MEMPHIS APPEAL.
THURSDAY : : FEBRUARY 12, 1885

MONEY AND THE BANKS.

The New York *Indicator* draws a gloomy inference as to the state of trade, as shown by the condition of the New York banks. It says the week ending February 8th brought an increase of over $2,000,000 in the bank deposits, while loans increased only $900,700. The reserve was $143,500,000, and the surplus $55,000,000. The specie reserve has been further increased $3,666,000, while legal tenders have decreased over $2,000,000. Since January 1st the banks have increased their specie $17,500,000, and their legal tenders only $800,000. The banks have more idle money than they can afford to hold; they would put it to use were it possible, but they have been unable to find employment for the large sums that have poured upon them. In March, 1884, the banks had $57,000,000 out in loans more than now. The *Indicator* concludes that "no truer indication of business depression is to be found than in these figures, and, unfortunately, there is no evidence of an immediate change. * * * It is only a reiteration of what has been said every week for about four months past to remark that the bank statement is a plain indication of the unfortunate condition of business." For all this, Congress will separate without having done anything to relieve the pressure that is driving employers into bankruptcy and workmen to destitution.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CONVICTS.

The exposure so boldly and earnestly made by the Nashville *Banner* of the shameful penitentiary system, has aroused the moral sentiment and benevolent instincts of every intelligent, self-respecting citizen in the State of Tennessee. That the present plan of leasing out the labor of the convicts is conducive to cruelty, wrong and wholesale murder is evident. It also is highly objectionable as a gross and shameful wrong perpetrated upon the honest workingman. There are hundreds upon hundreds of men now seeking work who would be glad of a steady place as a miner, yet these convicts, whose living is too much like that of animals to cost much, are kept at the work that ought to be theirs, by the odious, cruel, inexcusable penitentiary system pursued by the State. Other miners, because they are not convicts, are deprived of work or have their wages lowered by the necessity of working in competition with men that are. It is oppression, and outrage and wrong that makes the desperate, despairing dynamiter and Nihilist, if ever anything was calculated to make a dynamiter, an enemy of society, and a destructive, such wrongs as are connected with the Tennessee penitentiary system is that thing. But what shall we do with the convicts, it is asked, if we release them from the atrocious system now in operation? It will not do to maintain them in idleness when those who pay the taxes have to work hard. Whatever weight such an objection may have elsewhere, it has none in Tennessee. The prosperity of the State is materially obstructed by bad roads. If our farmers had roads along which they could readily reach market, if commerce had at its command the advantage of good roads for transporting merchandise, our trade would increase. Horseflesh, harness and wear and tear of vehicles would be saved. We want purchasers for our surplus lands and to have our uncultivated places occupied by active and prosperous citizens. Nothing will attract settlers more than goods roads, for good roads are evidence of the presence of energy and thrift among the people, and are an assurance of prosperity to the new comer. In every way good roads pay; set the convicts to working them. They will displace nobody, for nobody is quarrying stone or breaking it for roads, or grading roads now, for most of our roads are left little changed from what nature made them. The convicts working on the public roads of the State will stop no honest man's employment, and they will add to the wealth of the State a rich return compared with which the paltry $101,000 a year paid to sustain the present hell-upon-earth Tennessee penitentiary plan is a contemptible trifle. Would the men be safe from escaping if worked on the roads? is asked. We might answer by asking—does the present barbarous plan keep them from escaping? The penitentiary reports show that it does not. That the escape objection is groundless, however, is disproved by the large amount of road-grading convicts have done elsewhere. The wonderful piece of railway work done on the mountains between Asheville and Charlotte, N. C., was done by convict labor. Let us demand that the Legislature wipe out the damning spot that now couples the name of Tennessee with disgrace, and substitute a system of road-making that will not only increase the prosperity of the State, but will do honor to it by exhibiting energy, a wise application of convict labor and obedience to the dictates of Christianity and humanity.

