FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Early in the morning the report of the remaining committee on the amendments to the River and Harbor bill was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, said it was clear that further discussion of this bill was the merest waste of time. He, therefore, moved to lay it on the table. The motion was defeated by yeas 17, nays 31.

A message from the House announced an agreement in the Postoffice Appropriation bill on every point of difference except that relating to the postal ten-cent stamps for letters requiring special expediters in delivery.

Mr. Plumb moved the Senate recede on this. Agreed to.

Mr. Cullom called up his resolution to authorize the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard to sit during the recess of Congress. Agreed to.

The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Hale submitted the first conference report on the Deficiency bill, showing that all the differences had been adjusted, and the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened a recess was taken until 9:30 a. m.

After informal recess had expired the appearance of the Senate Chamber was found much changed. A number of nicely upholstered chairs and sofas were ranged along the margin of the semicircular space, fronting the Clerk's desk, while between the rows of Senators' desks and in the aisles stood rows of plain oaken chairs, alternating with the comfortable revolving chairs of the Senators, and presenting natural contrasts of improvisation. An elegant floral ladder ornamented the desk of Senator Garland. By 10 o'clock the galleries began to fill up with the spectators fortunate enough to have secured tickets for the occasion.

The Senators being for the time deprived of their customary places seated themselves in groupes irrespective of political affiliation, and kept up an animated buzz of conversation, in which latter respect the occupants of the galleries dilligently followed their example. It was observed that Senator-elect Teller and Senator Lamar sat a long while teetatete on one of the sofas near the Clerk's desk, engaged in what seemed to be a cordial interchange of confidences.

Mr. Hale submitted the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, and announcing the adjustment of the differences between the two Houses, the House having receded on all substantial points. The report was agreed to.

The Chair (Mr. Edmunds) announced his signature to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, both of which had during recess been reported from the conference, all differences having been adjusted by the House receding, but with minor amendments which had been acceded to by the Senate.

After a short delay Mr. Conger called up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Plum moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to by yeas 28, nays 20.

Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, showing an adjustment of all differences between the two houses by mutual concession. Made a scene in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Morrell the Chair appointed a committee of two Senators to act with such committee as the House may appoint, to notify the President of the United States that Congress having finished its business was now ready to adjourn. The Senators appointed were Messrs. Morrell and Harris.

At 11:30 a message from the House announced the passage of the bill authorizing the President to place one person on the retired list of the army. [Applause].

The bill was then read at length.

Mr. Ingalls then said: Mr. President, the nation knows who that one person is. I ask unanimous consent that the reference of this bill to the committee be waived and that it be now considered by the Senate.

The presiding officer (Garland) stated the bill was a Senate bill, and nothing further was necessary to make it a law except the proper signatures. [Applause.]

Mr. Edmunds, resuming the Chair, stated he had received a communication which would now be read. He handed it to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read it as follows:

To Hon. George F. Edmunds, President pro tem. of the United States Senate:

The accompanying communication, although an Executive message, may be read in open session. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

[Applause.]

The President pro tem. of the Senate—Such manifestations of applause are not in order.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Ulyses S. Grant, formerly General comanding the armies of the United States, to be General on the retired list of the army, with full pay of such rank.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1885.

The President pro tem. of the Senate then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session. The question is will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment? All Senators in favor will say aye (a storm of ayes.) All opposed no (dead silence.) They ayes have it unanimously.

This announcement was received with thunders of applause, both on the floor and in the galleries.

The President of the United States having been announced, President Arthur was escorted by Messrs. Sherman and Ransom from the principal entrance of the Senate to chairs placed in readiness for them in front of the desk. His appearance was greeted with applause. In a few minutes Captain Basset, the veteran Doorkeeper of the Senate, announced: "The President-elect of the United States." As the President-elect stepped into view and paused for an instant to survey the distinguished scene of which he himself became the leading figure, the great gathering rose to its feet. The galleries sent up shouts of applause which were soon caught up on the floor, and for several minutes the grand hall rang with acclamation.

