Wichita Daily Eagle.

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BENSON BROS.
Proprietors of the H me Nursery, will have their sale grounds on Water street between Douglas avenue and First street. We will commence selling about March 20th, or sooner. d89 1f

DEDMAN, BRO'S & CO.,
WICHITA MEAT MARKET,
Keep all kinds of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, GAME, ETC.,
Rude Street, Wichita, Kan

INTEREST CENTERING

In the Widespread Labor Strikes Now in Progress on The

Gould System of Railroads Throughout the South and West.

Receiver Brown, of the Texas Pacific Lines, Makes a Formal Statement of the Facts,

From His Standpoint, Which Led to the Strike That Occurred First on His Lines.

The Effects of the Strike Permeating the Entire System of Roads Involved —Its Progress.

Railroad Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The most serious move that has yet been madeby the Knights of Labor here in attempting to gain the object of their demands is the strike of the bridge and tunnel companies' employes. As a result no freight from either side to the other of the river can be transferred. Passenger trains, however, are allowed to pass over, but the officers of the roads and yard masters are obliged to do all the switching and make up all trains. No violence of any kind has been attempted and none expected. The managers of the Missouri Pacific offices have discharged all clerks and telegraph operators as a practical suspension of business by that road rendered their services unnecessary.

Considerable speculation having been indulged in and great apprehension felt as to what the locomotive engineers would do, or what relations they were likely to hold to the strike, Mr. P. H. McArthur, chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was interviewed on the subject at Cleveland last night. He said briefly that the Brotherhood had nothing to do with the K. of L., and that no action had been taken by them in relation to the strike, and as far as he knew none would be taken.

The stockholders of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway company held their annual meeting to-day for the election of five directors, at which 151,010 shares were voted. The following men were elected: H. L. Hopkins, R. Sage, S. L. Ames, O. D. Ashley and E. L. Clark. No report was received.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific railway campany was held to-day, at which the following directors were elected: Jay Gould, Russel Sage, Geo. J. Gould, Henry G. McFarland, Geo. J. Forrest, Samuel Sloan, H. L. Hopkins, R. S. Hayes, Thomas F. Eckert, Sidney Dillon, S. L. Ames, S. H. H. Clark, H. M. Hoxie. The annual report will be read in New York in the directors' meeting next month.

EX-GOVERNOR BROWN'S STATEMENT.

A very long statement containing all the material facts in connection with the strike on the Texas and Pacific railroad, made by Ex-Governor John C. Brown, receiver of the road, has been received here.

The essential points of the statement are as follows: After starting the facts of the appointment of receivers for the road by Judge Pardee, of the United States circuit court on the 16th of December last, Mr. Brown went to Marshall to superintend the transfer of the property and arrange for paying the rolls due the employes for the previous month. On reaching the shops he was awaited upon by three gentlemen representing the committee of the employes of the shops, and asked that the receiver would confirm and ratify an agreement made in March, 1885, with the then management of the Missouri Pacific system during the previous management and the employes.

Receiver Brown recites that he and his associates had been appointed by the court to control and operate the properties under the orders of the court, to be from time to time modified by proper authority and were then in the hands of the United States circuit court; that the receivers were mere agents or officers of the court; that no contract or agreement could be made by the receivers without authority or sanction of the court, but the receivers would deal with the operatives in a spirit of frankness, fairness and impartiality, and the same rate of wages would be paid to them as prior thereto, and as promptly as they were paid by the former management.

The committee thanked them and withdrew. The rolls were all paid immediately. No complaint was made to either one of the receivers until Receiver Brown, on his return to Texas in January, received a communication purporting to come from W. M. Moore, chairman, and others signed as committee, which again drew his attention to a former agreement, a copy of which was enclosed; also a code of regulations which they expressed an earnest wish that they would endorse, and which was as follows:

MARSHALL, Tex., Jan. 26, 1886.

"With a desire to have harmonious relations between the Texas and Pacific Railway company and the Knigts of Labor of said road, we would respectfully request the following be entered into:

First—that there be no reduction in the rate of wages unless it be decided by an arbitration committee—the railroad company to appoint three and the Knights of Labor three.

Second—that allowing stock of the company to be repaired on its road and all foreign rolling stock injured on this road to be repaired at the company's shops.

Third—that no employe be discharged without a just cause; said employe having the right to ask for an investigation.

