

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the military academy appropriation bill, and Allison, Blaine and Davis, (W. Va.) were appointed a committee of conference.

Plum, from the committee of military affairs, reported with amendment the bill recently introduced by Paddock, providing that the *posse comitatus* clause in the army appropriation bill, shall not be construed as applying to the army employed in the protection of life and property, in the states and territories subject to Indian incursions. Placed on the calendar.

Windom, in explanation of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, said as it came to the Senate it appropriated \$1,045,735. The Senate committee added \$82,000, and as now reported the bill appropriated \$50,800 less than the estimates for the next fiscal year. The committee has restored the salaries of the ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Spain, Austria, Italy and other places. The various amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to without discussion. The bill then passed.

Consideration was resumed of the Blaine resolution regarding the constitutional rights of citizens.

Merrimon read a prepared speech in reply to Blaine. He spoke for peace, harmony and the breaking down of all sectional feuds.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Wallace, in speaking on Blaine's bill, said he would, if possible, have arrayed the democrats solidly against this effort to arouse sectional agitation. He disputed Blaine's figures as to the representation from the south since the act of 1872. The same irregularities that Blaine pointed out existed in the north. He denounced the character of the men who conducted the elections in Pennsylvania. A white man, too poor to pay his taxes, was driven from the polls in Pennsylvania, while a negro was given a tax receipt. Blaine's amendment, authorizing the committee to take testimony, etc., was agreed to without division.

Whyte then antagonized the bill as amended. He asked where Blaine was in know-nothing times.

Blaine said he was quite a young boy then.

Whyte said he was the old boy now. There was good order in the Senate until he was transplanted from the other end of the capital. He reminded him of Kit Hughes, who dreamed he was in hell, and the devil turned him over with a pitchfork, saying the place was not big enough for both of them. The Senate did not want these scenes continually, and he hoped the senator would return to the other end of the capitol if he desired to create a hubbub. Let these political questions be postponed until the next presidential election, and then we would have a chance at the senator himself.

Morgan made a lengthy speech against the resolution. He defended the southern people, and denied that there had been discrimination against the negro. He gave notice that this investigation should be full and fair, and that he would demand that Blaine be chairman of the committee, although he had refused. The committee must go also to Massachusetts, New York, and out west to Colorado and Nevada.

Teller denied the existence of any frauds on the part of the republicans in Colorado. They courted the fullest investigation.

Blaine's resolution, as amended, was agreed to—yeas 56, nays 6, namely, Eaton, Hill, McCreery, Morgan, Wallace and Whyte. Plumb and Conover were absent, but Grover and Saulsbury, who were paired with them, did not vote, being uncertain how they would have voted.

The House resolution for the holiday recess, was amended to make the adjournment from the 20th of December to the 7th of January and adopted by a close vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The House went in committee of the whole on the postal deficiency bill. It appropriates \$450,000, and prohibits increased postal car service this year.

Blount explained that the cost

of service had increased at the rate of 3½ per cent. not on postal car service itself, but on the whole railway service, since July 18, 1878. It increased 45 per cent. on the postal car service itself. The deficiency arose in the determination of the department, against the will of Congress, that the service should increase.

Hale defended the department. The Postmaster-General had simply done his duty. The freight of the mails was constantly increasing.

Foster said Blount should know of the increase in the postal car service. The department estimates of last year was \$9,700,000, but Congress appropriated half a million less, hence the deficiency. The actual figures showed that the reductions in two years, by the democrats, were \$20,000,000, while the republicans in the two preceding years, reduced the appropriations to \$26,000,000.

Clymer denied this and Foster affirmed it.

Foster said the reductions had been made every year save one, since 1872.

Hewitt quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to show the expenses had increased \$27,000,000 in 1874, \$14,000,000 in 1875, and \$11,000,000 in 1876, all under republican rule, but under two years of democratic rule, reductions of \$24,000,000 had been made.

