

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The bill regarding the transportation of cattle was amended by striking out the clause appointing inspectors and in other respects. A motion to recommit was lost, 31 to 18, and upon a motion of Edmunds, the subject was postponed until the first Monday in December.

The bill for the relief of Joseph B. Collins passed.

The Senate refused to go into executive session and took up the subsidiary coin bill and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 28.—There was considerable discussion of the resolution offered yesterday by McDonald referring the petition and memorial of the ex-soldiers and sailors of Rhode Island, complaining of violations of the civil service rules and federal interference in elections, and of the denial of certain citizens of the right to vote, to the appropriate committee.

Anthony said the collector of customs mentioned in the memorial was not appointed by his advice but as he knew him to be a competent man he did not think it necessary to object to his appointment merely because he was a relative.

The morning hour expiring the resolutions went over.

The Senate then took up the bill to make subsidiary coin exchangeable for lawful money, and making such coin legal tender in sums not exceeding \$20, the pending question being on the committee's amendment to substitute \$10 for \$20.

Edmunds moved an amendment by substituting \$5 for \$10.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The House proceeded to the consideration by sections of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States.

Young asked that the bill be not amended lest it fall in the Senate before adjournment.

Pound—That is the first I have heard of their being any danger of an adjournment.

Robson asked Young if he was willing Congress should adjourn before passing the appropriation bills.

Young said no.

Conger advocated the bill, which if it meant anything, meant that the Federal Government had absolute authority over the States. If State rights could interfere with the exercise of the omnipotent power of Congress to defend the people, let them care. Let the State rights men pass this bill and they would have passed the Rubicon. Let them pass this bill, which the scourge of pestilence compelled them to pass, for in no other way could they shut out the scourge of pestilence from the land. It was gratifying to see them impelled by plague and pestilence to relinquish their antiquated notions of State rights in the strength of their humanity to stand by the national government in the performance of its duty to its people. He would vote for the passage of the bill, saving from the plague thousands of lives and redeeming the country by one more effort from worse than pestilential disease—the plague of State rights.

Hooker was surprised at this discussion. Nobody who voted for or against the bill would do so believing it an invasion of State rights and they would have overstepped all their finely drawn distinctions. The friends of State rights dare not make that question paramount when the lives of thousands of their fellow citizens quiver in the balance. He said the democrats from the south ten years ago said they were of the belief that river and harbor appropriations could not be made by the government, but the gentle urging and little petitions of their constituents had sapped the foundation of State rights and they yielded that point. [Laughter.] He had looked in vain the past two years for a southern State rights democrat who did not believe in an annual appropriation of \$300,000 for the Big Kanawha, and \$250,000 for the Little Kanawha. Gradually his State rights friends were slipping from their moorings. What fog-horn would recall them from the unknown seas? His own was insufficient. [Laughter.]

After two amendments had been rejected Young moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the bill passed exactly as it came from the House, and now goes to the President.

Garfield and others having asked leave of absence, Reagan objected to granting it except on account of sickness.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 28.—A bill for ascertaining the result of presidential elections, was reported from the committee having the subject in charge. Ordered printed and re-committed.

The House then engaged in business of the morning hour, the bill relative to the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. The republicans refusing to vote the House was without a quorum and a call of the House was ordered.

The morning hour was consumed by dilatory actions without advance being made in the bill.

Springer sent to the clerk's desk a proposition to amend the rules, first by referring to the committee of the whole any pending measure reported in the morning hour, but not disposed of, and second that when a quorum has not voted, the Speaker shall count the House, and if there be a quorum present business shall proceed the same as if a quorum had voted.