Senators Sherman and Ransom escorted Cleveland to the chair on the left of President Arthur, where he took his seat. The audience then became seated. Meanwhile Vice President elect Hendricks, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Hawley, had entered the Chamber, and had been received with applause. When quiet prevailed Presiding Officer Edmunds said: "The Chair has the pleasure of announcing that the Vice President of the United States is in the Senate Chamber, and if agreeable to him, I will now administer the oath of the office."

Mr. Hendricks then stood up and Mr. Edmunds administered the oath. Edmunds then adjourned the Senate sine die.

Mr. Hendricks immediately called it to order in extra session.

After participation in the inaugural ceremonies at the east front of the Capitol the Senators returned to the Chamber, and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

At 8:10 Mr. Holman reported that the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill had been unable to agree. He stated the point of difference still continued to be the amendment of the Senate providing for Senators' clerks.

Mr. Dockery moved the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment. Agreed to without division, and this passed the bill.

The House then recurred to filibustering tactics against the contested election case of Fredericks vs. Wilson (Iowa), and, no quorum appearing, a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. Hutchins submitted the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr Kiefer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress are hereby tendered Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker, for the courtesy with which he has treated all the members and for the absolute fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the Forty-eighth Congress.

The vote was taken standing, and amid loud and continued applause the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, declared the resolution adopted unanimously by 325 representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress.

On motion of Mr. Poland a resolution was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the House to Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Speaker pro tem., for the ability and courtesy with which he presided over the deliberations of the House during the period he occupied in the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Randall submitted the conference report on sundry civil appropriation bills. He refrained from making any remark in respect to it, except to say that when this report was adopted the House would have finally acted on every appropriation bill. [Applause.] The report was adopted.

Mr. Randall then asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. [Applause].

Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, and Weller, of Iowa, objected.

Mr. Randall then moved to suspend the rules and place the bill on its passage; but the Speaker ruled the motion was not in order pending a decision of an election case. Randall then endeavored to secure his point by moving to suspend the rules and lay the election case on the table, but the Speaker decided this was equally out of order.

The confusion and excitement in the Chamber was intense. Dozens of members were on their feet demanding recognition, but above the babel of voices rang out Randall's voice, appealing to Bennett, of North Carolina, to withdraw the election case. Finally, when he could be heard, Bennett said that if the House would consent to vote on the Frederick-Wilson case all objections to Randall's motion would be withdrawn. This declaration was greeted by a storm of consents from the Republican side, and the confusion was so great that it required five minutes' diligent work by the Sergeant-at-Arms before comparative order was restored.

Then Mr. Wilson, of the Iowa contested election case, rose, and amid a storm of cheers on the Republican side said that if the House would put General Grant on the retired list he was willing to be sacrificed.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has been leading the filibustering against the election case, said that if the House would permit a vote on Mr. Randall's motion the opposition to the election case would be withdrawn.

This was greeted by shouts of objections from the Democratic side, and Mr. Randall, rushing down to the space in front of the Clerk's desk, cried out: "Don't let anything stand in the way; agree to anything."

"Then," said Mr. Miller, "in order that there may be no excuse, I withdraw and permit a vote on the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, and I ask the House to treat us fairly on both votes."

After another scene of confusion Mr. Bennett demanded the previous question on the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring Frederick entitled to the seat. The resolution was adopted without any opposition from the Republican side, and instantly, upon Frederick taking the oath of office, Mr. Randall was on his feet with his motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the retirement of General Grant without specifically naming him.

Mr. McMullen demand a second, while shouts of "Shame; oh, don't go back on your word," and "That's fair," went up. Nearly every member was on his feet, adding tumult, and prominent among them were Messrs. Cassidy and Robertson, of Kentucky, demanding fair play.

Again did the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his mace become necessary to seat the members, and then a second, having been considered as ordered, Messrs. McMullen, Stocksleger and Watson briefly opposed the bill as the inauguration of a system of civil pensions.

Mr. Randall, who, under the rules, was entitled to fifteen minutes' debate, waived the right, and the yeas and nays were immediately taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

As the name of Mr. Frederick, the newly-elected member, was called, and as he rose and voted in the affirmative, the friends of the bill treated him to a round of applause.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to by yeas 198, nays 78.