Fourth—that all promotions, such as foreman, be made from the ranks.

Fifth—that all the time worked after hours be paid at the rate of one and one-half time.

Sixth—If it became necessary to reduce expenses they should consult as to whether it should be a reduction of hours or a reduction of men.

Seventh—That should any matter come up between the employes and the company it should be decided by an arbitrary committee of six appointed, three from the company and three from the Knights of Labor and the company, and the Knights of Labor agree to abide by their decision.

Receiver Brown replied to this substantially as he had verbally replied to the other committee, adding, however, that contracts made by the company are not binding upon us; nor can we make new contracts except under the advice and direction of the court.

Mr. Brown then proceeds: The reasons why the receivers could not make the proposed agreement are so obvious as to require no explanation. The leading reasons may be briefly stated:

First—The power and authority conferred by the court on the receivers to manage and control the property would, by that agreement, in many essential and vital respects, be delegated to the Knights of Labor.

Second—that it proposed to deprive the receivers of the right to control and operate the property under the well-defined rules of law and common sense.

Third—It creates a board of arbitration on all questions of reduction of wages which would never agree, and thus would make it impossible to reduce expenses, no matter what the financial emergency might chance to be.

Fourth—it forbids the receivers having their own rolling stock repaired, or the rolling stock of any other line injured on the receivers line, repaired in other shops, no matter how negligently the work may be done by the employes. They are forbidden to discharge men, notwithstanding they may be unable to operate their own lines because their own employes will not make the necessary repairs. The receivers would surrender their unquestioned right as well as duty to maintain their rolling stock to a standard equal to the demands of business.

Fifth—The receivers are required to make all promotions from the ranks, regardless of the question of fitness or merit.

Sixth—Although more than 50 per cent of the employes of the Texas and Pacific railway are not Knights of Laber, no method is proposed for their protection, nor have they reported any grievance, nor proposed any agreement or guarantee.

The refusal of the receivers to sign the foregoing agreement is the sole cause of the strike, and any other allegation of cause is an after-thought, on the certainty the grievances would have been referred, to the receivers. Since the appointment of the receivers the wages of the men have not been reduced. No employe has so far as the receivers knew or believed, asked for his wages to be increased or his hours of work diminished, in fact, no employe has, to their knowledge, referred any grievances of any character or description to the receivers, directly or indirectly.

On February 24th, the following dispatch from Marshall was received by George Noble, general agent for the receivers:

Please come to Marshall immediately to settle trouble in shops.

(Signed) T. J. BURNETT,
Member Executive Board K. of L.

Upon inquiry of the proper authority, we could not learn of any trouble in the shops, nor did we know who T. J. Burnett was, nor what connection he had with the Texas and Pacific railway, or its employes, and therefore a reply was made thereto as follows:

DALLAS, Texas, February 24th.

T. J. Burnett, Marshall:

I have heard of no trouble at Marshall, am to busy to go there to-day.

(Signed) GEO. NOBLE.

Under date of February 28, Colonel Noble received a message from one Martin Irons, styling himself chairman of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, as follows:

Gar Sheldon referred me to Dallas. I cannot come to Dallas. Cannot control matters long if not settled by 2 o'clock, March 1. Must call out Texas and Pacific railroad employes. Answer immediately by telegraph what action you will take.

(Signed) MARTIN IRONS,
Chairman Executive Board K. of L.

Under date of March 1, Colonel Noble also received the following message from Marshall:

Did you receive my telegram yesterday? Please answer immediately.

(Signed) MARTIN IRONS,
Chairman Executive Board.

To neither of these messages was there a reply because we knew of no trouble in the shops and knew of no authority Martin Irons had to represent our employes, and certainly he had no power or authority from the court, to whom alone we were responsible, to control or modify our action or to control the employes in the shops, who were indirectly the employes of the court.

Much has been said since the strike about the discharge of Hall, foreman of the freight car shops. This, it appeared, was an after thought. Hall was an incompetent man, not acceptable to the employes, and about the 15th day of January, obtained, we learn, leave from the master mechanic to be absent three hours, and was absent three or four days without further permission, and gave no excuse for the same. The master mechanic, if these are the facts, very properly discharged him, and Hall made no complaint to the receiver or any special officer of the company at this action of the master mechanic. So far as we are advised, the employes in the shop made no complaint of Hall's discharge.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, March 1, at a signal for the men to leave the shops, they left undoubtedly by order of Mr. Jones, and have not since returned to duty.

