# Eugene City Guard.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS. PUBLISHERS.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

WASHINGTON, May 15, Cock: ell introduced joint resolution authorizing and requesting the president to open correspond-ence with the republic of France with the view and for the purpose of negotiating a proper treaty of reciprocacy and commerce. Three commission ersare to be appointed on behalf of the Upited States, preliminary to the making of such a treaty of their compensation to be fixed by the secretary of state; referred. Farley introduced a bill for the relief of John A.

Farley introduced a bill for the relief of John A. Sutter on account of lands taken from and services rendered by him to the United States Consideration was then resumed of the legislat-ive, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Beck explained the provisions of the bill as it had been amended, stating that the increase by the secute was \$94,560, making the entire sum \$17. 51,000.

The scena tensored, scaling that the interval of the scena tensored of a scaling the entire sum \$17. 541,000. Thurman proceeded to analyze the laws proposed to be repealed, and argued that they were in the utmost degree oppressive, as they shut out intelli-gence from the jury box and punished those who could not take the ironciad oath because they had given a cup of cold water even to any one who had opposed the government. If the law was justifi-able in war if was not so now at a time when all should unite. Jefferies holds his bloody assizes in this country yet, in a minor degree if not to the full extent. If these enormities should be con-tinued the court of justice, as Haliam says, would become eaverns of judicial murders and mere instrumentalities of party feeling and personal advantage. He said they had before them an appropriation bill for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Nobody denied that the amount was sufficient; but opposition had been inside to the bill because of provisions relating to inside the bill because of provisions relating to inside the bill because of provisions arelating to inside the bill because of provisions arelating to inside the bill because of provisions had heen inside to the bill because of provisions arelating to inside by jury and to elections. Rather than agree to these the minority a y in effect that they will stop the appropriations and defeat the bill. Scarce-ly any word had been uttered by the minority on the merins of this question. It was said that these provisions had no proper place in the appropria-tion bill; that they were dictated by the south be-cause gentiemen in their imagination supposed that there was a huge conspiracy to produce an-arady, as if the majority here, and the democratic people of the United States had not as much inter-est in the order, peace, and prosperity of the coun-try and perpetuity of the government as any men-belonging to the rebublican or any othere party. Passing from the subjec by judges, marshais and attorneys who are not honest men. Conkling defended John Davenport, saying that the chief supervisor for the southern district of New York (Davenport) was a citizen of New York state, and if he violated any kw, was amenable to punishment the same as any other citizen. Yet ifn spite of all the charges against him, no suit had ever been brought against him. Many of the men prevented from voting on naturalization papers nave since taken the first step toward becoming citizens, showing the invalidity of their former papers. He read from reports of S. 8, Cox's com-mittee. March 3, 1877, eulogizing and commending for initiation the laws under which a perfectly fair election was held in New York in 1870. He thought Eaton would recognize Cox as a good democrat and his opinion as valuable. Yoorhees said everyone would concur in Conk-ling's statement thai New York could take care of er h own affairs; yet that senator had spoken of romupt forces prevening fair elections in New York. He (Yoonhees) desired to know why that state was calumpiated here by a statement that her elections have been a digrace to civilization and dominated by ruffians. Was she so low and poor in political scale that she comes as an humble sup-pliant to the foderal government, asking that John Davenport be endowed with imperial powers in order to secure fair elections? Conkling faid that , this rhetorical out bu is beed one quality common on Yoorbees' eloquent speeches, namely originality. This charge against him (Conkling) had been made in newspapers, and at least half a dozen senators had not hesi-tated to pick it up. Responsible to the people who honored him, when that people was calumniated by hink, he would bow in repontence before the authority he was bound to recognize; and he would not call upon the senator from Indiana to faigue himself by vindicesting the honor of New York. New York was able if she saw fit to punish all offenders against the isw within her borders; but she left certain classes of offences to the beionging to the republican or any other party. Passing from the subject of juries. Thurman spoke of the subject of elections and their freedom from political interference, and the necessity and jus-tice of repealing the present laws, which were in-strumentalities of corruption and fraud.

