required. If his bid be accepted; or by a deposit of $500 United States currency or bonds, to be returned to the unsuccessful bidder after the award of the contract, and to the successful bidder after his contract and bond for the faithful performance of the terms thereof shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

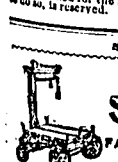
Specifications and plans, and forms of proposal and bond, can be obtained at the office of the Collector of Customs at Chicago; of W. L. Austin, Superintendent of Capt. J. H. Merryman, U. S. R. M., No. 16 Broadway, New York; and upon application to this office.

All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for the construction of a Life-Boat Station at Manistee, Mich." and addressed to the General Superintendent, United States Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the best interests of the Government so to do, is reserved.

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

SCALES.



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WASHINGTON.

Some of the Leading Points in the Administration Programme.

Should the Appropriation Bills Fail, Congress Will Be Reconvened;

And the Operation Repeated Until the Supplies Are Voted.

The Democrats Take Their Turn at the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Thurman Makes a Strong Bid for the Southern Vote in 1880,

And Wins a Great Forensic Victory Over Little Johnny Davenport.

The Silver Bill Debate Continued all Day in the House.

A Combined Effort Made to Load It Down with Amendments.

Representative Orth on the Encroachment of State on National Rights.

A FEW FACTS.

BILLS IGNORED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Ways and Means Committeee has more than 100 bills on its docket, and a vast number of petitions and resolutions. Thus far the Committee has not acted on a single bill, although frequent meetings have been held. Fernando Wood is greatly incensed at the Committee because they refuse to pass his resolution of final adjournment, and he delares that there is danger that a month or two will elapse before the final adjournment. If the Democrats carry out the progamme advocated by some of them to adjourn without passing the Army bill, it can be stated, with the most absolute certainty, that there will be another extra session of Congress this summer immediately, or about the close of the fiscal year. It is certain that the President

WILL CONVENE CONGRESS AGAIN AND AGAIN

until the Appropriation bills are passed. The Administration will not assume the responsibility or give itself the trouble of again attempting to carry any department of the public service, as two years ago it did the army, without any appropriation. The Prosident has told his Cabinet officers and several members of Congress that as often as Congress adjourns without passing the regular necessary Appropriation bills he shall reconvene them in an additional extra session, and the fact that the attempt may be made to prevent this by taking a recess instead of adjourning Congress would be ineffectual. The President has already examined the subject, and has the best legal authority for the opinion that

THE CONSTITUTIONAL EMERGENCY WOULD EXIST

just the same whether a recess was taken or an adjournment had, and that the Constitution could not be evaded by taking a recess.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

THURMAN'S SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Judge Thurman's speech-bid in the Senate for the Democratic nomination this afternoon was not a success. The Ohio candidate was evidently not in good health, and it was dispiriting to have to address, as he did, nearly empty galleries, although he was surrounded by Rebel Brigadiers, and Secretary Evarts listened with marked attention throughout, while Conkling made copious notes. Following the example set by Webster, Judge Thurman had discarded the rough suit of clothes that he usually wears, and appeared in his Sunday broadcloth, having in one coat-pocket his well-known bandana used for occasional blasts of his snuff-titillated nasal organ, while in the other pocket was

A WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF,

with which he occasionally wiped the perspiration from his face, for the Senate Chamber was intensely warm. Judge Thurman, as he is called by his friends, speaks in a practical, business-like way, as he doubtless used to charge juries when he sat upon the bench, and he certainly stated his case strongly, as seen from his standpoint. Judge Thurman was listened to with more than usual interest, as it was hoped he might foreshadow, to some extent, the programme which the Democratic Committee of Safety, of which he is the Chairman, is now marking out; but, while he freely and harshly criticised the President's vetoes, he did not intimate what he was going to do about them, or give indication of the course which the Democracy propose to follow. He devoted the first hour of his speech to

TRIALS BY JURY,

and the necessity for repealing the test-oath provisions of the law, in which he expended unnecessary argument, as the President and Republican Congressmen really are in favor of modifying the test-oath law, should it be presented squarely, and not as a rider to an Appropriation bill. Another hour was devoted to the Election laws generally, and to Johnny Davenport, of New York, in particular. This portion of his speech was but a repetition of the statements previously made in the Senate by Kernan and Hereford,

FRESHLY SPICED WITH LAW-POINTS.

