

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY - SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 23.

The speaker called the committees for reports of a private nature.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House resumed consideration of the Warner silver bill.

The House rejected the amendment to make all certificates a full legal tender for all debts public and private, unless otherwise provided by contract. The section directing the President to notify foreign governments that the United States is ready to co-operate in the establishment of a common ratio between gold and silver was stricken out.

Mills offered an amendment that nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any coinage of silver, except into standard dollars. This was agreed to almost unanimously.

After the adoption of the last section of the silver bill, Warner moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, with a view to taking a final vote upon it to-morrow.

A question was raised by Reed, and discussed by him and Garfield as to why the Government should pay in Denver the price of silver in New York and then be at the expense of transporting it to Washington or New York.

Warner replied that was exactly what the Government did now.

On motion of Daggett and Maginnis, the words "Carson City, Nevada, and Government assay offices," were inserted in the eighth section, and then that section was adopted as a whole, yeas 99, nays 72. The section now reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to receive deposits of gold and silver coin, and gold or silver bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or to receive bullion deposited with the superintendent of the branch mint at Denver, or with the superintendent of the branch mint at Carson City, and of Government assay offices, in sums not less than \$20, and to issue certificates therefore in denominations at the discretion of the depositor, of not less than \$5 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin or bullion deposited for, or representing certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and certificates representing coin in the Treasury, together with those issued for bullion deposited, shall be received at par in payment for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports.

Provided that all certificates for gold or silver bullion shall be issued at the average market value of such bullion in standard coin of the same metal in New York and San Francisco for the week next preceding such deposit, and provided further, that gold or silver bullion which shall become the property of the Government by the return of certificates to the Treasury in the payment of dues thereto shall be coined and paid out the same as other money."

Warner then moved the ninth section to read as follows: "From and after the passage of this act, except as provided in section 8, only coins of less denomination than \$1 shall be fabricated on Government account; but the Secretary shall cause to be coined up to the full capacity of the mints in connection with other coins, the gold and silver bullion deposited under this act; and in converting bullion into bars and coin for depositors, precedence shall be given in the order in which the deposits are made. But this provision shall not prohibit the delivery of coin or stamped bars in exchange for bullion as soon as its determining the average market value of bullion, for the purpose of ascertaining the charge for converting the same into coin as provided by section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the fourth section of this act. Said market rate shall be the value of bullion rated in coin of the same metal at its legal tender value in the cities of New York and San Francisco for the week preceding such deposit.

Clafin argued and Warner denied that this gives back to the bullionists the sixteen per cent. taken

from them by the amendment of Marsh. He also said he hoped his side would vote for it as it was consistent with the other section.

Cannon said he would vote to strike out the section because it repealed the Bland bill, which required the coinage of \$2,000,000 monthly. If the Bland bill were repealed he might doubt whether any great amount of bullion would be deposited under the provisions of this bill. Some day gentlemen would find that in their anxiety for additional silver coinage they had lost what they already had. The section should only be adopted with the proviso that in the event bullion be not deposited to the extent of two millions monthly, the Secretary shall enforce the provisions of the Bland bill.

Warner said he was willing to accept the amendment, but he believed there would be plenty of bullion. This bill would transfer the question from the Secretary of the Treasury to the people who owned the bullion. (Laughter and republican cries of "That's just it.")

Conger—We have seen people who own bullion in the lobbies yesterday and to-day.

The question being on laying on the table the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the eighth section and amendment, the Speaker made an explanation as to the parliamentary difficulty in which the House found itself by its action yesterday, and at his suggestion the order for the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider was vacated, and that motion was withdrawn.

The eighth section was formally agreed to and that action was immediately reconsidered also formally in this way; the previous question was got rid of and the section was open to amendment.

Thereupon Ewing moved to amend his amendment of yesterday striking out the words "standard silver dollars," and inserting the words, "coin of the same metal," so as to provide that certificates for gold and silver bullion shall be issued at its average market value in standard coin of the same metal. Garfield made a point that the House having already ordered in the words "standard silver dollars" the motion to strike them out was not in order.

After discussion the point was overruled, and Ewing explained the object of his amendment as being to fix the price of gold bullion at its value in gold dollars, and the price of silver bullion at its value in silver dollars.

Mills offered the following as an additional section: "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the coinage of silver except into standard silver dollars." Agreed to without discussion.

Cannon then offered his amendment, which Warner accepted, and Warner's amendment thus modified was adopted 97 to 83.

The question recurred on the tenth section, providing that after this act the President shall signify to such foreign governments as he may deem advisable that the United States is ready to co-operate with other nations to establish a common ratio between gold and silver.

Conger moved to strike out the words "after the passage of this act," because congress wanted the President to do that thing some time ago. (Laughter.)

Warner said he had no objection to striking out those words, but on motion of Reagan the whole section was stricken out.