The receivers believing the men left by authority of Mr. Irons and against their wishes, and were satisfied with their relations to the court and receivers, and left under some mysterious influence exerted by Mr. Irons, and desiring to give them a full opportunity to return en masse, directed the general superintendent to publish an order on the evening of March 1, giving the men until 10 o'clock of the 3rd of March an opportunity to return to their places with an assurance that all who returned would again be enrolled and would not be discharged. The men did not return to the shops at 10 o'clock Thursday morning as ordered by the superintendent and they were thereupon offered their pay, which they declined, and Mr. Brown then refused the efforts of the committee and called on the marshal to assist in bringing about a settlement of the alleged troubles, giving a lengthy correspondence he had with him most of which has already been published, as follows:

"This is a fair, full and complete statement of all the facts connected with and subsequent to the strike, and any contradictions of them from any responsible source will not be made by any intelligent and honest employes of the company.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 9.—The railroad situation here is unchanged. The strikers continue to hold the shops, round houses and yards, and the company has laid off every man along the line that can be spared. The yards are full of loaded and empty cars and the shops and round house tracks are crowded with dead engines. The freight house at Atchison is closed and no freight will be received by the company. The jobbing merchants are crowded with orders, necessitating suspension of business. The strikers refuse to act without orders, and Superintendent Fagan's instructions are to submit all propositions to the general officer at St. Louis.

Railroad people preserve absolute silence to the public, and the inference is drawn that no overtures looking toward adjustment will come from the company. The strikers have an equally determined front.

There are five assemblies of the order of Knights of Labor in Atchison and the total strength is about 1,600.

Governor Martin, who has been here since Saturday, returned to duty at Topeka to-day.

It is said that for the first time in the history of railroad strikes the employes not interested in the cause are affected by the action of a portion of the employes in separate and distinct department.

This morning an order was issued by H. M. Hoxie, first vice-president of the Missouri Pacific, to the heads of all departments of the road to dispense with the services of every clerk, telegraph operator, conductor, and in fact every employe not necessary to the company in its present complicated position. This means that over 100 telegraph operators, 1,500 freight house hands, 800 clerks, 150 crossing watchmen, 100 to 150 firemen and many other employes on the Missouri Pacific are let out for the time being. It is quietly understood that the engineers will receive half pay, and firemen who are not in the strike will be treated likewise. The conductors will receive no pay only when they run, and this is equal to suspending fully 400 freight conductors and others necessary to the running of local and through freight trains. All told it is stated that nearly 5,000 persons not interested in the present fight will suffer by the loss of wages until the knights return to work.

It is stated on the authority of a high official that individual notices are being sent by the company to the different strikers that their names are stricken from the pay rolls and that they are discharged from the service of the company.

An article printed here this afternoon referring to the seriousness of the situation on the Missouri Pacific railway, discusses the matter in the following manner, and it contains a great deal of truth:

The railroad situation to-day is serious, but is likely to grow more alarming in its proportions than it is at present. That fact seems to be thoroughly understood and to be entirely appreciated by both the railroads and their employes. The general assumption is that this strike is to be made a test case. Traffic as far as the Missouri and Kansas and Texas is concerened, are at a stand still. The bridge hands struck last night, and the rumor prevails that a further uprising of Knights may be expected at any moment. The most important part is the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy men at St. Joseph, who will inaugurate the strike on that road and that the Wabash men may also be expected to join the strikers, and before the trouble ends all the railroad systems of the country will be interested in a dispute, and finally be reduced to a fight between railway companies and organized labor.

A reply by the committee of Knights of Labor to Vice-President Hoxie's letter has been furnished the associated press. Its a lengthy document, and gives the report of the Texas and Pacific factional trouble. Among their grievances they say that in the Marshall, Texas, shops Knights of Labor were discharged and non-union men substituted. They relate the circumstances of Hall's discharge and that the officials declined all their offers. It was referred to the local labor lodges of this system and they voted Mr. Hall should be reinstated. The strike, they say, was voluntary and determined on the part of each striker. Other points of Mr. Hoxie's letter will be answered at another time.

