NUMBER 235.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c. Bargains!

CHINA,

GLASSWARE, &c.

BOWEN & KENT,

262 & 264 Wabash-av.

EDGINGS, INSERTIONS. &c.

HAMBURG GOODS!

We will open, THIS DAY, April 15, a Fresh Importation

HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.,

At a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, fully 25 per cent

State and Washington-sts.

REFRIGERATORS

ICE BOXES,

MERWIN CHURCH WATKINS',

292 & 294 STATE-ST

TO RENT OFFICES ON LASALLE-ST.

One front office on first floor, with private

All have fire-proof vaults. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT

One Store, three Basemonts, and three Single Offices on second floor, in new building just finished on Clark-st. Low rent to desirable ten-ents, and immediate possession. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT. Store and Basement in iron-front building, 142 Lake-st Low ront to desirable tenant. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

DOCK TO RENT

UN SOUTH BLANCH, HEAL HAISTER-SP

TO RENT. LUMBER OR COAL DOCK Fo rent, 320 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-it, bridge. Apply to 163 Washington-st., basemone. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Two very fine Upright Show Cases. Inquire of HAMILTON, ROWE & CO., State and Washington-sts.

LEASE FOR SALE!

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND THING.
THE GOWAN MARBLE CO., II North Clark-st.

Gunther's Candies.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Noyes, Messingor & Co., composed of the undersigned, is dissolved. E. D. Messinger will continue the business at the old stand, No. 161 Michiganaw. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George L. Noyes & William D. Messinger, upon an indebtedness Noyes & Messinger.

The creditors of Noyes, Messinger & Co. are in no way affected by these proceedings, and their interests will not be prejudiced thereby.

(GEORGE R. NOYES, W. D. MESSINGER. GENERAL NOTICES.

6 Cts. a Glass.

IMPORTED LAGER BEER. A dozen of bottled, for family use, at \$1.20, at th MARBLE PILLAR, corner Randolph and Laballe ats. WANTED --- TO RENT. Twenty or 50 rooms suitable for sub-letting as gentle-man's furnished lodging rooms. Address D 75, Tribune.

CROCKERY CLOTHING!

French, English, Scotch, and American goods, the very latest patterns, and all our own manufacture. Warranted equal to custom make. We would ask buyers to inspect our stock and get prices before purchas-

ing elsewhere. Our stock of MENS' and BOY'S

Is very complete. Prices of all Garments placed at

WILDE,

State & Madison-sts.

Now Is Your Time!

206 Washington-st., corner Franklin.

A SPECIALTY

Confining our attention exclusively to Linen and Housekeeping Dry Goods, we offer to the public a large and complete stock of these goods. Imported directly from Europe by ourselves, they will be sold at the lowest market prices.

77 State-st. REAL ESTATE.

Desiring to concentrate our business at our Factory, cor. of Wost Twenty-second and Fisk-sts., where our Dock, Yard, Dry Klins, &c., are located, we offer the property occupied by us, at the cor. of Clark and Twelfthsts., FOR SALE or FOR RENT; One Hundred and Seventy-six feet on Clark-st. by One Hundred and Fifty-four on Twelfth, covered with substantial brick buildings, three and four stories high, with the exception of Thirty feet on Clark-st. by One Hundred and Fifty-four feet on Twelfth, So much of the Maghinery, Shafting, &c., as may be

PATTERNS. FRENCH PATTERNS.

Having just received the latest imported French Paterns, I am prepared to fill all ordors with promptness and accuracy. Those who desire dresmaking, children's clothing, &c., &c., will please avail themselves of my eligant rooms and great facilities for accommodating outcomers. Trade also supplied with French Pattorns. MRS. A. J. HOVEY,

BUSINESS CARDS.

LIBERTY IRON WORKS. FIRASEH, CHALMERS & CO., Props.,
Late Partners and Managers of EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of Stoam Engines, Bade ors, Stamp Mills, Saw and Flour Mills, Mining, Hosting, and Gonoral Machinery. We have purphased all the Machinery Patterns of Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, who have coased to manufacture.

Office and Works, 139 to 145 Fulton-st., Chicago. SODA WATER APPARATUS. HARTT MANUFACTURING CO.,

Manufacturers of
SODA & MINERAL WATER APPARATUS,
Particular attention paid to ropairing. 24 and 26

WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Senate Currency Bill in the

Maynard Handsomely Overreached by the Wily

The House also Passes Its Own Inflation Measure.

