

administration should know every man who solicited office. If Vest had his way he would make it a misdemeanor for any man to solicit office. But what was the Postmaster-General to do? It had become a sort of common law in both parties to recommend people for office. Was the Postmaster-General to go to the republicans for recommendations? Vest characterized Hale's position as mere cant. He (Vest) had before now seen in the departments at Washington such endorsements as this: "This man is endorsed by Vest and Cockrell," and therefore the appointment had been refused. Yet the Senator from Maine had discovered what he pretended to be a new evil. But for the democratic successes of 1882 there never would have been a civil service law passed by the republican party. The civil service bill had been in the Senate for years without attention, until a prospect of democratic ascendancy made clear to the republicans the necessity of enacting it into a law.

Hale said that had nothing to do with the question under dispute.

Vest said that his colleague (Cockrell) and himself in the course of their investigations heretofore under republican administrations had found unmistakable evidence of the use of money in the attainment of public offices and though they could not put their fingers on a letter showing any use of money, they could convince the moral sense of any man that money had been used.

Voorhees said the fact seemed that three presidential postmasters and some other minor postmasters had been changed by the present administration. It seemed to Voorhees that that simply showed that not as many changes had been made in the post-offices of Maine as the people by their votes last year intended should be made by the administration.

Voorhees sympathized with the republican postmasters who had been turned out. They would get used to it after a while, as the democrats had gotten used to it. Voorhees was not here to defend Brown. He thought Hale had done a service to the democracy by exposing such a man. But did Hale suppose he could make an impression on the country that the democracy of the United States favored the course pursued by Brown? Voorhees differed from Vest in one thing. He (Voorhees) was willing to put in power and office the men who had helped to elect the democrats. He believed it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Government should be administered by the friends of the Administration which the people should place in power.

Gray called up Beck's recent resolution of inquiry regarding the payment of custom duties in coin, and the application of that coin to the purposes of the sinking fund, etc. Gray said he would vote for it, but for reasons very different from those which actuated Beck and those who thought with him. The act of 1878, Gray said, was tentative. It was based on the idea that silver would shortly reach an international ratio with gold. It was the hope of the attainment of this international ratio that actuated many thoughtful men in voting for that bill. This hope had been disappointed. The object of the bill had been defeated, and the dollar worth 92 cents in 1878, was now worth less than 80 cents. The passionate invective on the part of the silver men, would not enhance the value of the silver dollar. The actions and recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the silver question, were right. He (Gray) was not here to defend any one, but economic laws were always the same. He was neither a bondholder nor a son of a bondholder, but he was for paying a bondholder in honest money. The true issue in question was whether the true relation of gold and silver could be reached by a continuance of the present plan of silver coinage. He asserted this could not be done. Silver coinage had served a useful purpose as subsidiary coin, but no country desired a basis of silver coin alone, and if gold were supplanted by silver we would have a silver basis. The gold standard had kept us in easy relations with the rest of the world. Bi-metalism could not be reached by any one country alone. France had long ago stopped her silver coinage, and should we, by continuing our present course, drive out of the country several hundred millions of gold coin? If we did so we should have a contraction indeed. The act of 1878 having failed to raise the value of silver coinage would bring us to a silver standard. We would be descending to the basis of an 80 cent dollar, and thus the government of the United States would in fact be scaling its own debt. This would be a public misfortune as evidencing a condition of public dishonesty, which, to say the least, was equally reprehensible with individual dishonesty. Many of those who favored silver coinage were not, in Gray's opinion, the solid conservative business men but those of a speculative turn. He desired to see silver in circulation concurrently with gold, but the failure of the best efforts to get it into that condition was a sufficient proof that our continued coinage would be of no avail in that direction. We were all embarked on the same great voyage—debtors and creditors—one fate awaited us all. We should therefore honestly endeavor to adjust our differences in order that the interests of all our people may be honestly and fairly advanced.