LITTLE ROCK, March 9.—This morning the Iron Mountain road managers discharged twenty-five truckers and all freight clerks, and notified the transfer companies to clear the depot of all freight.

Passenger trains on the Iron Mountain are running regularly. No new developments this afternoon.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—The situation in the Missouri Pacific's strike remains unchanged to-day. No freight is being moved.

CAIRO, Ill., March 7.—On the Iron Mountain railroad no freight is being handled here or at Birds Point. Only one switchman remained at work at the yards. The passenger train carrying the mail is run from here as usual. About eighty men including the bridge carpenters struck last night.

More War.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—It is stated that the Pacific Mail company entered the railroad war yesterday by cutting first-class tickets to New York from $150 to $75.

The Carpenters.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The strike of the carpenters and joiners has been very successful. Nearly all the employers have granted the demands of the strikers, and the latter have begun work again, under the average wages of $3.50 per day of nine hours, and eight hours on Saturdays. Only about one hundred men are now out.

The Coal Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.—So far as reported only one mine in the district has been forced to suspend operations on account of the great strike inaugurated in the soft coal district yesterday. This afternoon, however, a convention will be held at Washington and a plan for general action will be decided upon. The miners are all quiet and there is no fear of disturbance.

The Street Car Men.

TROY, New York, March 9.—On the street car lines between Lansingburg, Cohoes and Waterford no cars have been started this morning. Conductors and drivers, to the number of 500, have been ordered on the strike by the Knights of Labor, because the company refuses to make a new schedule of wages for extra men or "trippers."

No Politics

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Master Workman Powderly on being shown the published statement that the Knights of Labor of Illinois had formed a political party under the auspices of the Order, declared it untrue, and said that if such a thing is attempted by any district or local assembly of the Knights of Labor, the charter of the body will be recalled. The Order cannot make itself a political party.

Commencing Young.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A strike of about 100 men and boys, out of 800 employes, is in progress at the Chicago Malleable Iron works. It has been customary every spring for the works to voluntarily advance the wages of its laborers. They proposed to advance boys' pay in the shipping room from $1.15 to $1.25 per day, but the boys objected and struck for $1.50, which was refused. The boys intimidated the men and made them quit work with them.

The Boot and Shoe Men.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A meeting was held last evening between the boot and shoe firms of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Selz, Schwartz & Co., and C. S. Fargo & Co., on one side, and the executive board of the state assembly of Knights of Labor on the other. The object was to discuss the employment of convict labor by manufacturers and the boycott proclaimed against them for so doing and an immediate settlement was arranged without dispute. Several firms agreed upon the expression and obligated contracts to dispense with the employment of convict labor on consideration that the agreement to boycott was terminated.

C. M. Henderson & Co. did not sign the agreement and the boycott remains in force against them.

Failed to Hang Him.

DES MOINES, Ia, March 9.—About 200 men assembled in the jail yard last night clamoring for Shaeffer, a special officer, who clubbed an old man named Dana Sunday night, while searching his house for liquor. Soon after midnight Deputy Sheriff Compton told the crowd that Shaeffer was not in the the jail, but refused to take them in. Thereupon they attempted to break in and raid the jail. They broke in the outside door and several shots were fired and the crowd fell back. Deputy Sheriff Comptor, who was on the outside, was shot, the bullet glancing off his head, inflicting only a slight wound, and his brother, also a deputy, was shot in the hand. After several shots had been fired a detachment of the governor's guards, arrived and scattered the mob. As Shaeffer's whereabouts were unknown the crowd disappeared. No further trouble is anticipated.

The Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.—The causes which led to the terrible explosion of fire damp in the Uniondale mines near Dunbar, Pa., yesterday, have not been determined. Mine Inspector Davis was in the pit last night, but there was so much gas that it was impossible to form any opinion where it generated. The coroner arrived this morning and empaneled a jury, which adjourned until Thursday. James Cope, one of the injured, died this morning. His father was killed in the explosion yesterday, and while Mrs. Cope was at the mine looking after her husband's injuries, her infant child died suddenly at her home. The others injured are C. Mann and John Starling, who will probably die. Thomas Owens, pit boss, is in a critical condition, but may recover. The miners in the Morrow, Wheeler, Calvin, Allan and Anchor pits, have been ordered out by the inspector until the mines are cleared of dangerous gas.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A telegram was received here this morning announcing the death, at Hardis station, West Chester county, of ex-United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, father-in-law of U. S. Grant, Jr. Senator Chaffee died of acute meningitis.

