

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE DAKOTA BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

The Private Calendar Considered in the House—The Fitz John Porter Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—House.—The speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the response of the Secretary of the Interior to the House resolution calling for copies of any contract or lease between the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and any land-grant...

At 2:50 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Blount (Ga.) in the chair, on the private calendar. The committee remained in session until 3:40 o'clock when it rose and reported various bills to the House, leaving the Fitz John Porter bill standing at the head of the calendar.

Several bills of a private nature were passed, after which Mr. Randall (Pa.) on the Committee on Appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill as reported appropriates \$75,734,200, an increase of about \$10,000,000 over last year. It is made up as follows: For army and navy pensions, \$75,000,000; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, \$500,000; for salaries of pension agents, \$72,000; and for miscellaneous, including clerk hire, rent, etc., \$2,000.

On motion of Mr. Linn (Iowa) a resolution was adopted making the Fitz John Porter bill a continuing special order on Thursday, the 11th instant, until Thursday, the 18th instant, including a night session Tuesday evening. The House then adjourned until Monday.

Among the petitions presented and appropriately referred to a number by Senators Hoar, Frye, Callum, C.anger, Dimes and Allen, on various assemblies of the Knights of Labor, praying Congress to open up the Oklahoma lands to settlement and to establish Territorial government over these lands.

Senator Call moved to take up the joint resolution heretofore introduced by him to make Tampa, Fla., a port of entry. Senator Call explained that the view of the recent establishment of manufacturing enterprises at the port had been changed.

After further remarks by Senators Edmunds, Morrill and Ingalls the joint resolution was taken up, and after the suggestion of an amendment by Senator Edmunds, which proved acceptable to Senator Call, the joint resolution was amended and passed. Senator Allison to refer, gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

On motion of Senator Cramer the Senate took up and passed the bill to provide for the sale of the site of the old Fort Brady, Michigan, and for the purchase of a new site and the erection of suitable buildings thereon.

On motion of Senator Sewell the Senate then passed the bill heretofore introduced by him, amending the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the annual appropriation for the militia.

On Senator Harrison's motion a morning business was laid aside and the Dakota bill taken up, on which Senator Butler took the floor and addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which speeches were made by Senators Logan, Morgan, Harrison, Call, Plumb, Beck and others.

The debate then closed and Senator Butler's substitute was put to a vote and lost—yeas 22, nays 33. The bill reported from committee was then passed—yeas 32, nays 23. The only Democratic voting in the affirmative was Senator Voorhes. The negative votes were all Democratic.

The bill divides the Territory of Dakota on the line of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, provides for the admission of the southern portion as a State under the title of Dakota, and the organization of the northern portion into a separate Territory under the name of "Lincoln."

Senator Payne presented the credentials of re-election of Senator Sherman, which were read and filed. Senator Blair moved that the Senate take up the "Education" bill heretofore introduced by him, and reported favorably from the Committee on Education and Labor. Pending this motion Senator Plumb moved an adjournment.

Pending that motion Senator Blair asked unanimous consent to say a few words. Several objections were heard. Senator Blair opposed Senator Plumb's motion and called for the yeas and nays; but the motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. Senator Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably Senator Frye's bill to provide for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic. It provides that the members of the commission shall be selected with reference to personal fitness and capacity for honest, impartial and thorough investigation. It stipulates that any of them shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or tobacco consumption, and that they shall serve without salary. Their duty shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social evil, the public health and general welfare of the people; to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and to report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress. It appropriates \$10,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

Civil Rights in Iowa. Knoxville, Ia., February 5.—A suit brought under the civil rights act by Rev. T. L. Smith, a colored preacher, against a restaurant keeper, in which \$10,000 damages were asked for refusing to sell Smith refreshments on account of his color, has been decided in the Superior Court, the jury bringing in a verdict for one dollar in favor of the reverend petitioner.

THE BENEDICT MURDER.

Third Trial of the Case at Abbeville, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 5.—At Abbeville yesterday the third trial of Ferguson for the murder of Benedict was begun. This case has caused the most intense feeling among Hebrews all over the United States. Money has been sent from California and many other States to assist in the prosecution. A committee of Hebrews have employed Gen. E. W. Moine and United States District Attorney Lenoir to prosecute the case. Orr in the prosecution. While under the influence of liquor Ferguson, a young farmer, shot and killed Benedict, an infamous Hebrew merchant. As Ferguson walked away from his victim he remarked that he had "killed that damned Jew." The defense is temporary insanity. Disheartened by two mistrials the solicitor tried to secure a change of venue but the court refused the motion. The trial will probably last throughout the week. Conviction is not expected, as the trial is held in Abbeville county, ever last year. It is made up as follows: For army and navy pensions, \$75,000,000; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, \$500,000; for salaries of pension agents, \$72,000; and for miscellaneous, including clerk hire, rent, etc., \$2,000.

