

Musical.—There will be a concert at the 16th Ward School House next Friday evening, for the benefit of the Sunday School. A good programme has been arranged. The affair is under the management of Mr. C. H. Gold, with Mr. John Vincent conductor, and Messrs. A. Parsons and Milo Vincent, organists.

Sunday School Union.—The regular monthly meeting of the superintendents and teachers of Sunday Schools was held at the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms last evening. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity, a large number having to turn away, on account of being unable to gain admittance. Remarks were made by Brothers Jesse West, S. L. Evans and George Goddard. President Angus M. Cannon delivered a clear and logical address upon the duties of parents to children and vice versa. He dwelt particularly upon the influence of mothers, showing the important part they performed in forming the future characters of their sons especially. Brother Joseph E. Taylor also addressed the assemblage, giving some excellent general instructions.

The Sunday School choir of the 6th Ward was in attendance, and delighted the congregation with sweet singing. A three-year old girl repeated the "Lord's Prayer," Miss Poulton, about eight years old, sang, very nicely, "The Flower Girl," and a couple of young girls sang a duet very delightfully. Those who were at the meeting say it was one of the best of the kind they had ever attended.

Another Wonder.—The telephone is conceded to be one of the wonders of the latter times. Right on its heels comes the statement of a still more remarkable instrument. It is called the "phonograph," and may well be called sister to the telephone. A speaker at one end of the line, however distant, talks into a mouth piece, causing the instrument to act, by the vibrations, making indentations by means of a fine tracing point, upon a sheet of tin foil. By causing the same action on a diaphragm, sounds making up the exact words spoken are reproduced.

A writer to an eastern journal who claims to have witnessed the working of the instrument, says:

The operator cried, "Next train ready! Stops at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, any New Brunswick. All aboard, all aboard, gentlemen!" And then the machine being put in operation, it repeated the cries, loudly and distinctly!

He further says:

Already this most extraordinary discovery has been applied to practical purposes, and the American Clock Company have purchased the right to attach it to their clocks, which will not strike, but call the hours;—1 o'clock! 2 o'clock! 3 o'clock!

Alarm clocks will also be arranged not to rattle with discordant rings, but to call out: Four o'clock! wake up, wake up! what are you sleeping for at this hour?

The number of toys in the shape of talking dolls which will fill the land and enliven the nurseries is beyond all calculation, and no one can begin to name all the uses to which the invention will be applied.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—A bill was introduced by Ferry to repeal certain provisions of the act of Congress approved July 12th, 1876, entitled "an act making appropriations for the postoffice department. Referred.

Matthews submitted a resolution relative to the suppression of timber depredations in the Territory of Montana. Agreed to.

Teller submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate an estimate of the amount required to enable government to coin both gold and silver at the mint at Denver. Agreed to.

Cameron (Pa.) presented a resolution of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, remonstrating against any change in our navigation laws that would interfere with the protection they offered to American shipbuilding and to prevent the substitution of foreign ships for our trade commerce. Referred.

Davis (Ill.) called up the Senate

bill to prevent abuses in respect to mileage of district attorneys.

Hereford called up the House bill changing the time for holding the terms of the district court for the district of West Virginia. Passed.

McMillan called up the House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported to Congress under section 2 of an act approved June 16th, 1874. Passed.

Cockrell submitted a resolution, referring the claim of Luddington to the committee on claims. Agreed to.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Thurman introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds, referred.

Wallace, who is in charge of the unfinished business long bond bill, being still unavoidably absent, the bill was passed over for the present, with the understanding that it should retain its place as unfinished business.

Beck called up the resolution submitted by him on the 21st of January declaring it inexpedient at this time to levy and collect a tax for the maintenance of a sinking fund, and spoke at length in favor of the resolution.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Morrill said he was willing to do a great deal to reduce taxation, but thought it strange that Beck should want this important resolution passed without referring it to the finance committee. The navigation laws, which Beck denounced, were the same as in '61. He denied that the poor were oppressed and the rich favored by present taxation. The fact that no people on the earth are clad better than the Americans proves that the taxes did not oppress them. He hoped that this would not be one of the resolutions to be passed under the whip and spur of outside influence. The removal of taxes was a pleasant duty, but their imposition was sometimes a patriotic necessity.

The motion to refer it to the finance committee was agreed to without discussion. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Under the call of States bills were introduced by Frye for an exchange of silver coins of the United States for United States notes.

Bright offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he has authorized the sale of any bonds for outstanding legal tender notes at par, adding the current New York premium on gold and the commission for selling, or whether he has authorized the sale of such bonds for legal tender notes on any other terms than above stated, and if so, the number and the amount of the proceeds of such bonds, and who were employed as agents to dispose of them, which was adopted.

Schleicher offered a preamble and resolution directing the committee on public buildings and grounds to ascertain the amount of money necessary to complete public buildings now being erected, and to build others that may be necessary, and to inquire into the expediency of issuing bonds of the United States to any amount necessary to erect all such buildings. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and a number of Senate bills and executive documents were referred.

The Senate amendments to the bill issuing arms to the Washington light infantry of Charleston, were concurred in.

