

tion for a further appropriation of \$2,000 for that committee.

Voorhees said everyone would concur in Mr. Conkling's statement that New York could take care of her own affairs, yet that senator had spoken of the corrupt forces preventing fair elections in New York. He (Voorhees) desired to know why that State was calumniated here by the statement that her elections have been a disgrace to civilization and dominated by ruffians. Was she so low and poor in the political scale that she comes as a humble suppliant to the federal government, asking that John Davenport be endowed with imperial powers in order to secure fair elections.

Conkling said this rhetorical outburst lacked one quality common in Voorhees' eloquent speeches, namely, originality. This charge against him (Conkling) had been made in the newspapers and at least half a dozen senators had not hesitated to pick it up. Responsible to the people who honored him when that people was calumniated by him, he would bow in repentance before the authority he was bound to recognize, and he would not call upon the senator from Indiana to fatigue himself by vindicating the honor of New York. New York was able, if she saw fit, to punish all offenders against the law within her borders; but she left certain clauses of offenses to the jurisdiction of the United States. She was not afraid, but willing and glad to recognize the national authority. She left the execution of the revenue and customs laws, the law against counterfeiting, etc., to the Federal government, and so she did the execution of these election laws. Kernan pointed out that the federal election in 1876 resulted in a democratic victory, and New York always went democratic in a fair election because the democrats are in a majority there. New York was able to regulate its own elections and preserve their purity.

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

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

White—Is this asked for so as to take the committee to California?

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

The point of order was not withdrawn and it was sustained by the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, 17.—As business of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill to amend the laws relative to the transfer of cases from State to U. S. courts, and McLane concluded his argument in favor of the bill.

Uner opposed the bill on the ground that one of the sections proposed to be repealed was virtually a judiciary act of 1789, which gave force and effect to that clause of the Constitution which authorizes United States courts to pass upon questions in controversy between the citizens of one State and those of another State.

The morning hour expired before Uner had finished his argument, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

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

Marsh argued against any change in the standard of value, and asserted that to-day the gold dollar really represented \$1.15, and the standard silver dollar represented one dollar. The demonetization of silver had been a crime and fraud, and the third section of the bill was another fraud, because it was giving the bullion holder an advantage of seventeen per cent. [Laughter and applause on the republican side.]

Garfield said Congress had never legislated on any question that reached further both territorially and in time, and touched more vital interests than those touched by this and similar bills. Within recent years, and notably within recent months, the leading thinkers in the civilized world has become alarmed at the attitude of the precious metals in relation to each other, and they were already of the

opinion that by some wise, broad and judicious arrangement, both metals might be kept in service for the currency of the world. Even England, which for more than half a century had believed in a single gold standard, was now seriously meditating how she might harness both these forces to the monetary power of the world, and yet outside of this chamber and Capitol there was not a single bimetallic authority in the world who regarded it safe to plunge out in any wider coinage of silver at the present time. France and the Latin Union, which had believed in bimetalism, and had maintained it against all comers, and had advocated it throughout the world, were not coining silver coin and had not done so since 1864. The most stringent advocates of bimetalism now said it would be ruinous to bimetalism for France or the Latin Union to coin any more silver, and yet the United States government which had coined in less than two years more of silver dollars than had been previously coined from the foundation of the government and ten times more than had been coined in seventy years of its existence, was to-day fearing the world and denying universal opinion about bimetalism by saying that America single handed, could enter the contest and settle this mighty question alone. This was madness. He had once seen a dog on a great stack of hay which had been floated out into the wide overflowed bed of a river. For a little while the dog appeared perfectly happy, the hay stack was there, the stock pen was there, and he thought the world was all right, but by and by he began to discover that the barn and the house and surroundings were not all there as they had been before he went to sleep, and he began to understand that he could not quite command all the prospect as he had done. And so with the United States. We are all afloat on this mighty question, and we "bay the moon," as we float down the whirling tide, and say, "we are wise; we have been launched on a wide current which sweeps over the whole world, and we bark from our haystacks as if we commanded the whole. For Heaven's sake let us take some account of the flood. Let us understand that the deluge means something, and let us try if we can get our bearings before we undertake to fix it all up in the House of Representatives. To-day we are coining one-third of all the silver that is being coined in the round world. China is doing another third and all the nations of the globe are using the other third for subsidiary coin. If we want to go with China and part company with all the civilized nations of the world, let us do it in this bill. What this country needs the most of all is that this Congress go home, (laughter and applause on the republican side,) and let these forces of business and peace and order and brotherhood work in their natural way, and bring us into peace. Even now our administration is opening negotiations with all the western nations to see if there cannot be an international arrangement whereby this question of bi-metalism may be wisely settled.

Warner said he was glad the present administration had been induced by the action of this House to open correspondence on this question with foreign countries, and he hoped that action would be backed up by a vote of the House. The opinion seemed to prevail very generally that if this bill passed, it at once transferred by law 15 per cent. of all the silver bullion that might be coined to the bullion holder. The absurdity of that proposition was to him so plain that he only wondered that so many had fallen into the fallacy, and had become bewildered on that point. Take for instance gold, it was set apart from all other things as a money metal and the coining of it did not allay its value. The same had been true of silver exactly up to 1873. An ounce of bullion had had precisely the same value in the market as an ounce of coin.

