

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY - SIXTH CONGRES.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.

Carpenter made a speech on the army bill. He said the army in time of peace was a police force, and any use of it was as a police force. The intent of the bill was plain to prevent any use whatever of it on an election day, and it forbade the President to respond to a call of a State for aid. The grand and conclusive objection to it is that it is intended to and, in my opinion, it is cunningly constructed to mix in with either provisions of the law on this subject. It does not forbid the President to preserve peace on an election day. If we are wrong about this, the senator from New York (Conkling) has prepared several test amendments which will make it perfectly plain whether the other side mean what I think they do, and if they do, this objection will stand out and be reason enough for the bill not being passed by an American congress. The President may have used appropriations to clothe, equip, etc., troops to keep the peace everywhere in the nation in 364 days in the year, but in one day riot shall have full sway and the police force of the nation shall be manacled. It was said by Voorhees that on election day there was no earthly occasion for troops to preserve the peace, because the people were all out and would see to its preservation. Well, if the people are all there and will see to it, is there any danger that twenty soldiers, under a captain, will overawe the whole people assembled at the polls? On that argument there is less danger on that day than any other. Referring to Hill's remark, yesterday, that no action could overthrow government as well as malaction, Carpenter said: "Hill had for four years, experienced enough in attempts to overthrow government to enable him to speak with authority on that subject. The prime object of the military is the preservation of public peace. If the army is dangerous to the liberties of the country why not abolish it? The democrats, by refusing to abolish it, admit that it is not dangerous. Why will they insist that on one day of the year no military force can be used to put down rebellion? The merest child will answer because they do not want elections held peaceably. To say that people do not vote because the soldiers are there to prevent violence is trifling with the good sense of every man."

Ingalls followed Carpenter by a defense and eulogy of the President's action on the appropriation bills. He thought the conciliatory policy inaugurated by the President towards the south had been badly rewarded by the course taken by that section. The last vestige of national intervention had been withdrawn from southern affairs. He denied that there ever was any military interference in elections. The use by the democrats of the military in Kansas did more to weaken that party than any other of their actions. The republicans had never felt anxious to follow that example. He dwelt at length on the negro exodus as a proof of southern intimidation of republican blacks.

Vest declared the negroes were deceived by false representations of government support, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read a circular by one Lycurgus Jones, intended for circulation among the blacks, promising them government support in Kansas, and saying that Congress intended to deprive them of their freedom.

Ingalls pronounced the circular a forgery, invented for the precise purpose to which it had just been put.

A debate ensued during which the southern exodus and Louisiana State affairs were quite thoroughly discussed.

Finally Logan, who was entitled to the floor, declined to yield further, and preceded to speak on the army bill, the first part of the argument being substantially the same as Carpenter's. He said: If Congress could nullify the power to equip and then support the army for one day, it could do it for ever. He would rather vote for the repeal than the negation of laws. I am willing to let bygones be bygones, but it cannot be so long as the democrats are imitators. In this country you endorsed barbari-

ties that would make civilized mankind shudder; you endorsed conduct that was not according to civilized warfare. Attempts were made to disseminate small-pox and disease and to fire the northern cities. You are in no position to tell us we must stop talking about rebellion. You censure the republicans for speaking of what occurred during the war, and say we are trying to fire the northern hearts. I say unless you stop this talk yourselves we will have a solid north, and when the north becomes solid again, it will be solid to remain so. I do not know what the President may do, and it is none of my business, but I am free to say, and I want my people to understand it, that the only difference between this and a repeal positive of the laws, is that the one would be the proper way of legislating and the other is not. The effect is the same. One repeals, the other negates. The man that votes for this section to-day must not explain to his constituents that it amounts to nothing; that it only cuts off the supplies for a day. It means the same as if it forbade the supplies for a year. Whenever you will quit distressing the people in your country, we will respect you; whenever you protect the poor man as you do the rich man, and the colored man as you do the white man, we will respect you; whenever you quit talking about men of wealth in your country being the only ones that have a right to vote and hold office, then will we think you adhere to the principles on which this government was established; then we will meet you half way and say this country, as a whole, gives the same rights to one man as to another. The legislators of the country are bound by that principle and bound to carry it out. Till that time you cannot expect the north to recognize you as standing upon the same platform in reference to justice and to the liberties of the people as we do in the north.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Stephens reported a bill for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender dollars and debate thereon was limited to two hours, pending the consideration of that bill.