The Senate bill pensioning all soldiers of the war of 1812 who served fourteen days, including those stricken from the rolls for disability, was reached.

Stephens moved to pass it, and though Joyce objected to restoring the names of disloyalists, it was passed, 217 to 21. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Marsh offered a resolution reciting that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies owe the United States \$25,000,000 of accrued interest on the bonds guaranteed by the United States, and that the earnings of said companies have been consumed by dividends declared on the capital stock in violation of their charters, and directing the judiciary committee to report whether it is expedient to enact such laws as will prohibit the payment of dividends on said stock until the indebtedness to the United States is liquidated; referred.

On motion of Eden the Senate amendment to the House bill, making an appropriation for the pay-

ment of claims, reported allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, were concurred in.

The Speaker then called the committees for reports.

Crapo, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the bill supplementary to the act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded in 1858, and to give the court of claims jurisdiction in certain cases. The bill authorizes any person or persons having any claim against the balance of the fund designated as the Chinese indemnity fund, for losses sustained by the plunder of the bark *Caldera*, to commence, within 12 months next, after the passage of this act, proceedings in the United States court of claims; passed.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Riddle, from the committee on Territories, reported back adversely the bill to establish the Territory of Pembino. Laid on the table at the conclusion of the morning hour.

A half hour discussion arose as to the business next to be considered. After a great deal of amusement and while Townsend was on the floor, the Speaker announced that the discussion was entirely out of order, and that it seemed to him the public business should be proceeded with, which called forth a remark from Townsend that he did not want the chair to lecture him in public.

The Speaker—The chair will lecture the gentleman in private.

Townsend—You had better; I do not want any public lecture, and further, I will not submit to it. (Great laughter.)

The House then went into committee of the whole, Potter in the chair, on the fortifications appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates \$100,000 for works of defense, \$125,000 for armament and fortification, \$50,000 for harbor and torpedo defence.

The bill was laid aside for report to the House.

Durham made a speech on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks and making an appropriation for them.

Kelly, by unanimous consent, made a speech in reply to Garfield's on resumption.

Garfield rose to reply to him and is to have an hour for that purpose when the House again goes into committee on the bill.

The committee rose and Fort introduced a bill to authorize the preparation of fine or standard silver bars of the value of \$100,000, the deposit of the same in the United States treasury, and the issue of certificates thereon. Referred. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—O. J. Salisbury of Salt Lake City is awarded the route from Soledad to New Hall, at \$29,000, and the route from Susanville to Lake View at \$6,975.

The joint resolution introduced in the Senate, to-day, by Sargent, relative to Chinese immigration, is a copy of the measure recently reported from the House committee on education and labor, requesting the President to open correspondence immediately with the governments of China and Great Britain, with a view of securing a change or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties, which permit the unlimited immigration of Chinese to the United States.

At a meeting of the House committee on coinage to-day, the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That in view of increasing the coinage, it is the sense of this committee that there should be increased mintage facilities.

In was also agreed that the subcommittee of six, in April next, shall proceed to several points from which petitions have been received for the establishment of branch mints, namely, Charlotte, S. C., New Orleans, St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Mont., Chicago, Quincy, Ills., and Cincinnati, and upon their return submit the report of their investigation to the full committee.

Following is the full text of the bill introduced to-day, by Senator Cockrell, to authorize the deposit of silver bullion or bars and issue certificates therefor:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of silver bullion or bars, with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$20, estimat-

ing 412½ grains, troy weight, standard silver, to the dollar, and to issue certificates therefor, in denomination of not less than \$20, each corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes, and such certificates shall be in the form of the certificates now authorized and issued for gold bullion, and shall be payable to depositor or bearer, and shall be receivable at par in payment for duties on imports, taxes, and all public dues, and shall be payable by the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, on demand, in silver dollars or United States notes, and when so paid such bullion shall become the property of the United States.

NEW YORK, 4.—The old house of John C. Kohlsatts & Sons, wholesale and retail dealers in worsteds, trimmings, straw goods, etc., has made an assignment to John H. Draper. An invoice of the stock shows a surplus of assets over liabilities of about \$125,000, but not being able to meet maturing drafts, and for the purpose of preventing a sacrifice of stock under execution, or otherwise, and as far as possible shield and protect all creditors, they made this assignment.

ATLANTA, Ga., 4.—A large fire in Forsyth, Ga., this morning, destroyed an hotel, bank, and six stores. Loss, \$30,000; insured. A falling wall killed a negro woman and seriously injured several. Search is being made for the other bodies in the debris.

NASHVILLE, 4.—The *American's* special says: Winston Anderson, who attempted to outrage a little girl near Clarksville, was lynched on Friday night. A large body of armed men surrounded the jail, forced the jailor to give up the keys and took Anderson out. The body was found late on Saturday morning, a mile from town, hanging to a tree.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The correspondent of the California Associated Press, who has ascended the Sacramento river to Monroeville, 190 miles above Sacramento city, telegraphs that for the entire distance the country presents the appearance of a continuous sea, on both sides of the river. Not 5,000 acres of land along the river for the whole distance have escaped the flood. The river is now rapidly falling and vast tracts of wheat land are making their appearance, much of which may be saved if drying north winds follow the recent continued storm. Between Sacramento and Monroeville there are about 250 breaks in the levees.

