CONGRESS.

TEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

ynopsis of Measures Introduced in the National Legislature.

SENATE.

Harris introduced a bill to prevent introduction of contagious and ective diseases into the United tes, and to establish a Bureau of blic Health; appropriates $75,000 defray expenses incurred in carry out the provisions of the bill.

bill was introduced by Mitchell Oregon providing for the repeal of treaties permitting the coming of nese to the United States and pro iting their coming except in case diplomatic and official personages. he bill to regulate the promotion West Point cadets was passed.

onger, from the Committee on toffices and Post-roads, reported orably the bill granting Mrs. Julia Grant the franking privilege; sed.

he bill reported from the Commit on Indian Affairs "for relief of the sion Indians" was passed.

he credentials of re-election of ator A. P. Gorman were presented Wilson, of Maryland, and were read filed.

ill by Morrill—In aid of education the States.

oar introduced a bill providing for erection of a suitable monument Washington to General Grant. The appropriates $150,000 for the pur indicated, and provides for a mission of three Senators and three mbers of the House of Representa to contract for a monument. an suggested to Hoar that the ount of the appropriation be in sed to $250,000. He did not think an appropriate monument could ecured for $150,000. By unani s consent Hoar increased the ount accordingly, and the bill was rred to the Committee on Library.

enate took up the bill amending Revised Statutes in relation to tres ers on Indian lands. It provides the punishment by a fine of not than $500, and imprisonment of more than one year, or both, of sons going on Indian lands with purpose of occupying the same; also for forfeiture of their wagons, ns and outfit. Ingalls thought and imprisonment sufficient, with the forfeiture indicated. Dawes the bill was intended to meet the of the so-called "boomers," but ed with Ingalls. The forfeiture se was stricken out, and the bill as nded was passed.

oar presented a petition from "cit s of the United States," citizens se names, Hoar said, seemed to cate that they were foreign born, ying for submission by Congress to several States of a proposed Con utional amendment abolishing the sidency.

ills passed removing political dis ties of A. P. Stewart and others.

HOUSE.

ngham asked leave to introduce a granting a pension of $2,000 per um to the widow of Gen. Hancock, Beach objected.

House Committee on Rivers Harbors has been hearing repre atives of several waterway conven s, and the Columbia River Con tion not having any special repre ative at Washington, Congressman mann has prepared an address, has asked to be allowed to repre the Columbia Waterway Conven The committee has not yet hed the Pacific Coast for consid ion of its rivers and harbors in ral, but as soon as it comes to that ch of the subject Mr. Hermann be heard.

ill by Henley—To abrogate all ties between the United States and na permitting immigration in any and repealing all Acts of Con s permitting such immigration, pt diplomatic and consular offi

ill by Felton—To prohibit immi ion of Chinese.

ill by Pulitzer—Granting a pen of $5,000 a year to the widow of late General Hancock.

ill by Bland—For free coinage of er.

aird, from the Committee on Mili Affairs, reported the bill author g the President to raise two regi s of volunteer cavalry in New ico and Arizona to suppress In hostilities.

Committee on Public Lands has ded to recommend forfeiture of the atented land grant of the California Oregon and Oregon & California s. Henley was instructed to re his bill to the House.

House passed the bill to make allow s for clerk-hire to Postmasters at and second-class Postoffices, to cost of clerical labor in ney-order business.

House passed the bill reducing from to five cents the charge for ey orders not exceeding $5.

House passed the bill to protect esteads within railway limits. (It ides that all such settlers restricted ss than 160 acres, who make addi al entry under the Acts of March July, 1879, shall be entitled to lands covered by additional entry nted without any further cost of for settlement and cultivation.)

sub-committee of the House on mittee on Postoffices and Post ds, having charge of the postal tel ph question, have agreed to report ersely to the full committee on all ositions for the building or pur e of telegraph lines by the Gov nal.