Foster emphatically denied the correctness of these figures. There was never greater fraud maintained than the claim of the democratic party that it had reduced the expenditure \$30,000,000 a year.

Clymer was surprised to hear Foster denounce as frauds the statements by members taken from official figures. It was not language which should characterize gentlemanly intercourse here.

Phillips moved to strike out the proviso prohibiting the increase of postal car service during the year.

Mitchell advocated the motion and others opposed it.

After considerable discussion the committee defeated Phillips' motion and rejected the other amendments; after which the committee rose, and the House passed the bill and then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 17.—One of the events of the day, in financial circles, was the sale of gold at 100, the first sale at par, which caused considerable enthusiasm in the gold room, the brokers waiving their hats and cheering. The opening price was 100½, closed at 100, sales and bid. It was currently reported that there was a disruption of the bull clique in stocks, and that some large bulls had secretly sold out.

Nothing new has developed in regard to the new transportation contract between the Pacific Mail and the Union Pacific companies. The contract is not yet signed, and all the details are not perfected, consequently the terms cannot be correctly given, but it is understood that the Pacific Mail company's yearly income will be increased about \$60,000. The new contract commences on January 1st, and continues a year, unless broken by sixty days' notice from either side.

The trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum have declined the offer of the gift of money from Mrs. A. T. Stewart, through Judge Hilton, and it is expected other Hebrew associations will take similar action. The president of Mount Sinai hospital says: If Mrs. Stewart had quietly sent the check to the institution it would probably have been accepted, but in view of the way in which the offer was made, there was a feeling of opposition to its acceptance among the Hebrews generally. The president of the Home for aged and infirm Hebrews says the offer made through Judge Hilton would not be accepted as he had thrown down the gauntlet and proscribed the whole Hebrew race. There was naturally a strong feeling among the Hebrews against accepting gifts from such a source.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Glover, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department, has sent Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, a statement that national bank notes have been printed in the bureau of printing and engraving instead of under the direction of the comptroller of currency as the law requires, and that the bureau obtained the work on bank notes by

offering to do it for \$8.92 for a thousand impressions, which was less than the bid of any of the seven bidders, but from the first of January to the first of July last, only about one-sixth of the work was done at this bureau, the remainder being charged secretly at \$14 a thousand for the second printing, or green tint, and \$20 a thousand for the third printing on the faces. Glover says Congress and the public have been deceived; that the bureau figures are wholly unreliable; that the bureau reports do not make a proper showing of the cost, and that bank-note printing indicates a less expenditure and extravagance within the last fiscal year to the extent of over \$130,000. The expenditures of bureau before 1874 are not even known, being mixed with so-called expenses of a national loan, and it would take a corps of clerks six months to ascertain the actual state of the account.

The House committee on public lands, to-day, postponed, until Jan. 15th, the hearing of the argument in regard to the McGarran claim, the attorneys of the New Idria Mining Company not being ready to go on. It is the intention of company after the date mentioned, to give the matter continuous hearings until disposed of officially.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate, to-day: Postmasters—Albert Wright, Healdsburg, California; Wm. C. Hopping, Sacramento City.

The United States Treasurer expects to have, on the first of January, exclusive of all demands \$135,000,000 coin, with which to resume specie payments.

The Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officers were before the ways and means committee this morning, and advocated the passage of a bill prepared at the Treasury Department to prevent the evasion of duties on sugar under the present color standard. They urged the addition of the polariscope test and, when necessary, chemical analysis.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate, to-day, a communication in response to the resolution of Beck, adopted on the 3rd inst., regarding silver coin. The Secretary transmits the reports made to him on the subject by the Treasury, and adds, that under the existing law either gold coin or standard silver dollars may be used in payment of interest of the public debt. The law does not direct which shall be paid, but leaves this to the discretion of the department, to be exercised upon consideration of the public policy and practice of allowing a public creditor the option of the form and denomination of the money in which he shall be paid. The manifest object of the act to authorize the coinage of silver dollars, and restore its legal tender character, when construed in connection with, that gold coin and the standard silver dollar shall be maintained at par with each other, and this object can best be obtained by paying out such coin as may subserve the convenience of the person to be paid, and not to force upon him either form of money. Any other course would discriminate against the standard silver dollar, and tend to its depreciation.