Thurman labored greatly in the delivery of this portion of his speech, especially in a fear that the Solid South might produce a Solid North, and in lamenting the manner in which the Democratic Congressmen are now being criticised in the newspapers. The Judge requested particularly, at the beginning of his remarks, that no one should interrupt him, which probably prevented some warm cross-firing between him and Conkling and Eddmuns. Whether the latter Senators will reply to-morrow to any of his assertions remains to be seen, but unless they claim the floor for the purpose Eaton, of Connecticut, will treat the Senate to an

OLD-FASHIONED SQUARE-TOED DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.

It is now very evident the debate in the Senate on the Legislative bill cannot be concluded this week. Thurman made a strong bid for the Southern vote at the very outset by compliimenting the men of that section for the patriotic attitude they have taken during this great controversy.

Just as Mr. Thurman rose to speak Mr. Wade Hampton made his maiden effort in the way of a personal explanation. He said the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Windom)

HAD MISREPRESENTED HIM

by saying that in 1868, in delivering a speech before the South Carolina Democratic Convention, he had said that the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, and that he would make that statement in the platform. Mr. Hampton denied having made such an utterance, and added that the charge would have been in better taste had it been made in his presence. Mr. Windom said his authority was a newspaper clipping, but he was careful not to make the charge in the Senator's absence. He had seen him in his seat when he made it. Mr. Hampton replied that he had no recollection of using the expression quoted, though he might have done so, but he certainly had not put it into any platform. With this lame attempt at a vindication, Mr. Hampton sat down.

BECK'S REMARKS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Consideration was 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 $91,500, making the entire sum $18,541,000. Among the amendments were $18,000 for the mints, and $27,000 for the Interior Department, additional to the appropriations in the bill for these purposes. He suggested what reforms should be made. By the reduction of the number of Storekeepers and Gaugers under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $10,000 annually could be saved. He thought that hundreds of thousands of dollars also could be saved by readjusting the machinery of the Customs Department, as in numerous cases the expense of collecting the revenue far exceeds the receipts. He hoped the Committee on Appropriations would consult with the proper Committees of the House, so that at the next session of Congress it should have the data on which to act intelligently. He would prefer to have the reforms made now, instead of waiting till the Democrats come into power, which they expected to do.

Mr. Beck alluded to the remarks of Mr. Conkling on a former occasion with regard to the amount of taxes and duties paid by the States that did not go into the Rebellion, and the amount paid by those which did. Mr. Beck said Kentucky paid $9,500,000 of internal revenue.

Mr. Conkling said much of the tax which the Senator claimed was paid by Kentucky was on whisky. The tax was

PAID BY ITS CONSUMERS ELSEWHERE,

because no one could suppose, enormous as the Democratic majority in that State was, that the consumption was all there. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beck remarked that the Senator had answered his own question to his (Beck's) satisfaction when he said the consumers paid the taxes.

Mr. Beck also noticed the remark of Mr. Conkling that the reduction of duty on tobacco had diminished the receipt of taxes to the amount of $11,000,000, and read from official figures to show that the revenue had been increased rather than lessened. He also alluded to the fact that, notwithstanding the requirement of the law that the number of clerks in the several departments shall be divided pro rata among the States, Kentucky had not one white; Maine had ninety. This, among other things, ought to be looked into with a view to a remedy.

MR. HAMPTON

rose to a personal explanation. He said Mr. Windom in a recent speech stated he (Hampton) had put into the Democratic National platform of 1868 the plank declaring that the reconstruction acts of Congress were usurpations and unconstitutional and void. Mr. Hampton said he had time and again denied he did so, and had proved he did not believe the Kuklux Investigating Committee. He was satisfied the Senator did not intend to do him injustice.

Mr. Windom said he did not, but during the campaign he saw what purported to be a speech of the Senator, in which the Senator said, "That was my plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else; for when the great Democratic party had pledged themselves to that, when they had declared that these acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant, and apply the remedy in their own good time."

Mr. Hampton said that he could not say whether he used that language or not. If he did, it was in the sense that he approved the words, and repeated he did not put them into the platform.

Mr. Windom—The Senator does not deny he made the speech, and this is all I want.

