TELEGRAPHIC.

WORK COMMENCED.

The First Bill of the Session Introduced by Senator Hill.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Michigan Election Case Decided in Favor of Richardson, the Democratic Candidate.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The first bill of the session was introduced by Hill of New York. Its title was: "To Repeal Certain Sections of the Act of July 14, 1890" (the Sherman law).

It was referred without reading to the committee on finance.

The next two bills were introduced by Stewart of Nevada. Their titles were: "To Restore the Right of Coinage," and "To Supply the Deficiency in the Currency." The latter bill was read in full. It directs the secretary to issue silver certificates equal in amount to the silver bullion in the treasury, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary at its coinage value to redeem the treasury notes issued under that act, and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the government, the surplus of such certificates to be used in the purchase at 4 per cent bonds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent premium.

Stewart's bills were referred to the committee on finance.

Hale of Maine offered a resolution, fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate after tomorrow at 11 o'clock. He said the President had very aptly, and to no uncertain tone, given business to the Senate and House to attend to, and had quoted the maxim "the cross twice who gives quickly." His object in offering the resolution was to strengthen the President's hands by increasing the length of the working day and thus decreasing the number of days that must elapse before the consideration of the legislation which the President recommends.

Gorman expressed the view that Hale's remarks were made to gain partisan advantage. It was small politics that had suggested the resolution. The Senate was not, as the senator from Maine knew, disposed of such a question in a hurry. The senators on both sides were divided in opinion as to the proper remedy to be applied. He trusted all the senators would arise above mere partisanship and would settle the question in the interest of the country.

Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said that that committee would be convened the day after to-morrow.

Several Republicans: "Why not to-morrow?"

Voorhees—I shall issue a call to-morrow for the committee to meet Thursday to take up the great question, as it must be taken up. The idea of dealing with this question in the hop-skip-and-jump style suggested by the senator from Maine is amusing to the Senate of the United States. The idea of the senator from Maine appealing to me to make haste to undo the infamy and fraud which he himself helped to fasten on this country is about the most refreshing thing that I have witnessed in thirty years of public life. (Laughing and hand-clapping on the floor and in the galleries.)

Sherman said that the act which was now sought to be reversed had been caused by the imminent danger of the two houses agreeing to a bill for the free coinage of silver.

Vest said the senator from Ohio had made an extraordinary statement, which, in justice to all the Democratic senators, ought to be now considered. The senator had stated that the Sherman act had been enacted in order to prevent the passage of a free silver bill.

Sherman—To prevent a great evil.

Vest—Is that a correct statement?

Sherman—The House proposed to the monthly purchase of $4,500,000 worth of silver, which would have cost $5,500,000 ounces. To defeat that measure, and also to prevent the passage of a free coinage bill, as passed by the Senate, this compromise measure was agreed upon.

Voorhees said the discussion would not be closed on the 22nd of August. A question of so much importance could not be disposed of properly in thirty days, or in sixty days.

The discussion here closed, Hale's resolution and Lodge's resolution both lying on the table till tomorrow, when they will be again laid before the Senate.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—When the Michigan election case was taken up Messrs. Wentock, Springer, Brown, Heard and O'Farrell argued in favor of Richardson, Wentock stating that the action of the supreme court of Michigan was clearly without jurisdiction.

States of Alabama said the case was a difficult one to decide. Two members came from one district, each properly certified.

Dingley moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of five members, with instructions to report within ten days. The motion was lost, 138 to 104.

The Republican resolution declaring Belknap entitled to his seat on a prima facie case was defeated—yeas 114, nays, 120.

O'Farrell's resolution for the immediate swearing in of Richardson was agreed to without division and Richardson came forward and qualified.

On motion of Catchings, a resolution was adopted authorizing the speaker to appoint committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills and mileage, with the membership to which they were entitled in the Fifty-second Congress, and referring the rules of that Congress to the committee on rules.

Adjourned till Thursday.

BIG BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Senator Vest today introduced a bill to fix the number of grains of gold and silver in the gold and silver coins of the United States, the silver dollar to contain 412 1-10 grains of pure silver, or 345 grains of standard silver. He also offered a joint resolution setting forth that the American people, from tradition and interest favor bimetallism.