### House.

In the morning hour discussion was resumed of bill to amend the statutes relating to the removal of cases from the state to the U.S. courts, and Orth concluded his signment against the bill.

bill to amend the statutes relating to the removal of cases from the statutes relating to the removal concluded his argument against the bill. MeLane followed in support of the bill The morning hour expired before any action was taken upon the bill relative to removal of cases from state to federal courts. Consideration was then resumed of the Warner silver bill, the pending question being the motion of Killeager to lay the bill and amendments on the table, on which yeas and mays had been or-dered. The roll was called and the vote resulted, yeas 109, mays 126, and the motion to lay the silver bill on the table was defeated. The democratic who voted in the affirmative were: Heltzhoover, Hins, Covert, Denster, Gibson, Hurd, Lounsberry, Martin, of Delaware, Miclane, Morse, Muller, Morrison, Ross, Talbot and F. Wood. The Republicans who voted in the nega-tive were: Belfaft, Cannon-Fort, Kelly, Haskell, Marsh and Ryan, of Kausas. All the recentackers voted in the negative, The question then recurred on seconding to previous guestion and H was seconded yeas 19, mays 107. The result of the last two votes was greeted with applause on the democratic side. The question as to whether the amendments could have voted on gave rise to much discussion. Harkell asserted that he would have voted to have the amendments could have voted to they the bill on the table if he had supposed the house would be prevented from voting on all stoms of the bill as monstreakies. He would not vote for it unless it could be voted on they the bill on the aregarded some of the provi-tions and Clymer asserted that he would not have voted for the previous question unless he sup-posed that the bill should be voted on by sec-tons, and Clymer asserted that the would not have voted for the previous question unless he sup-posed that the bill was open for amendment. On the cher hand it was sgreed by Springer, Kenna and Warner that under the previous question the while only apply to the inthe section of the bill when be voted on as a whole.

ist of January last, and what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the treasury to maintain specie resumption. To suderation was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill defended his former assertion that this is a confederacy of states. War did not change the government nor abolish siavery. The emancipation proclamation did not free the slaves. It required the independent action of a certain number of sovereign states to work those changes in the government of this confederacy of states. The late struggie was a war of actions and the present reckless denunciation of southern men was un was and wrong. Let the past bury its own dead and go on as brothers.
Eaton said he now believed that Webster never called this a confederacy of states, but p occeded to show that Webster regarded it as such. The pastate that made the constitution.
Maine wanted to know where the constitution show its it it was made by the states. The bark William A. Dietz has arrived at Melbourne from San Francisco. There is talk in the French Cabinet of

coording to the obligations of sense, they wer worn to strike from the statute books the infam

implexion and selection. Eaton said that when he gave way for the sena

onest men. Conkling defended John Davenport, saying that

were

agreeing to resume relations with Mexico. The Baptist Church at South Adams, Mass., was damaged \$45,000 by fire, on Sunday

Robert Barrett, the cotton mill owner at Bolton and Manchester, has failed for £80,000.

The Senatorial elections in Spain resulted in the choice of 165 Ministerialists and 15 Liberals.

A pacific solution of the difficulties beween Afghan and Great Britain is virtually reached.

Biaine wanted to know where the constitution shows that it was made by the states. Eaton said he would read it presently and all could see. He would tell his friends something more, namely: that the little state of Connecticut or the little state of Delaware, has more power on one point in this compact than all the other states combined, because it is an equal factor and it can-not be deprived of its representation without its own consent. The compact so provides it is true that this is technically a nation, but the word na-tional was purposed in the convention and the word dedrait inserted. The general government has no powers not delegated to it by the states. He spoke of the legislative part of the bill, Evory man, he said, would ask for a fair and impartial jury and according to the obligations of sense, they were Egbert Cogswell, while drunk Monday at New Preston, Connecticut, killed his wife and himself.

President Keep, of the Northwestern road, believes that Vanderbilt has secured an interest in that road.

The temporary order to restrain the proposed lease of the Great Western Railroad has been vacated.

A dispatch from Maritzburg states that the French Prince Imperial is suffering from a sharp attack of fever.

ous and damnable laws which now corrupted the judicial proceedings. Conkling declared that the late war was not waged by one section against another, but by one section against the union, waged by a fragment of a party to destroy the national life. The war hav-ing ended fourteen years ago, the jury laws could not affect those who were boys during the war, and therefore could not be applied to them. They were only applicable to survivors of the war. He was utterly opposed to the repeal of any legisla-tion under which White Leaguers and night raid-ers incendiaries, murderers or violators of law of any description could be tried by a jury of their complexion and selection. A convention of American iron and us and damnable laws which now corrupted th steel manufacturers and iron producers is

in session at Pittsburg, Pa. Lewis Coons cut his wife's throat and his own near Hudson, N. Y. She is dead, but he will live. Jealousy.

The masters withdrawing their demand for a reduction of wages, the English iron workers are resuming labor.

Peter Crossland sailed from England on Saturday to participate in the 75-hour pedestrian match in Chicago.

tor to ask a question he ought not to make a speech in the middle of his own. He (katon) knew and repeated that in the southern states, to day that honest jurors are kept out of the jury box by judges, marshals and attorneys who are not honest new The Russian Governor of Widin has been recalled as satisfaction for the ill treatment of the Austrian Vice-Consul.

