

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Saunders read a short speech in opposition to the bill that the military is necessary to secure fair elections in the South.

Whyte said the political clauses of the bill were not extensive enough to meet his views, which were opposed to all federal interference, civil or military, in a State.

A debate ensued between Whyte, Hoar, Dawes, Windom, Conkling, Edmunds and others.

Jones reviewed the rise of military power in his State (Louisiana) and declared the White League in 1874, was an organization to protect, and not destroy the ballot. The negro emigration was mostly from two parishes where the republicans have had overwhelming majorities; so it could not be caused by democratic oppression. The negroes have been deceived into believing they could live without work in Kansas. He hoped that Louisiana would be filled up with good citizens regardless of politics, so that the State might fulfil its glorious destiny.

Kellogg said if he had time he could refute all the statements made by Jones. He referred to the terrorism of 1868.

Edmunds's motion to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relating to the test oath was lost, 38 to 26.

Edmunds moved to strike out the clause establishing the mode of drawing United States jurors; lost 37 to 27.

His amendments to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relating to deputy marshals and supervisors, and the clause repealing the law for the punishment of persons interfering with the deputies and supervisors, were lost by the same vote.

The bill was then read a third time and passed; 37 to 23, a party vote. Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The business of the morning hour was a bill to amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from the State to federal court, and Usher concluded his argument against it.

Frye moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was defeated, yeas 98, nays 112. The vote was a strict party one, with the exception of Conger, who voted in the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. Of the Greenbackers, Jones, Ladd and Ford voted in the affirmative, and Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver, De LaMatyr and Gillette in the negative.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, yeas 117, nays 97.

Consideration was then resumed of Warner's silver bill. The question being on the third section allowing the deposit of bullion at any mint and its being coined for the benefit of the owner.

Conger moved to lay the section on the table; defeated, yeas 112, nays 116.

The effect of the adoption of the motion would have been to kill the bill.

Warner refused to allow a vote on an amendment offered by Fort, as it was excluded by the previous question. Consequently, when the vote was taken, the republicans refrained from voting, and no quorum appeared. In a colloquy which ensued, Clymer said he understood that when Fort's amendment was offered it should be voted on.

Garfield said the republicans so understood it.

Warner protested that there was no such understanding, but he agreed in the interest of harmony to allow a vote. Fort's amendment was acted on. It provides as a substitute for the third section of the bill, a provision that the owner of any silver bullion may deposit it in quantities of 20 ounces and over at any mint at its actual market value in the United States not exceeding par, which value shall be ascertained by the means prescribed by the director of the mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; such owner to be entitled to receive standard silver dollars therefor, and such bullion shall be coined into standard dollars.

The amendment was rejected; 118 to 104. Warner and Ewing active-

ly canvassed for negative votes, while Garfield and others electioneered for the other side.

At the conclusion of roll call the vote stood yeas 98, nays 96; then from an unexpected quarter the nays began to come in and Chittenden, Dwight, Einslein, McCook, Morton, O'Neil, Smith, (Pa.) Hawley and Miles voted no until with other changes the vote stood as recorded. The third section was then agreed to 103 to 110.

The fourth section provides that the director of the mint shall fix the charges for smelting and refining.

Marsh submitted an amendment that the charges be the difference between the market value of bullion and the legal tender of coin; agreed to, 117 to 105.

The republicans applauded this vote, as it is substantially the adoption of Fort's amendment, except it does not involve the opponents of the silver coinage in any inconsistency. The motion to reconsider was tabled—118 to 105.

The final settlement was greeted with applause, and when Warner moved to adjourn the republicans laughed triumphantly. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The ways and means committee to-day, after passing upon two bills of a private character and discussing without result the propositions relative to duty on quinine, indefinitely postponed the resolution introduced by chairman Wood regarding the adjournment of the present session. The committee agreed to the following resolution.

