

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Consideration was resumed of the postoffice appropriation bill, the pending question being on the point of order raised by Edmunds that the amendment submitted by Maxey in regard to a semi-monthly Brazilian mail steamship service and to pay \$30 a mile therefor could not be received, as it proposed new legislation and was not germane to the subject.

After a brief discussion, in which Hill said he would like to vote for the measure, but not in the present form, and a short and mild tilt between Edmunds and Blaine, the question was submitted and was decided in the negative—yeas 23, nays 32.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in the committee concurred in, and the bill passed.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to repeal specie resumption.

Coke read a long argument in favor of repeal.

Harris argued that a return to specie payments would still further contract currency and further reduce the value of labor and property. He favored the repeal not only of that part of the act fixing the date of resumption, but also the part requiring the retirement of 80 per cent. in legal tenders as national bank notes were issued, and especially that part authorizing the sale of interest bearing bonds for coin.

The president *pro tem* laid before the Senate a message from the President in answer to a resolution of the 29th of April enclosing a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the terms and conditions of the surrender of Cuban insurgents. Ordered printed and referred.

Morgan gave notice that tomorrow he would speak on the resolution submitted by him touching the relations between the United States and Mexico.

Voorhees gave notice that when the bill to repeal the specie resumption act should be taken up again, he would insist on its consideration from day to day until a vote is reached.

ADJOURNED.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Christianity reported back the petition of Robert Ingersoll and others, asking the repeal or modification of certain provisions of the Revised Statutes forbidding the transportation through the mails of certain matter, pictures, etc., and moved its reference to the committee on judiciary; so ordered.

Eustis introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil; referred.

The provisions of the bill are the same as those of the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill submitted by Maxey and ruled out yesterday upon a point of order raised by Edmunds.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—At the opening of the House, this morning, there was a small attendance of members on either side.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The bench show of dogs at Gilmore's Garden, formally opened this evening, is a fine affair, notwithstanding the absence of English dogs, which have gone to the Paris bench show.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—Wm. M. Fisher, of Providence, R. I., jeweller, occupying a room at the Planter's House, left it for half an hour this evening, and on his return found the room had been entered and jewelry valued at from \$5,000 to \$10,000 stolen. No clue to the robber.

CINCINNATI, 14.—The musical festival, to dedicate Springer Hall, was inaugurated to-day. Theo. Thomas presided and the performance brought into play some very prominent soloists, besides a full chorus and orchestra. The entire programme was enthusiastically received and the audience voted the proceedings a grand success.

WASHINGTON, 14.—In the caucus of democratic members of the House this afternoon, Clymer occupied the chair. The first question was the Senate concurrent resolution proposing the 10th of

June as the time for closing the present session. The House had postponed its consideration until the 15th.

Representative Wood moved that its consideration be further postponed to the 5th of June. This was not agreed and on motion of Franklin the postponement was extended to the 29th of the present month. During debate it was claimed that the present state of public business would not permit a day to be fixed for adjournment.

In addition to the proposed investigation into the election frauds, some of the general appropriation bills and tariff and Pacific Railroad bills were to be acted on, together with other pending business.

Wright briefly pressed the importance of including in the list his labor relief bill, there being many thousands of almost starving mechanics and laborers.

The resolution offered yesterday by Potter to investigate the alleged frauds was taken up.

Wilson offered a resolution allowing the republicans to offer an amendment to the resolution, but this, after debate, was rejected.

Young made a motion declaring that Potter's resolution was not intended to disturb the title of President Hayes.

Harrison was the only member who seconded it in a brief speech.

During an interchange of views it was held that such a declaration was unnecessary, as the preamble to the resolution clearly and distinctly set forth the object of the proposed investigation to be the vindication of the honor of the nation.

In view of these statements the motion was not acted on by the caucus which adhere to Potter's resolution, and instructed him not to yield to any amendment from the republican side. It was unanimously agreed that the resolution should be finally acted on before any other business was done.

On motion of Wood it was resolved that all democratic members out of the city be notified to return to Washington, and after due notice, all existing pairs be declared at an end.

The Senate, to-day, concurred in the House amendments which make the provisions of Sargent's timber land bill applicable to Nevada as well as California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and also acquiesced in the House amendment to the other Senate bill which provides that lumber may be taken from mineral lands in Nevada, Colorado, and all the territories for mining, agricultural, building, or for other domestic purposes of bona fide residents, but not for the benefit of railroad corporations. Both these bills will be sent to the President for his approval as soon as they can be finally enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of the House and Senate.

QUINCY, Ill., 14.—A smash up, by a collision of freight trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, occurred near Sagetown, by which four employees were killed. Carelessness of an operator caused the accident.

PHILADELPHIA, 14.—The following letter from James E. Anderson, now a resident of this city, to Representative Potter, explains itself:

Philadelphia, May 14.