MR. THURMAN

then took the floor, and, before beginning to speak on the pending bill, said he was surprised that the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) had taken the trouble to treat seriously the proposition of the Senator from New York (Conkling), that the people residing in the district where taxes are collected are the people upon whom the tax falls. Such a statement refuted itself, and was an absurdity not to be tolerated by any honest intellect.

Mr. Thurman said they had before them an Appropriation bill for the support of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government. Nobody denied that the amount was sufficient, but opposition had been made to the bill because of the provisions 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 provisions had no proper place in the Appropriation bills, 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 the order, peace, and prosperity of the country, and the perpetuity of the Government, as any men belonging to the Republican or any other party.

Mr. Thurman proceeded to analyze the laws proposed to be repealed, and argued that they were

IN THE UTMOST DEGREE OPPRESSIVE,

as they shut out intelligence from the jury-box, and punished those who could not take the ironclad 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 a time when all should unite. The most inflammatory, untounded, and unjustifiable attempt had been made to array one portion of the people against the other, thus endeavoring to make sectionalism as permanent as the continent itself. Why did not these gentlemen point out the defects of the provisions if they believe they exist? They were told that these provisions were inserted at the command of the Southern domination, but there was not a word of truth in it. They were not in the interest of Southern men, or of Northern men, particularly, but

IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

These laws were pretendep when passed to be for the protection of the freedmen in the South against the Ku-Klux, but their real object was to oppress the voters in the North, and especially to disfranchise, imprison, and persecute naturalized citizens of the North.

The Almighty Father, said Mr. Thurman, had given him a capacity to feel, for which he was truly grateful, though he was sometimes inconvenienced by it. His indignation sometimes made him forget that he was weak, and ought not to give way to his feelings too much.

In speaking of the Election laws, there came to him a picture of their operation in New York City, of a case full of men sweltering and suffering under the arbitrary and dictatorial mode of a corrupt and contemptible Commissioner of Elections, and he could not suppress the thought that a transaction had taken place in this country that could not have occurred in any other civilized country

WITHOUT BLOOD BEING SHED.

But he proposed to speak calmly to-day, hoping thus to make a better legal argument than if he exhibited feeling.

He proceed to speak on the subject of the Constitution, if that instrument may be mentioned without irreverence.

He then argued that trial by jury was a 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 bloody assizes in this country, yet, in a minor degree, if not to the full extent, if these enormities should be continued, the courts of justice, as Hallam says, would become caverns of judicial murders, and mere instrumentalities of party feeling and personal advantage. In the pacification of the country and the restoration of harmony everywhere, we should go back to the old paths of justice, under Secs. 820 and 821, where all the parties in a suit and all the counsel are satisfied.

In steps the United States District Attorney and calls the Court's attention to the presence in the jury-box of men who gave aid or comfort to the Rebellion by clothing a poor soldier, whose bare feet were bleeding in the frost and snow, and, for being so vile as to believe that the story of the Good Samaritan was told us for our imitation, those men are excluded from the box if the Judge so directs. This is

NOT AN IMPOSSIBLE CASE;

it has taken place since we have been in this Chamber. Such laws would disgrace Dahomey. Was the demand to return to the old well-trodden paths of justice and legal procedure a matter to fire the Northern mind, and set all the demagogues north of Mason and Dixon's line declaiming against the designs of the Democratic party?

It is not easy, continued Mr. Thurman, to provide a remedy for existing defects. Experience has proved that, when you undertake to remedy a jury system where there are apt to be political questions, it is essential that you provide against juries consisting of men of one political party alone. We cannot avoid taking notice of political parties. We take such notice in our State laws by providing that judges of election shall be chosen from different parties, and in our Federal laws by a similar provision in regard to Supervisors. We are compelled, as practical men, to recognize the fact that in this, as in all free countries, there are different political parties, and therefore the proposition in the pending bill that the names of jurors shall be placed in a box by the Clerk of Court, and by a Jury Commissioner of a different political faith from that of the clerk, and that the names shall be so put in alternately, is not open to criticism, because it recognizes the political parties.