McPherson followed on the same subject. The United States Treasury,

he said, had become a vast and complicated machine. There were seven different factors in our circulation in the form of various kinds of notes. If the coinage were now suspended, silver might be got to a proper relation with gold, and in the opinion of the best authorities in the world we had now got to a point in silver coinage beyond which it was dangerous for us to go. The need of currency was a need created not by law, but business. Whenever the Treasury could no longer sustain a gold basis then the public would have to take care of the silver. The silver dollar had thus far remained at par with gold because they had but a limited use and were limited in number within the limits of the public needs, but the Gresham law still held good after three centuries of observation, namely, that bad money drives out good money. All history taught that with a currency of fluctuating values, as ours was tending to become, speculation was encouraged and monetary ruin hastened. Loss would always fall on the productions of our country, as the importers would protect themselves. Referring to the effect of silver in India, McPherson exclaimed: "God forbid that the American laborer should ever come to a condition like that of the laborer of India." The blow aimed by the silver men at "the bloated bondholder," McPherson insisted, would strike with ten-fold force on the head of the laborer. The Government had permitted its financial agent Jay Cook, to advertise that the interest on bonds was payable in gold. (McPherson produced such advertisements.)

Beck inquired how much the purchasers of bonds had paid for them.

McPherson replied that made no difference. The Government having held out such representations it could not now ignore them. It could not play fast and loose with its creditors.

The reference by McPherson to an understanding that the bonds were to be paid in gold, brought from Morgan, Harris and Beck a simultaneous and energetic insistence that the payment in "coin" and not "gold" was the understanding and agreement.

To show that business was already becoming alarmed at our course with regard to silver, McPherson read a letter from the manager of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company stating that the company, in view of the great uncertainty with the coinage, had decided to make no further terms except on a specific agreement of their repayment in gold coin.

On the conclusion of McPherson's remarks, Brown gave notice that tomorrow he would ask to be heard on the resolution of Beck.

Hoar called attention to the anomalous condition of business in the Senate, there being several important bills already reported from the committees, which bills were being delayed by a silver debate which would have to be repeated when the finance committees should come to report a bill dealing with coinage.

THE UTAH BILL.

On motion of Edmunds, the Senate then took up the Utah bill, the pending question being on Hoar's motion to strike out the section that would disfranchise the women of Utah.

Brown expressed himself as being opposed to woman suffrage, and said if the question was in his own State he would vote against it, but as the question before the Senate was one affecting a right already given to the women of Utah by the laws of that Territory, he (Brown) would vote for Hoar's motion.

A vote having been reached on the amendment it was rejected; yeas 11, nays 31. The Senators voting yeas were, Aldrich, Blair, Brown, Call, Dawes, Dolph, Hoar, Mitchell (of Oregon) Palmer, Stanford and Teller. The section disfranchising women remains, therefore, a part of the bill.

The amendment proposed by Edmunds was agreed to, providing that marriage within, but not including the fourth consanguinity should be termed incestuous and punishable by imprisonment.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

Van Wyck offered an amendment, dispensing with the Utah Commission. The so-called duties of that body could, he said, just as well be performed by the army officers, at no extra expense to the Government, and his amendment provided that a board of three officers of the army should perform the duties now vested in the commission. He denounced the extravagance of the commission and insisted that it had been no use to Utah or to the United States. The commission, he said, had half a dozen clerks.

Voorhees denied this, and challenged Van Wyck to prove his statement.

Van Wyck in reply read from a list in his hands the names of seven clerks and a janitor.

Voorhees remarked those were not regularly employed clerks, but had been employed only temporarily to meet an emergency. He thought he knew the reason for Van Wyck's attack on the Utah Commission.

Van Wyck thought Voorhees had better understand himself on the subject before taking his seat. [Laughter.]

Voorhees did not wish to speak on the time of the Senator from Nebraska.

Van Wyck was willing he should. It seemed to make a difference, Van Wyck said, whose friend was "attacked."

Van Wyck's amendment was rejected.