The statement on the preamble to the resolution providing for the inquiry into the election of Louisiana, presented in the House by you yesterday, that James E. Anderson, supervisor of the registration of East Feliciana "falsely protested that the election on precincts in that parish had not been fair and free" is in fact not true. I am the person who made the returns of election for the presidential electors in 1876 from East Feliciana. Those returns, and all the papers connected therewith, made and executed by me, are true and strictly in accordance with the facts in the case. This I am abundantly able to show before any impartial tribunal empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Wool fairly active. New unwashed wools are beginning to arrive. California fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse 18 @ 22.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The fact that although the democrats have a majority of the members of the present House, the republicans have a majority of State delegations, has it is known,

caused a good deal of concern to the democratic leaders. If, as the result of the one-sided investigation which they propose, they should undertake to declare that Hayes does not rightfully hold the Presidency, and should, therefore, undertake to elect a President in his place, the republicans would have the advantage, and would certainly choose Hayes or some other republican. The democrats are determined, therefore, not only to have a majority in the next House, but also a majority of State delegations.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says the following is, according to my informant, the true version of the mission of Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg: The Emperor alone holds out for war, and it was with the idea of bringing fresh influence to bear on him that the pretext was devised to bring back Count Schouvaloff, who is known to be in favor of a peaceful settlement. Schouvaloff came, and has had several interviews with the Czar, urging his views with great force, and pointing out the advantages of an amicable settlement that would enable Russia to consolidate her conquests and prepare for future emergencies. He said all that could be said on the side of peace, without losing sight of the fact that war with England would still be one of the possibilities of the near future. He had not as yet succeeded in making any impression on the Emperor's mind, although aided by the fact that the Empress and her entourage are in favor of peace. He does not give up all hope, however, and will continue his efforts for some time longer. The Emperor thinks the influence and dignity of Russia would suffer if she conceded what England demands, and that England would gain correspondingly. He is, therefore, willing to take the chances of a protracted war, so that if England expects to gain her point it must be at enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure, which will make the gain as dear as possible. Schouvaloff's interviews with the Czar has all been private, no third person being present at any of them. He found his majesty very determined and not disposed to yield a single point to England. He is fully convinced of his ability to hold his own, and to make England a considerable loser by any resort to actual war.

The steamship *Wyoming*, for Liverpool yesterday, took 68 horses for the English government. Fifty more will be shipped to-morrow, and 30 on Saturday. One hundred and five were shipped last week, mostly farm horses, purchased in various parts of the country.

The *Herald's* Providence special says: The Providence tool company have just completed a contract with the Russian Government for the manufacture of over half a million of rifles of the same pattern and calibre as those furnished to the Ottoman government. The factory well be running on full time before the last of the week, with 1,500 to 2,000 men employed.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., 15.—Fire, this morning, destroyed the Picker building attached to the Portsmouth manufacturing company's cotton mills, in South Berwick, Maine, causing a loss of \$50,000. Insured.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 14.—A serious rioting began at Blackburn yesterday evening. Thousands of the lowest class of operatives, including women, paraded the streets, making violent demonstrations. The residence of Col. Jackson, chairman of the master's association, was burned to the ground. The same mob attempted to burn Jackson's mills. The residence of Alderman Hornby was partially wrecked, and the windows of all the mills in town were demolished. A strong force of infantry from Preston has arrived and a troop of cavalry is coming. The greatest secrecy is maintained in regard to Count Schouvaloff's visit.

A special from San Stefano says: All the troops here will move within a few days into camp, on the rising ground two miles and a half nearer to Constantinople.

A special from St. Petersburg says: A rumor is spreading that England is sending 40,000 men from India to Lake Van, to threaten the Russians in the Caucasus.

A telegram from St. Petersburg asserts: That Vera Sassalitch, who attempted to assassinate General Trepoff, has been again arrested in the suburbs, where she was hiding.

In the chambers, to-day, Tisza, Hungarian Premier, stated, during the discussion on the vote of 60,000,000 florins, that the government only guarded the interests of Austro-Hungary for the sake of which, several points in the treaty of San Stefano must be modified, "as our interests," he said, "are also the interests of Europe. We will defend them with Europe, peacefully if we can, if not, by other means." Tisza also said the objections to the treaty related as much to the stipulations affecting the eastern as the western half of the Balkan peninsula, and those oft repeated insinuations of the intention on the part of government to follow the policy of compensation by occupation in the west and allowing things to take their course in the west has never had the slightest foundation. This declaration was received with cheers.

PARIS, 14.—A terrible explosion has occurred at the ammunition manufactory in Rue. The Berenger building was completely shattered and a serious fire ensued in the neighboring houses. The number of the victims by the explosion is unknown, but is believed considerable.