Farr wanted to offer an amendment that all members of Congress be paid only in standard silver dollars, but Warner insisted on the previous question on the final section, which repeals everything inconsistent with this bill.

The republicans, desiring to offer other sections, opposed the previous question.

Warner desired to have the previous question seconded and the bill printed and voted on to-morrow.

The republicans, however, filibustered to prevent this, and made a motion to adjourn to Monday; lost 118 to 26.

Finally, the previous question was seconded and the last section of the bill was agreed to.

After some dilatory moves, the sergeant-at-arms, by direction of the House, appeared at the bar of the House with 50 members in custody, and they generally pleaded as an excuse for their absence from roll call the pangs of hunger. Reed said he had been detained by discussion with a stranger on finance.

McMahon moved, in view of what the stranger must have suffered, that Reed be discharged. Agreed to amid loud laughter.

3 a.m.—At this hour the condition of affairs is unchanged and the House is awaiting the report of the sergeant-at-arms, who is searching for absentees. Many members are asleep upon the lounges at the rear of the desks, while the remainder are engaged in conversation. Every now and then a compromise is suggested, but it is invariably met with objection, and there is every prospect that the session will continue all night.

The usual scenes attending the all night sessions were enacted in the House last night. At one o'clock the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to arrest absentees, but at three, no report had been made by him, which called for the remark from Conger that perhaps the absentees had captured the sergeant-at-arms and it might be well to call out troops.

At 3.30 the Speaker stated he had received a report from the sergeant-at-arms that that officer had visited the residences of 23 absentees, most of whom could not be found. Some were sick and the remainder were not in the city (laughter.)

The sergeant-at-arms, at 5.30, appeared at the bar of the House, having in his custody Newberry and McGowan, who were immediately discharged.

A motion to adjourn was defeated—yeas 71, nays 84.

After some further delay an assistant sergeant-at-arms appeared at the bar having in custody Hazelton, who explained he had gone out for a couple of hours because he thought his presence was of no great account. He was excused.

McCook said he had sat here over two weeks listening to wild and insane propositions, many of which had been incorporated in the silver bill, and he had not thought it necessary to be up all night engaged in any movement either toward obstructing legislation or aiding in the passage of the bill. He had therefore gone home and to bed. He admitted he might be technically in contempt of the House, and he confessed he had a good deal of contempt for it, and thought that the contempt was indulged by the whole country.

Coffroth moved the member be fined \$25, and Kenna moved to make the fine \$100.

After some discussion, McCook withdrew his remarks, saying he had used them only in the "Pickwickian" sense. He was then excused.

At half-past 3 the following was received:

The House has passed the Warner silver bill by about 20 majority.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 23.—Edward Reinhard, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree, at Stapleton, Staten Island, for the murder of Annie Degnan, in July last. It will be remembered that the body of Miss Degnan was found in a barrel, and the case caused great excitement at the time.

Lake Charles, La., 23.—Absalom W. Ford was hanged here to-day, for the murder of Dr. Joseph Bazo, in June, '78. He broke jail here last winter after sentence, and was recaptured in Henderson, Texas, a few weeks ago after being desperately wounded. He afterwards broke his wounded leg in attempting to escape from Henderson County jail. Consequently he had to be supported by the Sheriff and deputies to the scaffold where he was seated in a chair. Though suffering intense pain from the effort to use the wounded leg, his features were calm and composed. During the reading of the death warrant and the prayers of the priest he occasionally puffed a cigar, looked composedly at the sky and at the crowd of over 500 persons. He did not show the slightest fear and said nothing. The black cap and noose were adjusted while he was seated. He was then assisted to his feet and said in a low, calm voice, "God have mercy on me." The drop fell and his contortions were violent for a few minutes. He lived for nearly 20 minutes.

Savannah, 23.—Shelly White, was hanged to-day, at Blackshear, Ga., for the murder of his wife. He confessed his guilt, and said the man who caused him to kill her was present. About 1,500 people witnessed the execution. He was calm and appeared unconcerned.

Boston, 23.—Buzzell, of Lynn, was last night arrested for murdering an infant found dead in the woods near Malden, and to-day, Carrie Roberts of the same place was also arrested. She confesses to being the mother of the child, and that Buzzell committed the deed.

WASHINGTON, 23.—May returns to the Department of Agriculture show the average wages of labor without board on yearly engagements have declined from \$21.29 per month to \$20.26, or 4.8 per cent. during the past year. The cost of board of farm laborers declined 4.16 per cent. or from \$7.45 per month to \$7.14 cents. Four States and two Territories show an increased rate of wages, Minnesota, Colorado, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Washington Territory. All other States show a decline. The decline is greatest in Vermont, 30 per cent., Maryland 23 per cent. and Virginia 18½ per cent. The cost of subsistence has advanced in four States and two Territories, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Washington Territory. All other States show a small decline of subsistence. Vermont declines 3 per cent. in the price of board and Maryland 40 per cent.