DETROIT, March 9.—An Evening Journal's Adrian, Mich., special says: The remains of ex-Senator Chaffee will be brought here for burial in Oakwood cemetery by the side of his wife.

PHILADELPHIA, P., March 9.—Mrs. Benjamin Harris Brewster, wife of ex-Attorney General Brewster, died here at their residence this morning.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Dr. James Ellis, president of the Lane theological seminary, Walnut Hills, died suddenly this afternoon at his home.

Tragedy and Opera.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—Samuel C. Shaeffer was indicted by the grand jury at Independence to-day, charged with conspiring to murder John F. Blair, the New Jersey millionaire. Blair, it will be remembered, secured Shaeffer's conviction for real estate frauds. Mr. Allen testifies while he and Shaeffer were in jail together the latter agreed to pay him $500 to kill Blair and paid him a portion of the money. Shaeffer was arrested to-night and placed under guard.

The Mapleson Opera company presented Faust at the Gillis opera house to-night to a large audience, which received the work with much favor. The company goes from here to Topeka.

Frauds Coming to the Surface.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The railroad committee which has been investigating the methods by which has been investigating the methods by which the franchise of the Broadway surface railroad in New York city was obtained to-day made a preliminary report to the senate. The committee is unanimously of the opinion that the franchised was procured from the aldermen of the city of New York by bribery and corruption, and urge that summary justice be meted out to the guilty, and also that the fruits of their criminalities be taken from them. The committee offers four bills designated to restore the franchise and property to the rightful owners.

Because for Want of Love.

LEBANON, Ill., March 9.—Mrs. Clark, who was suspected of complicity in the death of Mrs. Mitchell whose body was found in Silver creek last week, has made a confession that clears up the mystery. She says that Mitchell came to her one day and told her that he had smothered his wife in bed with a blanket and carried the body to the creek where it was found. He said he did it because he did not love her, and asked Mrs. Clark to marry him, which she says she did not promise. The coroner's jury held both Mitchell and Mrs. Clark for murder.

Midnight Shooting

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9—A special to the Times says: A company of soldiers guarding the convict camp at Greenwood mines, in Pulaski county, had a lively time of it last night. The free miners occupying adjacent hills kept up a continual shooting all night. There were no shots fired into the camp, but the convicts were badly scared and the soldiers with loaded guns, kept guard till morning, when the miners dispersed.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Edmunds Resolution Furnishes a Text For a Lengthy

Dessertation by the Vermont Senator Upon the Undue and

Unlawful Exercise of Executive Powers by the President in the Matter of Withholding Information

Called For by Either Branch of Congress, Either in Person or by the Departments.

Public Lands, Public Buildings, Pensions and Appropriations Occupy the House.

Washington News.

MUST PAY THE COST.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house today passed a bill requiring the Pacific railroad to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents thereto.

THAT TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

The house committee on postoffices and postroads met this morning to begin investigation of the matter in the Anderson resolution regarding additional litigation to prevent a monopoly of telegraph facilities. Mr. Anderson said he was opposed to monopoly of any sort, but especially in this instance. His motive was to be found in the state of affairs existing between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, a region containing one-half or two-thirds the area of the United States. The state he has the honor in part to represent (Kansas) together with the remaining seven states and organized territories was interested in the matter of cheap telegraph. It was vitally interested in preventing such a monopoly of telegraphing as would deprive its people and press of the advantage and safeguard of competitive facilities for obtaining news.

It would be shown that all land grant railroads are required to operate their telegraph lines privately as they operate railroads, and in violating this provision of their grant they illegally used their telegraph franchise.

The Western Union, so far as that whole area is concerned, now having a population of 8,000,000 people, has practically a monopoly, and it is carrying it to such an extent that nominally places them in a position to sell the news of the day on its own account. The collection and sale of election news and such important matters, as a president's message, are sought to be monopolized by the Western Union company. Instances can be cited where barefaced attempts have been made by the Western Union company to coerce newspapers into making exclusive contracts to transact all their business by its wires. The committee would see at once how such attempts and assumption threatened the liberty of the press in the region which was under subjection to this monopoly.