Resolved, that this committee will not consider at this session any bills or joint resolutions affecting revenues and that all such measures shall be laid over until the regular session in December.

The motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate all matters pertaining to the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, met this morning. Every member was present, Senator Bruce presiding. Cresswell, Leopold and Purvis, commissioners appointed under the act of congress to close up the affairs of the institution, made a statement of their operations to date, presenting a schedule and showing the condition of the company, and making suggestions as to the course that should be pursued in the future, they said:

With reference to the two principal items in the assets, viz., real estate and notes, that the latter were in process of collection, but, as to the real estate, they doubted whether it would be possible to realize upon it at present without suffering heavy loss. They stated that a dividend of 30 per cent. had already been paid and that they hoped before long to be able to pay another dividend of 20 per cent., making 50 per cent. in all. They urged that as a means of enabling them to do this, the government should purchase the Freedman's Bank building in Washington, the greater part of which is now rented for the use of the Department of Justice. Two drafts of bills were submitted by the commissioners, designed to transfer the affairs of the company to the Comptroller of Currency or such other officer of the government as Congress might direct. The commissioners have heretofore asked to be relieved of the duties imposed, and on submitting these bills reiterated that request.

NORWICH, 20.—In the Superior Court the case of the State vs. Wesley W. Bishop, charged with the murder of his wife, and with complicity in the murder of Charles Cobb. Bishop pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The plea was accepted and the prisoner sentenced to the state prison for life.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—A fire at Milneburg destroyed several buildings. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$10,000.

The auxiliary Sanitary Association have commenced the important work of systematically flushing the street gutters with river water. This will be done daily the entire length of the city, six miles. They hope by this means to abate the nuisance of foul gutters. The French market and that quarter of the city will be supplied by powerful pumps, and the engine association are constructing nuisance boats, have ordered a number of sweeping machines, and are laboring faithfully in the interest of

sanitary reforms throughout the city.

OMAHA, 20.—Orlando Cassler, who in July last murdered and robbed George L. Munroe, was hanged to-day at 1.30, at Seward, Nebraska. At 1 o'clock a mob suddenly tore down the enclosure around the scaffold and quietly witnessed the execution. Cassler asserted on the scaffold that he was innocent and that his life had been sworn away. He was cool and resigned throughout.

NEW YORK, 21.—Williams, Birnie & Co., cotton brokers, 65 Beaver Street, sent a notice to the cotton exchange to-day of their inability to meet their engagements. Great excitement prevailed among the cotton merchants, as the failure was unlooked for, the firm being one of the most promising in the trade. It is acknowledged the firm was "short" about 50,000 bales, or estimated in money, \$31,500. Williams is said to be worth more than several millions and promises to pay creditors in full, but it is stated the firm will be dissolved.

Under the heading, "Democrats giving up the fight," the *Sun's* Washington special says: It is absolutely certain that both legislative, executive and judicial, and the army appropriations will be made before Congress adjourns. The number who were originally in favor of withholding supplies till grievances were redressed is constantly decreasing. Either the appropriations will be regularly made, or resolutions extending them will be passed.

The *World*, reviewing the present debates in the Senate, says: The backers of Grant are bent on getting from the democrats a new sign and a new definition. Let it be this, "An indissoluble union of indestructible States," and let the democrats in Congress calmly and resolutely press forward under that banner to make this definition a reality.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The only resource now left to the silver men to save free coinage is to reject the fourth section, which they will endeavor to do to-morrow. In this, however, it is believed they will not succeed, and their leaders admit, to-night, that the last two votes furnish no grounds of hope for their success.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Senate adjourned over till Thursday to give the senators an opportunity to attend to "Department duties." This is interpreted by the irreverent as intended to give senators an opportunity to go to the races at Baltimore to-morrow.