House passed the Fitz John Porter Yeas, 171; nays, 113.

risp, from the Committee on Pacific roads, reported a bill amending Pacific Railroads Act so as to com pel roads to pay to the United States the amount paid out by it for survey ing lands to which they are entitled.

Riggs, from Committee on Post offices, reported back a bill compelling all vessels of the United States to carry mails to and from foreign ports when offered to them by officers of the Uni ted States.

Taylor, from Committee on Post offices, reported adversely a bill grant ing pensions to employes of the postal service who have been in the service for twenty years.

GRANT'S BOOK.

Extracts from Advance Sheets—The General's Ancestors—Anecdotes of His Early Years.

"In the fifth descending generation my great grandfather, Noah Grant, and his youngest brother, Solomon, held commissions in the English army in 1756, in the war against the French and Indians. Both were killed that year. My grandfather, also named Noah, was then but nine years old. At the break ing out of the war of the revolution, after the battles of Concord and Lex ington, he went with a Connecticut company to join the continental army and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served until the fall of York town, or through the entire revolution ary war."

He repeats a story told of a horse trade that he made in his boyhood days as follows: "There was a Mr. Ralston living within a few miles of the village, who owned a colt which I very much wanted. My father had offered twenty dollars for it, but Ralston wanted twen ty-five. I was so anxious to have the colt that after the owner left I begged to be allowed to take it at the price de manded. My father yielded, but said twenty dollars was all the horse was worth and told me to offer that price. If it was not accepted I was to offer twenty-two dollars and fifty cents and if that would not get him to give the twenty-five dollars. I at once mounted a horse and went for the colt. When I got to Mr. Ralston's house I said to him: 'Papa says I may offer you twen ty dollars for the colt, but if you won't take that I am to offer you twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, and if you won't take that to give you twenty-five dol lars.' It would not require a Connecti cut man to guess the price finally agreed upon. The story is really true. I certainly showed very plainly that I had come for the colt and meant to have him. I could not have been over eight years old at the time. I kept the horse until he was four years old, when he went blind and I sold him for twenty dollars. When I went to Mays ville to school in 1836, at the age of fourteen, I recognized him as one of the blind horses working in the tread wheel of the ferryboat."

Referring to his appointment to West Point, he says that during one of his school vacations "my father received a letter from the Hon. Thomas Morris, then United States Senator from Ohio. When he read it he said to me: 'Ulysses, I believe you are going to re ceive the appointment.'

"'What appointment?' I inquired.

"'To West Point; I have applied for it.'

"'But I won't go,' I said.

"He said he thought I would, and I thought so too, if he did. I really had no objection to going to West Point, except that I had a very exalted idea of the requirements necessary to get through and I did not believe I possessed them, and could not bear the idea of failing. There had been four boys from our village, or its immediate neighbor hood, who had graduated, and never a failure of any one appointed from Georgetown, except in the case of the one whose place I was to take. He was the son of Dr. Bailey, our nearest and most intimate neighbor.

"During my first year's encampment General Scott visited West Point and reviewed the cadets. With his com manding figure, his quite colossal size and showy uniform, I thought him the finest specimen of manhood my eyes had ever beheld, and the most to be envied. I could never resemble him in appearance, but I believe I did have a presentiment for a moment that some day I should occupy his place on re view, although I had no intention of remaining in the army. But my experience in a horse trade ten years before, and the ridicule it caused me, were too fresh in my mind for me to communicate this presenti ment to even my most intimate chum. The next summer Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States, visited West Point and reviewed the cadets. But he did not impress me with the awe which Scott had inspired. In fact, I regarded General Scott and Captain C. F. Smith, the commander of the cadets, as the two men most to be envied in the nation.