SARATOGA, 23.—The women's executive committee of the home missions of the Presbyterian Church had a session in the Methodist Church. Mrs. Geo. W. Gallagher, of Utah, missionary teacher there since last July, told of the degradation of the women there, which she said was as great as in China.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—Wool is scarce and prices firmer, with slightly upward tendency. California, medium 20 @ 26, coarse 18 @ 23.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—A Seattle, Washington Territory, dispatch, says: Col. W. F. Prosser, United States special timber agent, has seized some million feet of logs in the boom on Ebey's Slough in Snohomish River, on information that they were cut on government land. It will undoubtedly be proved that at least a portion of the logs are the property of private parties, who cut them on their own land, while the most of them unquestionably belong to the government. Considerable excitement prevails over the matter, and it is said that a number of loggers guilty of trespassing on the government domain have "jumped" the country to avoid arrest.

ATLANTA, 24.—In a quarrel between Town-marshal Burroughs and Thompson and Joseph Morris, brothers, because they had been arrested and fined, Burroughs shot them both several times, killing Thompson and mortally wounding Joseph.

CINCINNATI, 24.—Capt. W. R. Hoel, of the United States beacon-light steamer *Lilly*, living near the village of Waynesville, Ohio, a short distance from this city, for some time past has suspected his wife with holding improper relations with Dr. S. B. Hough, the family physician. Last night Capt. Hoel left home ostensibly for Cincinnati, but returned and concealed himself in his house. This morning he surprised his wife and Dr. Hough, who were together in the parlor, and drawing a large-sized revolver fired at Hough, but without effect. He then began clubbing the Dr. with the pistol, and while doing so it was discharged, the ball entering Hoel's heart, killing him instantly. Hough is seriously injured.

SARATOGA, 24.—The first business of yesterday's afternoon session of the assembly was a report of the committee on bills and overtures approving some of the papers referred to them. The most important was this:

Whereas, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the sin of polygamy has been declared to be a criminal offense against the Constitution and laws of our country, and under it prosecution and conviction have followed.

Resolved, that this assembly hereby records its grateful acknowledgement to God that the legal status of this affront to our Christian civilization and the menace to our social order has been finally determined, and so determined as to declare the laws and policy of our country in respect to this crime to be in accord with the conscientious convictions of all patriotic and Christian men.

Resolved, that this assembly earnestly invokes the continued and persistent efforts of all executive officials for the maintenance and execution of this law, and

hereby so appeals to the Christian men and women of their united influence in support of the public sentiment now embodied in legal enactment, that has exposed the monstrous practice to be an observance, and which it is to be the champion of other vices which are consistent with the abhorrence of

These resolutions were to be sent to the general assembly at Louisville and Memphis, requesting action by them to the President as an expression from this body, adopted unanimously.

The deferred subject of representation was taken up and the overture 203, nays 241.

BROOKLYN, 24.—A fire last night, in the Nassau Oil Works, owned by Compton & Co., numbered Furman Street. The which is a very large one, destroyed. The heat was so great that the firemen were unable to get near enough to service. There was a large stock of linseed in the tanks, loss of the company is estimated \$250,000; insured.

The fire in Waco, Texas, is still raging fiercely, said the loss will amount to a million dollars.

NEW YORK, 24.—Yest night to noon to-day, being destroyed by the fire was floating over the quarters of a million dollars vanished.

The fire in Fowling, & Co.'s linseed mill, from 55 to 63 Furman St., all night, and the owners their loss at from \$250,000 to 000.

Storehouse "D," of Wares, the lessee, burned down, filled from the ground, roof with sugar, jute, hemp, and other material. As continued, the mixture of and sugar came from the and doors in a large flow, this evening, with all upon it, it was feared it would communicate to other but by the persistent firemen, apprehensions were allayed. Bartlett & Green stated would probably reach half million dollars, but did not the owners of the property whom there might be 50. At noon, laborers were removing the goods in the "C" adjoining, as they were damaged by the water. was also anticipated from bursting through. Engle play upon the burning firemen are nearly exhausted continuous hard work.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The silver bill fixes the value of the standard silver dollar in grains. It authorizes the silver bullion to be coined at any mint, to be coined or standard dollars, for coining such bullion, hence between its market New York and legal coin; makes substandard coin exchangeable at the for legal tender money amount of \$20; makes the silver dollars legal tenderments at their nominal value without discrimination, as gold coin, in liquidation kinds of coin obligations the government; the issue of certificates of gold or silver bullion; also authorizing certificates representing Treasury in payment of the public debt. Both certificates are to be in payment of duties ports. The certificates deposited are to be at market value in coin during the preceding New York and San Francisco silver bullion deposited coined to the full capacity mints, in connection coinage, and if the bullion for coinage does not \$2,000,000 per month, the is to purchase sufficient lion to coin that amount is not to be construed as ing the coinage of silver to standard dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO Progress of the sub-