This was cause and effect, and because other companies upon which he asked to be heard, at alternate times, had introduced this resolution.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

The secretary of war to-day sent to the house reports of Chief Engineers Newton and Maj. Hanbury, of the engineer corps, referring to the Hennepin canal surveys. Maj. Hanbury recommends the Morris Dosier route, to cost $5,800,000. General Newton recommends Rock Island route as affording the greatest commercial advantage.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Chas. P. Phelps, of Vermont, to be second secretary of legation, London.

Henry White, of Maryland, secretary of legation at London.

J. F. Paisin, naval officer Baltimore.

S. P. Murphy, United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa.

S. H. Brooks, assistant treasurer at San Francisco.

H. E. Williamson, of Mississippi, Indian agent Crow reservation, Montana.

J. T. Childs, of Missouri, minister and consul to Siam.

J. D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, consul general at Shaghai.

WASHINGTON WARDROBES.

The closing reception at the White house to-night, given in honor of congress, and to which the judiciary, army and navy and diplomats were invited, was the most numerously attended of the season, and the magnificence of the costumes and jewels worn by the ladies, exceeds any of its predecessors.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Under the head of unfinished business, the senate took up the resolutions reported by Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee. These resolutions, among other things, condemn the attorney general for refusing to transmit to the senate the papers called for by the senate, and declare the refusal to be a violation of law, and the attorney general of official duty, and subversive of the fundamental principles of government and good administration. The resolutions also condem the discharge from the government service of ex-union soldiers.

As the resolutions were read by the chief clerk a most absolute silence prevailed on the floor and in the galleries. The galleries were crowded to apparent discomfort, many persons being compelled to stand. This was not true, however, of the reserved galleries, to which admittance can only be had from cards from senators. Many gentlemen and not a few ladies, though early in attendance, failed to find vacant seats.

Mr. Edmunds began his remarks in rather a low tone, but very soon acquired its usual full, clear ringing volumes. He said that a calm and orderly administration of a constitutional government is a subject in which the senate, house of representatives, president and people are equally interested, and for which they are all, in their respective stations and places equally responsible. It was in support of that calm and orderly exercise of the functions of government that he now addressed himself to these resolutions. It had been, he said, at least forty years since any occasion of this kind had risen between the executive department and the senate, when, a little more than forty years ago, a similar, but not the same question, arose. It had then been a long time since any such question had engaged the public attention, and which have been evinced by the slightest reluctance on the part of either the executive or heads of departments, to rrport to either house of congress, or the committees, for papers, have been very few indeed. Sometimes, in case of a political fever, there has been evinced, but for years apart, a reluctance and hesitation on the part of the executive or heads of departments to do this thing, and then, the storm being over, the orderly administration of the government went on as before, and either house of congress omits a request or demand, as the case may be, and the committees of either house could, without direct or positive authority, send for papers or persons, and always obtain from the departments on the mere request everything they found necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. Now, again, after almost half a century, congress found itself confronted by the refusal of the head of the department of justice to transmit copies of papers and documents relating, not to persons, but to writings, relating not to officers, but to offices, on file in the department in order that the senate might entirely understand how the question stood. He caused the statutes to be read relating to the tenure of office. Mr. Edmunds himself read a portion of the statute relating to creating the department of justice, prescribing the functions and duties of its head, providing for the appointment of subordinates by the attorney general, which subordinates were responsible to the attorney general.

The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitted a letter from the chief justice of the court of claims, asking for an appropriation of $40,000, for printing and binding expenses of that court.

Mr. Conger reported favorably from the committee on commerce, a bill authorizing the Central Missouri railroad company to construct a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Alton, Ill. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Edmunds then proceeded to the case in question, that of Dustin of the southern district of Alabama. He read the form of the order of suspension of Dustin and of the designation of Burnett to succeed Dustin. He also read the resolution of the senate calling for papers on file relating to the ministration of the office by Dustin, and a letter of the attorney general refusing the papers, stating the refusal was by direction of the president. He maintained the act of the president did not remove Dustin, but withheld from him the dutiss and emoluments of the office pending a decision of the senate. That when the nomination of Burnett was sent to the senate Dustin was the United States attorney for Alabama, and the proposition was that he should be removed. Mr. Edmunds contends that the senate should investigate the charges as a duty, to find out how Dustin had administered his office. Mr. Edmunds said, that in spite of sundry misstatements in the public press and by the precedent and by the minority of the judiciary committee, the case as it stands, is that the president has asked the senate to consent to the removal of Dustin and the appointment of Burnett. Besides it was not for the president to determine what papers were relevent; that was discretionary with the senate. Mr. Edmunds did not think the warmest administration man would say that it was any part of the duty of the president or head of any department to determine what official information in any department was required by either house of congress; was to be furnished or withheld according to the opinion of officers called on, or that would not be useful to them in their deliberations. The papers called for in this case were papers filed in the law department, and the law made the attorney general and not the president the custodian of these papers, and required him to preserve them. It did not belong to any man, whether president or attorney general, but the officer in his character as an officer.