Which Will Probably Fare Slim in the Senate.

More Rich Developments in the Sanborn Contract Matter.

from Moneys Going into the Treasury. Testimony Concerning Early Con-

How the Mysterious Man Took Tolls

tracts Heretofore Unheard Of.

Was Misappropriated. Report of Secretary Richardson Relative

All About a Pacific Mail Subsidy That

NATIONAL FINANCES

to the Funded Debt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE END OF THE TROUBLE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The members of the House congratulate themselves that they have disposed of the finance question at last, upon the time at which the session will close. At the expiration of the morning hour the struggle was resumed, and steady work was had till the end was reached by the adoption of both the House and Senate bills.

House and Senate bills.

ON MR. HOAR'S AMENDMENT,
providing for a return to specie payment on the
4th of July, 1876, the following Western men
voted aye: Garfield and Smith, of Ohio; Arthur Cross, of Kentucky; Rice, of Illinois;
Mitchell and Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Waldron
and Willard, of Michigan.
Immediately upon the adoption of the House
bill, Butler moved to take the business on the
Speaker's table, which was agreed to, and in due
course of time the Senate bill was reached.
Maynard at once moved its adoption, and demanded the previous question on his motion,
pending which Messers. George F. Hoar and Garfield

MADE THE POINT OF ORDER

manyaru at once moved its adoption, and demanded the previous question on his motion, pending which Mesers, George F. Hoar and Garicold Made it was in effect a tax bill and made appropriations, it ought to go to the Committee of the Whole before being considered in the House. The Chair explained that if it was such a bill it could not properly originate in the Senate, and ought to be retained, but said that the House must decide, not the Speaker, whether it did come improperly from the Senate. On this Garfield raised the point, and the House, by a vote of 56 to 179, decided that it was a proper measure to originate in the Senate. It was then adopted by a vote of 140 to 102, and becomes a law when it is generally believed he will do at once. The principal reason upon which this belief is based lies in the fact that the President has held, with Secretaries Richardson and Boutwell, that the amount of greenback circulation authorized by law is \$400,000,000, and as the Senate bill specifically ixxes this as the limit, he cannot consistently put his veto on it. It is thought

THE SENATE WILL NOT ADOPT THE HOUSE BILL. Compriolor Kinox's theory that the Senate bill specifically ixxes this as the limit, he cannot consistently put his veto on it. It is thought

THE SENATE WILL NOT ADOPT THE HOUSE BILL. Compriolor Kinox's theory that the Senate bill will operate practically as a measure of contraction, while it is not universally acceded to attracts universal attention, and is discussed with great, interest. Those able statesmen who originated, engineered, and passed the bill in the Senate are interested to an extent that raises the significant doubt whother they, not being wise enough to foresee the effect of their own legislation on the finances which thoy discussed so wordly if not learnedly, are really filling their places or merely rattling around in them.

(To the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. O., April 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of the House, reports the cost of refund

Secretary Richardson has made negotiations for the exchange of \$500,000 new 5 per cent bonds for an equal amount of 6 per cent 5.20 bonds, par for par, adjusting interest to the time of exchange on each, and allowing only one-quarter of 1 per cent commission. This is one of the most favorable sales of new bonds which has yet been made.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS. WHY CERTAIN HAILROAD TAXES WELL NOT PAID.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The Committee
of Ways and Means this morning examined A
J. Odell, Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Westorn Railroad Company, and Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of New York. Odell stated the circumstances under which his Company had paid \$90,685 back taxes to the Government. The delay in the payment had been caused by conflicting decisions of the Commissioner of In-SODA & MINIERAL WATER APPARATUS.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 24 and 26 South Jeffersonset., Chicago.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,
Watches, Jewelry, and Diamonds, BEST PLACE IN CITY.

199 State-st., corner Adams.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Room 18, 120 Dearborn-th., Reuts Houses, Collects Routs, and does a Reneral Reat Estate Business.

DENTAL CARD-the question have completely surprised to the northwest corner of State and Madisonsets, Bressley, and carried state and Madisonsets, Bressley, and carried state and Madisonsets, Bressley, and control to the northwest corner of State and Madisonsets, Bressley, and carried steph without pable.

MENS FURNISHING GOODS.

PARTICULAR ASD-TONE ADDITIONAL CARD-TONE ADDITIONAL CARD-TONE AND ASSESSED ASSESSED.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed to 106 Dearbornist., to sell Real Estate on Commission.