The authorities of the Chicago & Alton Railroad deny the reports of Vanderbilt's proprietorship of any part of that road.

Rev. James Hayes, a Catholic clergy man, has been held in \$500 bail to answer a charge of cruelty in whipping a child 5 years old.

Captain Lawton, of the 4th cavalry resterday shot and killed a soldier of the 22d infantry, for mutiny at San Antonio, Texas.

The British and French notes have been presented to the Khedive, who is informed that he will be held responsible for results.

While the bark Chelmsford was lying at Hiogo, Japan, a Chinese hand killed the cook and a seaman and then jumped overboard.

Russia has agreed to surrender Kuldin to China, in return for a revision of the treaties relative to the frontier and other concessions.

Gray, who attempted to shoot the actor Booth, pleaded guilty yesterday to assault with intent to kill, and was remanded for sentence.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased the right of subtertelegraphy in Philadelphia, ranean paying therefor \$230,000.

The Nevada Bank sold 100,000 ounces of silver to Government at 110%. The Bank of California tendered small quantities at 1101; offer declined.

Jacob Staempffi, a Swiss politician in 1861, president of the Swiss confederation, and a member of the Geneva court

Two thousand white men have gone

The committee having in charge the bill repealing the tax on tobacco in the hands of producers will report it to the house for passage.

James M. Tyner, first assistant Postmaster General, accompanied by his wife and A. D. Hazen, third assistant Postmasler General and wife; M. V. Baily, assistant general superintendent of the railway mail service, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Chicago, left Omaha for San Francisco on special car on the 15th. The postal officials are on a tour of inspection and will stop at various places en route.

The Star and Herald af Panama of May Sth, says: Gen. Garces, who had been proclaimed a rebel, made an attack with some 1400 troops upon a party of Hurta-distas in Amaeme Cauca Valley and met with a complete defeat. The dead are estimated at from 250 to 500. Cali was taken by the Hurtadistas with a loss of 11 killed. Garces and his men were later taken prisoners and their arms and ammunition captured. The rebellion of Garces was thus terminated.

Last week Pisaqua was bombarded and destroyed, causing a loss of about 1,000,000 soles. Launches at Moltendo were sunk. Several shots were fired into the town and one coal ship was relieved of her cargo. Iquique was bombarded for a half an hour, loss trifling. Peruvian fleet remains at Callao. At the bombardment of Pisaqua at the commencement of the fight, Rear Admiral Rodgers, of the Pensacola, putting off from the shore to his ship with his family, when a shot from a Chilian boat carried away his ensign. On his arrival on board the Pensacola, he signaled the Chilian flag ship, informing them what had happened. Admiral William Robelledo then went on board the Pensacola and apologized, and seeing that boats were returning repulsed from the shore. he left, asking Admiral Rodgers to warn the town that in three hours more he would bombard the place. Accordingly three hours later a bombardment com commenced, lasting two hours, when the town had been reduced to ashes.

The Sulzberger tragedy is a subject of general comment now. An inquest was held this afternoon at the farm residence a few miles above Yuba City. The ver-dict was death by the mother's hands in a fit of temporary insanity. The impression prevails to some extent that the hapless wife, driven to desperation by her husband's frequent upbraidings and irrating inuendoes reflecting upon her conjugal relations, and preferring self-destruction and the sacrifice of her offspring to a thraldom, becoming insupportable, went out and hanged her child, and then herself. The Sulzbergers are well-to-do Germans, known hereabouts as industrious, frugal farmers, the husband indulging only at rare intervals in the intoxicating cup. Until this sad affair, nothing was ever heard of domestic infelicity.

The Times says: The dominion govern-ment, after devising a tariff that operates more injuriously upon British than upon American industry and trade, actually confesses that unless British taxpayers come to its relief the construction of the Pacific Railway must be postponed indefinitely, as the resolutions embody a proposition to set aside one hundred million acres of the public domain, with a proviso that \$2 shall be their minimum price A reasonable inference is that the aid to be solicited from the British government will, in the first instance, not fall far short \$80,000,000. The Time: thinks that of arbitration of Alabama claims is dead. John Bull, in his present mood with Canada's new tariff in view, will say no. The

# Agr.cultural.

Succon the grape vines and trees. If prouts put out from peach or apple trees hey should be removed at once, both for the sake of look and material benefit to

the trees. KEEP the runners pinched off the strawberry plants if you desire a good crop. The runners sap the life out of the plant which should go to sustain the ripening berries. It can be done by the thumb and finger, if taken when they first shoot out. Later in the season will be time enough to leave runners for

sets To gauge tomato, cabbage, cauliflower and other plants for the garden, fill a box with alternate layers of old, well-rotted manure and sandy dirt, and sow the seed. Keep it constantly moist by sprink-ling, and cover with window glass or thin muslin stretched tight. This will give give plants in a week or ten days, and they can be transplanted, a few at a time,

as they are wanted. Cauliflower is a vegetable that is rarely seen in the farmer's garden, and yet it is as easy to raise as the cabbage, and is one of the most valuable of vegetables. Sow the seed precisely as cabbage seed is sown, and transplant. It may be necessary, in some places, to water these plants by If so, no farmer should be dehand. terred from planting them on this account, for there is no trouble that will bring greater profit. It is astonishing how many vegetables can be raised on a very small tract of ground.