The most significant bill introduced in the Senate, perhaps, was the one by Senator Hill of New York. It is entitled "A bill to repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes.'" It consists of two words: "Repeal the following sections," and then follows the sections of the act of July 14, 1890, which are to be repealed. This repealing act, however, is not to be misconstrued as an abandonment of bimetallism, but it is formally declared that the policy of using both gold and silver as the standard money of the country shall be established, and to the accomplishment of that end the efforts of the government shall be exactly and equally directed."

Western people are delighting themselves tonight on the position assumed by Senator Hill.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

All Sorts of Opinions Expressed in Regard to It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The World: It is a characteristic document, plain spoken, honest, brave and patriotic. The President places the other responsibility for the financial disaster laid where the bottom men of all parties have fixed it—upon the Sherman law. His statement of facts are indisputable; his conclusions are irresistible to all open and candid minds.

The President's bill he has done his part well. These are manly and strong words and they leave little inclination to suggest that the responsibility has rested with him since the 4th of March, and that every day's delay since that time might have been avoided if he had called Congress together.

The Times: There is not a trace of partisanship or of that much more subtle temptation for men to hide place—place of opinion. There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class or even any faction. There is no harsh criticism of conflicting theories or theorists, while there is a most moving appeal to the sense of patriotism and fairness of all. It is a message that every American must honor.

The Herald: Repeal the Sherman law! Stop buying silver. This the gist of the message sent by President Cleveland to Congress. The President's meaning is that power should be exactly given the administration to replenish the supply of gold when necessary. Such authority is needed and should be given.

The Sun, commenting on the President's recommendations, says: "We congratulate the Democracy on the fact that the President recognizes squarely and honestly the value of a pledge. There is no sign of a repudiation.

NOT ALL PRAISE.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs the following with the statement that it was written specially by Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine: "Our cause hardly fail to be improved by the resemblance between the message of the President today and that of the last Democratic President who confronted a Congress of his party, in 1857. While the director is not the same, the expression of sorrow is very similar. While this message is impressive, it is far from being adequate to the occasion. While my votes in the past show plainly that I agreed with much that he says, I should not be doing justice to my own sense of truth if I did not record my entire disbelief in the idea that the message states the underlying causes of our disaster. The cause of our misfortunes is plainly the utter uncertainty that reigns in reference to finances and the tariff, and in everything on which business can be based. If you remove one element of uncertainty, there remain all the others. You cannot respect the economy principles which govern the country without disaster, especially if that readjustment be vitiated and involve the wages and salary of every citizen."

SENATORS TALK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Senator Gorman said: "The message is a clear-cut statement of the President's views."

Senator Allison remarked: "It is a very fair message. He states truly that the Sherman act was a compromise between the silver men and those of the opposition."

Senator Jones of Nevada: I think the message illogical and it does not analyze the situation at all. The message is what we expected and will do little to help the cause which the President champions.

Senator Peffer: The simple assertion of the President that the present financial condition is due to the Sherman law does not make it so. His premise is wrong, and his conclusions naturally fail to follow.

Senator Peffer: The banker will regard it as perfect. The farmer and workman will see in it a further reduction of the product of their farm and their labor. It is the first attack of the money kings in a final struggle for supremacy.

Horace Coskery: Admirable, admirable! Even the silver men must admit that it is the most perfect presentation of the question that could be made.

Bland: As nearly as I could make out it was a plea for a single gold standard because England maintains it.

SAN FRANCISCO PAPERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Commenting on the President's message, the Chronicle, (Rep.) says: The message will be subjected to a searching analysis by the friends of bimetallism in Congress, who will continuously demonstrate that his premises are wrong and that his conclusions, therefore, must be at fault. They will prove that the Sherman silver purchase act had nothing to do with the depletion of the gold reserve in the treasury, but that the outflow of gold was due to causes absolutely unconnected with the question of monetary standard, the same causes that are now operating to depletion the reserve.

The Examiner (Dem.) says: President Cleveland's message is important on account of its source, but it throws no new light on the problems that have brought Congress together. There is nothing in the message to offend the friends of silver.

Mr. Cleveland is careful in any scolding against the principle of bimetallism. On the contrary, he points out the fact that the repeal of the Sherman act is a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a bimetallic system. He suggests the repeal of the Sherman law. No substitute is described. The task of devising a satisfactory measure of that nature will have to be undertaken by the congressmen themselves.

The Call (Republican) says: The message will pass into history as the weakest paper that ever emanated from a President of the United States.