Conger objected to the proposition being either received or read, and the republicans, under his lead, again resorted to dilatory tactics.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 27.—Leon Chateau delivered an address to the board of trade to day, which received the careful attention of members, as it set forth in strong light the advantage and propriety of a reciprocity treaty between France and the United States, by which the products and manufactures of these two nations may be freely exchanged without detriment to the interests of either. Resolutions were adopted looking toward the advancement of such a reciprocity. Mr. Chateau starts Thursday for San Francisco. He says he has some misgivings as to whether his plan will receive hearty co-operation there, but looks for the public sentiment of the Pacific coast to eventually endorse him and give him powerful aid to reciprocity.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—Wool active and higher, light, open medium, and coarse unwashed selling at 30 on arrival, if free from burrs and in handsome condition. Colorado washed, 18 @ 25; Texas fine and medium, 18 @ 26; coarse, 12 @ 15; California fine and medium, 19 @ 26; coarse, 18 @ 24.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Commissioner Hoyt, of the Indian Bureau, has returned from New York. The annual purchases of Indian goods have been completed and a considerable portion shipped to the agencies. The prices this year have been remarkably low and the purchases eminently satisfactory to the department. Contracts for transportation have been made at unprecedentedly low rates, and it is believed with responsible parties.

At a cabinet meeting, to-day, the Attorney General gave an opinion in relation to the Eads jetties, to the effect that Captain Eads is entitled to the payment of \$500,000 claimed to be due under his contract, although the work is slightly imperfect, and has ordered the payment made.

The same officer also submitted an opinion in the case of N. P. Coleman, a citizen of Tennessee, who was tried for murder by court-martial during the war and sentenced to be executed. He was subsequently taken out of the hands of the military and tried by the State courts and again sentenced to be executed, but on an appeal to the United States Supreme Court the action of the State courts was set aside. The Attorney General holds that the sentence of the court martial was not affected by the decision of the Supreme Court and can be carried into execution, but in view of the circumstances and times when the crime was committed and the elapse of time since its commission, he recommends that the President commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The ways and means committee directs a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Morrison, May 12th, authorizing an allowance for loss by leaking or casualty of spirits withdrawn from the distillery warehouse for exportation.

The President has nominated J.

W. Craycroft, W. Va., United States attorney for Idaho.

SARATOGA, 27.—In the Presbyterian assembly, this morning, discussion continued on the question of reaffirming the deliverance of the assembly of '75 upon the validity of Catholic baptism. The following was eventually adopted:

Resolved That this assembly in full accordance with the words of our confession of faith respecting the Church of Rome and its so-called spiritual authority, do now reaffirm the deliverance upon this subject of the assembly of 1835, as applying to the Romish hierarchy headed by the Pope, falsely claiming to be the church, which is opposed absolutely and irreconcilably to the doctrines of the holy Scripture and which is corrupting and degrading a large part of Christ's church, over which it has usurped control.

After adopting several complimentary resolutions, adjourned.

NEW YORK, 28.—The report requested by the board of apportionment of the Board of Health upon the condition of the Fulton market was forwarded yesterday. It condemns the market from a sanitary standpoint, as decayed and ill ventilated. A new market building will now undoubtedly be erected.

There is much opposition to the proposed celebration of the hundredth birthday of Tom Moore to-day, first on the part of the Irish, because they allege he was English in his feelings, and second on the part of Americans, because he called the people of this country barbarians and lampooned alike the citizens, the nation and the form of government.

The World says: The Suez Canal, which cost only half of the lowest estimate for the Darien Canal, would never have been constructed at all had not Egypt been a rich country and absolutely controlled by an irresponsible despot. It was not the capitalists of Europe, it was the Khedive, who carried Lesseps successfully through his magnificent undertaking. There is no Khedive in Central America, and even if President Barrios, of Guatemala, or President Guardia, of Costa Rica, could succeed in consolidating the whole region from Soconusco to the Atrato, under a single government as tyrannical as that of Carrera, the resources of the whole region would supply but an insignificant fraction in such an enterprise. If the great ship canal is ever made to connect the Caribbean with the Pacific, the capital for making it must come either from Europe or from the United States. It will never come from the United States, except in the form of a great government subsidy. European capitalists will hardly invest a couple of hundred millions of dollars in a great American ship canal until the political aspects of the enterprise have been thoroughly cleared up, and those who are most familiar with the politics of Central and of Spanish America will be the slowest to commit themselves to any prophecies on that subject. Were it once distinctly understood that the route through Lake Nicaragua, for example, was really about to be taken up as a practical matter by a powerful European company, able to do what poor Felix Belly was only able to pretend to do, we should see the Central American sub-continent thrown into an uproar much more serious than that which is now convulsing the republics of the west coast of South America.