BOSTON AND THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The Boston *Bulletin*, speaking of the recent trouble there on account of the scanty supply of currency everywhere available at par, says the flooding with silver certificates brought a premium upon New York funds, that latter city using gold and greenbacks. New York funds rose in Boston from seventy-five cents to $1 per $1000. The express charge between the two cities is forty cents, consequently gold was at a premium of thirty-five to sixty cents. Several Boston banks forwarded $1,000,000 in silver certificates, which resulted in a decline in New York funds to from sixty to seventy-five per cent. The *Bulletin* therefore judges that the outlook in the United States is very serious, as not only we are drifting toward silver monometalism, but toward a currency of treasury notes or of greenbacks. The present paper currency amounts to $1,501,000,000, while the amount of free gold in the Treasury is but $131,000,000. If things go on as at present, the government will be unable to meet obligations in gold. Detached in this way from the monetary system of other commercial nations, prices in the United States will adjust themselves to the basis of the eighty-four or eighty-five-cent silver dollar and gold will be at a premium, or rather the silver dollar will circulate only at its true value. By the late Supreme Court decision, Congress can issue legal-tender notes to any amount, redeemable only in silver, as gold payments would be suspended. "The present nominal surplus of $51,000,000 in the New York banks represents an excess of legal reserve, but would not represent an excess of loanable funds if the $95,000,000 of gold in the vaults of those banks is put at a premium through the suspension of gold payments. The reserve of loanable funds would then show a deficit of $44,000,000 instead of a surplus of $51,000,000. What more probable than that an immediate demand would then be made upon Congress to relieve the stringency of the money market by an increased issue of greenbacks?" Such an inflation would act as a stimulus, advancing prices at first to bring distress in the end, for falling to the eighty-four or eighty-five-cent dollar would necessitate an advance in the figures of prices, although the gold value remained the same. In conclusion, our Boston contemporary says that with such a depreciated currency "our country could never get back into communication with the monetary system of the rest of the world without going through the painful process of contraction, which must always follow inflation." Since the silver bill of February, 1878, was passed 190,000,000 of silver dollars have been coined, The price of silver in London was then fifty-five pence an ounce; it fell to forty-nine and one-half pence, and is now about fifty pence. The amount of silver taken to coin into the depreciated dollars prevented the price going still lower. The experiment of making 412½ grains of silver worth a dollar has failed. At first that dollar was worth ninety-three cents; the decline in the value of silver has reduced its present value to about eighty-four and one-half cents; at one time it approached eighty-three cents. Under the condition of things the only step that will prevent coming calamity is to stop the coinage of the silver dollar.

A SOCIAL PUZZLE.

The APPEAL, a few days ago, discussed the question of the effect of lowering wages upon business generally, showing that when wages are lowered no especial advantage comes to any particular employer, as when a portion of them decrease wages the rest follow suit. Also, that lowering wages does not induce increased buying, as the consumption of the large class of persons dependent upon wages decreases in proportion to the reduction made in their incomes. There is, besides, loss on all stock on hand, as it has to be sold at the lower prices that follow diminished wages. This week's *Bradstreet's* has an article that confirms this view of the case. The article says that a very large proportion of the people, that is to say a large proportion of the consumers of products, are laborers or small farmers. Of the former, many are out of work, and have had their wages reduced; of the farmers many are embarrassed by want of a sufficient market for their produce. Thus the farmer suffers because he cannot sell what the laborer is suffering for because he cannot buy. This inability to buy embarrasses the manufacturer as well as the farmer, and their embarrassments cause more laborers to be discharged from their work. Thus the sort of economy that decreases the pay of the laborer adds to the existing trouble. Hence, says *Bradstreet's* article, "a general revival among manufacturers can hardly be anticipated until the very lowest grade of workmen get out upon the soil, or find again their usual steady employment." Protection, while stimulating production and increase of the instrumentalities of production, has restricted the market for our products. Therefore embarrassment comes from the supply being beyond the demand, and lowering workingmen's wages, by further restricting consumption, help still further to limit demand. By a strange contradiction in our methods too little is consumed because too much is produced. It would sound odd to hear a farmer say that his cattle, which he had turned out on 1000 acres of rich prairie, were starving for want of grass, although they had done very well as long as they were confined to a lot of 100 acres. Something like that appears to be the condition of our working people. With a certain amount of shoes made their feet were all comfortably covered, but when more shoes are made they find it difficult to get the commonest in the market to wear. This contradiction of things is so out of order with the general current of events that there surely must be a way out of the puzzling maze. He will be a great benefactor to mankind who shall discover that way.