Secretary Sherman said, to-day, he was receiving information from all quarters which encouraged him in believing his plans for resumption were working admirably, and indicating a general disposition among monied men throughout the country to assist him. Bankers report that there is no demand for gold, even at one-eight per cent. premium. When \$100 in gold was worth only 12½ cents more than \$100 in paper, the secretary thought resumption was very nearly a fixed fact. Among other good news received, yesterday, were orders for over \$2,500,000 4 per cent. bonds, and if the demand continues through December, the sale will exceed that of any month since they were put upon the market. The Secretary thinks that if any persons are faint-hearted about the prospects of resumption, they are very few in number. He says gold seems to be coming out of old stockpiles all over the country, and within 20 days will not be so popular as paper, but will be in general circulation and increase the circulating medium by several millions.

The committee on banking and currency will finish, to-morrow, the consideration of Representative Hewitt's bill which provides that gold and silver coins of the United States, which are full legal tender, shall hereafter be inter-

changeable at their lawful value upon demand of any holder thereof, at the office of the assistant treasurer, New York, when presented in sums of \$100 or any multiple thereof, leaving the amount of silver to be coined to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHICAGO, 17.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Information has been received here that two negroes have been indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary in Hartford County, N. C., for interfering with another negro who wanted to vote the democratic ticket. This is quite rapid work and is commented upon as indicating an ability to punish intimidation in the south if it occurs on the republican side, and as furnishing a good example to South Carolina.

The commissioner of internal revenue is preparing a statement showing a general and marked increase in collections in all southern districts where his officers have been engaged in enforcing the laws. In the Fifth North Carolina district, one of the worst, the increase has been a quarter of a million dollars since the activity on the part of revenue officers begun. In the western district of the same State, another very bad district, the increase is now at the rate of \$15,000 a month.

The refusal of Thurman to become a candidate for governor of Ohio, is not pleasantly received by his political friends here. They claim that it is practically an admission of the inability of democrats to carry the State, and that for this reason his refusal is injurious to democratic prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Wallula, Washington Territory, dispatch says: Three wood choppers arrived here last night, and report having met the sheriff of Yakima County, with a company of 35 whites and 12 friendly Indians, last Saturday night, near Priest Rapids, on Columbia River, who had been to Chief Moses' camp for the murderers of Perkins' family. Although Moses had promised to aid the sheriff in capturing these murderers, he met the sheriff and his party, with his whole band of well-armed warriors, in war paint, with most hostile demonstrations. The sheriff retreated from Moses' strongholds, and was apparently trying to evade pursuit when seen. He told these men to get to some settlement as soon as possible and send him aid. One of the men claims to have seen the renegade chieftain Smohalla at Priest Rapids. The friendly Indians have been warning the wood-choppers for some time, in the vicinity of Priest Rapids, to leave.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *World's* Washington special, describing the scene in the Senate yesterday, has this: Lamar left the Senate early, and Chalmers, of Miss., a member of Congress, strolling in to hear what was going on, the House being abnormally stupid, sat innocently down in Lamar's seat. Blaine espied, and recognized him, and as Chalmers is not more than half the size of Blaine, the valiant senator evidently thought he had a chance to apply the military maxim, dear to a school boy's soul, "I cannot whip you, but I can make faces at your sister." He accordingly made a short turn in his speech, and fixing his eyes ferociously on the unsuspecting Chalmers, began a tremendous tirade on bulldozing in the Vicksburg district, which Chalmers represents. Of course Chalmers could make no reply.