The *Herald* has the following dispatches:

Valparaiso, Chili, April 16, via Rio Janeiro, 26.—The Chilean gunboat *Magallanes* was attacked by the Peruvian corvette *Union*, of 1,150 tons, carrying twelve seventy-pounders, and with a crew of 400 men, assisted by the *Pilcomayo*, of 600 tons, carrying two seventy-pounders, and four forty-pounder guns. The engagement took place off the mouth of the River Loa, forming the harbor to port of the same name. This river forms the boundary line, near the coast, between Bolivia and Peru. The two Peruvian vessels fired 150 shots at the *Magallanes* which fired forty shells and solid shot in return. The firing of the Peruvians was very wild, the *Magallanes* only being struck once, and that by a ricochet shot. The *Union* then stopped firing and escaped with the *Pilcomayo*, which was badly damaged. The Chilean ironclad *Almirante Cochrane* has gone in pursuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—The following is received per ship *North American*, from Yokohama:

Hong Kong, April 9.—News of the veto of the anti-Chinese bill excites various and conflicting comments. Americans throughout China express satisfaction at the rejection of the summary plan for disposing of the question at issue. Europeans merely evince surprise, having in most cases anticipated a different action. The Chinese take contradictory views even among themselves. In the immediate neighborhood of Hong Kong, the port of emigration, where the friends and relations of the Chinese now in America reside, much gratification is shown. The idea appears to prevail that future persecutions are impossible, but there is no indication of increased departures. Around Shanghai the populace are apparently indifferent and the officials reticent. Private advices from Peking warrant the supposition that the veto will not be received

with unmixed pleasure. It is reported on good authority that the government had prepared for a contrary result and intended to take advantage of the bill as a precedent for strong measures here. It is even probable that the Chinese minister in America was provided with special instructions to announce retaliatory proceedings. Under the changed aspect of affairs, the precise truth on this point will be difficult to discover. It is certain now, that after learning of the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives, members of Tsung-li-Yamen displayed a feeling the reverse of disappointment. Many foreign residents of Peking were convinced that the government would have welcomed an excuse for initiating an anti-foreign or at least anti-American policy. These statements are communicated in good faith and with perfect confidence in their accuracy, though it is impossible to verify them with absolute certainty.

The Chinese newspapers exhibit indignation at the final incorporation of Soo Choo and Rim Kin, with Japan. Minor officials are emphatic in the denial of the legality of the act. Higher authorities are uncommunicative on the subject, with no sign of offering serious opposition.

L. Hung Chang, viceroy of Chili and commander-in-chief of the army, is preparing a grand review of all the troops at Tientsin for the enlightenment of General Grant. In Shanghai, Grant will be the guest of Vice-Consul General Bailey.

The Tongvin rebel movement is as before, with no recent advantage on either side.

Yokohama, April 23.—There is another change in the vacillating plans of the Japanese government respecting the treaty revision. Two years ago it was determined to negotiate new treaties at the several capitals of the treaty powers, beginning with the United States. The result of that initial experiment was so bad, however, owing to the introduction of the final clause, responsibility of which now is openly acknowledged by the Japanese officials, that proceedings were stayed. Meanwhile, the erroneous step was alleged to have been taken by the Japanese envoy at London, who either originated or consented to a scheme for a general convention in that city not to rearrange the terms of the entire treaty, but simply to alter the scale of customs duties. The Japanese government was opposed to such partial and imperfect revision, consequently the movement was repudiated and arrangements are now in progress for the complete revision in Tokio, proceedings to begin this summer. No important results are hoped for Japan having unfortunately betrayed a weakness and fear to confront the European states boldly by appending a conditional clause to the American treaty. The course of the Japanese foreign office is far from frank. Throughout the transaction the existence of a qualifying clause was long concealed from the United States legation here, and then, owing probably to the invitation produced by it, attempts were made to attribute it to outside influence, and the agency finally found it necessary to make a frank avowal. With reference to the statement in the *New York Times'* Washington correspondence that the clause in question was inserted at the instance of Secretary Evarts, it is desirable to state that the Japanese foreign minister, has publicly assumed all authority, and Yoshida, late envoy to Washington, declares that if any blame is to be attached, Mr. Evarts must not be charged with it, inasmuch as the proposition came from him, (Yoshida) under the instructions from Tokio.