The Times is the only other journal that discusses the question of the canal, and its article is merely the matter of routes, showing that the cheapest and most practicable route is by the San Juan River, and that could not be constructed for less than sixty million.

The Catholic archbishop and bishops met a large number of wealthy laymen of the city and county, last night, at the rooms of the Xavier Union. Eugene Kelly introduced John E. Devlin, who read an address of welcome to the reverend visitors. Representative Catholics were present from many of the States, including California. Among the themes discussed were the plans of the Catholic Colonization Association of the United States. A meeting will be held on Friday of the bishops and laity interested. The object of the association is to promote, aid and assist colonization on the prairies of the west of sober, thrifty and industrious Catholics. A preliminary meeting of the board of directors was held yesterday at the residence

of Rev. Dr. McGlyan of St. Stephens. Bishop Spalding, the chairman, made the address. The association did not propose to relieve pauperism, except by preventing, but it proposed to aid the industrious workman to find a home for himself and family in the west under Catholic auspices, which would secure for him and his children all the security sought by Catholics usually.

The strikes of the horse-shoers and stablemen of our city railroads are about ended, without the increase of pay demanded. Third Avenue, where the strike began, reports a full force of new men. The Second Avenue line has all the men needed, paying \$2.25 instead of \$2.50, and employing some of the workmen from the Third Avenue line who demanded \$2.50. The Belt line is also supplied at \$2.25 for horse-shoers and \$1.25 for stablemen. The Forty-second and Grand Street ferry line are still somewhat short of horse-shoers, but the places of strikers are gradually being filled. On the other lines the trouble seems virtually over for the present.

The women tapestry weavers in Higgins & Co.'s carpet factory who struck against a reduction last week returned to work on Monday at the old prices.

The longshoremen still hold out, but are reported weakening. Officers of the White Star line say that 30 of the old employes applied for work at the old weekly rates and 12 were accepted.

A well informed Washington special says: To-day, though some think the session will collapse by the middle of June, there are stronger reasons to believe it will last well on towards August.

The Washington Star says: It is stated by the opponents of Porter that a large portion of evidence which was excluded by the board would, if admitted, have materially changed the aspect of the case. Until the case has been thoroughly reviewed and the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General received, the President will take no action in the matter. Several members who composed the original dismissary court-martial in Porter's case have taken exception to the recent board of inquiry that acquitted Porter and regard that result as a reflection upon them. It is also intimated in army circles that this action of the President will end in the re opening of the case.

Prospect Park was crowded, to-day, with residents of Brooklyn and New York, to witness the ceremonies of a presentation of a bust of Tom Moore to the City of Brooklyn by St. Patrick's Society. Hon. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle and president of the society, made the presentation address, and the bust was unveiled by the sculptor, Jehn Draddy. Prest. Stranahan, of the Park commission, made a speech accepting the statue. Mr. Andrew McLean, managing editor of the Eagle, read a poem, and was followed by the orator of the day, Chas. W. Brooke.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—Representatives of the different civilized tribes in Indian Territory met in convention yesterday, at Eufaula, for the purpose of considering the invasion of the territory by whites and the settling on ceded lands by squatters. The leading men of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole and Sacs and Foxes nations were present. The convention organized by the election of Ward Coachman, chief of the Creeks, chairman, and J. M. Moore, Choctaw, secretary. A committee from each nation was appointed to prepare a report regarding the present condition of affairs in the Territory, and the convention adjourned till to-day.

