

## BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Senate took up the bill making subsidiary coins exchangeable for lawful money of the United States, and to make such coins a legal tender in sums up to \$20. The committee amendment to substitute \$10 for \$20 was discussed. The bill was supported by Bayard, Booth, Ferry and Thurman.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without action, and the Senate took up the contagious disease bill. An amendment providing that the act shall not remain in force over four years was adopted.

Jones' (Florida) amendment, substituting the words "any merchant ship or vessel," for the words, "any vessel engaged in the transportation of goods or persons," was adopted.

On motion of Harris the penalty was reduced from \$5,000 to \$1,000.

A motion to strike out the clause making a fine a lien upon a vessel was rejected.

Edmunds opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. The democrats were inconsistent in now putting violation of State laws within Federal jurisdiction. He didn't think the supervision of health a Government business, but a State business.

Lamar declared that the law of 1799 was a precedent for this bill.

Blaine thought the Government ought to exercise its power to protect the general health.

A discussion as to the duty and power of the Government in the matter ensued between Blaine and Edwards, after which the bill was reported to the Senate and the amendments agreed to; the bill passed yeas 34, nays 12.

The Senate took up the Senate bill relative to the transportation of animals. Without taking action thereupon, the Senate went into executive and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.

As special order the silver bill was then taken up, the question being on the fourth section, yesterday, as amended on the motion of Marsh, amended as follows: "The charge of converting gold and silver bullion into coin shall be the difference between the market value in New York City of bullion and legal tender value of the coin. A vote was taken on the section, the friends of the bill voting against and the opponents of the bill for the section. The section as amended was adopted, yeas 113, nays 109. Seventeen democrats and one greenbacker (Jones, of Texas), supporting it, and one republican (Kelly) opposing it. A vote was then taken on the motion to reconsider and lay on the table.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the fourth section of the silver bill as amended was carried, yeas 110, nays 109. This vote keeps the fourth section in the bill, thus defeating one of the main objects of its supporters.

At the last moment Springer, who had sustained the Marsh amendment, changed his vote from aye to no, which left it in the Speaker's power to defeat the motion by making a tie vote, but he did not exercise his constitutional privilege.

The fourth section therefore remains irrevocably in the bill. The fifth section, which directs the payment of small silver coins to any extent they may be required in exchange for gold coin, or for standard silver dollars, or for United States notes at par in sums of not less than \$20, was agreed to.

Warner demanded the previous question on the sixth section, which makes gold coin and standard silver dollars legal tender in all payments. The previous question was seconded.

Weaver moved to amend the sixth section by adding a clause directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be paid out without discrimination standard silver dollars belonging to the government the same as gold coin in liquidation of all kinds of coin obligations against the government. Agreed to, yeas 142, nays 75.

The seventh section, providing that silver coins of smaller denom-

inations than one dollar shall be legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$20 in any one payment was agreed to.

The eighth section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold or silver coin and bullion in sums of not less than \$20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$20, and it provides that certificates representing coin in the treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, and that certificates for coin and bullion in the treasury shall be received at par in payment for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Consideration was then resumed of the Warner silver bill, and the House agreed to the committee amendment to the bill, which provides that certificates of deposit shall be in denominations of not less than \$5 instead of \$10, as originally provided in the bill. The question recurred upon the committee's amendment, providing that certificates of deposits may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of the national banks. It was decided a debate be allowed on the eighth section.

Conger opposed the amendment and called attention to the danger of allowing national banks to count as part of their legal reserve, the certificates provided for in the eighth section, 20 per cent. of which might be issued beyond coin and bullion in the Treasury. He characterized them as "flat" certificates.

Buckner asked Conger whether he would have any objection to the provision if that part as to the 20 per cent. additional were stricken out.

Conger replied that if there was an opportunity to amend the section he would remove that objection.

Warner expressed his willingness to vote for the amendment to strike out the 20 per cent. provision.

Conger expressed his satisfaction at witnessing some returning sense of justice on the part of Warner. He was still in favor of bi-metallic currency, of having silver coin issued sufficient for the wants of the people and of having hands paid in both gold and silver.

Cliffin opposed the whole section and would move at the proper time to strike it out.

Buckner disapproved of the 8th section and hoped it would be materially amended. He would amend it so as to provide that bullion might be deposited in branch mints, instead of having it sent to New York or Philadelphia. He opposed the amendment of the committee in regard to the reserve of the national banks.

Springer, referring to the deprecating remarks made about the silver dollar being inconvenient, recalled the fact that Chittenden had demanded last year from the clerk's desk, gold for his ten dollar bill. Had that gentleman gone for his gold now that he could get it? He (Springer) thought not. When the gentleman knew that he could obtain gold, he does not want it.

At the conclusion of Springer's remarks, Chittenden, amid a good deal of laughter, crossed the aisle and showed Springer an eagle to prove that he had obtained gold for his ten dollar bill.

Hawley expressed his dissatisfaction with the whole bill.

A discussion ensued on the old question, whether bonds ought or ought not to be paid indiscriminately in gold or silver.

Springer contended that they might properly and legally be paid in silver.

