PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Texas Pacific Bill Laid Aside and the Bill to Prevent the Importation of Contract Labor Taken Up.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Strikes Out the Subsidy Paragraph of the Post-office Bill.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, with amendments. Calendar.

Mr. Ingalls said he had observed in certain quarters the statement that Republicans in the Senate were trying so to direct legislation as to compel an extra session. He asked Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, as to the condition of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Allison said the Military Academy bill was the only bill that had been signed bp the President; the District of Columbia bill, the Pension bill and the Consular and Diplomatic bill were now in the Conference Committee; the Army bill passed the Senate yesterday; the Indian bill had just been reported by the Senate Committee, and would, he hoped, be considered by the Senate to-morrow. That left with the Senate Committee only the Agricultural bill, which will be ready for consideration Monday. Other appropriation bills had not yet come to the Senate from the House. The Senate Committee was, and would continue to be, well in hand. If the House would take care of the bills there would be no difficulty in the Senate.

Mr. Beck said he had had many years' experience in Appropriation Committees in both Houses, and he thought the work on appropriation bills in the House was better up than usual for a short session.

Mr. Ingalls was glad to have the assurance that the Appropriation bills were likely to get through, and denied that the Republican Senators desired an extra session. If there was to be an extra session, the responsibility for it would depend upon party friends of the head of the next administration.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Electoral Count bill, reported that the House and Senate conferees were unable to agree.

Mr. Blair asked unanimous consent to take up the Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill.

Mr. VanWyck declined to yield. Mr. VanWyck has charge of the Texas Pacific Forfeiture bill. He said as soon as this bill loomed up before the Senate terror seized upon Senators in some directions.

Mr. Blair moved that the Senate proceed to consider the labor bill.

Mr. VanWyck asked the Chair if this would not displace the Texas Pacific Forfeit bill and relegate it to the calendar. The Chair said it would, and Mr. VanWyck said: Then I want that distinctly known. Mr. VanWyck then called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Blair's motion and it was agreed to by yeas 30, nays 19.

The labor bill was therefore taken up and its consideration proceeded with.

The labor bill is the House bill entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and others under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia."

Considerable debate arose on the bill.

Mr. Hawley thought that parts of the bill were in contravention of natural right.

Mr. McPherson thought it would prevent people from coming here, even as colonists.

Mr. Blair said the wages of the working classes should be protected from the effects of imported gangs of laborers. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Blair alluded to the recent disturbances in the Hocking Valley, which were attributed to the class of people that this bill would exclude. These disturbances had already resulted in the loss of $4,000,000.

Mr. Ingalls said he sympathized with Hawley in his regard for natural rights, but we were confronted with a portentious exigency; we should soon be called on to decide whether every man, woman and child on the face of the earth, no matter in what condition of physical or intellectual development or moral standing, has a natural right to come to the United States and do an act as he pleased to the detriment of those already here. There were at this present moment, Ingalls said, 500,000 wageworkers in this country who were idle, but were willing to labor, with their dependent women and children, that would make 3,000,000 of people who, amid the extraordinary rigors of an unusually inclement winter were suffering for the necessaries of life. They needed shelter; they needed the clothing that might be manufactured from the surplus productions of our factories now stored in warehouses and waiting for purchasers. They were in need of the corn that was to-day being used for fuel on the plains of Nebraska, and the wheat that was being fed to the hogs in the valleys of Kansas. The question was, had we the right to protect our own citizens against dangers and detriment and competition, whether forced upon us by the ambition of those deserving to improve their condition, or by the cupidity of those great employers who were indifferent as to the means they employed to swell their already egregious gains. The nations of this earth, under this doctrine of "natural rights," had been dumping their paupers and criminals, and dangerous and uneasy classes upon us, until we, in Ingalls' opinion, and in view of recent events in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, the time had come to consider whether we might not be called upon to modify, in some degree, our views as to significance of the Declaration of American Independence and the universal rights of man. It was becoming a very serious question, Mr. Ingalls added, how we should secure what we had. If we did not take care of the danger that had threatened us, despotism would with ruthless rage assail the institutions of republican freedom. Another financial crash might witness dangerous assaults upon our institutions. As to the bill under discussion, while Ingalls thought some of its prevision not altogether unexceptionable, it was a measure in the right direction.