Dr. Glenn, a large farmer in Colusa County, lost 20,000 sheep and 6,000 acres of wheat by the flood. The main wheat lands of Colusa County are five miles from the river and are safe. About 10 per cent. of the wheat crop of that country is ruined, and about the same amount is damaged. The loss between Sacramento and Monroeville in levees, buildings, stock and crops, will reach \$800,000, besides the decrease in value of property in some localities. There is, however, a prospect of an enormous harvest and much sediment has been deposited which will renew land where worn by continuous cropping.

A Virginia dispatch: Chief of Police Breen was held in the sum of \$4,000 to-day, for liberating a Chinese murderer and permitting the substitution of another man. The real murderer has been captured and fully identified.

Colusa dispatch: John T. Arnold, city marshal, was killed to-day, by D. Shephardson, whom he was attempting to arrest.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, 5.—A Stanford, Kentucky, special to the *Courier Journal*, says a terrible tornado, with a width of 400 yards, swept through Casey County on Saturday afternoon, doing frightful damage in the neighborhood of Richville and Mount Olive. The whole of the family of Vincent Wesley, near Richville, consisting of himself, wife, two grown daughters, and a boy named Sloan, a nephew, and Wm. Taylor, a neighbor stopping at his house, were killed outright. Mrs. Wesley's body was blown 400 yards and her clothing entirely stripped off. The two daughters were carried 50 yards and found locked in each others arms. The father and nephew were fearfully mangled, and all must have been killed by the first force of the tempest. The dwelling, stables and out-houses were blown entirely away, the logs being scattered for many yards along.

In the vicinity of Mount Olive, Mrs. Morgan, wife of John W. Morgan, was killed, and the dwelling and out-houses of R. Floyd completely swept away. The timbers were scattered in every direction.

In the village of Mount Olive several houses were swept away and the remainder otherwise injured. Fences were blown away along the course of the tornado, post and rail fence being drawn out, torn into splinters and utterly destroyed. Large trees were twisted from their roots and carried hundreds of yards.

Considerable numbers of horses, cattle and other stock, in its course, were killed. The probable damage is \$50,000.

CHICAGO, 5.—The hard money league, an organization, with headquarters at Chicago, and designed to comprise among its members the leading business men of the north-west, has just been organized, principally by the efforts of the citizens of Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago. Its object is to secure concerted action against greenback principles and eradicate the false ideas of finance, but the originators will not oppose the working of the silver bill. Already several hundred prominent business men have expressed their sympathy with the movement and an intention to co-operate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 5.—A private dispatch from Hot Springs announces a terrible conflagration in progress at that place. Nearly the whole of the business part has already been burned, including the Hot Springs Hotel, the American House, and numerous bath houses, banks, printing offices, etc.

MEMPHIS, 5.—This being carnival day, the streets are filled with masks, and spectators are present from all parts of the Union. Good nature and happiness attends the king and his followers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The board of supervisors, last night, adjourned till April 1st. The affairs of the municipality have come to a dead lock for want of funds. The bill recently passed by the legislature restricts the board to a monthly expenditure of one-twelfth of the annual revenue, holding the members and their bondsmen personally responsible for any over-draft. As a consequence, nearly every fund is exhausted for the current month.

The fire department has not money enough on hand to buy feed for its horses. No resolution can go to print, and no authorization can be passed for payment owing to the exhaustion of the advertising fund. The hospital and alms house have but \$600 to run on for the current month. Some legislation will probably be sought to relieve the city government.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Notwithstanding the passage of the election law by the Utah legislature, the House subcommittee on Territories, who had an act under consideration to-day, agreed to report the Utah election bill introduced by Luttrell. They have shorn it, however, of its clause disfranchising polygamists.

The Postmaster-General, to-day, decided that members of Congress have a legal right to become sureties on bonds accompanying bids for mail services. He also decided that the bid submitted by J. B. Price, a citizen of the State of Missouri, could not be regarded as invalid on the ground that his wife is one of the sureties thereon, as she is possessed of sufficient property in her own right.

Another decision of interest rendered by the Postmaster-General is to the effect that certain bidders, (Messrs. Brotte, of Texas, and Price of Mo.,) who are not actually owners of steamboats, cannot be awarded contracts for steamboat mail service, and are not relieved from the prohibition of the law on this subject by showing that they have secured a charter of parties for the use of steamboats conditioned upon obtaining mail contracts.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 5.—Judge Robertson, for General Custis Lee, in the suit for the recovery of the Arlington estate, concluded his argument to-day, and the case was submitted to Judge Hughes, who will render an opinion on Saturday, probably in Richmond.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The triumphal march of King Carnival, to-day, was a brilliant spectacle. Thirty mythological groups were represented by its fantastic followers. The mystic krew of komus appeared in procession to-night, consisting of 21 cars, illustrating the metamorphosis of Ovid. A grand Rex reception and ball concluded the festivities.