Passing from the subject of juries, Mr. 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 instrumentalities of corruption and fraud. Even if constitutional, they should be repealed, but be denied their constitutionality. Certain Senators had nothing but a sneer for any one who cited the Constitution, and the Senator from Minnesota (Windom) had said the Democrats objected to the constitutionality of something "as usual," intimating that it was a part of their stock in trade to say "unconstitutional." It would be a sad day for this country when objection to a measure on constitutional grounds could be put down with a sneer. These Election laws provide, among other things, that any person who, by the law of any State is required to perform some act in order to entitle him to vote, shall, if he offer to perform that act and his offer be rejected on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, have a right to vote, notwithstanding the refusal of the proper officer to allow him to perform the act.

Sec. 2,004 was merely a repetition of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and therefore not objectionable: but Sec. 2,035 provides for offering to the citizens of facilities to fulfill and the pre-requisite to voting required by State laws, and Sec. 2,036 imposes penalties upon officers refusing to provide such facilities. Sec. 2,037 makes an offer to fulfill any prerequisite to voting equivalent to its performance, and Sec. 2,038 imposes fines on judges of elections who refuse to receive the vote cast under the preceding sections. These sections are in execution of the Fifteenth Amendment, but they are so comprehensive that they

INCLUDE ALL CITIZENS,

free-born as well as those who have been slaves, and they apply to all local as well as general elections. Where is the constitutional warrant for the enactment of these laws? Two provisions have been cited as warranting it in the very remarkable document, veto No. 1, which we lately had the honor to receive from his Excellency the President; and he is about equally unfortunate in his reference to the law in veto No. 2. First, he cites Art. 1, Sec. 4, of the Constitution. The Fifteenth Amendment does not support these statutes, but the statutes go further, and undertake to regulate the right of every citizen to vote, no matter what his color or what his previous condition. The Supreme Court has decided that these provisions are unconstitutional; that the Fifteenth Amendment confers no right upon any man to vote, but guarantees those otherwise qualified against discrimination of any sort against voters. There is abundant provision in these sections to prevent men from voting,

BUT NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTION,

and ample provision for blackguard Deputy-Marshals drawn from the lowest purlieus of New York and Philadelphia. There is power for them to arrest without warrant the most peaceful and reputable citizen who offers to vote, and bring him before the United States Commission. They can tear the State Justice from his seat where he is executing State laws. It is not a law to secure, but to prevent, the right to vote.

Art. 1, Sec. 4, of the Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives. The laws sought to be repealed have nothing to do with times and places. Therefore, the only present application of that article lies in the word "manner." The student of this subject will observe that the principal object of this constitutional provision is to enable the Federal Government to preserve its existence.

Mr. Thurman maintained that the laws now sought to be repealed were not a constitutional exercise of power to regulate elections, for it is fundamental that Congress cannot, under Art. 1, Sec. 4, interfere in any manner with the election of State officers, and any regulation for Congressional elections enacted by Congress must be so framed as not to so interfere. No legal proposition was ever clearer to him than that.

He proceeded to show that under the existing law persons prevented from voting for Congressmen or Presidential Electors were at the same time prevented from voting for local and State officers. Art. 1, Sec. 4, would never have been adopted if our fathers had foreseen the uses to which it would be put; but, even if these laws were constitutional, they ought to be repealed; for, instead of being in the interest of pure and honest elections, the mind of man never devised a worse instrument of fraud, corruption, and oppression than these laws. When there were passed, there were

ONLY EIGHT DEMOCRATS

here, and they were powerless to prevent their adoption.

Mr. Conkling asked if it were possible that eight men would have made so much noise as was made on that occasion.

Mr. Thurman said those eight men were inspired. [Laughter.] They stood up for the Constitution, and for honest elections, and naturally made a noise and something besides a noise. It was argument, and argument has had its effect. It has filled these seats and increased the number of Democrats from seven, as when he first came here, until they spread out and reached over into the promised land. He did not believe at that time that these laws were passed to protect freedmen, and history has shown his incredulity to be well founded. They originated in the City of New York, in the Union League Club, a partisan political club. He read from the report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice of the Forty-fourth Congress. The testimony of Samuel J. Glasson before that Committee showed him to be the chief counsel employed by that Club to get up these laws, and, therefore, he will be acknowledged, by the other side of the Senate at least, as a respectable man. He was assisted by a man not so respectable, and who

HAS BECOME QUITE HISTORICAL,

one John I. Davenport.

