

THE OMBUS BILL VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto in Both Houses.

Progress of the Tax Bill in the House.

A Drawback of Fifty Cents a Gallon on Exported Alcohol and Rum.

Collector Smythe Nominated for the Austrian Mission.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Return of the Omnibus Bill to the House—Brief Message from the President—He Repeats His Former Objections and Charges Congress with Violating Faith with Alabama.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1895. The following message was sent to the House of Representatives this afternoon:— TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:— In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my approval. I will not, therefore, undertake at this time to reopen the discussion upon the grave constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which I have claimed in the present bill that the States named therein have framed and adopted constitutions of State government; nor will I repeat the objections contained in my message of the 20th inst., returning without my signature the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending measure. Like the bill recently passed in reference to Arkansas this bill supersedes the plain and simple mode prescribed by the constitution for the admission to seats in the respective Houses of Senators and Representatives from the several States. It assumes authority over six States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress or is even warranted by previous constitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It imposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the government. In the case of Alabama it violates the pledged faith of Congress, by forcing upon that State a constitution which was rejected by the people according to the express terms of an act of Congress requiring that a majority of the registered electors should vote upon the question of its ratification. For these objections and many others that might be presented I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it to the action of Congress, required in such cases by the federal constitution. ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1895. Progress of the New Tax Bill. The lecture of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, delivered to-day for the benefit of those members of the House who have of late been paying very little regard to the evening sessions, succeeded this evening in securing a full house. The result has been very rapid progress. There are still about forty-five pages of the bill to be considered, but it is anticipated if the same progress is made as during to-day the House will have completed its labors in committee of the whole by Saturday. It is said that the bill will not get through the Senate in its present length, but it has been decided certainly to take action on whiskey.

Marriage of Senator Henderson, of Missouri, to Miss Mary Foster.

The wedding of Senator Henderson was announced to take place at noon to-day at the National Hotel, in this city. Shortly before twelve o'clock the invited guests began to assemble in the parlors of the hotel. The rooms were tastefully decorated on the occasion with festoons of magnolias, roses and evergreens. Opposite the main entrance was an impressive altar, on which to perform the marriage ceremony. At twelve o'clock it was given out that the parties were approaching. Rev. Dr. Plinckney, of the Episcopal Church, officiating clergyman, entered in advance, dressed in the robes of his office, and took up a position to await the coming of the marriage party. Soon after Mr. Terry, member of Congress from Michigan, entered, followed by the bridesmaids and groomsmen, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, supporting on his arm Miss Foster, sister of the bride, and Mr. Arnold supporting Miss Beach. Next came the groom and his bride—Senator J. B. Henderson, of Missouri, and Miss Mary E. Foster—followed by the parents of the bride. The ceremony was then consummated in the impressive forms of the Episcopal ritual, after which congratulations were showered upon the newly made couple by the large company assembled.

After the pair had been made one and the reception had fairly commenced, General Banks, of Massachusetts, was announced, accompanied by Mr. De Champs and three students of the Chinese Embassy. The crowd of visitors was now immense, as may be imagined when the fact is known that six hundred invitations were given out. The full Congressional delegations of the States of Vermont and Missouri were present, also a majority of the Senators of both political parties, as well as members of the House of Representatives. About one o'clock the President was presented and Secretaries McCulloch and Browning. In addition to the other distinguished persons present, at a late hour General Grant and lady, Chief Justice Chase, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Nettie Chase and Secretary Seward arrived to pay their respects to the Senator and his bride. There were also several army officers present, of whom we may mention General Rousseau. The ladies, who were in attendance in liberal numbers, manifested their usual interest in what was going on. The dress of the bride consisted of a heavy white silk, heavily founced, with trail and a white veil and natural flowers. The groom was attired in black.

The Senator and his lady took the four o'clock train this afternoon for Philadelphia, where they will pass several days, and thence visit Cape May, returning several weeks.

Nomination of Collector Smythe as Minister to Austria.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Henry A. Smythe, collector of customs at New York, to be Minister to Austria.

No Tinkering of the Finances This Session.

The members of the Ways and Means Committee have talked over informally various financial propositions which have been referred to them, and especially those looking towards consolidation of the national debt, and the reduction of the interest thereon. It is the opinion of a majority of the committee that it is inexpedient to take any action upon these subjects at this session. There is no reasonable prospect of either the Senate or the House acting on them, and the committee is of opinion that their agitation would only disturb the business and financial interests of the country. The committee had discovered that behind nearly every one of its proposals for consolidating debt there is a scheme to enrich certain bankers and others. A reduction of the interest on the debt could not be accomplished without an entire remodeling of its present

THE PATRIOTIC CONGRESS.

Secession Resolves.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1895. The Senate met at 10 o'clock P. M., and after some unimportant business. Mr. TRAYNER (rep.) of Nebraska, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what amount of government supplies belonging to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Department was lost on the Missouri river, below Omaha, Nebraska, in transit, by the sinking or other injury of the steamers during 1866, 1867 and 1868. Adopted.

REMOVAL OF CASES FROM STATE TO UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS (rep.) of Vt., called up the bill providing for the removal of certain causes from State courts to United States courts.

The question was on a substitute by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS (dem.) of Ky., asked that the bill be laid over until Senators can examine it.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that it simply enables United States officers to remove causes in which they are sued from the State to the United States courts.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Me., the bill was laid aside, and the order of the day was taken up, being

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question on the amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN from the Committee of Finance, appropriating \$150,000 for temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury may classify the same.

Further debate on the point ensued.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (rep.) of Ohio, the bill was laid aside, and the order of the day was taken up, being

GENERAL FRANK BLAIR'S VIEWS ON THE PRESIDENCY.

General Frank Blair, of Missouri, is now in Washington, and is daily visited by friends who desire his nomination for the Presidency. Powerful influences are being exerted to this end, and his friends profess to be sanguine of success. His views of public policy are expressed freely, and are of the most emphatic and pronounced character on the issues of the day. They are given with the point, terseness and vim of a positive and fearless nature, and are the application of fixed opinions to the existing situation. The following is their substance as derived from personal conversation, and is entirely authentic.

General Blair, now as always, scolds the idea of giving the ballot to the negroes. The question of negro suffrage he regards as the cardinal issue in the canvass. In his judgment inflexible opposition to this radical doctrine is the chief issue on which the conservatives must expect to triumph. He holds that the public interest requires that collective property and negro suffrage in the South be connected, and that the vote in the South be connected, and the liberties of the people, that he heroically separated from that party and resisted its aggressions upon the constitution as firmly, as personally as he had resisted the aggression of the Union—when I review in both of these exigencies of our country, I regard him, sir, as the greatest benefactor of his race, and I doubt not that the impartial pen of history will so record it. He is a man of the highest character, and his name is a name which has figured in this great page of our country's history, in my judgment.

I honor his purity, I admire his patriotism, I revere the memory of his name, and I am proud to have been conducted. No man's hands are more spotted with blood than his. He has distributed over the country the amount of patronage which he has received, and he has done so now about to close his political career. I cannot permit this occasion to pass by without expressing my deep regret that he has not been able to do at least for the veto messages of these various unconstitutional acts of Congress with which he has enriched the civil list of our country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blair's remarks the bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 25 to 18.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL CONTINUED.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following amendment. From the Committee on Finance, as an additional section:—

That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed, from and after the date of the passage of this act, and the printing of any such act is hereby authorized and required to be printed upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and to be printed as soon as practicable such proposals and estimates of cost, together with the report or the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendment was in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate on the 22d day of this month and sent it to the Committee on Appropriations, by whom it had been considered.

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