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A Form Not on the Bills. New Haven, Ct., February 5.—While the Boston ideals were playing

TELEPHONE PATENT CASES.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE BELL COMPANY.

To Be Instituted in a Southern or Western City—More About the Pan-Electric.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Col. Gantt, of counsel for the Pan-Electric Company, said today that suit was about ready to be instituted against the Bell Company, and the only question undecided was the place. He did not say where the suit would be brought, but it will not be in Boston or this city; probably a Western or Southern city.

The Telephone Scandal. New York Times: The Pan-Electric scandal, involving certain public men in Washington, is a small matter in comparison with the Bell Telephone scandal, involving certain newspaper editors in the city of New York.

WHAT THE HOUSE AND SENATE OUGHT TO DO. The publication of the figures showing expenditures in the Department of Justice will reach only in an indirect way the 100 of the Pan-Electric scandal. It will probably be found that there have been no expenditures which might not have been made by a person who accepts an office only with perfect propriety, but without criticism or remark by an attorney general who never saw or owned a certificate of telephone stock. The House might more wisely reach the offenders in this case by passing a resolution expressing its opinion that a person who accepts an office in the service of the government large or small quantities of the stock of a corporation is deserving of censure, and that the ownership of such stock should disqualify him from serving in any office in which he would be liable to be called upon to take official action upon questions involving the rights or privileges of the corporation in which he was interested. The Senate would be mightily incensed by such a resolution, but we do not see how the shameless greed of United States Senators can be properly rebuked by the government in the proceedings to test the validity of the Bell patent.

It will be well for the people of the United States to understand the precise limits of the "Pan Electric scandal," and to be on their guard against the efforts of the Bell Telephone Company and its newspaper organ to use this miserable Pan-Electric business to undo what has been done by the government in the proceedings to test the validity of the Bell patent. Secretary Lamar has attempted to do this, and to create the belief that his just and sound opinion declaring that a suit should be brought by the government to test the validity of the Bell patent is tainted by it. No honorable man, and certainly no honorable journalist, would attach the slightest weight to charges made against any man by the Sun. And as it has lately become apparent that the newspaper occupies the relation of a mere organ to the Sun, but of a defender and attorney to the Bell Telephone Company, its comments upon Secretary Lamar's course are entitled to the same weight as the utterances of any other advocate employed by the Bell Company, and to no more. Secretary Lamar's course in his own opinion and his opinion to the Bell Telephone Company, its comments upon Secretary Lamar's course are entitled to the same weight as the utterances of any other advocate employed by the Bell Company, and to no more. Secretary Lamar's course in his own opinion and his opinion to the Bell Telephone Company, its comments upon Secretary Lamar's course are entitled to the same weight as the utterances of any other advocate employed by the Bell Company, and to no more.

Particulars of a crime most horrible, committed on the Roy place, seven miles south of Portland, Me., have reached here. A negro named Johnson recently married a mulatto woman who had a little four-year-old daughter. The child he considered to be in the way, and deliberately held her in front of an open fireplace until life was extinct. The officers of that county are now in pursuit of the inhuman monster and it is safe to say that if he is captured he will be lynched.

Burned to a Crisp in Her House. MARTIN'S FREE, O., February 5.—Miss Betsy Job, an eccentric lady, 80 years of age, lived near Mount Pleasant, in Fremont county, almost all her life. She lived alone and had no immediate neighbors, and always expressed herself as feeling secure in her isolation. Her house was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning, but too late to save it. When the fire had burned itself out the remains of the old lady were found burned to a crisp. It is supposed that the house was burned by some one who had murdered and robbed the old lady, as she always kept large amounts of money about the place. An investigation is being made.

A Wise Reform. The habit of administering quinine in powder doses, as an antidote to malarial miasms, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional medicine, has abandoned it. It is a curious fact, however, that the quinine powder is still used in the treatment of malarial fevers, and is still considered a valuable remedy. The quinine powder is still used in the treatment of malarial fevers, and is still considered a valuable remedy. The quinine powder is still used in the treatment of malarial fevers, and is still considered a valuable remedy.

The Case Growers' Association. BR. LEWIS, Mo., February 5.—The morning of the second day's session of the Sugar Growers' Convention was occupied by an address by Dr. H. W. Clegg, giving the result of his recent official trip to Europe in the interest of the industry. He spoke of the extension of the juices from the cane, and the purification of the juice by double saturation—first with lime and carbonic gas then by sulphuric acid—was added. He commended the general introduction of this method.