Morgan opposed the provision for

trustees to administer the affairs of the Mormon Church. He characterized polygamy as an offense that "stinks in the nostrils of civilization." He thought if anything was to be done about it it should be torn up root and branch.

Edmunds replied that those trustees would deal only with the property of the Church. The committee had feared to abolish certain rights, and had confined the work of the trustees to the temporal affairs of the Church. The committee had not wished to make a precedent for legislative interference with religion. Apart from the feature of polygamy, Edmunds did not think the belief of the Mormons different from the belief of other sects.

Teller thought Mormons had very little property except their temples. Edmunds had been informed they had.

Teller said the temple was one of the most wonderful buildings in the world and had cost a great deal. But these trustees would have to deal with Mormonism in every way. He did not believe in polygamy, but he would say that if we had sent the right men to look after Utah, polygamy would have been dead long since. We had sent men there who irritated and persecuted the people of Utah. It was by our persecutions that we had kept polygamy alive. Religious enthusiasm had done much for civilization, but we could not forget that two-thirds of the people of the world to-day believed in polygamy. Great Britain had never put its hand on the polygamists within its dominions. The Mormons had their faults, but he had seen Salt Lake City when not a grog shop, gambling den or house of prostitution could be found within its limits. It could not be expected that men who had married wives thirty years ago would put them aside now as so many prostitutes and declare their children bastards. The bill under consideration Teller looked on as folly. It was too severe. We should treat the great evil existing in Utah with rather a velvet hand. Men who did not believe in polygamy, he said, had by the severity of our government been driven into the condition of opposition to the policy of the principle of the United States.

Edmunds denied that there was anything oppressive in the bill. It was simply an attempt to cut off the one-man power existing among the people of Utah. He would not discuss the crimes committed, whether at Nauvoo or in Utah, but Mormonism could not be successfully dealt with by the "velvet hand" referred to by Teller. It was a shame, a delusion and a pretense to cover a crime. After further argument on the provision in relation to the testimony of the husband and wife, the debate went over until tomorrow, Edmunds saying he would ask the Senate to "sit it out" and bring the bill to a vote.

Mr. Voorhees gave notice that on Wednesday he would call up his resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to consider the report whether his policy in the civilization of the Indians required the establishment of a school west of the Mississippi river, based on the principle of military enlistment, instruction and discipline of the Indian youths, with a view to qualifying them for service in the United States army.

Hoar asked and obtained unanimous consent to have the judicial salary bill stand over as unfinished business till Monday at 2 p. m.

Blair, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably the bill to aid in the establishment of common schools—the same bill that passed the Senate at the last Congress.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James Shields, of Montana, to be collector of internal revenue for the District of Montana; to be postmaster, J. C. Morgan, at Kearney, Neb.

Land Commissioner Sparks has made a decision affecting the grant of lands within the conflicting limits of the Atlantic and Pacific and the branch line of the Southern Pacific roads in California, holding that the latter company has no legal claim to the lands embraced within the indemnity of the former. His decision is based upon a provision in the granting act of the Southern Pacific road that it shall in no way affect or impair the right, present or prospective, of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company or any other railroad company. The Commissioner holds that the right to the indemnity was a prospective right and although the Southern Pacific has constructed its road and the Atlantic & Pacific had not, still the lands not being granted to the Southern Pacific Company it can have no right to them. This decision affects odd numbered sections within an area of 600 square miles or about 250,000 acres.

There were 882 bills introduced in the House to-day. During the greater part of the session Speaker Carlisle was absent from the Chamber, the Chair being occupied by Springer or Welborn, and the impression was that the Speaker was engaged in the final revision of his committee list. As far as was learned no changes have been made in the formation of the committee since yesterday morning, though some minor changes may be made before the announcement. It is the Speaker's intention to complete the call of States before naming the committees. Only two States and Territories remain to be called, but the

recognition of members who were absent on the recent bill days may occupy a couple of hours.