Chittenden condemned the folly and audacity of this inflation measure. He continued: "As an executor I own \$7,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds, for which I paid to the government gold last year, I knew that the interest is payable in coin, but I also knew that the Government had never, not 'hardly ever,' but 'never,' (loud laughter) offered its creditors a dollar in silver in payment of interest on its bonds. If I borrow a good horse from a gentleman from Illinois (Springer) and offer him a bad mule in return, he will say that I am a damned scoundrel (shouts of laughter), and so I say that the Government is a damned scoundrel if it pays me in depreciated silver, the interest on the \$7,000 bonds, which I hold for a widow. This proposition of issuing certificates is the greatest monstrosity ever proposed in a civilized legislature. There is not a member of the House who votes for this bill, that will not repent of it in dust

and ashes, provided he is subject to the honest sense of the American people. I thank the Great God who made this country, that there is no more chance of this bill passing than there is of the country sinking into the bottomless pit of degradation." [Laughter.]

Warner argued that the provision about the 20 per cent. was an existing law as applying to gold, and the only object of the committee on coinage, was to extend the provision to silver. He had no objection, however, to its being stricken out.

Cannon reminded the gentleman from New York (Chittenden) who had grown eloquent over the \$7,000 bonds of his widow, that there were other widows and orphans in the country besides his who had to pay taxes, and he hoped that equal and exact justice would be done. (Applause.)

The amendment that certificates should be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of national banks was rejected.

Warner offered an amendment providing that gold or silver bullion, which shall become the property of the government by return of the certificates to the treasury, in payment of dues, shall be coined and paid out the same as other money; adopted.

Buckner offered an amendment to the 8th section, making minimum denomination certificates of \$20, instead of \$5, striking out the provision that the amount of certificates shall not exceed, by more than 20 per cent., the amount of coin and bullion in the treasury, and adding a provision that all certificates for gold and silver bullion shall be issued at the market value of such bullion, at the City of New York, at time deposit.

Garfield said that the law in reference to gold certificates should have been passed at a time when the government was anxious to get, by every means it could, all gold possible into the treasury. It had invited people who had gold bullion to come into the treasury and deposit, in order to strengthen the government. The 20 per cent. arrangement had been made in consequence of the necessities of the government, at a time when there had been a very small outstanding volume of paper money. Now, when there was a vast volume of that money, and when the financial affairs of the country were adjusted on a basis of maintaining that volume at par, it was proposed to re-enact that old clause of 1863, injecting into it silver bullion and coin. What were the certificates to be issued for? The bill did not say they should be called gold certificates, or silver certificates, or even coin certificates. It was absolutely and hopelessly indefinite and uncertain. It did not say whether a man, depositing silver bullion could get certificates at 41½ grains to the dollar, and he hoped that his colleague, Warner, would not demand the previous question until he had taken three or four days to explain his great financial views. The amendment of Buckner made the section less absolutely and utterly bad, but the only safe thing to be done with the section was to strike it out entirely.

Warner said the law now provided that gold and bullion deposited for or representing certificates of deposit should be retained in the treasury for payment of the same on demand. Any man who had any sense knew that it meant that bullion was represented by certificate for which he had deposited silver. His colleague, Garfield, had better work at the law before he went off in a rage about the insanity of the 8th section.

Belford offered an amendment for the reception of bullion at the branch mint at Denver, and the issue of certificates therefor; adopted.

Ewing offered an amendment to Buckner's amendment, providing that certificates of deposit shall be issued at the average market value of bullion, in standard silver dollars in New York and San Francisco the week preceding such deposit.

This was accepted by Buckner and incorporated in his amendment.

The previous question was then seconded on the section and pending amendment thereto.

The first amendment was that offered by Buckner as amended by Buckner, and it was adopted.

The next amendment was one offered by Cliffin, to strike out that portion of the bill providing that certificates shall be issued in payment of interest on public debt; rejected.

The next amendment was one offered sometime ago by Lounsbury, striking out the whole section. This was rejected; yeas 99, nays 118.

Ewing asked leave to amend the section as amended by Buckner, by inserting in lieu of the words "standard silver dollars," as they occur part of the amendment, which was incorporated on his motion, "standard coin of like metal." This objection was made, and Ewing moved to reconsider the vote by which Buckner's amendment was adopted, for the purpose as he stated, of making the change he had indicated.

Conger moved to lay that motion on the table, and yeas and nays were ordered, pending which, on motion of Reed, the House took a vote. Yeas 106, nays 104.

Adjourned.

## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 21.

The Tribune's Washington special has the following, which is published here and indicates an advanced state of progress of the establishment of the new system of telegraph lines. The independent lines between Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are under actual construction, and the poles are now being delivered between these points. Several lines connecting these centres with various points in New England and Canada have been purchased or leased and several are in process of construction. The Wabash railroad system is in full co-operation with the new telegraph schemes, these lines being controlled by Cyrus W. Field, Solomon Humphreys Sydney Dillon, Jay Gould and other New York parties. It is also understood the Pacific roads are making arrangements under the leadership of Gould, to effect a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio system at Chicago, St. Louis and intermediate points.