The Evening Post, Independent Democratic publication, says editorially: "The message in which Mr. Cleveland has transmitted his message to Congress is the thinnest of a prudent politician, whose intellectuality is under the strict repression of a myriad of conflicting interests. His document is, therefore, a serious disappointment. Mr. Cleveland has discovered that this is a broad and lengthy road; that legislation is difficult to the end of utterly disastrous to the west; that between the gold bugs of Wall street and the silver miners in Colorado there is no mind. Having made the discovery, he seeks to add of his, yet every all that is most disagreeable.

Mr. Cleveland is no longer a statesman. He has become a disputant.

LADIES AND LADIES.

Women at Midway Pleasure Entertained by the Lady Managers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Board of lady managers of the World's Fair spent three hours this afternoon in a conversation of the multitudinous subjects covering the full-flowing affair. Finally Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker came to the front, and, as a result of her vigorous speech, the whole matter referring to the warfare of the past three days is exchanged from the docket, and a resolution adopted to prevent it again being brought up.

A humorous feature of the day was the arrival during the height of the squabble, of a delegation of women from all the foreign villages in Midway Pleasure. They had been invited to visit the Woman's building in a body and attend a meeting of the board that they might see what we are over civilized sisters had performed. Their expressions have not been secret. Mrs. Palmer introduced them to the board, and they were soon called on to a tour of the building under escort.

The Mechanical Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—H. Connelly, assistant director of the California midwinter exposition, is making his headquarters at the California state building, World's Fair grounds. He came here to study the Fair, and induce exhibitors to take part in the midwinter fair, which opens in San Francisco about November 15th.

For Coast Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Senator Hoar introduced a bill today appropriating $150,000,000 for fortifications and other sea coast defenses and $1,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast.

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The English Government Severely Criticized in the Commons.

The Socialist Congress in Zurich.—Hungary's Crop.—The French in Siam.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Gladstone announced in the house of commons today that the government intends to hold an autumn session. The announcement was received with loud cheering by the supporters of the government. The premier added that no adjournment would be had till the remaining stages of the home rule bill were passed and the supply was voted.

Henry Chaplin asked leave to move an adjournment of the house, in order that changes in the Indian currency system might be discussed. He blamed the government for persistently obstructing the discussion of this question. He charged the government with virtually soliciting the natives of India by tampering with the currency. The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver had necessarily led to such a fall in the value of that metal as the world had never before known. There had been a terrible wrong done the people of India, who had enormous quantities of unmoned metal. By a single stroke the government had depreciated by 15 per cent the value of the silver held by the population of India. A more flagrant act of public plunder had never been perpetrated by a civilized government.

If a repeal by the American Congress of the Sherman act should become inevitable it would be due to the error into had been committed in India. A further fall in the price of silver must follow the repeal of the Sherman act.

Frequently during his remarks Chaplin was interrupted by cries of "Hear! Hear!" Chaplin demanded to know whether the government, before taking action in India, had any communication with the United States government.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, declined to enter into a general argument. The course taken by the government, he said, was indicated by the royal commission of 1888, which pointed out the dangerous and mischievous effect which bimetallism would have in India. The government stood by those views.

Arthur James Balfour, conservative leader, said it was a nothing opportunity lamely for the chancellor to get up and tell the country that he regarded with absolute indifference what had happened in silver.

Dadabhi Naoroji, a Parsee member, who sits as a liberal for Central Finsbury division, protested that the misery of India already bid the parents of the change and that they would soon awake through suffering to the wrong done them.

The Socialist Congress.

ZURICH, Aug. 8.—The international socialist congress continued in session today. The question as to whether anarchists and independent socialists should be permitted to sit as delegates, which led to disorder yesterday, was brought up again today, and despite the action of the congress yesterday, the question reopened, and it was finally decided to refer it by a referring it to the committee on standing orders.

The Crop in Hungary.

BUDA PESTH, Aug. 8.—Count Andreas Bethlen, Hungarian minister of agriculture, has issued a statement, showing that there will be a decrease of about 1,000,000 hundred weights in the wheat yield, 4,000,000 in rye and 900,000 in barley, as compared with the yield of those cereals last year.

The French in Siam.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Two hundred and fifty French sharpshooters and marines have gone to Chantibun, a town near the Gulf of Siam, which the French are to occupy temporarily, in accordance with the terms of the supplementary ultimatum recently accepted by the Siamese government.

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