GEO. H, HESS.

contract with William P. Wood. He had collected \$11,000 from one Henry Howard, and \$23,000 from a man named Wallaco. The existence of such contracts anterior to Sanborn's seemed to astonish the Committee very much. Hawley gave the names of Alden, Stowe, and Stiner, who were in the employment and pay of the Government, and had been turned over to aid Sanborn. He did not know that they had received their pay regularly from the Government. Its was inquired of by Mr. Roberts:

Q.—Did Sanborn give you any information in any case as to taxes, or did he simply name the

any case as to take, or take to case ?

A.—Ho nover gave me any written information. He would name a case, and sometimes talk about it.

Q.—What advantage was it to you or to the Government to have Sanborn connected with the Deloware & Lackawana Company matter?

A.—Meroly to call attention to it, and set on foot an examination.

Q.—Was it not your duty as Supervisor of the District of New York to see that Assessors and Collectors did their duty?

A.—The law makes it my duty to see that all laws and instructions are obeyed and carried out.

out.

Both witnesses were instructed to furnish the Committee with copies of certain telegrams and

CIVIL RIGHTS. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BILL OF THE LATE SENA-

TOR SUMMER.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The substitute for Sumnor's Civil Rights bill reported by the Judi-Washington, April 14.—The substitute for Summor's Civil Rights bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to-day, provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of inns, public convoyances,—on land or water,—theatres, and other places of public amusemement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cenneteries se supported, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every sees and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person donying to any citizen any privileges conferred by the bill shall pay \$500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States Court, wherever defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any District Actioncy who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any State or United States Court on account of ago, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who stall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than \$5,000. All cases arising under this set may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

COMMITTEE WORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, COMMISSIONER BAKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The House consions Committee agreed to-day, in the cas of the charges against Commissioner Baker, tha they did not feel warranted in recommending that any investigation should be had. Gen. Crittenden, of Missouri, insisted that, inasmuch as specific charges had been preferred, and as the Commissioner himself had asked for an investigation, it ought to be recommended; and offered a resolution to that effect. Of the three Democrats on the Committee one was absent, and Crittendon's revolution received only

EQUALIZING OF BOUNTIES. The House Military Committee have been endeavoring for some days to hit upon some method by which soldlers' bounties may be equalized, but they have not as yet succeeded in greeing upon any satisfactory plan.

DEATH OF CIVIL-BERVICE REFORM.

Appearances indicate that the overthrow of

livil-Service Reform is about compassed. When Benjamin Butler secured a place on the Committee having charge of that subject, he doubtless did so with the intention of abating the nuisance. During all of the session, he has been laboring faithfully with this end in Ins been laboring faithfully with this end in view, and now the results of his labors are becoming apparent. The Committee have agreed to report an amendment to the General Appropriation bill prohibiting the appropriation of any more money to carry out the system, and declaring that ollicials shall not be detailed from the departments to make the examinations and perform other duties under the rules adopted by the Commission. There is reason to believe that the amendment will be adopted.

That the postal telegraph project still lives is evidenced by the fact that to-morrow evening has been set apart by the House Appropriation Committee for the purpose of hearing arguments on the subject.

Committee for the purpose of hearing arguments on the subject.

neonganizate the treasury department.
Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, reported from the House Civil Service Reform Committee today, a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, which was referred under the rules to the Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that the Auditors, Register, and Solicitor shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum; abolishes the office of Chief Clork to annum; abolishes the office of Chief Clork to Bureaus, and creates instead the office of Doputy; raising the salaries belonging to these positions from \$2,000 to \$2,800, except in the Comptroller's office, where the Doputy shall receive \$3,000. By the construction of the bill, women are placed on a level with men in the way of promotion to the higher grades. As the law now stands, women caunot be promoted to any position higher than the \$900 clerkship.

mon in the way of promotion to the higher grades. As the law new stands, women cannot be promoted to any position higher than the \$100 clerkship.