LITERARY.

OF *Random Shots*, by N. G. Humphrey, Leroy, Ill., postage paid $1, a correspondent says: "This remarkable and versatile poet is like a song that sings itself. No man can imitate, no man can reproduce or caricature the poetry of this transcendental son of the loamy soil—may be I ought to say son of a gun, as he calls his poems *Random Shots*. He came very near good luck once by a stage coach, and has, as usual, married the incident to undying verse:

"'Five years before I came to earth,
The whip on the bridge did sound,
I think a thousand pounds of earth for us,
Perhaps, had father drowned.'

"In other words, had the old gentleman and his stage found a watery grave, the unborn poet might have been somebody else's son, a circumstance of worth to him."

IN *Babyhood*, for February, "The Baby's Bath," with all that pertains to it, by Marion Harland, makes one of the most interesting and practical subjects yet touched upon by this magazine. An important article on "False Croup; its Prevention and Treatment," is by Dr. John H. Ripley, professor of the diseases of children at the New York Polyclinic. George E. Waring, jr., the well-known sanitary engineer, gives many practical suggestions regarding plumbing in its relation to pure air for nursery inmates. Harlan H. Ballard, whose labors in the young people's Agassiz Association have identified him as a friend of all lovers of nature, contributes a charming paper on "Nature in the Nursery," urging the desirability of giving full sway to inquiries by the little ones about "their friends, the flowers, the pebbles and the birds." Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the New York Board of Health, writes on "Poisonous Candy" in a manner calculated to make a wast difference in the purchases of certain kinds of colored confectionery if his advice were heeded. The department of "Nursery Problems"—queries by readers, with answers by the editors—is becoming exceedingly useful, comprising a great variety of topics of interest to all.

Damages in Both Ways.

Sickness is the most expensive thing in the world. In two ways—it puts one to a direct cost, and prevents one from earning money by his labor. We say nothing of suffering, for money cannot pay for that. How much better to keep oneself well by the use of Parker's Tonic when-ever there is the slightest sign of ill-health.

COUNTING THE VOTE

Official Result of the Recent Presidential Election—Senator Edmunds Creates a Sensation

By Refusing to Declare Cleveland and Hendricks Elected, on a Mere Quibble,

Which Cannot Affect the Result in Face of the Figures and of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—*House.*—The galleries of the House were not opened until 10:15 o'clock this morning, and for a long time before that hour the crowd of spectators remained patiently in the corridors. When admission was at last allowed the visitors hastened in to secure choice seats. In a few moments the galleries were filled, except a few spaces for resting places. That portion of the gallery reserved for the families and friends of Senators and Representatives was occupied mainly by ladies, while the portion given up to the general public was almost exclusively filled with gentlemen. The executive gallery was vacant, and one diplomat sat in solitary state in the gallery reserved for the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Townshend offered a resolution providing that during the remainder of the session the daily hour of meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock. Referred.

Mr. McMillin offered a resolution directing that the doorkeeper admit to the floor ladies having tickets issued for the members' gallery during the joint session for counting the electoral votes.

Mr. Hewitt [Ala.] made a point of order that the resolution changed a rule of the House, and must go to the Committee on Rules.

The Speaker *pro tem.* [Blackburn] overruled the point of order, and the resolution was adopted—134 to 72.

While the motion was under consideration Mr. Springer remarked that as this was the day which let the "outs" in, no Democrat should oppose it.

Mr. Follett, from the Committee on Appeals, reported back the District of Columbia appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendations were agreed to, and Messrs. Follett, Hutchins and Cannon appointed conferees.

Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill relating to the compensation of marshals and other United States officials. House calendar. (This is the bill incorporated in the last sundry civil bill, but was stricken therefrom in the Senate.)

On motion of Mr. Keifer, the clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate that at 12 o'clock the House would be prepared to receive that body in conformity with a previous concurrent resolution relating to counting the electoral votes.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

At a few moments before 12 o'clock the Speaker *pro tem.* requested the members to clear the two first rows of seats for the accommodation of Senators, and at precisely 12 o'clock the Senate of the United States was announced, and headed by Mr. Edmunds and officers of that body, filed in and took the seats assigned them, the president of the Senate seating himself by Acting Speaker Blackburn.