It would protect our laborers from an infamous free trade in labor that was worse than African slavery, because it involved ignoble and degrading competition—ignoble and degrading alike to those who make contracts and to those who accept them.

Mr. Sherman had voted against the Chinese bill, and would have opposed this bill if it were discrimination on account of race. After further debate, the Senate without action adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House met at 10 o'clock in continuation of Thursday's session.

On motion of Mr. Payson the Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill to prevent unlawful occupation of public lands.

Mr. Willis moved that when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill all debate on the pending action closed in an hour and a half.

Mr. Reed raised the point that this motion was not in order, as it was not competent for the House to close debate on paragraphs of a bill not yet read in committee.

The Speaker pro tem (Blackburn) said this point would be well taken if directed against the general appropriation bill and revenue bills, and the Chair, therefore, overruled the point of order.

Reed appealed from the decision, and after a two hours' debate, the appeal was laid on the table. The House then adjourned and Friday's session began.

After debate, the Chair, in rendering his decision, said that if it were proper to look upon section 3,976 of the Revised Statutes as the existing law, there could be no difficulty in ruling upon the point of order, but the Chair was of the opinion that, as the pending legislation did not take effect until the 1st of January next, all questions as to what was the existing law must be determined with reference to that time. Section 23 of the Dingley bill repealed section 3,976, to take effect on the 1st of April next, and the Chair would hold that the Dingley bill was the existing law. The remaining statutes relating to the subject were sections 4,007, 4,008, 4,009 and 4,011. The first of these sections was giving unlimited power to the Postmaster General to make contracts for carrying mails, and section 4,009 was a limitation on that power by providing that the compensation should not exceed sea and inland postage. Section 4,011 contained the provision that the Government could at any time determine these contracts. The Chair did not think this section was modified by the pending bill. All the contracts made under it would be subject to Section 4,011. The only existing law which the bill changed was Section 4,009, and in this change there was a retrenchment of expenditures, inasmuch as it will further limit the power of the Postmaster General, and provided he should not exceed for ocean mail transportation the sum of $600,000. The Chair, therefore, overruled the point of order. He, however, ruled out that portion of the paragraph which provides that vessels engaged in this service shall be of American register, and shall in time of war be liable to charter or purchase by the United States at reasonable rates.

Mr. Holman appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the committee, by a vote of 130 to 45, sustained the ruling. Mr. Holman then moved to strike out the paragraph and to insert an amendment appropriating $425,000 for transportation of foreign mails.

The question was discussed with great warmth on both sides, many members participating in the debate.

Mr. Holman modified his motion so as to move merely to strike out the provision without the insertion of the clause that re-enacted sections 3,976 and 4,203 of the revised statutes.

The motion was objected to by 105 to 97, amid applause on the Democratic side.

After some other amendments had been proposed and further debate, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the previous question having been ordered on the bill, the House took a recess until 8 for an evening session for the consideration of the Pension bill.

The House at the evening session passed a number of private bills, and took a recess until to-morrow.

THE TREASURY.

Indorsing the Sentinel—"The Whole System of Managing the Public Monies is Wrong."

[Communicated.]