Representatives from a company who wish to build a continental trunk line double-track freight railway from Chicago and St. Louis to New York, appeared and made an argument before the House Railways and Canals Committee to-day. They represent that their line will be 128 miles shorter than by the Pennsylvania route, and 194 miles shorter than by the Pennsylvania route, and 194 miles shorter than by the New York Coultal route. The distance from New York to the Missouri River at Omala, by their projected route, is 1,221 miles; to the Mississippi, 225 miles. The maximum grade on the route is thirty feet to the mile. It is proposed to run eighty trains a day, at ten miles an hour; and 'they agree to carry grain for 3½ mills per ton per mile. At this rate the cost of transporting wheat from Chicago to New York would be 15 cents per bushel, and from St. Louis 18 cents. They ask a present 35 and 40 cents. They ask a present 35 and 40 cents. They ask a prosent 35 and 40 cents. They ask a prosent 35 and 40 cents. They ask a charter and indorsement of their bonds from which the Government. The interest for which the Government would thus be made liable would amount annually to something in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000. They claim to have secured charters from Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Now Jorsey, and to have organized under the Indiana and Ohio State laws; that they have already expended \$2,000,000, and have 200 miles of graded road-bed in Ohio and Indiana, having purchased the old Tillim & Fort Wayne road-bed. They own terminal facilities opposite New York City. The job has been referred to a sub-committee, and there is a reasonable hope that it will be reported upon adversely.

Westington, D. C. Appill 14.—Troner W. Park, representing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and John Roach, in behalf or the \$1,000,000 subsidy for a semi-monthly China mail service. A statement was

expected to recover this amount.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day, by a

majority of one, voted to report and recommend the passage of a bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

THE FOSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The House Committee has fixed Wednesday next for the consideration of the postal telegraph scheme, and the Postmaster-General and the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be notified to be present and submit such arguments as they may desire.

MISSISSIPPI HIVER DRIDGES.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard President Mitchell, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Rastrond Company, in advocacy of the bill authorizing the Company to build a bridge over the Mississippi River, from a point near Ladrosse, Wis., to La Crescent. The Secretary of War has refused to give his consent to any other location for the bridge, except that selected by the Government Engineer, directly in front of LaCrosse.

The House Committee on Commerce have decided to report adversely on the bill which proposes to throw open the Clinton (Ia.) bridge over the Mississippi, now controlled by the Cincgo & Northwestern Railroad Company, to the use of all railroads willing to make a reasonable compensation therefor. The minority of the

cago & Northwestorn Railroad Company, to the use of all railroads willing to make a reasonable compensation therefor. The minority of the Committee, comprising Messra. Clayton, Hol-mau, and Stanard, will recommend that the bill be passed.

SOME OF SHEPHERD'S BILLS.
ROOFING THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT CHICAGO.

From the Rete York Tribune, April 13.
We publish this morning a remarkable letter
from Washington respecting a transaction between Mr. A. R. Shepherd and Assistant Socfrom Washington respecting a transaction between Mr. A. R. Shepherd and Assistant Secretary Sawyer. Mr. Shepherd it seems has a contract with the Government to furnish a certain patent roofing for the public buildings on the following terms: The Ufited States is to pay the cost of the material and labor, and Mr. Shepherd is to receive a commission of 15 per cent on these payments, boside a royalty of \$5 on each square of the roofing. Accident led to an examination of the bills rendered by Mr. Shepherd for roofing the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and a series of remarkable discrepancies appeared between the bills and the vouchers. The cost of material was invariably marked up from 3 to 50 per cent above the true figures; the quantities charged for were apparently in excess of the quantities actually furnished; royalty was paid on more squares than the roof contained; and there was strong reason to believe that some of the bills were paid twice.

The gentleman who made these discoveries, a Mr. Wheeler, supposed that an error had been committed, and respectfully waited upon Secretary Richardson with his information. The case was referred to Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, and a time was set for Mr. Wheeler to meet Sawyer with sworn copies of the bills, vouchers, and other papers necessary to an examination. At the appointed hour Mr. Wheeler resented himself with the documents, and instead of encountering Mr. Sawyer he found awaiting him a letter from the Secretary, stating that Mr. Sawyer had "examined" the clange (this, be it remembered, before the proofs had been submitted) and found them "not sustained in any degree by the facts." And there, so far as the Department is concerned, the case still rosts.

so far as the Dopartment is concerned, the case still rests.