By Goods Imports at New York. New York, February 5.—The total imports of dry goods at this port during the past week were \$2,718,909, and the amount thrown on the market, \$2,732,911.

Eczema.

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticura, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure. This is repeated daily, with two or three applications of Cuticura, and the patient will be cured. Cuticura will cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples, Pruritus, Itch, Scald, and every other itching and burning disease, and every species of itching and burning disease cured by Cuticura.

Will McDonald, 2512 Dearborn street, Chicago, respectfully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on his neck, neck, ears and legs, for seventeen years; not able to walk outside on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried many of the best medical doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura. Received 100 gold medals for his invention, and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cure), externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., Law, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, which had been present for ten years, which could not be cured by any other means, but which was cured by Cuticura. He writes: "I have suffered from Salt Rheum for ten years, and could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Cuticura and four bottles of Cuticura Soap entirely cured me of this dreadful disease."

Physicians Prescribe Them—I have nothing but the highest praise for the results obtained from your CUTICURA Soap, which I have used for several months. MONROE E. END, M. D., 250 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, Cuticura, 25c. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Allen & Co., Boston, Mass. Send for pamphlet.

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Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Exciting Prizes are awarded regularly every three months instead of semi-annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING CLASS OF THE GRAND CASH DRAWING OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886-1891. Monthly Drawings.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. LIST OF PRIZES.

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MULLINS & YONGE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. No. 11 Howard's Row, Cor. Front and Union, Memphis.

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

No. 345, B. D.—Chancery Court of Shelby County—State of Tennessee for its own use, etc., vs. Margaret Rice et al. In pursuance of a decree of the court for sale, entered in the above cause on the 21st day of December, 1885, at 11:30, a sale will be held, at public auction, at the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master of the County of Shelby County, Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, March 6, 1886, within legal hours, the following described property situated in Shelby County, Tenn.:

Lot 12, block 1, A, Wright's subdivision, 20x175 feet, on the east side of Georgia street, 50 feet west of Wright avenue. Lot 13, block 1, A, Wright's subdivision, 20x175 feet, on the east side of Georgia street, 50 feet west of Wright avenue. Sold as property of Margaret Rice et al.

Lot 14, block 2, A, Wright's subdivision, fronting 17 1/2 feet on south side of Georgia street, southeast corner of Jackson street, and running southeastwardly with LaRue street 11 1/2 feet; thence east 25 feet to an alley 10 1/2 feet wide; thence east 10 1/2 feet to the east side of Jackson street. Sold as property of Margaret Rice et al.

Lot 15, block 2, A, Wright's subdivision, fronting 17 1/2 feet on south side of Georgia street, southeast corner of Jackson street, and running southeastwardly with LaRue street 11 1/2 feet; thence east 25 feet to an alley 10 1/2 feet wide; thence east 10 1/2 feet to the east side of Jackson street. Sold as property of Margaret Rice et al.

Lot 16, block 2, A, Wright's subdivision, fronting 17 1/2 feet on south side of Georgia street, southeast corner of Jackson street, and running southeastwardly with LaRue street 11 1/2 feet; thence east 25 feet to an alley 10 1/2 feet wide; thence east 10 1/2 feet to the east side of Jackson street. Sold as property of Margaret Rice et al.

Lot 17, block 2, A, Wright's subdivision, fronting 17 1/2 feet on south side of Georgia street, southeast corner of Jackson street, and running southeastwardly with LaRue street 11 1/2 feet; thence east 25 feet to an alley 10 1/2 feet wide; thence east 10 1/2 feet to the east side of Jackson street. Sold as property of Margaret Rice et al.

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Lot 19, block 2, A, Wright's subdivision, fronting 17 1/2 feet on south side of Georgia street, southeast corner of Jackson street, and running southeastwardly with LaRue street 11 1/2 feet; thence east 25 feet to an alley 10 1/2 feet wide; thence east 10 1/2 feet to the east side of Jackson street. Sold as property of Margaret Rice et al.

Notice. A. L. persons owning and holding Judgments on Certificates, or notes thereon, maturing August 1, 1886, by Tipton County, Tenn., are requested to appear at the State's lot meeting, appraised December 21, 1881, in compliance of judgment rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, at Memphis, Tenn., in said cause, and to present said judgment certificates, and detached coupons, for payment, to the Union and Planters Bank in said city, at any time on or before the 1st day of February, A. D. 1886, when and where the same will be paid—riding on the terms and conditions of said judgment certificates, and compromise agreement entered into between Tipton County and the said creditors. This 31st day of December, 1885. Chairman of the County Court of Tipton County, Tenn. B. F. LITTLE, Clerk.