The safest way to graft grape vines is to cut them off below the level of the ground, and then with a saw or wide chisel make an incision in the stump to receive the scion, which should be sharpened to the shape of a wedge and placed

so that the bark will match with the bark of the stump. Cut the scion down to about three buds, and bank up with dirt around it. Stakes should be driven, and when the grafts come up tie it to the stake. The stumps which fail to grow grafts

should be dug up, as it is a waste of money to try them a second time. digging up old vines, if they have been planted by rooting and cuttings first, the roots can easily be reached with the grabbing hoe, but if cuttings have been used then the lateral roots will be found about two feet beneath the surface. In order to prevent sprouting, they will have to be taken up below where the bottom of the cutting was. Grape brush should not be piled around the fence corners, but ought to be burned at once. Though green, the canes burn very readily. VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES .- All the im-

proved varieties which have been the result of diligent experiment on the part of berry fanciers in the East have been brought to this coast, and are now being propagated for sale. As many of our readers may contemplate the improvement of their strawberry beds, or the planting of new ones, we wish to give a word of caution in regard to purchasing strawberry plants. Not that all the varieties advertised will not, under proper conditions, produce what is claimed for them, but that some are adapted to one kind of soil and some to another. Some will not stand our hot climate, some will not endure frost, and others thrive only on heavy land, while still others would not bear at all on adobe soil. From our own experience we judge the Monarch of the West, that finest of all berries, to be the best. We believe that the Monarch should be planted only in gravel or loam, and that for such land it is peculiarly adapted, by often said now that she did very wrong every one who has seen it under different conditions knows it to be one of the most prolific in the whole list. Along the and found to do exceedingly well. A large number of these plants have been planted in and around San Jose this season, and also a few thousands in Napa County, Whether they will be a stable berry for the market or not remains to be seen. The Longworth Prolific, so far as we have noted them, are a tender plant, the leaves withering in the sun unless constantly watered. They are highly spoken of in the East, and the berries are said to be remarkably fine. The Seth Boyden, No. 30, has been tested in a limited way and found to produce a fine berry, and it tested, but do not fancy it much. It is a bardy plant, with exceedingly dark foliage and a very fine berry. The Wilson predominates in some localities still, but Triumphe de Grande is coming to take its place as a market berry. Those who contemplate setting out berries should ascertain of those from whom they purchase the exact characteristics of the several varieties; and the better way would be to try a few each, and at the end of the year select such runners from those which have done the best and root out those which fail.

# Fashion Notes.

Scoop bonnets are worn. Side satchels are de riqueur. Skirts are beautifully short. Everybody wears Breton lace. Poke bonnets are fashionable. Jabots grow longer and longer. Marie Antoinette styles are revived. The Trianon is the coming polonaise. Shoulder capes are again fashionable. Basque polonaises will be much worn. English round hats have larger crowns, Turbans are worn both in and out doors. Novelties in side satchels are in demand.

Breton is the lace of the passing moment.

Large bonnets are preferred to small ones.

The short skirt is as short behind as be fore.

Breton lace jabots and scarfs are all the rage.

The latest shade of red is the Prince of Wales.

Black chip is the favorite bonnet for all occasions

The square chuddah is the favorite breakfast shawl.

Both high and low turban caps are fashonable.

Shirring is very fashsonable on all sumner garments.

Bengaline is one of the French dress novelty fabrics.

Reed green is a new shade of this popular spring color. Skirts of short dresses retain their nar-

ow dimensions. Trains and demi-trains are no longer

seen in the street. Gloves are long, reaching to the elbow

for full evening toilet. Gold and gilt trimmings are as vulgarly

fashionable as ever. Elbow sleeves are seen on ball and evening reception dresses.

The latest novelties in fans are of fine

wire painted by hand. Flat crowns with very little tapering are seen in English round hats,

Waistcoats are as often made to wear

over the basque as under it. New parasols have flatter tops than the

canopy ones of last summer.