Of course, there may be an explanation of the apparent discrepancies in Mr. Shepherd's accounts; but the circumstances are in the highest degree suspicious. If, in the "ordinary course of business," somebody should start on its rounds through the Treasury an order for an examination of this case, and that order should chance to to be referred to Mr. Richardson, we hope the Secretary will chance to sign it. Mr. Shepherd's rouling company has contracts for covering a great many public buildings, and we should like to know upon what principle the work is paid for.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Succial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DISTRICT INEVERTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—It is understood that Mr. George B. Chittonden, accompanied by Mr. Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, will arrive here to-morrow, in obedience to the summons of the Investigating Committee. Mr. Storrs accompanies Mr. Chittenden in the capacity of counsel. There was no session of the Committee to-day, an adjournno session of the Committee to-day, an edjourn-ment having been taken from Monday evening to Wednesday morning, in order to give time for the arrival of Mosers. Chittenden, Jenkins, and Ray.

and Ray.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

After the adjournment of the executive session of the Sounte to-day, the Democratic Sonators held a caucus for the purpose of deliberating on the Louisiana question, and deciding upon the course to be pursued by them with regard to it. The discussion was not prolonged, and the meeting adjourned without having reached a definite conclusion.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

To the Associated Press.)

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The President sont the following nominations to the Senate; F. G. L. Struve, Wisconsin, Consul at Leghorn; Jay T. Howard, Ponnsylvania, Consul at Quebec; Thomas Russell, Massachusetts, Minister Resident at the Republic of Venezuela, CONVINMED.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed David S. Hooper, Postmaster at Kirdsville, Mo.

canal survey.

Chal survey.

The Secretary of War sent to the House today the report of Maj, Merrill upon an exploration authorized by Congress with a view to the extension of the Chespeake and Ohic Canals to the Ohic River, from Savage River to the Cumberland. The distance is 30 miles, and the estimated cost \$1,795,000.

the Cumberland. The distance is 90 miles, and the estimated cost \$1,705,000.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

Washington, D. C., April 14.

COMMITTER REPORTS.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, with the recommendation that the House substitute for the bill be adopted, with certain amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judleiary, reported back the Civil Rights bill introduced on the first day of the session by the late Senator Sumner, with the amendment, and the recommendation of a majority of the Committee that it be passed as amended. Placed on the calendar.

The Finance Committee reported the Louisville & Portland Canal bill with the following amendments: Strike out the so-called Wheeler provise, postponing the taking possession and assuming the liabilities of the canal until the State of Kentucky shall have ceded full jurusdiction to the United States.

Strike out the last clause of the second section of the bill as it comes from the House, providing that no money shall be paid under this act until all claims for taxes assessed against the canal shall have been released, and add to the bill the following new section:

Sec. 4. That if at any time it becomes necessary to enforce the iten of mortgage on said canal property for the benefit of the United States, it shall be lawful for the Trustees who may be appointed in pursuance of the Just of Kontucky, to common property for the United States, it shall be lawful for the Trustees who may be appointed in pursuance of the Just of Kontucky, to common property for the benefit of the United States in an appearance in said attorney-General shall enter an appearance in said acase, and take all the necessary steps to represent and effect of the Presence of the Intel States in such proceedings, so that the same man be conducted in the same manner and with life of effects as a corporation.

The Finance Committee recomm

same manner and with 186 offect as it the Said Louisville & Portland Canal Company were still in existence
as a corporation.

The Finance Committee recomment that, with
these amendments, the substitute passed by the
House be concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. WINDOM called up the bill to enable the
Monnenites of Russia to effect a permanent
settlement on the public lands of the United
States. In advecating the passage of the bill,
Mr. Windom spoke of the Monnenites as being
an industrious and energetic class of people,
and said that to seeme their settlement in this
country it was necessary to have liberal legislation. The Canadian Government had offered
great inducements to have them settle in Manitoba, but they preferred to come to this country. It was not their intention to come here in a
bedy and take possession of large tracts of public land. Their occupations were different, and
they would distribute themselves throughout
the Western country. Ponding discussion the
morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. CARPENTEIR moyed that the Senate pro-

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. OARPENTER moved that the Senate proeed to the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. SHERMAN said he hoped the bill would

not be taken up. He did not desire to prevent any Senator making a speech on the subject, and, at the proper time, he would move to lay it