Thurman was confined to his room by his physician, yesterday. He suffers from intercostal neuralgia, but with rest will doubtless be well again shortly.

Several large stores here, and in Brooklyn are now lighted electrically. The effect is very fine. Crowds line the street to witness the new departure. The cost is about one quarter that of the old.

The *Times* Washington correspondent, reviewing the debate on the Blaine resolution, says: Blaine bore the whole blunt of the argument on the republican side, neither Conkling nor any other prominent man coming to his aid, while the democrats put their best men forward. He thinks Blaine ought to be proud of his victory.

A large gathering of distinguished guests met at the residence of Wm. E. Dodge, last evening, to discuss temperance methods and relation of drunkenness to crime in large cities. Among them were Judge Noah Davis, Dr. Jno. Hall, Wm. Adams, Professor Hitchcock,

John Bigelow, Dr. Holland, Judge Netherlands, John Jay, Jackson Sulz. In an address, Judge Davis advocated a large organization of capital to provide employment desiring to reform and also carry on Murphy's work. The address was warmly applauded and a vote of thanks given.

The *Times'* New York special says: Five hundred and twenty names of members of the Stock Exchange have been signed to the petition requesting the opening of a Gold Exchange room for mining stock exchange, after January 1st.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—Powell's carpet store was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$200,000; insurance not known. The building was owned by Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington City Post.

POTTSVILLE, 18.—Jack Kehoe, the notorious chief of the "Mollie Maguires," was hanged here, at 12 31 this morning.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Senator Grever, to-day, introduced a bill creating a commission to examine and report the expenses incurred by Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho, and by citizens thereof, in suppression of Indian hostilities.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to-day, introduced a bill to regulate the tariff of charges on through and local freight for passage over lines of railway in territories.

The House committee on banking and currency, to-day, heard Representative Burchard, of Illinois, in advocacy of his bill to prohibit any discrimination by national banks against the standard silver dollar.

Representative Chittenden, of the committee, made an argument in reply.

Gen. Ewing submitted, as a substitute for Burchard's and all other pending bills relative to the silver dollar, and a new measure, embracing three propositions, viz:

First.—That any national bank which discriminates against the standard silver dollar shall be placed in liquidation, and have its circulating notes withdrawn by government.

Second.—To make United States notes and standard silver dollars interchangeable at the treasury.

Third.—To provide for exchange at the mints of standard silver dollars for trade dollars, and the recoinage of the latter into standard dollars, with the prohibition against the further coinage of trade dollars of the present weight and fineness.

The committee, without action, adjourned till after holiday recess.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Tribune's* New York special says: Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart refused to talk about the Jewish donations. Hilton's private secretary vouchsafed the following: The whole matter is, as it has been the custom of Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton, every year about this time, to select a list of charitable institutions and send them donations. These donations have always been voluntary, and made in the quietest manner possible. These yearly gifts have been independent of their other charities. This winter Mrs. Stewart made out a list of institutions numbering 50, and requested Judge Hilton to send each the specified amount. To Mrs. Stewart's district Judge Hilton added 30 on his own account, making 80 altogether. These included almost all denominations. Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm were selected this year, not because they were managed by Jews, but because they are deserving institutions. Notices were sent to all the institutions in about the same form. The Hebrews take offence because their charities were offered the donation. They pick flaws in the form of the offer and make ghosts out of the term. They construe well-meant gifts into insult, and act as if it were a crime for a Christian to send a charity to a Jew at Christmas time. The other denominations found no fault. The list was made out with so little of sectarian feeling, that the donation was sent to a Mohammedan charitable institution, because it was deserving. If the Hebrews do not want the money, of course they cannot be compelled to take it, but the refusal might have been as quietly made as the offer was. I decline to furnish you with the names of the institutions on the list or total amount donated. If absolutely necessary to know, you must learn elsewhere. Mrs. Joseph Steiner, vice-president of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and