The methods now pursued by the Japanese authorities are considered by many still somewhat dubious, secret negotiations being in progress with certain legations, while it is given out that hereafter discussion is to be open and common to all. The general diplomatic opinion is that Japan missed a fine opportunity by half-way operations with the United States. Russian and Italian representatives undisguisedly deplore the failure. All attached to English interests naturally rejoice over it.

The Chinese envoy in Japan was recalled by Tsung Li Yamen on account of mismanagement of the discussion on the Soo Choo subject and the failure to preserve the calm and dignified attitude enjoined upon him.

The new local administration Soo Choo, as a Japanese prefecture is accepted without remonstrance by the people. The change was effected quietly.

The British minister has issued a circular letter requesting opinions of English consuls and merchants as to the changes the treaty affecting their interests and inviting suggestions of modifications required.

Mexican dollars continue at a premium of 25 per cent. on Japanese money. The premium is merely nominal, with no buyers or sellers except in small amounts.

Counterfeit treasury two notes are largely circulated and are believed to be executed and introduced through the

Imperial residences in cities are undergoing preparation for their occupation by Grant.

BEAR LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of Bear Lake Stake was held at Idaho Territory, on Saturday and Sunday, May 10th and 11th, 1890.

Saturday, 10 a. m.

Present on the stand of the council of the Twelve, C. C. Rich, of the presidency of the Stake, Hart, George Osmond; Bishop, mire and the bishops of the wards.

After singing and prayer Hart called for verbal reports of the bishops of the several wards (with few exceptions) and showed a feeling permeating the Stake, and the Spirit of God animating the brethren and sisters to a faithful performance of their duties.

Bro. Aldred, superintendent of Sunday Schools gave a very satisfactory report of the condition of the Sabbath Schools in the various wards.

Sister Linsey tendered a complete and satisfactory report of the Relief Societies of the Stake showing them to be a prosperous condition.

Bro. H. Woolley, Stake President of the Y. M. M. I. A. presented a report which was full and complete.

Sister Nancy Pugmire represented the Y. L. M. I. A. of the Stake and reported everything in a satisfactory and praiseworthy condition.

Elder C. C. Rich made a few remarks as to certain irregularities existing in certain wards, that had been brought to his notice, and admonished the bishops to be diligent in the suppression of an influence that had a tendency to produce evil; he was sorry he could not meet with the Saints in the afternoon, owing to the funeral of Brother Louis Robinson, which he had to attend at Montpellier.

At 2 p. m. the meeting again convened, when President Rich addressed the congregation, dwelling at some length on the duties of the Latter-day Saints in building Temples, and explained the blessings that were to be derived from the performance of the several ordinances and the necessity of the speedy erection of the Temple at Logan. He explained the beauty and grandeur of Solomon's Temple, dwelt at some length on the zeal and of the Saints in early days as manifested in the building of the Kirtland Temple, and touched on the ordinance of baptism and other ordinances for the dead, he extolled the diligence and untiring zeal of the brethren and sisters so far, and urged them to a further exercise of liberality in donating of their means for the rapid completion. He expressed the desire that the Bishops of the several wards be alive to their duties in the matter of sending men to labor on the Temple and camps, so that no man be compelled to leave until he is relieved by another man, by which means many disagreeable occurrences may be obviated and a great assistance rendered Bro. Card and other officers in the operations of their several functions. He dwelt on the business transacted at the conference of the Twelve at Logan, at which a vote was taken to conduct the erection of the Temple so far this fall, that the roof can be put on, thereby enabling the workmen to prosecute their labors during the coming winter; this labor may seem to the uninitiated to be great, but he ex-