The attorney general gave no hint that any part of the papers called for were private or unofficial, or even confidential papers. Official papers were called for, and such papers only were mentioned in the response. But the papers were refused, because they would not only give the facts but would enable us to understand the reasons of the president for exertising his official power.

The operations of the government, Mr. Edmunds contends, had come to this that because of the president or chief executive of the government, congress could know nothing of facts relating to the execution of laws, because it they did they might be able to comprehend the motive or reason of the president in carrying out laws. The jurisdiction of congress was infinitely better than that of the president. His has executive power. Congress made laws, and when the constitution commends him to give congress information "on the state of union," it says "he shall do it." That had reference to the general power of knowledge of the two houses of congress in respect to every operation of the government and every one of its officers.

That is the "state of the union" as made up of every drop in the bucket, of the execution of every law and the performance of every officer under the law.

Mr. Edmunds, continuing, argued that if the administration refused information in the Dustin case, it should as well refuse information in all other districts of the United States. He stated that for eighteen years the senate have not, unless they had personal knowledge, confirmed without calling on the attorney general for all information in his possession. Mr. Edmunds said the records from the district showed that the Democratic senate called upon the attorney general for information in the same manner as by the present Republican senate.

At the conclusion of his speech the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

House.

The response of the secretary of the navy to the Boutelle resolution concerning the removal of inscriptions at the Norfolk navy yard was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Laffoon, of Kentucky, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to promote the introduction of fresh water on the Colorado desert.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, of the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported back the senate bill to provide for the ascertainment of the market value of certain property in Chicago, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to sell and convey such property. Referred to the house calendar.

Mr. Eldridge, of Michigan, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

On behalf of the committee on labor, Mr. James, of New York, called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant, or agent of the United States to hire or contract the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States government. The bill was passed—yeas 249, nays 8.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, in the chair, on the appropriations bill.

Mr. Welborn, of Texas, briefly ran over the appropriations made by the bill and compared them with those made for the current year, with a statement that the bill carried $5,502,562 as against $577,451 appropriated for the current year.

Pending discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

England

LONDON, March 9.—Louisa Hart, a rich procuress of the West End, was to-day committed for trial on the charge of providing young girls for a number of aristocratic patrons. This woman's business has grown so bold and offensive that the police felt constrained to repress it, but despite their best efforts the officers were unable until recently to secure evidence that would convict her. The arrest of Mrs Hart caused a great sensation in certain circles, and gossip handles about many names of titled debauches as likely to be identified with the business by which the woman has grown rich.

Austria.

VIENNA, March 8.—The continued warlike preparations in Greece are exciting grave fears in the European cabinets. It is believed that the moral effect of the assembling of the foreign fleets in the Suez canal will not be sufficient to coerce Greece and that further measures will be found necessary.

Germany.

BERLIN, March 9.—Another stage has been reached in a reconciliation between church and state in the appointment of a bishop to the long-vacant see of Emeland.

Double Murder.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—A horrible double murder and robbery were committed yesterday at the farm house of John S. Everhardt, near Licking valley, in the northern part of Clarence county. A boy in the family returning from school, found Mrs. Everhardt lying on the floor with her throat cut from ear to ear and her mother, Mrs. Gillain, in the spring house also with her throat cut and life extinct. The house had been robbed and $300 taken.

Oh, Willie, Willie!

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—A Times' Osage Mission Kan., special says: The coroner's jury completed their work to-day in the Sells murder case and held Willie Sells to answer the charge of murder. The boy, who is sixteen years old, still insists upon his former story, as related yesterday, but appearances are very strongly against him.

Boston Whisky

BOSTON, March