Haskell declared himself an enthusiastic bimetalist, but opposed the bill and Springer's amendment because if the bill passed, gold would leave the country, and currency would be contracted to the extent of \$200,000,000.

Ewing said the great apparent object of the amendment of Springer was to save to the government the difference between coin and the bullion of silver, but the great defect

of the amendment was that while repealing, as this bill would repeal, the existing law making peremptory the coinage of \$2,000,000 a month, this amendment would commit to the Secretary of the Treasury the power, at his discretion, to stop entirely the coinage of the silver dollar. How? It is said the secretary should buy it at the market price. Where? At London, or San Francisco, or New York, or Virginia City. He had a right to fix where, and being utterly and intensely inimical to the coinage of silver dollars, he would so construe and exercise his powers that no bullion holder would sell at the market price as declared by him. The country would in that way be put off with coinage which he ventured to say would not amount to the present coinage required by law. The amendment which he proposed fixed a market value at the average market price at New York and San Francisco for the week preceding the time the bullion was deposited.

A vote was then taken on Ewing's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 106, nays 105, the Speaker casting the deciding vote, amid applause on the democratic side.

Springer's amendment as amended by Ewing was rejected—yeas 38, nays 171.

The House then, on the motion of Clymer, adjourned until Tuesday.

AMERICAN.

SEDALIA, Mo., 17.—A fatal shooting affray occurred seven miles north of this city this evening, between Caleb Lowry and Bard Smith, young men, sons of prominent citizens in that vicinity. An old grudge existed between the parties, and they met on the road, Smith in a wagon, and Lowry on horseback. Smith jumped from the wagon, drew a pistol and fired five shots, one of which passed through Lowry's body, another through his leg, through the saddle and into the horse. Lowry returned but one shot, that missing Smith, who jumped into the wagon and drove off. Lowry is not expected to live through the night.

NEW YORK, 17.—The 72 hour bi-cycle race at the American Institute terminated to-night. Wm. De Noille, the champion, had covered 500 miles at 9 p.m. and had an hour to spare, and then dropped out of the race. C. H. De Noille, his son, made 500 miles with 20 minutes to spare. The distances of the other competitors were as follows: W. Rutland, champion of England, 476 miles; D. Bieland, champion of France, 315 miles; W. H. Dailing, 291 miles; W. E. Harding, 215 miles; Thomas Walsh, 210 miles; and A. H. Messenger, 172 miles.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—Jay Gould and party, consisting of Russell Sage, Solon Humphrey, A. L. Hopkins and S. T. Smith, arrived this evening by special train, having made the run from Toledo, 412 miles, in 11 hours. The party will leave for Kansas City in the morning, and will probably go thence to Denver over the Kansas Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The relatives of ex-Auditor Maynard have advices denying the report of suicide. It is not believed that any complications exist in the business affairs of the deceased, at least so far as public funds are concerned.

The board of supervisors, to-day, at a special meeting, passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

NEW YORK, 19.—The steamer, *Alps*, which arrived last night, brings Panama dates to the 10th.

Troubles in the state of Cauca are virtually ended. Garcei, the former president of the state, and all the party leaders who were associated with him in the late revolution, are prisoners of war. Their followers are dispersed, and their arms have fallen into the hands of the national party. The Hertadistas state is now secured for the party of which General Trujillo is the head, and his candidate for the presidency of the Columbian Union is almost certain of election. Five states out of the nine have declared in favor of Dr. Nunez, a Trujillo candidate.

In the mean time Gen. Renjifo the candidate of the opposition party, is using every exertion to secure his own election, but the loss of the state of Cauca, upon which he depended, and the needless severities practiced by him against his enemies in his own state, Antioquia, are weakening his

hold upon the people there, which virtually defeats him. It is generally believed that he will not accept a defeat without desperate struggles, which may involve the country in serious disturbances.

All is quiet in Bogota, and generally throughout the country.

Gen. Renjifo has announced his intention of executing Gen. Maura and several officers who were captured at the battle of Aguadas.

Large shipments of arms are going forward to Honduras, although it is not known what particular necessity calls for them at the present juncture.

The report was circulated some time ago that Gen. Urago, Mexican, who was recently banished from Guatemala had gathered together about 2,000 men, with whom he intended to invade Guatemala and overthrow the government of Gen. Barrios. Several Mexican officers who were captured recently in the ranks of the revolutionary party will be tried by court-martial and will be shot.

CINCINNATI, 19.—Two brothers, William and Thomas Modgan, were drowned in Licking River, yesterday, by the upsetting of a skiff. William was cashier of the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city. Thomas was a resident of Kansas City, Mo. Both bodies were recovered.