Mr. Thurman read from the testimony at length, showing what measures the Union League Club took to procure the passage of these laws, and the connection of Davenport therewith. When the laws were first proposed they contained many provisions not ultimately passed. As first proposed, they almost disfranchised every naturalized citizen in the United States; made it almost impossible to be naturalized, and gave no naturalized citizen security in his right to vote.

Mr. Thurman called Senator Morton's attention to these provisions, and said, "Morton, you cannot support these sections." He said, after examining them, "Certainly, I cannot," and he used his influence against them, and so they were defeated. The laws originated in the Union League Club, and were passed for party purposes, and not at all for the protection of free men. He would cite some figures to support his assertions: In 1876 there were 4,833 Supervisors of Election appointed under these laws, of which 1,770 were appointed in the State of New York, nearly one-half of the whole number. There were 11,000 Marshals, more than one-fourth of whom in New York. The main point is, where did the money go? In that year there was expended $285,321. How much was expended to protect the poor freedman down in the country where the night-rider, the White-Leaguer, and the Ku-Klux oppress him? In the ten Southern States there was expended $18,719, and in the other States $267,250 was disbursed. That is to say, about one-sixth of the money

WENT TO THE SOUTH

and five-sixths to the North. That is the way the freedman was protected. They make the South give the negro a right to vote, but when it came to using the money of the United States, for every dollar they gave to protect him they spent $5 to corrupt the election at the North, and to deprive men of their right to vote there. The Senator from New York (Conkling) had carefully enumerated the different varieties of thugs, shoulder-hitters, and roughs which formed part of his constituency. If New York City were raked from Harlem to the Battery, there could not be found in it a worse set of men than the Deputy Marshals selected in 1876 and 1878 to execute these laws. Of the $237,250 spent in the North in 1876, $150,000, being more than one-half, was sent to New York State. The roughs of the adjacent States did not like to see their brethren in New York getting all the money, so, to pacify them, some was sent out of that State, $37,000 went to Pennsylvania. That was enough, because the local manager of the machine in Philadelphia knew how to manage the elections perfectly, and did not need any help from Federal Supervisors to secure the election of Republicans. But $37,000 was spent in Pennsylvania to satisfy the clamor of the roughs. Then they paid some attention to Baltimore, and sent $12,000 to Maryland. Jersey City was a pretty important town, and got $12,275; not much, but it helped to pacify the brethren. So these four States—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland—absorbed $217,000 of the $285,000, leaving $68,000 for the other thirty States. In 1878 there were 4,881 Supervisors, of which 1,953 were in New York, and 1,982 in Pennsylvania, leaving only 1,000 for all the other States. Of the 4,725 Marshals, more than half were in New York. The expenditures were $222,714, of which only $18,241 went South.

The gains of the Republican party in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania will show why this money was spent in the North. In one single election fourteen Representatives were gained, and, singularly enough, the greatest gain was where most of the money was spent.

Mr. Thurman said there was evidence that this money was spent corruptly. In selecting Deputy Marshals, persons thought to be purchasable were sent for and asked if they would work for the Republican candidate, and upon promising to do so

THEY WERE APPOINTED DEPUTIES.

In this manner large Democratic majorities were destroyed in certain districts. If the Democrats were to obtain power March 4, 1881, and there was such a blessing as a Democratic President, the Republicans would clamor for the repeal of these laws more loudly than they cry now against it. They would not trust such power over the public purse and officers with a Democratic President. Another ox would be gored then.

Mr. Thurman said it would surprise some to learn how Davenport had feathered his own nest. Without speaking of the 8,000 affidavits at 10 cents each which he made out against the people for false registration six months before they offered to register, he would refer to other evidences of his corruption, because it was right this man should be held up to eternal infamy. He showed how $34,000 of the Secret-Service Fund got into Davenport's hands and was never accounted for to the Government. He hated to deal with such a fellow, but he was the most potential man in the country. A former Doorkeeper had jokingly said of himself that he was a "bigger man than old Grant," but this man is a bigger man than half a dozen such Presidents as we have now in controlling elections. He meant no disrespect to the President. He could not turn up his nose with Senatorial dignity and ignore this man. It was not a pismire under his foot, but an elephant

He read testimony showing

DAVENPORT'S ACQUISITION OF WEALTH

since his appointment to office, and said: Johnnie Prosper is a fruitful tree, though the fruit is of a very bad kind.