Postilion pleats and fan trimmings in the back of basques are revived. Pasasol linings are sometimes of gay

Scotch plaids or bandana goods, The panier scarf draperies of Paris-made

lresses are stiffened with crinoline. Fichu collarettes and jabot collarettes rive a dressy effect to a plain toilet.

Panier scarfs and draperies appear on all Paris dresses brought over this spring. The turban is the fashionable cap for young ladies and young married women. Caps made of silk handkerchiefs, in urban or Normandy form, are much worn.

## Shakspeare's Early Married Life.

[Harper for May.]

The Hathaways had lived in Shottery for forty years prior to Shakspeare's marriage. The poet, then wholly undistin-guished, had just turned eighteen, while his bride was nearly twenty-six, and it is

bill must be voted on as a whole. Finally it was spreed the t the previous question would only apply to the first section of the bill, which provides that gold coins shall be a one doi-lar piece or a unit of 25 8 10th grains, a quarter eagle, or \$2.50, a \$5 piece, an eagle and a double cagle. The rection was spreed to : 105 to 01. ' be question then recurred on the second section, which provides that silver coins shall be a deliar or unit, a half dollsr, a quarter dollar and a deliar or unit, a half dollsr, a quarter dollar is and dime ; that the weight of a dollar shall be a dime, one-half and one fifth. respectively, of the half dollar; also, that silver dollars in the treas-ury, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one per cent, shall be recoined Kimmel moved to amend by making the weight of silver, 460 grains, and argued in support of his ammeadment.

ammeadment. epringer opposed the amendment on the ground principally that the bonded debt of the country could now, without dishonor or repudia tion, be paid with silver dollars at 412½ grains, and payment of that debt in silver dollars would be a bounty of 47½ grains of silver on each dollar for the benefit of bondholders. If creditors were not satisfied with payment of the debt in dollars of 412½ grains, they hight make the most of it. Morton opposed the section.

of 412's grains, they might make the most of it. Morion opposed the section. Bright argued against the amendmont and in favor of the section. It was a question, he said. of American mountains of gold and silver, against mountains of national debt, and he predicted that it would require a large army and navy to keep down the people staggering under the load of their difficulties, and to make them pay in silver of 460 grains, a debt payable in law and equity, in stand-ard silver dollars. ard silver dollars.

ard silver dollars. Decisiter opposed the bill as another effort to make money cheap by a simple process of legislat-ing eighty-five cents worth of sliver into one dol-lar. This cheap dollar, however, would not bring a reduction of prices with it, but would simply lower itself in the scale of articles of exchange. Congress could not create values, but could easily inver them.

injure them. Buckner opposed the amendment and supported the bill. Just as soon as the United States was determined that it would stand by the standard heretofore adopted, nations of Europe would join

in. Price although avowing himself a sliver man, opposed the bill, because its tendency was to create unrest and uneasiness throughout the country. Monros and that he had two or three weeks ago introduced in the house a proposition upon which the yeas and mays were taken and in which he was supported by members on his side of the chamber, to the effect that in the judgment of the house, the business interests of the country required that there should be no financial legislation during the present session. The resolution was an expression there should be no financial legislation during the present session. The resolution was an expression of my own conviction in regard to financial legis latten generally at the present time. I would have the present law upon siver remain. In view of a revolution taking place in Europe in favor a double standard, the present was the unost unfav-orable time for congress to legislate on the subject. Twelve months hence all the elements of the question would be changed. His own judgment was that within a year or two such an undercland. question would be changed. His own jodgment was that within a year or two such an understand-ing would be reached between Eugland and France and the United States as would fix the weight of silver dollars as low as 412's grains, and would probably reutore the old ratio of 15½ to 1 as between gold and silver. Warner moved the previous question on the sec-ond section, and it was seconded. The amendment offered by Kimmel was reject-ed; yeas, 52; nays, 156

ed: yeas. 32; mays. 156 The second section was then agreed to and the third section was taken up. It provides that any owner of silver builtion may deposit the same at suy mint to be formed into bars or into standard dollars of 4125 grains for his benefit Belford moved to ansend by inserting after the word " builton," the words " produced from mines in the United States"; rejected; yeas. 105; navs. 201.

and the second states a reflected press, 105, 1048, Calkins moved to add to the section a proviso that the secretary of the treasury may purchase silver bullion for coloage at its market value, and that all gains and words sarising therefrom shall inner to the United States. Warner opposed the amendment on the ground that it would close the mints against silver. The amendment was rejected; yeas 114 mays 115. Warner moved to recousider the vote and lay the motion on the table: but the yeas and mays be-ing d-manded, windrew the motion. Adjourned. Senate,