"I was impatient to get on my uni form to see how it looked, besides, prob bly, wanting my old schoolmates, par ticularly the girls, to see me in it. But the conceit was kicked out of me by two little circumstances that happened soon after the arrival of the clothes, and which gave me a distaste for military life that I never recovered from. Soon after the arrival of the suit I donned it and put off for Cincinnati on horse back. While I was riding along a street of that city, imagining that every one was looking at me with a feeling akin to mine when I first saw General Scott, a little urchin, bare headed, barefooted, with dirty and rag ged pants held up by a single gallows —that's what suspenders were called then—and a shirt that had not seen a washtub for weeks, turned to me and cried out: 'Soldier, will you work? No, siree, I'll sell my shirt first.' The horse and its dire consequences were recalled to my mind."

—Suspension of judgment at certain times should be sedulously cultivated. When we remember how frequently complex conditions are involved, and to accord to each its appropriate value, we may well pause and reflect before com mitting ourselves to judgments which may prove to be wrong.—*Albany Jour nal.*

THREE QUOTATIONS.

When a man is hanging, cut him down, then go through his pockets.—*Texas Post.*

When a man is coughing give him Red Star Cough Cure.—*Baltimore News.*

When you want to conquer pain, use St. Jacobs Oil.—*Philadelphia News.*

FRONTIER LIFE.

An Officer Relates the Details of His Desperate Struggle for Life with a Mad Bull in Dakota.

An officer of the regular army, whose death recently took place, and who in his lifetime was well and favorably known in St. Paul, having been sta tioned at Fort Snelling, told the follow ing story of his experience on the frontier many years ago: One cold day in the winter of 1866 I started from Yankton, in a stage, bound for Fort Randall. My only companion was a young army officer, journeying to one of the western posts to join his regi ment. It had been snowing hard all day, and the four horses attached to the stage found it very difficult to drag the vehicle through the drifts and over the bad roads. I and the young man soon became engaged in conversation, such was the effect of riding in stage in those days. It was a sufficient introduction to ride together, and fellow travelers depended much on one another to pass away the weary hours spent in the coach. We spent a half day in travel ing a short distance. We were both tired. The young officer suggested the propriety of taking horses at the next station, which proved to be Springfield. He thought that it would be a change to get out of the stage and exercise our selves on horseback. I gladly assented, for I was heartily tired of being cooped up in a stage. When we got to Spring field we were served dinner at the eat ing-house at that station. The eating house was a frontier tavern, and was presided over by a determined-looking woman, the woman's looks preventing any expression of dissatisfaction with the food or drink. The meal was frugal in its character, as might naturally be expected. The coffee was made of chicory. We took everything, however, and never uttered a complaint. We saw the effects of the landlady's iron will on her dejected-looking husband. The lesson taught us to make the best of the meal. We did so. Afterward we made arrangements for two saddle horses, and in a short time after dinner were on our journey on horseback.

We rode on, when an abrupt turn in the road brought us suddenly upon a bull. The animal was plunging about as if infuriated. Retreat was impossi ble, so we concluded to attack him. Fortunately we had our rifles hung on the saddles. I hastily drew mine and fired at the bull. The ball entered his side, but apparently had no other effect than to increase his fury. He rushed at us, singling me out as his first victim. As he neared me he made a fearful plunge. Just before his horns entered the horse upon which I was seated I seized him with both hands, and held him with a grip that only my great strength and my athletic skill made successful. This saved my life. Tossed and thrown from side to side, but never losing my hold on his horns, I struggled, almost suffocated by the creature's terrible, scorching, stifling breath, which, as he would give these snorts and puffs, would seem like volumes of hottest impure air, and I feared would almost overwhelm me at times. But still I tightly held on his horns and hoped to conquer in some way not ap parent then. My companion, mean while, had been unable to render me any assistance, for doubting his ability to kill the bull at a shot, h wisely refrained from shooting a all, lest he might increase the creatures madness. Seeing that I was becoming exhausted without extricat ing the bull, the young man concluded that something must be done quickly to relieve me. He therefore raised the rifle to shoot, when the bull, as if de termined to shake me off, gave a mighty jerk and tossed me clear over his head. I landed in a big snow-bank, and so great was the force of my fall that I disappeared entirely from sight, buried in the snow. The bull appeared sur prised. He remained motionless for a moment. The young man was quick to see the advantage, and before the bull could turn to renew the attack on either of us the young man shot the animal in the head, which sent him writhing to the ground. I got out of the snow-bank and sent a second shot into his carcass, which killed him instantly. As soon as I had time to examine myself I found that my hands were in a terrible condition, and that my body and legs were bruised. We hastily mounted our horses, the cold weather necessitating prompt action, and started on to the next station. We were soon overtaken by the stage, and we resumed our seats in that vehicle and so continued our journey to Fort Randall. At the fort I was taken in charge by the post surgeon. In about three weeks I was all right. At the fort we learned that the bull had been running at large for some time, doing considerable damage. The Indians had shot him repeatedly, but had not succeeded in hitting him in a vital spot. The wounds only increased his fury. He was generally regarded as a dangerous creature.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A SOLEMN WARNING.