not be taken up. He did not desire to provent any Senator making a speech on the subject, and, at the proper time, he would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CAIP'ENTER said so far as he was concerned he meant business, and wanted the Senate of the to pass the olill or kill it. He did not bring it here for a foot-ball that speeches might be made, but for action.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN made, a legal argument as to the powers of the President under the Constitution, and contended that the appeal made to him to interfere in Louisiana was one which he was compelled to heed, being sworn to execute the laws. The procedure contemplated here was without precedent in the history of the General Government, and if the Federal Government, in the exercise of arbitrary power, was to set aside State Legislatures and State Governments, then there would be an end to all State rights. Congress had better far let a State suffer for its own misdeeds, even let hincocent suffer with the guilty. The Federal Government had guaranteed to Louisiana a Government when its troops were some there. If there had been fraud in the election and usurpation of office, let the remedy be found in the courts of the United States. If Congress should interfere new, it should be to install McEnery rather than order a new election, as the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) admitted that he (McEnery) had 9,666 majority of the votes. If there had been fraud on his side, it made no difference, as he had a prima facic claim to office, and it was for the courts to put him out afterwards, upon being satisfied that a fraud had been perpetrated. He did not want to be understood as entertaining the opinion that McEnery should be Governor, as he did not think so. Under Kellogg the people have order. He is Governor in accordance with the will of the people, having land a majority of legal votes cast.

In conclusion, he argued that there could be no possible propriety in Congress ordering a new cloction. As to the Logislature of the State,

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to regulate bids for goods, supplies, and transportation on account of the Indian service. He said the bill had been prepared by the Secretary of the Interior, and had been approved by the Committee on Indian affairs.

Placed on calculate.

orlor, and had seen approved by the committee in Indian affairs.

Placed on calendar.

The motion of Mr. Morton was adopted, and so seast went into executive session, and soon for adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOODFORD, from the Committee on Olvil Service Reform, reported a bill to provide for a Commission to reorganize the customs service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department. Same reference, and made the special order for 28th April.

Also, a bill abolishing the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Providence, Portland, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Momphils, Evansville, Louisville, Norfolk, Mobile, Toledo, and Pittaburgh, and providing that there shall be only one Appraiser of Imported Morchandise at Publiadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and Savannab.

runadoipuis, Dattimoro, Charleston, and Savannab.

Mr. DAWES intimated that the Committee of Ways and Means had been at work upon the same class of business which really belouged to his Committee. Still, he did not object to this ambitious young Committee on Civil Service Resonance of the Service Resonance of Ways and Wark, but he wished to bave some notice of what it was doing.

Mr. KELLOGG defended the action of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, and said that Mr. Dawes, in his famous speech some months ago, had called attention to the necessity of this reform. The gentleman (Dawes) had been always lend-spoken in favor of general reform, but never tried to bring it home to special cases. That was what the Committee or Civil Service Reform was seeking to do now.

After an animated colloquy between Messrs. KELLOGG, DAWES, CONGER, EVANS, MYERS, and SCOFIELD, the latter moved to strike out Philadolphia from the list of those ports to be confined to one Appraisor.

Mr. FAMES moved to strike out Providence from the list at ports where the office of Appraiser was to be abolished.

Mr. P.ART moved to strike out Cleveland. All these amendments were rejected except in the case of Philadolphia, as to which it was explained by Mr. Kellogg that the bill would not interfere with the General Appraiser there, who would still have an Appraiser under him. Under that explanation, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. PARSONS then moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS

Mr. CRAMER introduced a joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States perovding for the election of United States perovding for the election of United States Econtors by the people of the respective New States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

on the Judiciary.

The House then took up the Currency bill, and Mr. Butler (Mass.) withdrow his motion to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, giving as his reason that he had been assured by the Chairman of the Bauking Committee that after this bill had passed, he would move to go to the Speaker's table, and take up and pass the Senate bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Banking Committee, stated that it was his intention that when the pending bill was disposed of, to move to go to the Speaker's table, and take up and pass the Senate bill, and that he should move the pravious question.

Several amendments were offered, and then Mr. Maynard moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

The previous question was seconded—114 to 83—and the main question ordered.

The liest vote was on the following amendment, offered by E. R. Hour:

Section—That from and after the 4th of July, 1876, nothing but gold and silver cois of the United States shall be a legal-tender for the payment of any debts thereafter contracted and after the 4th of July, 1876, every helder of United States notes shall have the right to exchange them at the Treasury of the United States for the payment of any debts thereof, for bonds of the United States for the payment of any debts thereof, for bonds of the United States for the payment of any debts thereof, for bonds of the United States for the payment of any debts thereof, for bonds of the United States for the payment of the United States, once shall have the payment of any appears from their date, at the pleasure of the United States, once shall be ensetted in lifet thereof.

It of each of the payment of any the payment of any appears they are the model and deteroped, and not reason; and the content of fire payment of any debts thereof.

issued, and no new notes shall be issued in lieu thereof.