The announcement of the result was hailed with three cheers, and with long and continued applause.

Mr. Skinner asked unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to send a telegraphic dispatch to General Grant announcing to him the result of the vote. At first objection was made by Mr. Cobb, but it was subsequently withdrawn, and the Speaker was authorized as stated.

Mr. Randall was warmly congratulated on his success by a number of members on both sides of the House.

The Speaker, on a resolution, appointed Messrs. Springer, Cox, of New York, and Reed as the committee on the part of the House, to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him Congress had finished its business and was redy to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the Senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Opelousas, La. At ten minutes before 12 o'clock, according to the hands of the clock, which had been turned back to that extent of time, Mr. Springer, as Chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the President, announced it had performed its duty, and the President had nothing to communicate.

At 11:55 Speaker Carlisle called the House to order and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The work of the Forty-eighth Congress is now completed, and the time has come for me to perform my last official act as presiding officer of this House. I should do violence to my own feelings and be guilty of the grossest ingratitude if I were to declare a final adjournment without returning to you individually and collectively my sincere thanks for the complimentary resolution passed this morning. I thank you also, gentlemen, with equal sincerity, not only for the confidence imposed in me at the beginning of your labors here, but for the respect and courtesy with which you have conducted all your personal and official intercourse with me since that time. The membership of this House is so large, its business is so great and struggle on the floor for priority in consideration of measures is so earnest that without your cordial co-operation and support it would have been utterly impossible to have conducted the business here in an orderly and regular way. It is simply justice to say that your co-operation and support have been promptly and cheerfully given in every emergency, and to this fact more than to anything else, must be attributed whatever measure of success has attended my efforts to preserve order and facilitate the transaction of public business. Very few, even among those who are best acquainted with legislative histories, have an adequate conception of the increased labors and responsibilities devolving upon Congress by the events of the last quarter of a century, and none, I am sure, none who have not had actual experience, can fully appreciate the difficulties of transacting public body as large as this. In the first Congress, the House of Representatives consisted of only sixty-seven members—less than the present membership of the Senate: now there are 325 members, besides delegates from the Territories.

From the organization of the Government to the close of the Twenty-fifth Congress (a period of fifty years) there were introduced into the House, as shown by the records, 8,777 bills, while during the present Congress there have been introduced 8,670, almost as many as during that half century. At present each one of our general appropriation bills embrace as much money as the whole amount of the net ordinary expenditures of the Government during the first nine or ten years of its existence, and specific objects to be investigated and provided for in those bills have so greatly increased that it has become a very considerable task even to enumerate them. Though this House has passed a larger number of bills than any of its predecessors, it is not strange, gentlemen, in view of the fact just mentioned, that it should be compelled to leave unfinished a large percentage of the measures presented. It is evident that unless some constitutional or legal provision can be adopted which will relieve Congress from the consideration of all, or at least a large part of the local and private measures, which now occupy the time of the committees and fill the calendars of the two Houses, the percentage of business left undisposed of at each adjournment must continue to increase.

It is not reasonable to suppose that an alteration of the Constitution could be effected, but it is worthy of serious consideration whether a general law might not be enacted which would authorize the Executive Departments and Courts to Justice to hear and determine these matters, under such rules and regulations, of course, as would amply protect the interests of the Government and secure to the citizens, doubtless, a more expeditious and appropriate remedy than is now offered.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the spirit of harmony and good feeling which has prevailed throughout your deliberations. It is true that, while differences of opinion have been developed, and the largest liberty of debate has been exercised, every member has honestly endeavored to respect and protect the rights of his associates, and I am sure no personal animosities have been created; which will survive the close of your official relations. We shall part to-day better friends than when we met, and hereafter we will all recall, I trust, with pleasure the fact that we were associated as members of the House of the Forty-eighth Congress. For my part, I shall always consider myself indebted to you, gentlemen, for the highest honor of my life: the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the American House of Representatives. A body which, while it has always respected the just authority of the Government and has never failed to assert the rights of the people; when it ceases to do either it will no longer be our honor to preside over it. Renewing my sincere thanks for your assistance, for your forbearance and further expression of esteem and confidence you have just placed on your record, and assuring each one of you of my best wishes for his success in every honorable aspiration, I now declare this House adjourned sine die.