#### Senate.

NAME. WARMON MAY 16 WARMON MAY 16 The president protem tails before the senate message from the president of the United States ing information rules of leged united with occu-method of a portion of Indian territory. He trans-united a copy of his proclamation and a copy of orrangendence and pagers on file in the war de-corrangendence and pagers on file in the war de-corrangendence and pagers on file in the war de-mathematic states and pagers on file in the war de-corrangendence and pagers on file in the war de-mathematic states and pagers on file in the war de-mathematic states and pagers on file in the war de-mathematic states and the states and the sec-mathematic states and the second states and the sec-mathematic states and the second states and the sec-mathematic states and the second states and the sec-states to which amount legal conder notes have been presented and redeemed in coin since the

York always went Democratic in a fair election because the democrats are in the majority there. New York was able to regulate its own election and preserve their purity With the undestanding that to morrow's session will be for the consideration of amandments oth-er than political clauses, the senate adjourned. House.

but willing and glad to recognize the national au-thority. She left the execution of the revenue and customs laws, and the laws against counter feiting to idderal government, and so she did the execution of these election laws. Kernan pointed out that the federal election in 156 resulted in a democratic victory and New

1876 resulted in a democratic victory, and New York always went Democratic in a fair election

A resolution was reported from the committee on rules by Frye for the appointment of a standing committee, to which shall be referred all bills, respluttons, petitions, etc., affecting the traffic in al-

clutions, petitions, etc., affecting the traffic in al-coholic liquors. Argument in opposition was made by Fernando Wood, on the ground that under the proposed au-thority this committee might arrogate to itself pow-ers which did not belong either to it or to congress, and might, under a plea of morality undertake to interfere with the revenue the government derived from the tax on spirits. He had no objection to having the whole subject referred to a committee. The resultion was advected by Free and Sta-

naving the whole subject referred to a committee. The resolution was advocated by Frye and Ste-phens and opposed by Regan. Garfield advocated the resolution, and disposed of the constitutional objection by saying that con-gress had exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, where there were a thousand run holes under above one down on the distribution with avunder shadow, and over the territories, with an area as large as Europe. Congress had also condi-tutional control of the question in relation to the duty on imported liquors and to internal tax or distilled spirits.

The resolution was also advocated by Mouroe nd opposed by Blount. Knott spoke against this measure as not only na-

necessary but as making a mischievous precedent which might be followed by other sumptuary AWS. The final argument in favor of the resolution was

The final argument in layor of the resolution was made by Conger A motion to lay the resolution on the table was made by Biount and the motion was rejected, yeas 99, nays 125. All of the affirmative votes from the democratic side, all republicans, all of the green-backers and many of the democrats voting no. The resolution was then agreed to. The house at 3.15 resamed consideration of the Warner silver bill Mills offered an amendment directing the secre-tary of the treasury to purchase silver bulbon and

tary of the treasury to purchase sliver bullion and trade dollars with a new issue of greenbaces and to use resulting sliver coin for the psymeut of instant and investor of the states of the symeut of principal and interest of the public debt. After a long debate, this was rejected by a large majority A number of other amendments were offered for action to morrow, and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 17. Consideration of legislative, executive and judi-cial appropriation bill was resumed. Among the amendments spreed to was one officied by Voorhoes on the judit committee on library, appropriating \$5000 for the purchase of works of art.

#### House.

As business of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill to amend the law relative to the transfer of cases from the state to the U. 8. courts, and McLane concluded his argument in

cours, and McLane concluded his argument in favor of the bill. Turner opposed the bill on the ground that one of the sections proposed to be repealed was vir-tually the judiciary act of 1789, which gave force and effect to that clause of the constitution which authorizes U. 8 courts to pass upon questions in controversy between clizens of one state and citi-of socher state. The morning hour expired before Turner had finished his argument, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

fuesday next.

Tuesday next. Consideration was then resumed of the bill to amend the statutes relating to gold and silver coinage and coin bullion certificates, the question being the third section and amendments thereto. The first amendment was one offered by Belford, conferring the privilege of free coinage to silver mines in the United States. The house rejected Belford's amendment to the Warner silver full-weak S<sup>2</sup> mays 120

Warner silver olil-yeas, 87 ; mays, 120.

### Telegraphic News Summary.

Water has been let into the Lachine Canal.

The Belgian Central Railway Company has failed.

Dr. Butt, leader of the Home Rule party, is dead.

Salmon are not running yet. Herring catches large.

Bishop Nestor, of Alaska, will reside in San Francisco.

Preparations are making for a general dvance against the Zulus.

Congressman James, of New York, has een stricken with paralysis.

Rioting was renewed in Cork Monday, and many persons were injured.

The California passed the cutter Rush near Cape Mudge, bound for Sitka.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers has taken command of Vancouver Barracks.

into the Indian Territory during the last introduction of imperial ideas and plans week. Silver mines have been discovered just south of the Kansas line.