Rejected—Yeas, 70; nays, 171.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. FOSTER (Ohio), providing that whenever the National bank-note circulation shall exceed £400,000,000, legal-tender notes shall be redoomed and canceled to the extent of 35 per cent of such excess until the outstanding and unpaid legal-tender notes shall be reduced to \$200,000,000. The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 105; nays, 103.

The question then recurred on the bill reported by the Committee. It was ordered to be engressed and read a third time without the yeas and nays.

The House proceeded to vote on its passage.

The bill was passed—Yeas, 123; nays, 116.

The following is the text of the bill:

The bill was passed—Yeas, 123; mays, 110.

The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, i.e., That Sec. 31 of the act entitled
"An act to provide a national currency secured by a
pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the
circulation and reduction thereof," approved on the 3d
day of June, in the year 1864, be so amended that the
several associations therein provided for shall not
hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of
money whatever by reason of the amount of their
respective circulations, but the money required by
sald section to be kept at all times on hand shall be
determined by the amount of deposits in allrespects as
provided for in the said section.

Size, 2. That Sec., 22 of the said act, and the several
amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount
of notes for circulations of far as they restrict the amount
of notes for circulations of far as they restrict the amount
of notes for circulated; and that Sec, 1 or the
same are here with a ct to provide for the redempmental the 3 per cent temporary loan ecrtificates and for an increase of Katfound
lank notes," approved July 12, 1870, beamented by repealing the second provise in said section centalued, and the act entitled "An act to amount
an act entitled an act to provide a national currency
secured by pelegge of United States bonds, and to oprovide for the circulation and redemption thereof," appproved on the 3d of March, 1875, be, and the same is
hereby, repealed; and Sec., 21 of the original act, to
which the act hat aforesaid is an amendment, be, and
the same is hereby, re-enacted.

Sec. 3. That every association required or to be
organized under the provisions of the said act, and of
the several act in a meandment thereof, shall at all

(See Eighth Page.)

POLITICAL.

Yesterday's Votes for Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Compromise Proposition Pending Between the Hoar and Dawes Factions.

Western Municipal Elections.

The Massachusetts Senatorship-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Mass., April 14.—In the Convention o-day, six ballots were had without an election. I'he chief work of the day seems to have been to recipitate chaos.

A CONFERENCE DETERMINED UPON,
the morning, the friends of Mr. Hear met
insultation, and passed the following votes:

Colled, That a committee of five, on the part of
friends of Judge Hear, be appointed to conwith a like committee of the supporters of
Dawes, for the purpose of securing the
therapy of Mosers. Dawes and Woar as candates for the office of United States Senator,

and for the further purpose of uniting in con-erone for the selection of a candidate to be supported for that office;

Voted, That the Committee consist of Mesers,
Hawes, of Bristol; Sprague, of Farmingham;
Charles Robinson, Jr., of Newton; Nye, of the
I island District; and Mason, of Plymouth.
This measure had the purpose to place the
friends of Hoar on record as desirous of

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT

Robinson.... George W. Gill,... J. K. Baker..... J. Q. Adams....

J. Q. Adams.

The twenty-seventh ballot was immeordered, with the following result:

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast.

Thent-ordered:
Thent-ordered:
Thent-ordered:
Those number of votes cast.
Necessary to choice.
Dawss recoived.
Hoat
Gurlis.
Adams.

Adams

Washburn

Janks

Sanford

Picrea

Pitman

Whittler

Hale

The Convention then adjourned.

The Dawe men inmediately

Held

The Convention then adjourned.

The Dawes men inmediately

Held

The Dawes men inmediately

Held

The Dawes men inmediately

Held

The Dawes men inmediately

Adjourned.

The Dawes men inmediately

Held

The Convention then adjourned.

The Dawes men inmediately

Held

The Convention then adjourned.

The Dawes men inmediately

Held

The Convention then adjourned.

The Dawes men inmediately

Held

The Convention

Adams willing to convent to consider the proposition and report at half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mill Adams willing to GIANCES.

Mill Adams will read all day on recount of the

o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Adams suffered all day on account of the absence of two or three who have steadfastly supported him, but it will be noticed that he has already outstripped Mr. Hear, who is now virtually out of the fight. But few Democrats have get scattered.

A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE.

Unless a compromise candidate for the Republicans is agreed upon to-morrow morning, it seems inevitable that the contest henceforth

(See Fifth Page.)