Atkins submitted a conference report on the legislative appropriation bill. He said the House conferees yielded most of the points. If the conference report were agreed to, the appropriations made by the bill would amount to \$15,750,000, or \$332,000 in excess of the current legislative act. In that excess was included \$130,000 heretofore appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation bills, and \$150,000 for the payment of grangers and storekeepers, necessitated by the increase in the number of distilleries in the southern States; the report was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 19.—McMahon submitted the conference report from the judicial expenses bill, section 2, prohibiting the making of any contract or incurring of any liability under the provisions of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals, for services in connection with elections on election day. The report brought on a discussion with applause on the republican side of the House.

Springer in reply to Garfield declared that if the President vetoed this bill he would put himself in the attitude of defying the majority in congress and demanding of the majority to do what was wrong.

McMahon sustained the report against the argument of Garfield and provoked derisive jeers of the republicans by an allusion to the President as his fraudulency.

Monroe of the conferees on the part of the House explained the reason of his opposition to the report, and in answer to Cox, expressed his intention to vote against it.

Cox intimated that he would do the same thing but for a different reason.

Garfield—The President has taken an oath that he shall see to it that the laws shall be faithfully executed. You do not repeal their laws, but you make it impossible for him to execute it without his running in danger on the one hand, or your impeaching him on the other hand, without neglecting his duty and violating his oath. Now I take it no President of the United States can allow himself to be put in that attitude. The wisdom of the old writ of Proverbs: "Surely in vain the net is spread in sight of any

bird"—is quite likely to apply on this case. I do not see that there is the slightest probability that you can catch the President in this net, or that he will allow himself to put in a position where he will be decide between obeying his oath and the Constitution on the one hand, and obeying this entanglement on the other. I had very much hoped yesterday that we would see a way to get through and have a bill which this side could approve of, and that we might harmoniously shake hands and go home, but farewell to all prospects of home, we stay. (This sentiment was strongly applauded on the republican side.)

Hawk—You frighten this side of the House.

McMahon thought the times had sadly changed when on an offer of an appropriation bill or any legislation somebody who seemed to sit near "his fraudulency" who was known by the title of President of the United States, (jeers on the republican side) seemed to be charged with the special commission of coming here on the floor to tell the representatives of the people that that gentleman who had to go into the presidency by fraud, was not going to approve the bills that those representatives desired to pass. There had been a time when representatives of the republican party had thought such a course indecent, but they had progressed in that branch of the public service. Who were the gentlemen who talked about nullification? The men who a year and a half ago had voted against the Bland silver dollar and who now under the lead of the swallow-tailed gentleman from Michigan (Conger) came into the House and filibustered against the political assessment bill—the bill relative to the removal of causes to State courts, and the test oath repeal bill, and now when the majority had brought in an army appropriation bill it had witnessed a spectacle, but he would not allude to it, although it had taken place not a thousand miles from the Capitol. The democrats were in a majority; they represented a majority of the people, and they were entitled to have legislation. When the gentlemen on the other side refused to vote, it was nothing more than a prostitution of their congressional duty to partisan fidelity. These gentlemen desired to stiffen up that member of the Chief Executive, known as the "backbone." If they wanted to say they would not vote for an appropriation bill unless it provided for deputy marshals the sooner that was made the issue the better. The people wanted to know where the republican party stood. You, gentlemen, lay down the issue that you will enforce that law rather than not have a corrupt election in California, and we welcome the fight as a fight which will forever extinguish your capacity for evil in this country. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Finally the discussion was closed and a vote was taken on the conference report. The report was adopted by a party vote—yeas 102, nays 79. Cox not voting on either side.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The legislative appropriation bills was reported by the committee on bill, and signed by the Speaker.