BERLIN, 14.—Indignation and excitement over the attack on the Emperor has increased rather than subsided, but, except the *North German Gazette*, all newspapers counsel calmness and the avoidance of rash measures of reprisal upon social democrats. In the Reichstag on Monday two socialists openly invited rebuke by refusing to join in the royal cheers which the President of the Chamber proposed, but no attention was paid to them. All attempts to establish Hoedel's insanity, as well as his independence of the social democrats, have failed. His crime is proved by numerous witnesses. The trial will be a mere formality. The efforts of the police are directed to finding the threads of the general conspiracy, if such exists. One accomplice is suspected, and detectives in Leipzig are looking him up.

OTTAWA, 14.—Important dispatches are said to have been received by the government, to-day, from their agents along the frontier with respect to the Fenian movements, and some excitement is manifested in the city in consequence. From orders issued by the militia department and preparations making from one end of the Dominion to the other for coast and frontier defence, the intention of the government is to be fully prepared for all emergencies. Four gunboats, armed with 29-pound guns, have been manned with 24 gunners and ordered to the River St. Clair and Lakes Erie and Ontario. All the militia on the frontier are being supplied with arms and ball cartridges, and the interior militia ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave for the front at a moment's notice.

A battalion of infantry, at Kingston, is to be converted into artillery.

A guard from Kingston battery will be sent to Toronto to protect the military stores.

Four nine-pounders are ordered to Prescott, a battery of artillery being formed at that point. A new rifle corps is to be organized at Ottawa.

The Barrack and Red Head batteries at St. John, New Brunswick, have been supplied with 42-pounders.

Partridge Island battery is repaired and heavily armed, and Fort Dufferin, N. B., is supplied with 64-pounder rifled guns and 32-pounders. In Nova Scotia and other places similar preparations have been made.

HAVANA, 14.—An earthquake at Venezuela killed 600 persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas. The heat at La Guayra is intense, and the health of that city is bad. The recent drought on Demerara Island entails a direct loss to planters of between three and four millions.

LONDON, 15.—The cotton operatives, on strike in Lancashire, are greatly exasperated at the refusal of the masters to compromise. When the representatives of the operatives left the meeting, at Manchester yesterday, where no compromise was arrived at, they indicated that the leaders would not be able to longer restrain the men, and disclaimed all responsibility of what might happen in the strike district.

When the news of the decision reached Burnley, thousands of people assembled in the streets hooting, shouting, and smashing win-

dows. A mass meeting will be held there to-day, and serious trouble is feared.

The riot in Blackburn, last evening, was the result of the announcement of the failure of negotiations. There were also riotous demonstrations at Accrington, and a serious breach of the peace is still apprehended there.

A special from Constantinople says: Gen. Todleben declares that unless the Turkish commissioners induce the insurgents to disperse, he will adopt severe repressive measures. A telegram from Batoum states that the concentration of 7,000 armed Mussulmin inhabitants at Lazistan in Ardenutch district has compelled the Russians to retreat, and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenable the Russian positions at Livenia and on the Choruk river.

Advices from Bucharest state that: Detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for Regiments in the field. Some of these men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube. The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transports, carts, and animals. It is said that 3,000 more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube.

Renewed activity prevails in the Serbian arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujevatz to increase the production of the peabody marene ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store has been ordered to be mounted and sent immediately to the front.

TORONTO, 15.—The *Globe* publishes the crop reports from all over Ontario and a portion of Quebec. The principal feature noted is the extraordinary and unprecedented rapidity of the growth at this early date. The recent heavy rains have done a good deal of damage in the low-lying districts, and in some places the frost of the last few nights has blighted the previously fair prospect. Fruit trees and gardens have suffered more than the grain crops. In some localities there is danger of grain becoming so rank that injury will result from that source.

Household Hints.

Keep fresh lard in tin vessels. Keep yeast in wood or glass. Keep preserves and jellies in glass.

Keep salt in a dry place. Keep vinegar in wood or glass. Keep meal and flour in a cool, dry place.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat and fish.

Lard for pastry should be used hard, as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

Crusts and pieces of bread should be kept in an earthen jar, closely covered, in a dry cool place.

In boiling meat for soup, use cold water, to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

Broil steaks without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter, salt and pepper to taste.

To prevent meat from scorching during roasting, place a basin of water in the oven. The steam generated prevents scorching, and makes the meat cook better.

Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat; brown the meat in the pot; after taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

A stupid-looking countryman halted before a blacksmith's shop, the proprietor of which was forging a shoe, and eyed the performance with much interest. The brawny smith, dissatisfied with the man's curiosity, hid the red-hot iron suddenly under his nose, hoping to make him beat a hasty retreat. "If you give me sixpence, I will lick it," said the countryman. "I'll stop the braggart's jaw," thought the smith, as he took from his pocket a sixpence and held it out. The countryman quickly grabbed the coin, licked it, and walked away, whistling, "Did you ever catch a weasel asleep?"