Senator Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said: "The two houses of Congress have met in pursuance of the constitution and laws and a concurrent resolution for the purpose of executing the duty required by the constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States cast by the electors of the several States, for the terms commencing the 4th of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two houses will please take their places."

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Representatives Clay and Keifer having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Senator Edmunds said: "The president of the Senate will now open certificates of the several States in alphabetical order" and opened the certificate for the State of Alabama. He handed the chairman of the teller's on the part of the Senate the certificate from Alabama, received by mail and the chairman of the tellers on the part of the House of Representatives the certificate received by messenger.

The certificate was read by Senator Hoar and it announced ten electoral votes for Grover Cleveland for President, and ten electoral votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President.

Senator Sherman asked unanimous consent that only the operative part of certificates be read, the formal parts being inspected by the tellers. This was agreed to, and only the statement of votes cast were read.

The certificate from Arkansas announced that the seven votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from California announced that the eight votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Colorado announced that the three votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificates from Connecticut announced that the six votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Delaware announced that the three votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Florida announced that the four votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Georgia announced that the twelve votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Illinois announced that the twenty-two votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Indiana announced that thirteen votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Iowa announced that the thirteen votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Kansas announced that the nine votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Kentucky announced that the thirteen votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Louisiana announced that the eight votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Maine announced that the six votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Maryland announced that the eight votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Massachusetts announced that the fourteen votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Michigan announced that the thirteen votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Minnesota announced that the seven electoral votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Mississippi announced the nine votes of that State for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Missouri announced the sixteen votes of that State for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Nebraska announced the five votes of that State for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Nevada announced the three votes of that State for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from New Hampshire announced the four votes of that State for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from New Jersey announced the nine votes of that State for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from New York announced the thirty-six votes of that State for Cleveland and Hendricks.

This certificate was read by Mr. Clay [Ky.], and as some vague rumors were in the air this morning that trouble would be made over the counting of the vote of New York, a murmur of relief went up when Clay finished reading and announced that the certificate of the electors was certified to by Grover Cleveland, Governor. A slight manifestation of applause was promptly suppressed by Senator Edmunds, who ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any gentleman or other person who disturbed the order of these proceedings by applause or otherwise.

The certificate from North Carolina announced seven votes for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Ohio announced twenty-three votes for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Oregon announced three votes for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Pennsylvania announced thirty votes for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Rhode Island announced four votes for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from South Carolina announced nine votes for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Tennessee announced twelve votes for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Texas announced thirteen votes for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Vermont announced four votes for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Virginia announced twelve votes for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from West Virginia announced six votes for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Wisconsin announced eleven votes for Blaine and Logan.

Senator Edmunds then arose and said: "I have now opened the certificates of all the States and their votes have been reported. The tellers will now make their computation and report the state of the vote."

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes, Senator Hoar read and handed the result of their computation to the presiding officer, who said:

"SENATORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, received 219 votes for the office of President of the United States; that James G. Blaine, of the State of Maine, received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, received 219 votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States; that John A. Logan, of the State of Illinois, received 182 votes for the same office. Wherefore I do declare that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, who has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected Vice-President of the United States for the four years commencing the 4th day of March, 1885, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected Vice-President of the United States for the four years commencing the 4th day of March, 1885, and the president of the Senate, makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of Congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever."

Here the immense audience broke into applause and cheers, which the presiding officer attempted to suppress, but with little success. The Senate then retired to its chamber, and the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

Deliberations Resumed.

On the House being called to order Mr. Keifer offered a resolution reciting the result of the joint convention of the two houses, and declaring that the Senate and House that the constitution and laws had been duly executed, and no further declaration of these facts is necessary.

Mr. Springer said he understood from the announcement of the presiding officer of the joint convention that there was no declaration of the vote. Contrary to all precedent, the Vice-President had simply declared that it appeared from the count made by the tellers that Grover Cleveland received a certain number of votes, but had disclaimed any intention to make any official declaration of the result of the vote. He preferred that the matter should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report such a resolution as may be necessary for the purpose of making known the result of the election.