As the Speaker's gavel fell the House cheered and applauded. After a short time spent in leave taking, they proceeded to the Senate to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

Throughout the morning the gallaries of the House were unusually empty, the attractions elsewhere having the effect of drawing from them the crowd of spectators which generally attend a final adjournment of the House. With the exception of the Grant retirement episode, the dying hours of the House were unmarked by any excitement, haste or confusion.

A Day of Rejoicing.

Special to the Sentinel.

BROWNSTOWN, Ind., March 4.—Simultaneously with the rising of old Sol above the hill tops, this morning, bells on the churches, school buildings, Court-house and other public buildings began ringing, anvils and cannon firing, and people hallooing, which was heard for some distance around, which produced general consternation. Everybody supposing the town was on fire, the people of both towns turned out, and confusion reigned. The mystery was soon solved when it was learned that the glorious Democracy that was hurled from place and power twenty-four years ago to-day again take the reins of government under the gallant leaders, Cleveland and Hendricks, who will see that the many wrongs under Republican rule are righted. The Democracy of this township never do anything by halves, as the demonstration to-day proved.

Suit for Damages—Funeral.

Special to the Sentinel.

GREENFIELD, Ind., March 4.—Mondsy Henry Stutsman and Martin Stutsman, administrators of the estate of Nicholas Stutsman, brought suit for $10,000 damages in the Hancock Circuit Court against the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad for negligently failing to give signal at Gem station, thus cousing the death of Nicholas Stutsman. Stutsman, hearing no signal, attempted to cross the track and was instantly killed by an engine.

The funeral of Samuel Warsaw Barnett was held at the Presbyterian Church this afternoon, in charge of the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Barnett was long an active business man of this city, but failing health compelled him to retire. Revs. D. R. Love and J. W. Welsh conducted the religious ceremonies.

A Gala Day.

Special to the Sentinel.

NEW PALESTINE, Ind., March 4.—New Palestine, the principal town of Sugar Creek township, the "banner" Democratic township of Hancock county, presents an appearance this day which would be a credit to any community. The public building, residences and workshops of Democratic citizens are decorated with flags and banners in gala style. The Democrats are full of enthusiasm on the day of a Democratic Easter, the day of Democratic resurrection in National affairs. The members of the party here are not in a hurry to get at the "crib;" all they ask of the new Administration is that their high hopes and expectations of the management in public affairs be realized.

"He jests at scars, who never felt a wound," and a man may stand with his hands in his pockets and laugh at a poor, worn rheumatic; but if he is a gentleman, he'll step into the nearest apothecary shop and buy him a bottle of Salvation Oil at the small expense of only 25 cents.

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Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes:

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Mr. R. B. Watson, 181, 18th St. Detroit, Mich. says:

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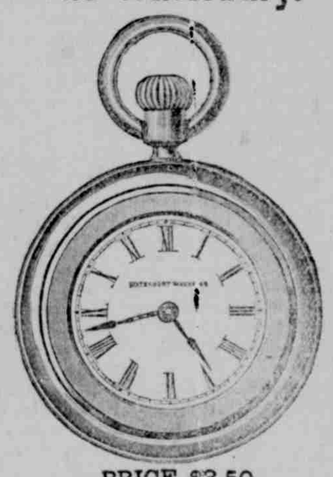

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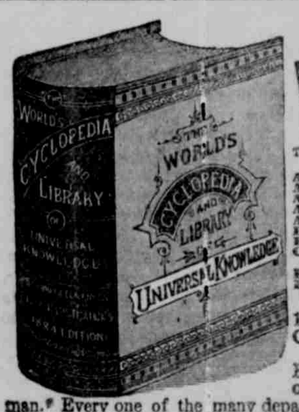

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