Why Montana Cooks Will Not Dare to Go on Sprees.

One of the principal reasons that hotel keepers, restaurant men and others have always given for employ ing Chinese labor instead of that of white men, has been that the Chinese could be depended upon, while the white help, after working a week or so, would get drunk and leave their employers in the lurch. It is not thus in the town of Anaconda, Mon. The Chinamen have all been run out of that town, and they have found a way to make white men fill the places accepta bly. The manager of one of the largest restaurants in Anaconda states that since all the Chinamen have been "fired," the cooks in his place have been waited on by the Knights of Labor and notified that, in the event of their getting drunk or failing to cook the meals on time or in proper shape, they will be tarred and feathered and driven out of town, and if their succes sors neglect their work a more severe example will be made of them. The Knights of Labor up in that section evidently understand the anti-coolie question better than the so-called agi tators of Tacoma.—*Portland Oregonian.*

OUR COINAGE.

The Free-and-Easy Old-Time Mints of the Republic.

The very earliest coin struck for America was a brass shilling, for the Burmuda or Summer Islands, in 1612. On the obverse was a bow and the legend "Summer Island," with the value, XIId. On the reverse was a ship under sail firing a gun. In 1652 Massa chusetts coined the Pine Tree shilling. John Hull was mint-master, and the Mint stood on his land in Boston. The first pieces struck were mere *planchets*, stamped on one side N. E. and on the other with the value, XIId, VId, IIId. October 19, 1652, the Pine Tree money was coined. On the obverse was a pine tree inclosed by a double ring, contain ing the legend: "Masathusetts in;" and on the reverse a double ring and "New England, An. Dom.," with the date in figures and the denomination occupying the field within the inner circle. Ten years later a twopenny piece was added to the list. This coinage was discon tinued in 1686, but strangely it all bears the date 1652 on the shillings, sixpences and thrippences, while all the two pennies are dated 1662.

Virginia in 1773 had a well-executed copper coinage.

In the reign of George I. a coinage was issued for America by Great Britain. The pieces were known as "Rosa Americanas," and were of a mixed metal, resembling brass.

In 1783, a silversmith in Annapolis, Md., began the manufacture of shillings, sixpences and threepences. The shilling had on the obverse two clasped hands and the legend "I. Chalmers, Annapolis." The field on the reverse has in one part a serpent and in another two birds holding a branch in their beaks.

During the period of the Confedera tion, 1778-1787, the power to coin money was vested not only in the Federal Congress, but in the several States. Many of them took advantage of it to issue copper coins. In June, 1785, Vermont gave to Reuben Harmon the right to make copper money for that State for two years. He started a mint at Rupert, and made cents that bore an all-seeing eye and the legend: "Vermont ensium Respublica."

In 1785 Connecticut granted to Hop kins, Hillhouse and Goodrich the right to coin ten thousand pounds of copper cents, and on this appeared a female figure, with a staff and olive branch, which, modified, appeared on later silver coins after the adoption of the Constitution.

New Jersey granted the right to coin to Mould, Goodsby and Cox. The firm quarreled, and two of them started an other mint, so that two were run, and between them produced £10,000 in copper cents. These coins bore a horse's head and a plow.