CINCINNATI, 28.—The republican state convention met at 11 a. m., and was called to order by W. C. Cooper, chairman of the State central committee. Hon. Allen T. Brinsmaid, of Cleveland, was made temporary chairman, and S. N. Field, of Columbus, temporary secretary. After the election of the various committees, the convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A Walla Walla dispatch says: A party of Indians made a raid on South Fork, Salmon River, Idaho, 14 miles distant from Warrens, and two white men, Hugh Johnson, and Pascal Dawson were killed. The killing was doubtless by the same band who killed a Chinaman at Loon Creek last winter. The country through which they roam is very rough and mountainous, there being no roads and only

game trails along the steep mountain sides. There is no outbreak of the Indians.

A Bakersfield dispatch about 12.15 this morning called at the door of the house and was answered by Reed, who was requested to the door. Mr. Reed refused, the door was forcibly broken about 75 men entered. The was ordered to throw up his hands which he did. The keys were demanded but refused. Search then made and the keys found, the mob entered the containing Thomas and Wm. Yoakum and lynched them hanging them in the cells. Yoakum was chained to the cell and as the chain could be loosened he was hung with chain on his feet. He shot several times after hung.

The Yoakums were in jail, killing of Johnston and Tucker Longton, more than a year. Wm. Yoakum had his trial was convicted of murder in first degree, and the Supreme Court ruled, last week, that should have a change of venue, his case was moved to Fresno County. The mob were all except five.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—The Mark Lane Express says: Advices from North and 10 other counties are discounting. A large quantity of wheat has been ploughed in and the sown with spring corn. The estimated acreage of wheat in the districts this year will not exceed half the average growth. Barley and oats have come up fairly. Farmers continue to market their wheat very freely at country markets, but business is dull, prices are declining. At Mark Lane, prices were moderate and previous prices maintained with difficulty. The imports, foreign, into London, last Monday were 34,000 quarters; subsequent arrivals to Friday were 23,000. At the commencement of the week sellers showed considerable firmness, but the return of the weather and weaker reports from America deprived trade of its buoyancy and sales were difficult. The previous quotations. Business was fairly active during the week as the retail wants of millers and sellers employed, and the fine growth of spring American wheat was in fair request.

A Paris dispatch says: The committee of ways and means of the Darien canal congress proposed transit duty of 15 francs per ton, which rate it is estimated the receipts of the canal will reach three million six hundred thousand pounds per annum. The committee is opposed to government assistance in the enterprise. The committee on the cost of the canal reported that the Tehuantepec project would cost forty million pounds, without including the cost of the terminal ports; the Nicaragua, £28,500,000; the Panama, £40,000,000, exclusive of indemnity the railway company; the Blas, £52,000,000, and Alterato pipi route, £44,000,000.

HALIFAX, Ont., 27.—On 8 day last, Robert Jackson, aged 15 and his two sisters, aged 15 and were drowned in Lake Town by the upsetting of a canoe.

Carlton Place, Ont., 27.—A fire which is supposed to have originated from sparks from a passing locomotive, this afternoon destroyed about 12 million feet of lumbering on the line of the Canada Central Railroad, near this place. £130,000.

SIMLA, 27.—The principal point of the Anglo-Afghanistan provides that henceforth there shall be peace and friendship between the contracting parties, that British sympathizers in Afghanistan shall be amnestied, the Amir shall be supported against aggression, that a British resident at Kabul shall be provided with a proper escort, that he shall have power to depute British agents to the Afghan frontier on special reasons, and that the Ameer shall be permitted to send agents to India by telegraph line to Kabul will be established. The commercial convention to be concluded for next year.

LONDON, 28.—The Derby was won by Sir Beys. The betting was 1 to 1 against the winner; Lucas was scratched yesterday. There was a large crowd on Epsom Downs to witness the race. The Duke and