The Speaker *pro tem.*—The presiding officer of the joint convention, in making the announcement of the vote, announced the result that had been found, and simply added a disclaimer of any authority on his part as presiding officer of the Senate or joint convention to make any declaration at all.

Mr. Springer—I move that the whole matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker—In the judgment of the chair the declaration made by the presiding officer was exactly what it should have been.

Mr. Springer—I have not asked the Speaker for his opinion. I desire to state my own.

The Speaker—The chair, acting as the officer representing the House in the joint convention, would have to protest if any improper declaration by the presiding officer had been followed.

Mr. Randall said the vote of the electors had been announced, and that any ministerial proceeding (and he emphasized the main fact that Grover Cleveland had been elected.

Mr. Hammond thought that the joint convention having made its declaration, the House had nothing further to do with it.

Mr. Springer withdrew his motion, and Mr. Cox [N. Y.], stating that the constitutional duties of the Senate elected President and Vice President, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 132; nays, 127.

Mr. Clay then offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That two members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the speaker, and two members be appointed by the Senate of the United States, and of the State of New York, and notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March, 1885, and also to notify Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, that he has been duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March, 1885.

Resolved—That the president of the Senate do make out and sign a certificate in the words following: "This is to certify that it has been ascertained by the joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, held in the city of Washington the second day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1885, that the undersigned, president of the Senate pro tem. did, in the presence of said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and all votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States were then counted in the presence of the two houses, whereupon it appeared that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, had received the votes of the electors as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, had a majority of the votes of electors as Vice-President, by all of the electors appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York, has been duly elected President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, has been duly elected Vice-President of the United States, agreeable to the constitution, for a term of four years, beginning the 4th of March, 1885.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this——day of February, 1885, and have sealed with the seal of the Senate, and that the committee be appointed, when notifying the President and Vice-President of the United States shall present to each of them a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Clay said this resolution was in all precedents, except as to the last two Presidential elections.

On suggestion of Mr. Cox [N. Y.] the resolution was modified so as to make the committee consist of three Representatives and two Senators.

Mr. Keifer said the resolution was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. T. D. Taylor [O.] moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Lost—yeas, 38; nays, 108.

Mr. Holman moved to amend by striking out all that part of the resolution having reference to certificate of election. Agreed to without division, and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The House then resumed consideration of business suspended under the special rule, after which the the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, consideration of which was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

THE SENATE.

A number of bills and resolutions were reported and referred.

The chair laid before the Senate a bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and the reading of reports was proceeded with.

Senator Logan interrupted the reading to inquire whether it was understood that the Senate would resume legislative business on the completion of the electoral count, and the Chair said he believed it views a unanimous understanding was reached that that course be pursued.

At 11:55 o'clock a message was received announcing that the House of Representatives would, at 12 o'clock, be ready to receive the Senate, that in joint convention both houses to count the electoral vote. The chair announced that the concurrent resolution providing for joint session would now be executed, and the Senators, headed by the president *pro tem* and secretary of the Senate, and preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, proceeded to the House of Representatives.

At 1:25 o'clock p.m. the Senators returned to the Senate chamber, and the president *pro tem.* of that body having resumed the chair, the tellers on the part of the Senate (Hoar and Pendleton) appeared, and on their behalf Senator Hoar reported the result of the electoral count.

When the tellers report was accepted the president of the Senate repeated verbatim the closing sentence of the announcement made by him in the House of Representatives relating to the declaration of the vote. That sentence was as follows: "And the president of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of Congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion wont ever."

Senator Conger said he desired, as one of the minority of the Senate, to say that he entirely dissented from the declaration that the president of the Senate or Vice-President had no other power in announcing the vote than to announce the fact, and he did not know by what authority the sentence quoted had been made part of the declaration.