Your position in relation to the investigation of the Treasury is heartily indorsed. It is a "question" having one side—that is, no question at all; but a business principle not admitting of argument. A portion of the people, on the statements made by the Governor, call in question the Treasurer's methods of keeping the public funds. The people's representatives order an investigation, and the investigation leaves the matter unsettled in some respects. The Democrats are in the majority, and refuse to either investigate or permit it to be done, until all information obtainable has been reached. That is simply suicidal. It avails nothing to say that the opposition would cavil any way; the fact remains that the investigation has not been full. It may satisfy some, but it has not been thorough. A majority may feel that the funds are safe, or that the Treasurer will procure them when called for, and the Treasury will not be a loser. That is no answer made to the charge of the Governor and believed by one-half and more of the people, viz: That the money paid in for taxes is not actually on hand in the Treasury, wherever the treasury may be kept—in one place or more. It avails nothing to say that the Governor neglected his duty in not making an examination—having the power and it being a duty. It avails nothing to say that it is the duty of Governor Gray, and have him perform it. The charge has gone out that the money is not on hand. The investigation made shows that it is not on hand, but that it is secured and the Treasurer can command money to meet warrants drawn on the State's moneys when called on. None of it meets the demands made upon the people's representatives, and they have and are evading that demand. It is doubly the duty of the Democratic majority to see that that demand is fully complied with. The Treasurer takes an oath and gives a bond conditioned that he will discharge the duties of Treasurer according to law; not that he will do so as other Treasurers have done. If he should say to the nominating convention, when a candidate, "I will not undertake to discharge my duties as required by law, but I will do as other Treasurers have done," he would not be nominated. If he should be he would not be elected. When called on to exhibit the moneys paid over to him and in his hands in contemplation of law, it is no showing to exhibit evidences of debt due to him. County orders, certificates of deposit in banks, checks and drafts on banks are only evidences of debt. They are not money. If the Legislature provides no sufficient vaults to keep the State's money in, and the Treasurer sees proper to hire a place in the vaults of banks and other depositories that are as safe as can be found in which to put the State's money, it may be as well as he can do; but when he deposits it with the bank it is only a loan to the bank, on call; and the bank's check, draft or certificate, when shown in place of money, is no answer to a demand by an investigating committee to exhibit the money. Knowing he was to be called on, he should have converted his evidence of debt into money, and when the committee called on him he should and would have been enabled to show the State's money on hand.

While it may be understood that the Treasurer seeks the office, not for the salary and honor, but because he can use the State's money to make larger gains for himself, it is no answer to an official inquiry that he has safely invested the moneys. The law neither contemplates or permits any such investment, no matter how safe it may be; on the contrary, it positively forbids it. As long as it is done, no questions asked, and the money forthcoming when demanded, no pecuniary loss falls on the Treasury; but the public morals are corrupted, the law is violated, and when it is questioned the party that resorts to evasion ought to be, and will be, refused the confidence of the people.

The whole system of managing the pubic moneys is wrong. No suitable place is provided for safely keeping the public moneys. The Treasurer, with a responsibility for millions, receives a salary equal only to the services of a good bookkeeper; and that of his assistant one equal to that of a dry goods salesman or a district insurance agent. A safe depository should be provided; the officers should be paid enough to command the services of competent and reliable men, and they should be held in sufficient bonds and penalties to secure the performance of duty as required by law; and frequent supervision by competent authority should ensure it. The system of State bookkeeping is all wrong. The State should be credited with moneys received and debited with her appropriations. It would be easy then to show if there is a surplus or deficiency. Now she is charged only with the moneys received and paid out, and the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports may show a surplus where there is a deficiency. Take the money on hand May 30, after the April settlements, and deduct the appropriations to run the Government to the 30th of November, and see where the surplus will be. Take the appropriations for the year and the provisions made for revenue and find a surplus. The matter is conducted generally as if the Government ended on May 30, and the revenues from May to November are anticipated and disposed of in advance. This they call "a casual deficit," and propose to borrow, in direct violation of the Constitution. They can only borrow in case of "a casual deficit," or to pay interest on the public debt. They can not purposely make a deficit and then call it "casual." If war, epidemics, failure of crops, or any other calamity prevents collection of taxes, there may be a "casual deficit" and they may borrow. But a false system of bookkeeping, under which false surplus is made to appear and is appropriated and spent in anticipation of collection of taxes; or, if levies to meet appropriations are not made and appropriations in excess of provision to meet them are made, it is not a "casual deficit;" it is official perjury on the part of those responsible for it. That is the true name for it. The Democrats have the power. They should remedy these wrongs. There should be no concealments or evasions, or trusting to anybody's honesty. They should properly provide, clearly direct, and insure obedience to the law.