The speaker submitted the applications of a dozen members for an indefinite leave of absence, some on the plea of sickness and the others on important business.

Conger desired to know what more important business a representative can have than attending to his public duties.

Objection was made by Atkins and others, so the leave was granted only in the cases of sickness.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 18.—In wool there is a firm feeling, but an upward tendency appears to have checked business for the present, and manufacturers are not disposed to respond to the high prices now asked in the interior. New wool is arriving freely; sales are largely in medium grades. The stock of fine fleeces is so small that there is no inducement for buyers to operate. Ohio and Pennsylvania nominally 37½ @ 42 for all grades, and 34 @ 8 for Wisconsin and Michigan. Comb and delaine fleeces unchanged, with sales of Kentucky at 34 California wool continues in demand; sales at 22 @ 32 for Spring; super and X pulled wools in demand at 30 @ 40, with some lots of very choice

eastern and Maine supers at an advance of latter rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The republican State convention this afternoon adopted a platform of which the following are the leading points:

It re-affirmed the principles of the republican party, denounces the attempts of the democrats to interfere with the purity of elections, sustains the President's veto policy, pledges the party to faithful application of the new constitution and the support of progressive education, pledges the candidates for the legislature to attempt to settle the differences existing in some portions of the State between the agricultural and mining interests, affirms that Congress should regulate freights and fares in inter-state commerce, and pledges the railroad commissioners of the State to a fair reduction within the borders of the State, but does not define the amount of reduction. There are also anti-Chinese planks and a declaration in favor of a small holding of land.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Senate remained in session all last night, being engaged upon the army appropriation bill. The time was consumed in endeavoring to get a quorum, the republicans refusing to vote. Conkling, of New York, made a speech, in which he charged the democrats with bad faith toward the government. The imputation was immediately resented by Lamar, of Mississippi, who said Conkling was guilty of uttering falsehood. This drew out a stinging retort from Conkling, who was again replied to by Lamar, the listeners, during the controversy, giving cheers or hisses. The following gives the present feelings of the two participants in the warfare of words:

The excitement caused in the Senate chamber by the extraordinary and wholly unequalled interchange of denunciatory and degrading epithets between Lamar and Conkling was intense. Each of the two senators, although wrought up to the highest pitch of unreflecting anger and resentment, maintained an outward appearance of calmness, and both managed to formulate their astounding insults in phraseology which kept within the bounds of parliamentary rules. For this reason, and also because the Senate was taken so utterly by surprise, neither was called to order and the whole colloquy was over before the listeners could fully realize to what unpardonable length it had been carried. Both senators spoke slowly; but Conkling was especially deliberate in his manner, and threw into his words an amount of scornful and contemptuous emphasis which barred every word like an arrow. Lamar's last utterances quivered with anger and were accompanied with a disdainful gesture which suggested the throwing down of a gauntlet of mortal combat, which he eagerly hoped his adversary would take up. Conkling while speaking stood in the middle aisle, and Lamar spoke from a position near it. Vance, of North Carolina, who, like his father, is a recognized authority on all matters concerning the code of the duello occupied a seat alongside of Lamar and made several suggestions to the latter while Conkling was speaking. Southern senators, in conversation since the occurrence, universally commend Lamar's action as justifiable and even demanded by Conkling's imputation of bad faith on his part, and assert that there can be no question of his entire readiness to maintain his words with his life if necessary. They express doubts whether Conkling will send Lamar a challenge, although they say it, of course, is incumbent upon him to push the matter further, as Lamar gave the lie first. Lamar's friends explain that he felt called upon especially to resent Conkling's charge of bad faith on the part of the democratic side of the chamber, because it had come to his ears that Conkling had denounced him personally.