October 17, 1786, Massachusetts or dered the establishment of a mint to coin gold, silver and copper, and Joshua Witheral was authorized to pro vide the necessary facilities. No gold nor silver was issued, however. The copper cents and half cents produced bore the first image of the eagle grasp ing a bunch of arrows.

In 1874 Mr. Jefferson made a report to the Congress which fixed the decimal system, and provided for the issue by the Federal government of four coins, viz: A gold piece of $10 value, a silver dollar, a dime, or tenth of a dollar, sil ver, and a hundredth of a dollar in copper. The contract for copper coin age was let to Mr. Jarvis, to make three hundred tons of the same. This copper cent bore the words: "Mind Your Business," which gave it the name of the "Franklin Cent." These words were not authorized by law. The first deposit of gold bullion for coinage at the United States Mint was on February 12, 1795. It was made by Moses Brown, a Boston merchant, and amounted to $2,276.22.

The first gold coins made were 744 half-eagles, July 31, 1795. The first delivery of eagles was of 400 pieces, on the 22d of the following September. The first coinage of quarter eagles was delivered in 1796. The first deposit of silver bullion was July 18, 1794, made by the Bank of Maryland, and con sisted of French coins, amounting to $80,715.05. The first silver coins were delivered October 15th of that year, consisting of 1,758 dollars. There was a small coinage of half-dimes. In 1796 the dime and quarter-dollar were added to the silver coinage. The half-dollar appeared in 1807.

The coinage of the silver dollar was suspended in 1804, and was not re sumed until 1836. In 1851 the three cent piece was added to the coinage. This, with the various nickel coins, completes the list of coins issued by the Federal Mints. The shilling and six and-a-quarter cent pieces were never coined by the United States. A great many experimental pieces have been issued that were not of the authorized coinage. The shillings and sixpences coined by the States were long in cir culation, but we have not seen one cur rent for more than thirty years.—*Alta California.*

WANTED TO HELP.

The Lively Interest a Farmer Took in a New Railroad.

The best test of a man's willingness to aid in a good cause is to ask him to contribute money toward its support. If he stands this severe test and con tributes according to his means, the sincerity of his protestations may be accepted.

But one is often reminded of a farmer who, on being approached by the agent of a proposed railroad, exclaimed vo ciferously:

"Yes, I'm in favor of railroads first, last and all the time. Railroads are a civilizing influence; they cause the waste places to blossom as the rose. You can put me down as a man who will help build a railroad."

The agent was delighted. As the farmer was rich, the agent supposed that the farmer would take about fifty thousand dollars worth of stock, so he took out his books and asked:

"For how much stock shall I put you down?"

"Waal," said the farmer, "I suppose you can put me down for seventy-five cents, if it runs near my farm.—*Youth's Companion.*

—At one of the schools the master, in a general exercise, wrote the word "dozen" on the blackboard, and asked the pupils to each write a sentence con taining the word. He was somewhat taken aback to find on one of the papers the following unique sentence: "I dozen know my lesson."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—"Tom," said an Irishman to his office boy, "was the lump of ice put in the water cooler to-day?" "No, sir," replied the youth, "it was left over from last evening, and as it was a large lump, I thought it would answer." "You did, eh? you rascal! Throw it out! throw it out! and put in some fresh ice, an' niver agin try to palm off a stale article on me."—*Toledo Blade.*

—"Mother," said a little Rockland girl, looking up from her book, "what does transatlantic mean?" "Oh, across the Atlantic, of course. Don't bother me, you made me forget my count." "Does trans always mean across?" "I suppose it does. If you don't stop bothering me with your questions you'll go to bed." "Then does transparent mean a cross parent?" Ten minutes later she was resting in her little couch. *Rockland (N. Y.) Courier.*

The world moves. It probably finds it cheaper to move than pay rent.

A short cut to fortune—Cutting coupons.