"A public office is a public trust," is the motto of true Democrats. The law specifies the conditions and duties to be performed by the official as trustee. Nothing short of performance can be accepted by a Democratic Legislature, in the discharge of its duties, it being a trustee.

While I have every confidence in Treasurer Cooper, and believe he will meet every demand made on him for money due from the State, it is no reason at all why I should not require of him a strict performance of the duties of his office as required by law, and refuse to accept a performance in some other way, that may draw the State's money from his hands, but in the meantime permits him to use it for his own personal gain. It is no reason why the Legislature should refuse to make him show the money actually on hand when called on by its committee, or report him in default, and at once provide for the State's safety as may be needed if not on hand. FROISSART.

Plymouth, Feb. 5, 1885.

Mr. Horace E Hopkins, of the News and National Democrat, Jeffersonville, Ind., writes that he suffered excruciating pain in the region of the heart and in his back. One application of St. Jacobs Oil, the magical pain-reliever, cured him.

The Week' Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Failures throughout the country in the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number, in the United States, 239; in Canada, 31; total, 270, as compared with a total of 346 last week and 354 the previous week. This large decrease is probably more apparent than real, as railroad and telegraphic communication in the West and Northwest is so interrupted that doubtless many failures in remote localities have not been reported.

The butcher does have some funny expressions; he told his assistant the other day to break the bones in Mr. Williams' chops, and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him, and tell Mrs. Black to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for her cold.

A Frightful Fall.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 13.—The rope attached to a timber truck at No. 8 Slope, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Ashley, broke this morning as it was being lowered into the slope. The truck ran to the bottom, a distance of 1,500 feet, with fearful velocity. Upon it were five mine carpenters, who were thrown off when half way down. One of them, John Williams, was instantly killed. The other four were seriously injured. The recovery of two of them is doubtful.

Malaria affects all the organs of the human system. The general expression one hears is: "I am all broken up." Mend your trouble with Victoria Pills, the great English remedy.

Walking the Floor.

All patrons of the great retail shops in the large cities have noticed those quiet yet imperative gentlemen who are never seen behind the counters, who sell no goods, who say little, but appear to see and hear everything that is going on. They are the floor-walkers. They are constantly on the watch for negligent clerks, dishonest customers, professional thieves; and they also direct people to the particular departments of which they are in search. This position of floor-walker calls for men who are patient, alert, cool-headed, courteous, and good judges of human nature as expressed in dress and manner.

Mr. F. Edward Cramer, of 159 Wabash avenue, is floor-walker in a leading house in the Western Metropolis, and in a recent talk he said to the writer:

"Yes, my position involves no small degree of care and responsibility. To stand it a fellow ought to have good legs and good lungs. Until lately I had trouble with my lungs for nearly three years. Whenever I caught a fresh cold I suffered great pain. I was afraid it would break me all up before long. Several physicians whom I consulted said they could do nothing more than relieve me temporarily."

"That was rather a sad look-out for a man who had his bread-and-butter to earn. But you seem better now. What under the sun did you do?"

"I took the advice of a lady friend, and some months ago began the use of Benson's Capcine Plasters. I didn't take much stock in them at first, because I had tried other plasters, which didn't amount to anything. But, faith or no faith, Benson's plasters gave me quick relief, and I have no hesitation in saying that I owe to them my present ability to work."

"Still," said I, "there can not be any material difference between such simple things as plasters."

"Yes, there is," replied Mr. Cramer, "as much difference as there is between cotton and silk. Benson's act more quickly than others; they soothe irritation, and heal all soreness where they are applied, and seem to penetrate to the hidden seat of the trouble. In short, all that I can say in their praise will not express the real value of Benson's plasters to those who suffer."