Mr. Seney of Ohio to-day introduced a bill in the House to amend the revised statutes relating to letter carriers so as to authorize the employment of one letter carrier in each town where the postal revenues are more than \$7,000 and less than \$10,000 per annum. Where the receipts exceed \$10,000 the Postmaster General shall designate the number of the carriers to be employed.

In the Senate to-day Senator Van Wyck offered a petition of the National Labor League, praying that Lieut. Gen. Phillip Sheridan be made full General. He asked that it be printed in the *Record* and also be referred to the committee on military affairs. It was so ordered.

It is understood that Secretary Whitney is entirely satisfied with the seaworthiness of the *Dolphin*, as shown in the recent trip, and will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain preliminaries can be arranged. It is not thought necessary to have another sea trial.

Delegate Joseph of New Mexico will introduce in the House to-morrow a bill to provide for the organization of a regiment of volunteers in New Mexico and Arizona for the purpose of suppressing the outrages committed on settlers by hostile Indians.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress a draft of the bill formulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs intended to protect the timber on Indian lands from spoliation.

LANCASTER, 6.—The flood in the Susquehanna reached Columbia this morning, and the rise is higher than for twenty years. The water is up to the back of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, and the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canal and river is one body of water. Fred Keller, a young man of Columbia, fell into the river this morning and was drowned.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., 6.—The Lehigh river and the creek that passes through the town were even and every cellar on Broadway was half full of water. The water in the Lehigh Valley building was four feet deep. Long before this the dam at Stroh's foundry gave way, and the raging torrent rushed through the streets. The merchants on Broadway were busy from one to five o'clock this morning carrying their goods from the basements to the upper floors. Matters were made worse in several parts of town by the walls of the creek giving away. In many cases not only were the cellars filled with water, but the contents of the rooms on the first floor were floating about. The trains are still running.

Denver, 6.—A snow storm, not unusually severe but general throughout the Rocky Mountain region, is raging. The snow blockade, caused by the drifting, and which has been confined to Kansas and Nebraska, delaying the Burlington, Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe trains from thirty-six to seventy-two hours, has been raised this evening. All trains have arrived and departed on time. Cattle men do not anticipate any loss of cattle. The wind drifted the snow, exposing plenty of grass to support the herds until the snow melts.

KANSAS CITY, 6.—The *Times*' Springer, N. M. special says: It is feared that very heavy losses will occur among the cattle on the ranges in this region this winter. The cattle men, anticipating an open winter, have generally retained fewer men than usual, and on account of the recent storms the cattle are already many of them dying and drifting from their ranges.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 4.—De Freycinet's programme includes a reform of the budget, the reform of the administration and the organization of a system of government in Anam and Tonquin reducing the protectorate to the smallest necessary limit.

LONDON, 4.—The Balkan conference at Constantinople has been abandoned. Russia refuses to guarantee the independence of the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

Sir John McDonald, Canadian Premier, will sail for home on the 9th instant.

LONDON, 4.—The British steamer *Chillingham* has been sunk off Sicily by a collision. The previous report of the sinking of the Anchor Line steamer *Sidonian* proves untrue. The *Chillingham* was mistaken for the *Sidonian* and it was the sinking of the former that gave rise to the recent report that the *Sidonian* had been sunk.

The local government measure to be laid before Parliament by the government as drafted gives to Ireland a household franchise for electing county boards and for electing a central council. The proposition that the Crown should have the right to nominate a part of the council was abandoned. The measure provides that the county boards shall have the control of the traffic in liquor and the central council shall have a voice in appointing the magistracy.

The Greek government has sent a vigorous note to the Powers protesting against the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. The note says Greece feels keenly the loss of thousands of Greek inhabitants involved by the union, and demands the restoration of the boundary fixed by the Berlin Congress, adding that Greece continues her naval and military preparations in order to be ready to assert her rights if it should become necessary for her to do so.