Senator Sherman said: "I also wish, for myself, having put on record my opinion on this question at other times, to again assert and put on record my opinion that the declaration made now was the declaration of the gentleman who presided on that occasion, expressing his own opinion, and should not be taken as a precedent, except so far as it command the judgment of mankind hereafter. I believe the Vice-President of the United States declared and exercised a constitutional power when he presided over that body to-day and counted the vote, and that his announcement of the vote is conclusive, and that in doing so he not only gave his own opinion as to the result of certain papers given to him, but he made the only constitutional declaration provided for under the existing law, as to who is to be President of the United States after the 4th of March."

The president of the Senate (Edmunds) said: "The Chair begs leave to state, with the indulgence of the Senate, that the Senate, in the opinion of the Chair, is in no wise responsible for the declaration that the president of the Senate made on the occasion referred to. Neither the Senate of the United States nor the House of Representatives has conferred any authority upon the president of the Senate to 'make anything.' There is no law within the knowledge of the president of the Senate that provides for the proceeding of to-day except the constitution. The president of the Senate was of the opinion, and still is, that a concurrent resolution is not a law, and if the concurrent resolution providing for the counting had contained any direction of the president of the Senate that was inconsistent with his view of constitutional duty, he would have been bound to disregard it or, preferably, as he certainly would do, have resigned his office and allowed the Senate freely to elect some gentleman who would have been entitled with that of the majority, so that no gentleman need feel bound, other than by precedent, by anything that the Vice-President has done. He was doing his constitutional duty in opening and reading the certificates and making manifest what they contained, and he stated that he announced publicly, and on that of nobody else, the negation of implicating what might have arisen from a different statement of the result. That is all."

Debate continued at great length, participated in by Senators Ingalls, Hoar, Lapham, Edmunds, Sherman and others, in the course of which the whole question of counting the electoral vote was discussed. Senator Ingalls finally offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate does not assent to the conclusive declaration of the president of the Senate in the announcement of the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, made in the presence of the two houses of Congress this day.

Senator Bayard—Let that go over till to-morrow. The resolution went over accordingly.

Senator Hoar offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Senate has many met the House of Representatives in accordance with the fifth section of the act of March, 1792, relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, and in the counting of votes having been opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses of Congress and counted by tellers appointed on the part of the two houses, and it appeared that the whole number of electors appointed to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States is 401, of which a majority is 201, and it further appearing that Grover Cleveland, of New York, had received 219 votes for the office of President of the United States, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, had received 219 votes for Vice-President of the United States, which is a majority of the votes of the number of electors appointed, and the same having been duly declared by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate is of the opinion that the constitution and laws have been duly executed and that no further declaration of these facts is necessary.

Senators Conger and Ingalls—Let that stand over till to-morrow. It went over accordingly.

Senator Hoar said the resolution was in the usual form and was just like the resolution four years ago.

Senator Ingalls—But the declaration was in the form of a resolution.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws, which occupied the floor till adjournment, which was had after a short executive session.

FIENDISH FIRE-BUGS.

A Hotel Burned at Charleston, W. Va.—Narrow Escape of the Guests.

One Man Sick in Bed Burned to a Crisp—Intense Excitement.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 11.—At an early hour this morning the Kanawha House, owned by the Beach heirs, located on Kanawha street, in the business center of the city, was discovered on fire. The wind was blowing heavily, and in a short time the whole building was wrapped in a mass of flames. The building was two stories and a half, the upper part being occupied by Abe Harris as a hotel. The ground floor consisted of three storerooms, occupied by Moses Williams & Son's saloon, while the third was occupied by Walter Hanna, wholesale dealer and manufacturer in tinware, stoves, etc. Young's building, next below the hotel occupied by Jno. Costello as a saloon, and the third building were gutted. Richard McLaughlin, a tinner, working for Hanna, was confined to his bed with sickness and in the excitement attending the fire at the time it was forgotten that he was in the building, and this morning, while searching the ruins, a small portion of his body was found in the cellar, charred and blackened so that it was hard to tell it was the remains of a human. The fire evidently was the work of an incendiary, as the same building was discovered on fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished with slight damage. There have been a number of small fires in the city during the past two weeks and the officers say we are getting fire-bugs here. The excitement rose high, and should the fire-bugs be caught there will be trouble. The three families who were in the hotel escaped with no clothing better than their night clothes. The thermometer was 4° below zero. Loss, $20,000 to $30,000; partly insured.