Senator Conkling informs his friends that he does not intend to send Lamar a challenge or in any way to be drawn into a duel, for neither he nor his constituents believe in dueling. He also says that Lamar's attack upon him was unprovoked and unexplainable upon any personal grounds, his (Conkling's) charge of bad faith having been made against the whole democratic side of the chamber and not especially applicable to Lamar, whom in fact, he did not have in his mind at all, when uttering that

remark, although he had previously referred to the Mississippi levee bill, of which Lamar had charged as being one of the matters that had consumed the time of the Senate to the exclusion of the proper opportunity for the republican debate the army appropriation bill.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Times today says: The order issued by Sherman reviewing the proceedings, findings and sentence of Stanley court-martial will probably put an end to the quarrel between the latter and Hazen. The order will certainly not be satisfactory to Stanley. Major Eaton, counsel for Hazen, in the proposed civil suit, says: Yesterday he had not heard from his client since the publication of the order. He was very sure Sherman had seen fit to prevent further ventilation of the subject for no matter what the counsel Stanley or others might say to the contrary, Hazen had not yet had an opportunity to state his side of the case. There were fully 20 officers in the city at the time the court-martial who would have testified in behalf of Hazen. As the case now stands Hazen may have to resign probably to prosecute the suit.

CINCINNATI, 19.—Advises from Frankfort, Ky., indicates the probability that troops will be sent to Breathitt county immediately in trial of the desperadoes who held soon in that county. A number of their adherents have been sending letters to Governor Creary regarding the same, threatening to annihilate the troops sent to protect the court. It is stated the governor has concluded there is a necessity of the immediate presence of troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The republican state convention last evening after some dilatory business went into the nomination for governor, the nominees being George C. Perkins, of San Francisco, George Evans, of San Joaquin, J. E. Swift, of San Francisco, and Horace Davis, of San Francisco. The first ballot resulted Perkins 215, Evans 106, Davis 53, Swift 31. The nomination was made unanimous and great applause. The convention adjourned till to-day.

The nomination of Perkins on the first ballot was unexpected and indicates a decided victory of the anti-machine element. Mr. Perkins is a partner in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company; he had a considerable experience in public life and while open to objections of being engaged in transportation will undoubtedly prove a strong candidate.

The republicans of the second congressional district, this morning, nominated for member of the State board of equalization, Mr. Drew the present sheriff of Sacramento County. The third district nominated for Congress Joseph McKenna, of Salano, and a member of the board of equalization Warren Dutton, of Marin.

The State convention, this morning, nominated for Lieutenant Governor Gen. John Mansfield, of Los Angeles, by acclamation, for Secretary of State, S. M. Burns, a sent clerk of Yolo County; for troller, D. M. Kenfield, of Lumbe, by acclamation.

A Wheatland dispatch says French Canadian, Frankquette, surrendered himself, to the sheriff, saying he wanted to confess a great crime, but first, for the sake of safety, he lodged in jail at Marysville. Arriving there he asked for the tendance of a priest, but on the rival refused to talk then, as he was too tired. He showed evidences of insanity, and is held to have committed the assassination of the two girls in a fit of mental aberration. He has been at the neighborhood for a number of years and has a good reputation.

In the Indian council at Ula on Monday, after much discussion, most of the Indians, being the principal chiefs, their names for the purpose of taking up lands as proposed by government.

NEW YORK, 19.—At the trial in the Hull murder case Lorenzo S. Hull, husband of the murdered woman, was the first witness called. He spoke in a low, monotonous voice, and said he heard on Tuesday morning that his wife was dead. He dressed and went to the stairs and found she had been murdered. The appearance she presented was awful; it nearly took away his senses, and he could not collect his thoughts to talk of the matter. On Tuesday night he retired about 10.30. Mr. Chittenden