The late William B. Howes, of Beverly, Mass., among other bequests, has left \$150,000 to the Boston Athenicum, to be expended for library purposes.

The greatest freshet ever known in New Brunswick has occurred. Large quantities of logs have been carried out, farms are submerged and stock is drowned.

The New York City papers are clamor-ing for the removal of Kiddle, superin-tendent of public schools, on account of his recently published book on spiritualism.

The Egyptian troops again defeated the slave dealers on January 13th and 14th, with a loss of 250 to themselves and 6000 in killed, wounded and prisoners to the enemy.

Edward Redmond, of San Francisco, who pleaded guilty to charges of attempting to obtain money by false pretenses, was sentenced to one year in House of Correction.

Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Russell Sage and the Boston directors of the Union Pacific and other roads, will leave New York soon for the West to make an extended railway tour.

On Thursday last, near Secret canyon, Tommy Rabinson was killed by being thrown from a wagon. Robinson was the discoverer of Robinson's district in the White Pine country.

As the congregation were leaving the Methodist Church in Overton, Texas, on Sunday, Colonel Jared E. Kirby shot dead John Steele, who, fourteen years ago, killed Kirby's brother.

City of Mexico advices say : The committee of Congress has reported favorably on the bill appropriating \$500,000 towards the expenses of the Exposition. Its passage is regarded as certain.

A serious rupture has occurred between Theodore Thomas and George Ward Nichols, president of the Cincinnati College of Music, which will inevitably result in the withdrawal of one of them from that institution.

In the case of the Flagstaff Silver Mining Company of Utah, plaintiff in error, vs. Helen Torbet, defendant in error, the United States Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision adverse to the company

The West and Northwest are exhibiting very decided symptoms of uncasiness at the colossal railroad combination understood now to be in progress to control the trade and commerce of the whole continent between the Atlantic and Pacific.

A convention of jewelers and watch-makers was held in Chicago on the 15th, for the purpose of forming a national association which will, by means of cooperation, protect them as individuals from abuses.

A recent assay of Stewart ledge, near Sitka, shows a very rich quality of ore but no water, owing to bad judgment in locating the mill. Piltz, the superintend-ent, is hopeful. The miners are now framing laws and laying out the district, and prospects are encouraging.

The citizens are gardening, raising fowls, and planting vegetables since the Alcaba arrived. The citizens are fully satisfied that Katlian's band still mean mischief, and that their force is strong enough to involve every Indian when the first drop of blood is shed. into the dominion created an ambition to whose demands its resources are unequal. The inter-colonial railway is one of the costly results of imperial interference, the admission of British Columbia an other. But for the same baneful influence the Pacific Railroad project would not have been dreamed of. It is at once a result of imperial influence and effort to consolidate imperial power on this continent.

There was depression and anxiety among the citizens after the Alaska left for Victoria, April 20th. The Indians were quiet while she and other vessels were in port; but the citizens still believe their intentions hostile. Captain Brown told the Indians on leaving that he would be back before long. They continually questioned the collector and others when she might be expected, to which the citizens attributed some hostile purposes. When Chief Katlian left Sitka after the attack on the stockade, it was reported that he was going to Wrangel on business. He has not been there yet and threats of of an intention of his bands to go to Takoo to help him are fully confirmed. He sent word to Brown that he was coming to see him on a certain day. He failed to appear. On the morning of the Alaska's second arrival. Kathan's trusty servant started to Katalousky Bay, where Katlian is supposed to be hiding. After the Alas-ka left, one Chilicat and three friends of Katlian tore up the steps of the government wharf, towed them to their lodge and split them up for firewood. They had lately been repaired. The collector hearing of the outrage, sent for the Indians on the Alaska's return. Katlian's friends He forced the Chilicats to pay the value of the steps to him

### "Seat Skin, Indeed ! "

It was a fearfully battered up citizeness that walked into police headquarters the other day and demanded a warrant.

"Certainly," said the P. A, picking up dank. "What is the seoundrel's name, a blank. madame?"

"It wasn't a man. It was that ugly spiteful hussy, Mrs. McGuffey. I'll have her heart's blood !'

You don't mean to say it was a woman who battered you up in that fearful manner " I'll tell you all about it. You see the

disgusting creature lives next to me and this morning I was polishing up our cake basket-real silver, your honor-when what did I see going past the window but Mrs. McGuffey, starting out for a walk in a seal-skin sack!

Yes, madame, but-"

"The idea of her in a seal-skin when she can hardly pay her rent. I just ran to the window to see if it was a seal-skin

or net, and I leaned out to look-

"I insist, my good woman-" "And I leaned-and I leaned-and the

first thing I knew I fell clean out on my

"And that's what injured you in this manner?"