HENDRICKS AT CINCINNATI.

The Vice-President-Elect Received at the Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, O., February 11.—Vice-President-Elect Hendricks and party arrived this morning from the New Orleans Exposition. He was introduced to the members of the Chamber of Commerce shortly after noon by Vice-President Foraker. Hendricks made a brief speech, saying that after the trip he had just taken he could see more clearly than ever why Cincinnati had reached out her hands by rail to the Southern seaboard for the Southern cotton and other Southern products. Notably, the wealth of minerals must bring valuable returns to Cincinnati. Speaking of the New Orleans Exposition, he said, though it had had misfortunes, he believed it would succeed on account of its great merit. He believed it was unsurpassed, if not unequaled, as an exhibition of products, skill and industry. It had the government recognition by an appropriation, and if more should be needed he believed it would be cheerfully given. One principal good result of this Exposition he thought would be an increase in valuable trade with Mexico. He thanked the members for the warmth of the reception accorded him, which was in delightful contrast to the chilly weather outside. Hendricks was subsequently introduced separately to the members. He left for Indianapolis in the afternoon.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Meeting of the Book Committee at New York.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The first annual meeting of the Book Committee of the Methodist Book Concern, appointed by the General Conference in May last, was held here to-day. Amos Shinkle was appointed chairman and the Rev. C. G. Clarke, of the Maine Conference, secretary.

The member of the Eastern section chose Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of the New Jersey Conference, chairman, and the Rev. A. E. P. Albright, of the Louisiana Conference, secretary.

The Western section selected the Rev. D. F. Barnes, of the Michigan Conference, chairman, and R. A. W. Brull, of the Central German Conference, as secretary.

The annual meeting of 1886 will be held at Cincinnati. Among the conferences represented at to-day's meeting were the Maine, Wyoming, Pittsburg, Ohio, Washington, Indiana, Western Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, West German and California conferences.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

MARKED BENEFIT IN INDIGESTION.

Dr. A. I. Hall, Fair Haven, N. Y., says: "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

Western Nail Association.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 11.—The Western Nail Association held a protracted secret meeting here to-day. The attendance was large, all mills being represented. The officers of the association and manufacturers refuse to make public the proceedings.

A Brilliant Idea.

When does a severe cold resemble a brilliant idea? When it comes into one's head suddenly. You should possess the idea that Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure any cough or cold and prevent croup.

Twice Destroyed by Fire.

HIGGINS, KS., February 11.—A fire yesterday destroyed a number of stores. Among the sufferers are K. Langford, Sager & Kelly, Young & White, Lewis & Company, and Davis & Miltz. Total loss, $30,000; insured for half. The town was burned a few months ago.

THE COLD SNAP.

A Marked Improvement in the General Situation at Chicago, Though there is Much

Inconvenience and Suffering on Acount of the Inability of People to Procure Coal.

The Weather Moderating Throughout the Northwest—Railroad Travel Being Resumed.

CHICAGO, February 11.—The mercury here registered 18° below zero at 8 o'clock this morning, but reports from points throughout the Northwest indicate that the weather is moderating rapidly. St. Paul is reported, 8° below, Winnipeg 19° below. Des Moines reports from points in Iowa state that trains, both passenger and freight, are beginning to move again this morning. In Illinois, however, the blockade still continues. Two trains only left for the East this morning. The roads to the Southeast are still blockaded and a large number of passenger and freight trains are snow-bound. The statement is made that thousands of head of cattle and hogs were frozen to death in abandoned freight trains. There were no arrivals at the Union Stock Yards up to 11 o'clock this forenoon of Indiana, has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected Vice-President of the United States for the four years commencing the 4th day of March, 1885, and also to notify Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, that he has been duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March, 1885.

Resolved—That the president of the Senate do make out and sign a certificate in the words following: "This is to certify that it has been ascertained by the joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, held in the city of Washington the second day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1885, that the undersigned, president of the Senate pro tem. did, in the presence of said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and all votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States were then counted in the presence of the two houses, whereupon it appeared that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, had received the votes of the electors as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, had a majority of the votes of electors as Vice-President, by all of the electors appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York, has been duly elected President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, has been duly elected Vice-President of the United States, agreeable to the constitution, for a term of four years, beginning the 4th of March, 1885.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this——day of February, 1885, and have sealed with the seal of the Senate, and that the committee be appointed, when notifying the President and Vice-President of the United States shall present to each of them a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Clay said this resolution was in all precedents, except as to the last two Presidential elections.