He had intended to say something about the Army bill and veto, though he preferred to stick to his text. In his judgment, there was never so inexcusable an exercise of the veto power as in the vetoes lately sent to them. It is the first time a President has vetoed an appropriation bill, and the first time a bill has been vetoed because it repealed existing laws. The veto power was intended as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty, and ill-considered legislation, or to enable the Executive Department to defend itself from encroachments by the Legislative Department. It is also the first time a President in a message has quoted remarks of Senators and Representatives in Congress to impute to them improper motives. He enlarged upon the impropriety of such allusions. There were other strange things about the messages. In his first message the President was understood that troops could not be used at elections under the laws; but in the second he tells us the Government might be overthrown if the military could not be used on election days. Was there ever so thoroughly shallow, he would not say contemptible but so transparent, sophistry as this?

In conclusion, Mr. Thurman said he had never been more pained than by the course of the debate in opposition to this bill. It had been made the occasion of

REVIVING SECTIONAL HATRED.

He appealed to every candid man to say if the course of the Democratic party, and especially of the Southern members, warranted such a course. The Southern States are an integral part of the Union, and its citizens are as much interested as any in its welfare, and as fully entitled as any to strive to promote that welfare according to their convictions. If such appeals resulted in making the North solid to rule forever over the other section, he would despair of there ever being a real Union in this country. He warned men engaged in this attempt to create sectionalism, that sectionalism might in future be drawn by other lines than Mason and Dixon. It might take other shapes, and they who now are most anxious to promote it and to govern by a solid North may find that there is another solidarity that may govern them. [Applause.]

Adjourned.

THE SILVER BILL.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Silver bill held the floor in the House another day, its opponents showing unexpected strength, and at the close of the day so frightened Warner and those who had it in charge that an adjournment was forced from fear that the bill will be defeated. The friends of the measure were very much encouraged by a vote early in the day, by which the House refused to table the bill. This was done by 109 yeas to 126 nays. The managers of the bill evidently inferred that the negative vote was its strength, but it appeared later in the day that a very considerable portion of those who voted against tabling the proposition did so only to have an opportunity to offer amendments, and that if the amendments proposed by them should be defeated they would themselves in turn

VOTE AGAINST THE BILL.

The vote on the motion to table the proposition, therefore, which it was last night considered would be an accurate test vote on the strength of the bill itself, is not a fair indication of it.

The bill was acted upon by sections. The one providing for an entire reorganization of the gold-dollar coinage as to denominations was adopted without amendment. Kimmel's amendment proposing to increase the weight of the silver dollar to 400 grains was defeated by a vote of 51 yeas to 176 nays.

The amendment of Judge Belford, of Colorado,

ADDING A PROVISO

to the section relative to the purchase of bullion, that the bullion which could be deposited in exchange for the standard silver dollars should be the product of mines of the United States, was defeated by a vote of yeas 115, nays 130, notwithstanding the argument was strongly pressed that the amendment should be supported on the ground of the protection of home interests. Even Judge Kelley, the champion of Protection, voted against that proposition. Of course one purpose of those who voted for all this class of amendments was to secure the defeat of the bill or to force the correction of some of its tendencies. The Calkins amendment was one which gave the managers of the bill

THEIR GREAT FRIGHT.

It proposed, as a further amendment to the third section, to add a proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, might purchase silver bullion for coinage at its market value, and that all gains and profits arising therefrom should inure to the United States, and that the Secretary might use any surplus money for that purpose. This was rejected by the very close vote of 114 yeas to 115 nays. The negative vote was almost entirely Democratic and Greenback. There was no debate, the proposition that the Government should receive the benefit of this coinage carrying its own argument with it. The House adjourned pending a notice to reconsider the vote, and it is very probable that Warner may be defeated on a fuller House to-morrow.

SECTIONS ADOPTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Consideration was resumed of the Warner Silver bill, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Killinger to lay the bill and amendments on the table, on which the yeas and nays had been ordered.

The question was taken, and it resulted in the negative—yeas, 109; nays, 120.

The Democrats who voted in the affirmative were: Beltzhoover, Bliss, Covert, Deuster, Gibson, Hurd, Lounsberry, Martin (Del.), McLane, Morse, Muller, Morrison, Ross, Talbott, and F. Wood