CALCUTTA, 4.—The Indian govern-

ment has introduced a bill in the legislative council imposing a tax of two per cent on the incomes of professional men and officials of all classes who hitherto have been exempt from the income tax. The tax is imposed in order to cover a deficit in the budget of £200,000 arising from expenditures caused by military preparations when it was thought there would be a war with Russia, the depreciation in the price of silver and the expenses incurred in building the Bolan passenger railway, and by the Burmese expedition.

BERLIN, 5.—The Emperor William has issued a rescript respecting the 25th anniversary of his accession to the Prussian throne. In it he says: "What touches me most is the unshaken confidence of my people in me and their faithful and unaltered affection." His Majesty returns thanks for the numerous expressions of attachment and veneration for him, not only from all parts of Germany, but from places far beyond the German frontiers where the German language is spoken.

BATH, Me., 5.—Elijah Upton, senior editor of the *Daily Times* and *American Sentinel* died this morning, aged 70.

DUBLIN, 5.—The *Daily Express*, the organ of the loyalists of Ireland says: "British rule has virtually ceased to exist in the southwestern district of Ireland from West Cork through the counties of Kerry and Clare, the national league is the only government recognized by the people and it is ruling them with a rod of iron, and (incredible) tyranny."

LONDON, 5.—Late last month John Jennings, who is connected with the London News Agency which supplies the American press with so much English news, wrote a letter to Gladstone, inviting him to visit America. The letter assured Mr. Gladstone that he would be received in America with the heartiest welcome and even ventured to express the idea that the personal investigation of the workings of the constitution of the United States on the part of Gladstone would be productive of most important results such as no amount of reading would enable him to obtain. Such investigation, it was suggested, would enable him to deal with the question of Home Rule for Ireland with a far greater degree of confidence. The letter further states that Americans generally believed that Gladstone was the only man able to grapple successfully with this question. In substantiation of this statement, a dispatch from New York to that effect was enclosed in the letter.

A reply to this letter has just been received from Gladstone. It is as follows:

Hawarden, January, 5.

Dear Sir—I do not regard such an invitation as you transmitted to me on the 23d otherwise than an incident requiring my best consideration for a chance that reflection might open to me some way of compliance. I am sorry, however, to report that I have not been able to arrive at this result. My physical strength is not such as would permit me to undertake the voyage to America, and the imperative demands on my time and thought in connection with the present state of political affairs allow no intermission of attention. The invitation itself, however, constitutes a new tie of good feeling with America. I shall ever remember it, with a thankful acknowledgment, while the knowledge that so many friendly eyes are watching the course of events in this country with reference to Ireland will be a new incentive to the performance of a patriotic and philanthropic duty.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

John Jennings, Esquire.
LONDON, 5.—Mr. John Ruskin, writing on the Irish question, suggests the Government consider the virtues and peculiarities of the Irish people before arranging for managing them. He says that the Irish people are witty and affectionate, and the witless and heartless cannot govern them.

BERLIN, 5.—The Prussian Diet has been summoned to meet on the 14th instant.

LONDON, 6.—The *Times* correspondent at Mandalay telegraphs that 10,000 rebels are scouring the country within a radius of 20 miles of the capital, and they threaten to attack the town. Fears of an *emute* are felt, owing to the great reduction of the British force at Mandalay by the withdrawal of troops for the expedition to Bharno.

LONDON, 6.—A severe snow storm has prevailed throughout England during the past eight hours. Railroad traffic is greatly impeded and many telegraph wires are broken. The snow greatly interferes with travel in London.

ROME, 6.—It is learned on the highest authority that there is no truth in the reports which have been put in circulation regarding the health of Pope Leo. So far from his condition being as precarious or as delicate as has been asserted, it is officially announced that his holiness is perfectly healthy.

LONDON, 6.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says: The financial difficulties of the Turkish government are increasing. Soldiers are clamoring for their pay. It is proposed to issue paper money. The dispatch also says a military council will instruct the commander on the Greek frontier to attack the Greeks if they make any hostile movement.

ROME, 6.—A postal train from Milan to Verona took fire to-day. All the mail matter was destroyed. The officials jumped from the train and escaped unhurt.