Two negroes, named Bill Lyons and Jake Johnson, met on Morgan street, to-day, opposite the barber shop of the latter, and renewed an old quarrel. Lyons drew a pistol and fired two shots at Johnson without effect. Johnson retreated into his shop, got a revolver, and put two balls into the breast of Lyons, and another into his right side, mortally wounding him. Johnson gave himself up.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 19.—Three road agents on Saturday night went into Bulldog ranch, 30 miles from Deadwood, drew revolvers on the proprietor, compelling him to stand with his hands up, while the ranch was being plundered. They secured considerable money and jewelry belonging to the proprietor's wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The body of the late auditor Maynard was brought to this city last night. The report of his suicide is correct. He left his friends in the amalgamating room of the Gwin mine for a few moments, went into an adjoining room where a Chinaman was at work, picked up a carving knife and, complaining that it was dull, sharpened it on a whetstone, then stepped into the ice house. Here he was found sitting a few moments afterwards. On the arrival of his friends he said, "I killed myself in a fit of mental depression." Fourteen wounds were found in his breast and abdomen. He died in about three hours after.

Judge J. T. Springer, of Bodega, suicided yesterday by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the act.

The murderer of Paul Riegler, the Front Street merchant, whose body was recently found in Marin County, was arrested yesterday in Sonoma County. He proves to be an Indian named Salvador, and is an old offender. Some of Rieger's clothing and other property was found on his person.

L. Langbehn, a German, living on a vegetable ranch about five miles from Antioch, Contra Costa County, last Friday, took his little boy and girl, aged respectively six and four years, beat them to death with a club, cut their throats, then went to the house and blew his own brains out with a shotgun. The family had always lived happily together, and the act was attributed to temporary insanity.

ON Broadway, New York, the great thoroughfare, a prominent feature of even that famous street, convenient to all places of interest, and noted for its luxurious appointments—is situated the Grand Central Hotel, is now kept on both plans the American at \$2.50 to \$3, and the European at \$1 and upward per day. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Grand Central. dead lw

The *Millennial Star* will be mailed to any address, on receipt, by the publishers, of \$2.10. Three copies will be forwarded for \$4.20, the reduction being on account of the difference in postage. Address William Budge, 42 Islington, Liverpool, England. dswtf

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. To Rational Inv-lids.—In sickness every portion of the body sympathizes with the seat of the disorder. When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the liver, bowels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, &c., are all more or less affected. These delinquents require a medicine combining the properties of a stomachic, an alterative, a purgative, a tonic, and a sedative to bring them back to their duty; and all these elements, in their purest and most effective forms, are united in Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. The great Saline Remedy for Indigestion and all its concomitant consequences. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE YALE ARTIFICIAL LEG Is pronounced by leading Surgeons and those who wear them to be the best. A perfect fit guaranteed without the presence of the patient. A descriptive pamphlet sent free. Address GEO. B. HOGGSON, New Haven, Conn.

Important to Wool Growers! I take pleasure in announcing that I am making a pure "TOBACCO SHEEP DIP" from the best Kentucky Leaf, which makes an article of uniform strength and purity, without the addition of poisonous substances, and should be diluted 100 parts to one (although safe to use at any degree of strength) for dipping sheep. This dip is convenient for use, as it only requires water to dilute it. As tobacco is so well known to wool growers who have used the same, I can only add that I have it in this convenient form for them—put up in one and five gallon tin packages, sealed tightly. Order either of my Sheep Dips, viz.: Concentrated Extract of Tobacco Also, Non-Poisonous Sheep Dip. Price per gallon: Tobacco Dip\$2.75 Non-Poisonous Dip..... 2.25 S. H. KENNEDY, Manufacturer, Omaha, Neb. Pamphlet sent free. Address—H. B. CLAWSON, Agent, Salt Lake. w13

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Walker, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, for adjustment to the undersigned administrators of said estate with the necessary vouchers, before the 10th day of March 1889, or before the said administrators are notified to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith to the undersigned. JOHN H. WALKER, JOSEPH S. RAWLINS, Administrators. Union, Salt Lake Co. May 10, 1874. slw12

ECONOMICAL COOK BOOK or how to prepare dishes at a moderate cost containing over 400 carefully selected and arranged practical house-keeper. The compiler, in offering this volume feels that it will supply a long-felt want. These receipts are published for the benefit of those who like good plain living without incurring unnecessary expense. All directions are given in a clear concise manner. This valuable book contains 128 pages nearly 1,000 recipes, and is the best COOK BOOK ever published. It is given this book nearly 1,000 copies, and is now being published in 3 months' subscription. THE ECONOMICAL COOK BOOK, an illustrated magazine of choice literature, published at the popular price of \$1.00 per year; 30 copies for three months. Each number contains 40 large quarto pages (equal to 80 ordinary magazine pages) filled with illustrated magazine articles, stories, poetry, etc., by the ablest writers. It is the best illustrated magazine published for the price, and a favorite with all readers. THE ECONOMICAL COOK BOOK IS A GIFT by the publishers to induce all who read this to try our magazine 3 months. Agents wanted; large pay given; stamps taken. Subscription begins now. Address the publishers, J. L. PATTERSON & Co., 47 Barclay Street, New York.