"Exactly, sir. Now I want to get her arrested and sent to jail for ten years, if you can fix it that way. Seal-skin sack, indeed ! "

But the official heartlessly refused to interfere, and the female wreck walked off, consoling herself with the reflection that was wash day, and that, at all events, she could cut all the clothes-lines tied to her back fence and let all the McGuffey

linen down in the dirt.

# An Ingenious Trick.

Ingenious is the American rogue. oultry speculator in Warren County. Pennsylvania, buys chickens in the country and writes out a receipt for the farmer to sign. The point of his pencil invariably breaks off just before the signature is reached, and he produces a fountain-pen from his pocket. The body of the receipt is written in pencil and the farmer's name in ink. When the speculator goes to town he erases all the pencil marks, and writes out in ink a promissory note for \$100 or \$150 and has it discounted by a bank. Again: The Treasurer of Fulton County, Pennsylvania, recently owned a saw-mill, but when he went to look for it a few days ago it was missing. The mill, saws, wrenches, dogs, crowbars, logs and the whole concern had been carried off by thieves. Being a man who believes in making the best of every evil to which he

may be exposed, he is now thankful that the water power was left behind. Dr. May, of New York, says that sulpho-

carbonate of soda is the only certain specific for the dreadful disease diphtheria. Here is the prescription : Ten grains of sulpho carbonate of soda, dissolved in a tumbler and a half of cold water. Take from one half to a teaspoonful, according to age, etc., of patent every hour, until the parasite is destroyed. Then one teaspoonful every two or three hours, according as the circumstances may require This will cure every time if taken before the gangreen sets in. The same treat-

ment for scarlet fever as diphtheria. By following this prescription you will save both the life of your child and a big doctor bill.

Kissing goes by favor away from home. sister.

reason of its being a deep rooter and hav- to wed this boy lover. They were maning such enormous foliage as to effectual- ried in November, 1582, and their first ly shade the ground. The leaves of the child, Susanna, came in the following Monarch are almost like cabbage leaves May. Anne Hathaway must have been a Anne Hathaway must have been a May. and the berries that grow under them are | wonderfully fascinating woman, or Shakas large as eggs. On the plains of Sacra- speare would not have so loved her, and mento the Monarch was tried and dis- she must have loved him dearly-as what carded as being a shy bearer, and yet woman, indeed, could help it ?- or she would not thus have vielded to his passion. There is direct testimony to the beauty as his person, and in the light af-American river bottoms it has been tried forded by his writings it required no extraordinary penetration to conjecture that his brilliant mind, sparkling humor, tender fancy and impetuous spirit must have made him in his youth the very paragon of enchanters. It is not known where they lived during the first years after their marriage. Perhaps in this cottage at Shottery. Perhaps with Hamnet and Judith Sadler, for whom their twins, born in 1585, were named Hamnet and Judith. Her father's house assuredly would have been chosen for Anne's refuge, when presently, in 1586, Shakspeare was obliged to leave his wife and children and go away gives promise of adapting itself to our climate. The Captain Jack we have seen not buy New Place till 1597, but it is known that in the meantime he came to his native town once every year. It was in Stratford that his son Hamnet died, in 1597. Anne and her children had probably never left the town. They show her bedstead and other bits of her furniture, together with certain homespun sheets of everlasting linen, that are kept as heirlooms to this day, in the garret of the Shottery cottage. Here is the room that must often have welcomed the poet when he came from his labors in the great city. It is a very homely and humble place, but the sight of it makes the heart thrill with a strange and incommunicable awe. You cannot wish to speak when you are standing there. You are scarcely conscious of the low rustling of the trees outside, the far-off sleepy murmuring of the brook, or the faint fragrance of woodbine or maiden's blush that is wafted in at the open casement, and that swathes in nature's incense a memory sweeter than itself.

> It is said Tilden is anxious to investigate the cipher dispatches and sacrifice his nephew. He is almost as big a patriot as Artemus Ward, who was so enthusiastic in defense of the old flag during the war as to express a willingness "to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the glorious struggle."

> This is a boy's composition on gir) Girls are the only folks that has their own ways every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants to do anything. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am.

> "I once held the boards at the Old Drury," cried a fellow of the crushed tragedian stamp. Said a by-stander. Held the boards for the carpenter to saw, I suppose," and the crushed walked off, muttering that he " hadn't saw " such a fool as that man was.

> A Minus minister, while marrying a couple recently, is reported to have been rather disconcerted on asking the bridegroom if he was willing to take the young lady for his wedded wife, by scratching his head and saying: "Yes, I'm willing; but I'd much sight rather have her