On suggestion of Mr. Cox [N. Y.] the resolution was modified so as to make the committee consist of three Representatives and two Senators.

Mr. Keifer said the resolution was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. T. D. Taylor [O.] moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Lost—yeas, 38; nays, 108.

Mr. Holman moved to amend by striking out all that part of the resolution having reference to certificate of election. Agreed to without division, and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The House then resumed consideration of business suspended under the special rule, after which the the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, consideration of which was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

THE SENATE.

A number of bills and resolutions were reported and referred.

The chair laid before the Senate a bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and the reading of reports was proceeded with.

Senator Logan interrupted the reading to inquire whether it was understood that the Senate would resume legislative business on the completion of the electoral count, and the Chair said he believed it views a unanimous understanding was reached that that course be pursued.

At 11:55 o'clock a message was received announcing that the House of Representatives would, at 12 o'clock, be ready to receive the Senate, that in joint convention both houses to count the electoral vote. The chair announced that the concurrent resolution providing for joint session would now be executed, and the Senators, headed by the president *pro tem* and secretary of the Senate, and preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, proceeded to the House of Representatives.

At 1:25 o'clock p.m. the Senators returned to the Senate chamber, and the president *pro tem.* of that body having resumed the chair, the tellers on the part of the Senate (Hoar and Pendleton) appeared, and on their behalf Senator Hoar reported the result of the electoral count.

When the tellers report was accepted the president of the Senate repeated verbatim the closing sentence of the announcement made by him in the House of Representatives relating to the declaration of the vote. That sentence was as follows: "And the president of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of Congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion wont ever."

Senator Conger said he desired, as one of the minority of the Senate, to say that he entirely dissented from the declaration that the president of the Senate or Vice-President had no other power in announcing the vote than to announce the fact, and he did not know by what authority the sentence quoted had been made part of the declaration.

Senator Sherman said: "I also wish, for myself, having put on record my opinion on this question at other times, to again assert and put on record my opinion that the declaration made now was the declaration of the gentleman who presided on that occasion, expressing his own opinion, had assembled, Haines said as he understood the law it made no difference whether a quorum was present or not—the law was imperative that a vote be taken. The roll-call resulted: Senate—Morrison, 22; House—Morrison, 52; Haines, 1. Morgan voted for Haines, and Haines voted for Morrison. The Democrats applauded when Haines's vote was announced. Haines announced no quorum and no action, and that the balloting would be resumed at noon to-marrow. The Senators then left.

MRS. DUDLEY,

The Assailant of O'Donovan, Denied Bail by the Superior Court,

Which Declined to Interfere With the Police Magistrate.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Mrs. Lucille Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, was to-day taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained yesterday by her counsel. The courtroom was thronged with spectators. Her counsel claimed that as she had not been convicted of any offense she should be released from imprisonment or admitted to bail. The counsel for the prosecution argued that Mrs. Dudley was held to await Rossa's ability to appear against her as a witness. The counsel for the accused said that a writ had been applied for because it had been publicly stated that Rossa did not himself propose to prosecute the woman. Physicians who examined Rossa said he was able to appear and testify. There was no reason why the examination should not proceed. Mrs. Dudley felt that she ought to be informed who her accuser was. The counsel for the prosecution stated that he represented the police magistrate would take the usual course in this case for assault up on the street. Judge Donohue declared he would not interfere with the police magistrate in the matter. The counsel for the prosecution then asked to have the writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded. Judge Donohue granted the request. Mrs. Dudley's counsel stated that he would apply immediately to the police magistrate to have an examination or for the release of the prisoner.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A Man Named Martin Duffy Kills His Companion, Named Isaac Williams—Cause Not Known.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

COMMERCE, MISS., February 9.—On the night of the 6th instant one of the most horrible murders was committed in this vic