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From EAST and WEST come testimonials as to the wonderful cures of

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Perfectly harmless, this medicine acts quickly and surely, giving prompt relief and cure.

Under date of May 29th, 1884, Mrs. Jno. D. Nutting, North Creek, N. Y., writes:

"I was helpless for three months with Rheumatism, have taken two and one-half bottles of Athlophoros and am almost well in one week. To-day I came home from Mechanicsville (about 50 miles). I think Athlophoros is the most wonderful medicine ever found for Rheumatism." (Aug. 1st—Mrs. Nutting is now entirely well, and has sold some 40 bottles of Athlophoros to her neighbors).

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

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CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, dispacing all other preparations. It is a creamy substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain, and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular.

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SCROFULA

Vanderbilt's Money Couldn't Buy It.

The Acworth News and Farmer of this week says: Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, residing within three miles of Acworth, remarked that Vanderbilt's fortune could not buy from her what six bottles of Swift's Specific has done for her. Her statement is as follows: For thirty-one years I have suffered almost death from that horrible disease, scrofula. For years I was unable to do anything in keeping up my domestic affairs. Last October I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and used two bottles, and was so much benefited by it that I purchased four more from Messrs. Northcut & Johnson, which has almost entirely relieved me. I feel like a new person, and can do all my own housework. Before I took the S. S. S. my life was a burden, as my entire person was covered with sores, and in this miserable condition I did not care to live. I had tried every known remedy, and my case was generally regarded as incurable. I had been treated by the best physicians to no avail. I most heartily recommend Swift's Specific to the afflicted.

Messrs. Northcut & Johnson, merchants at Acworth, say: We know Mrs. Elizabeth Baker personally; we are familiar with her case. She is highly esteemed in this community.

Rheumatism Twenty Years.

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for twenty years, at times with almost intolerable pain. I had the best medical treatment, and took all sorts of remedies, but without relief. Being reduced almost to a skeleton, and not being able to walk even with crutches. I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and it acted like a charm, and I am to-day entirely relieved. Have thrown away my crutches, and am in excellent health. I believe Swift's Specific will cure the worst cases of rheumatism.

MRS. EZRA MERSHON, Macon, Ga., Aug. 4, '84.

Communication.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Sept. 28, 1884.—About six years ago I became afflicted with a very disagreeable skin disease, with large, dry sores and many crusted pimples on my face, hands and shoulder. The sore on my shoulder eat out a hole nearly an inch deep, and the cancerous appearance of one of the sores near my eye alarmed me very much. I tried all kinds of treatment, but found nothing that seemed to affect the disease. I finally decided to try S. S. S. on advice of a physician, and in a short time the scabs dropped from the sores and left my skin smooth and well. I consider S. S. S. the greatest blood medicine made, and the only thing that will cure the disease with which I was afflicted. I think my trouble was the result of a terrible attack of malarial fever, contracted while farming in the Tallapoosa River swamp. I can be found at my office in the court-house at Wetumpka. You can refer to me

J. L. RHODES, Dep. Sheriff Elmore Co., Ala.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

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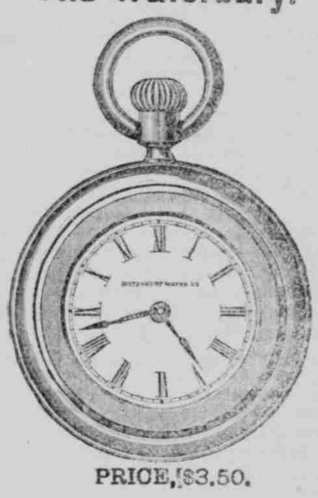

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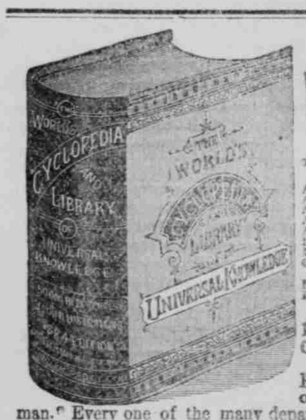

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