SUTRO, Nev., 21.—Good progress is being made on the sub-drain of the Sutro Tunnel, which is intended to carry off the hot water from the Comstock mines. Over half the drain, or two miles thereof, is already finished, and with 1,200 men and 120 mules working day and night, it is the calculation to turn the water into it on the 4th of July next. This event is looked for with eagerness by the mining population, for it will mark a new era of prosperity for the bonanza and other mines embraced within this district. Millions of tons of lower grade ore, passed by in former times, will be made available, and it is expected that 1,000 additional stamps at the mouth of the Sutro Tunnel may be kept going for half a century to come. In anticipation of the near completion of the drain, and the opening of the tunnel for traffic the town of Sutro is rapidly building up, over 100 buildings having been erected within the past month. Last night the Sutro Opera House was opened with a concert by Mrs. Martha Porteous, the new prima donna, a Nevada lady, who will shortly appear in the eastern States, and promises to prove quite a star.

NEW YORK, 22.—Yesterday was the warmest of the season, the thermometer reaching 83 degrees maximum. There was one case of sunstroke, and a person in the vicinity was killed by lightning during the afternoon. Now considerably cooler.

The name of Gilmore's Gardens has been permanently changed to Madison Square Garden.

Tony Pastor, the well-known variety performer, announces that he will commence the publication of a miscellaneous weekly newspaper on June 14.

The Tribune says: Fernando Wood stated in a committee meeting the other day that the election laws must be repealed or else the democrats can't carry New York.

The Times says: Advices from China indicate that the government of the Celestial empire is as much disappointed by the President's veto of the anti-Chinese bill as Dennis Kearney was. In the rush of recent events people have almost forgotten that there ever was an anti-Chinese bill to be vetoed.

But while that proscriptive measure was under discussion, it was urged in these columns that congressional measures to exclude the Chinese would certainly provoke retaliation upon American residents in China, and that our commercial relations with that country would be impaired. This

is precisely what the Chinese government intended. The chief desire of that retrogressive empire is to get rid of foreigners. The President's veto has turned aside the occasion which the Chinese government would have gladly improved. It is not quite time for Chinese politicians to say "The Americans must go."

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says: The town of Dalles is nearly destroyed by fire. Loss not estimated.

The Tribune editorially says: California could support 50,000,000 people without crowding, indeed if as densely populated as Holland, she would hold nearly 200,000,000. It requires not less than 10,000,000 merely to develop her resources. It is not, then, the question what the Chinese will do, as much as it is what California will do, and especially how some of her wealthiest enterprises will escape from embarrassment. Those who talk flippantly of "overcrowding" should reflect upon the fact that all the inhabitants of the globe could stand on Lend Island in New York State and each have ten feet of land. It is a curious comment on our institutions, this talk of expelling men, merely because they work too hard and too cheap, from a country where not one acre in ten has ever been fenced in, or one in 20 touched by a plow.

It is reported that the Vice-President is troubled with extreme nervousness and sleeplessness, the disease that killed Greeley.

DETROIT, 22.—A menagerie establishment owned by J. M. French, five miles north of this city was destroyed by fire this morning. The elephant "Sultan," five tons, a zebra, a leopard, a stag and many other valuable animals were cremated. The loss is heavy; insurance small.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—The Broadway Savings Bank closed its doors this morning in accordance with the decision reached by the directors at a late hour last night and made an assignment to John Dierborger. The principal reason for suspension is said to be the withdrawal of about \$100,000 dollars deposited since May 1st, but there are reports current that some of the directors of the bank have worked against the interests of the concern, which aided materially in bringing about the failure. Liabilities about \$700,000. The assets cannot be stated but the president of the bank thinks depositors will be paid in full.

CLINTON, Iowa, 22.—A fire started about noon in Lamb & Son's dry house, burning their lumber yard, and that of J. Young & Co., with several million feet of lumber. One million six hundred thousand feet of lumber owned by Curtis Brothers was burned, also about 15 houses. The fire is now believed to be under control. The loss is not known, but is probably very heavy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—A report has been spread abroad that Gov. Stanford was about to resign the presidency of the Central Pacific Railroad and branches on account of ill health. The Governor emphatically denies the assertion, and says his health is better than for some time past and he has no intention of resigning.

FOSTERIA, Ohio, 23.—The explosion of the boiler in the Risdon grist mills, to-day, killed Carl Headley, an employee, and seriously injured four others. The loss is heavy. Cause unknown.

DETROIT, 23.—When the fire was first discovered, Mr. French and his men were at work in the adjoining field, and before any efforts could be made to stay the progress of the flames, the whole establishment, consisting of an animal barn, two dwelling and a blacksmith shop, was a mass of flames. While endeavoring to rescue the famous trick elephant, "Sultan," Mr. French was knocked senseless by the frightened animal, and barely escaped with his life. The loss on animals, circus paraphernalia and buildings is about \$15,000; insured about \$12,000.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—The home rulers in the House of Commons have chosen as their leader William Shaw, member of Cork County, in place of Dr. Isaac Butt, deceased.

Government has refused to give a day for further debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Irish University bill. An official dispatch has been re-