

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Debate on the Education Bill Continued--The Pension Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.--House--The Speaker is before the House the message of the President on the Chinese troubles, and it was read by the clerk. It was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brockenridge (Ark.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills extending the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the ports of Omaha, Key West and Tampa House calendar.

Mr. Hareh (Mo.), from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to establish an agricultural experiment station in connection with colleges established in the several States. Committee of the whole.

Mr. Weaver (Ia.) from the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, reported back a resolution directing that committee to investigate the administration and expenditures of the Pension Bureau under former presidents and previous administrations, and ascertain what foundation there is for the statement in the annual report of Commissioner Black in reference to partisan management and extravagance in that bureau during the term of office of his predecessor. House calendar.

In the morning hour the House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to carry on the tests of iron, steel and other structural metals.

After debate, and pending action, the morning hour expired and the committee rose, and then the House again went into committee. Mr. Crisp (Ga.) in the chair on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Butterworth (O.) took the floor in order to complete the speech which he began yesterday. He renewed his criticism of the bill, and particularly its failure to revise the tariff in the Forty-sixth Congress, and for an attempt to prevent that revision by the Republican party in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Debate continued at great length, but without action the committee rose.

Mr. Braze (W. Va.) reported the army appropriation bill from the Military Committee, and it was referred to committee of the whole.

The Senate. The Chair laid before the Senate the President's message on the treaty of Chinese in the West, which has already been published. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Also messages from the President relating to payment of claims of the Cherokee Indians and the sale of a tract of land belonging to the Sic and Fox Indians. They were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Senator Fry presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey praying for legislation for the legal protection of young girls.

The petition, which is on a printed blank with the words "New Jersey" written in the body of the print, urges Congress to provide exemplary penalties for seduction, with or without promise of marriage, and for the defilement of the persons of girls, with or without consent, under the age of sixteen years, in the District of Columbia, and in all other localities under the jurisdiction of Congress.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

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Senator Evans presented the petitions of the officers and trustees of the savings bank of New York State, representing 1,168,000 depositors, and \$437,000,000 of deposits, praying Congress to stop the coinage of the silver dollar. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Beck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to "inform the Senate how much, if any, the actual payments and purchases of the principal of the public debt since July 1, 1877, have been in excess of the requirements of the laws regulating the sinking fund, and how the existing laws can be carried out in relation to said fund from this time until the \$250,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds mature."

Senator Riddleberger offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring each Senator to report to the Senate the name of his private secretary. In introducing the resolution Senator Riddleberger said that some men were holding tickets of admission to the Senate floor who would not be admitted to the parlors of gentlemen if they were known as Senator Riddleberger's secretaries. Such tickets were so issued to people who received no pay except admission to the Senate floor to blackmail senators--to libel them in their newspapers. Senator Riddleberger said he knew of a case in point. We know what had been said in the House of Representatives about Eads being asked if it were permissible for him (Senator Riddleberger) to state that while Eads had not been on the floor of the Senate, he had three benchmen there--two representing Republican newspapers and one a Democratic newspaper--who came to secure information on which to libel Senators. Imagine a man having a ticket to the Senate floor in the pretended capacity of private secretary to a Senator, which Senator had his own private secretary, who drew the pay, while the other--the creature--was compensated by the ticket.

After the adoption of the resolution Senator or Hear had it reconsidered, and so amended as to have the names sent to the Secretary of the Senate.

The education bill was then taken up, and Senator Harrison spoke in advocacy of the bill and in opposition to Senator Allison's amendment.

An amendment offered by Senator Allison was agreed to, providing that in each State having separate white and colored schools, the money received by such State under the bill should be apportioned and applied in the proportion of illiteracy of the two races respectively until an equal sum per capita should have been appropriated from the National and State funds, and declaring the object of the bill to be to secure equal advantages to all children of whatever color or race.

Senator Edmunds then moved a substitute for the amendment as amended. The substitute is as follows: "And in each State and Territory in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children, the money said in such State or Territory shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools, respectively, in the proportion that the white and colored children, between the ages of ten and twenty-one years, in such State or Territory

PASTEUR'S GREAT WORK.

HIS PAPER READ BEFORE THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Occasion for the Founding of a Vaccinal Establishment Against Madness.

PARIS, March 1.--M. Pasteur this afternoon, at the Academie des Sciences, read his paper on the Prevention of Rabies by Inoculation. M. Pasteur, after relating his methods of treatment, said that 350 persons had been inoculated, among them twelve Americans. In all these cases the treatment had proved successful, with one exception--namely, the case of Louise Pelletier, a girl ten years old, who was bitten October 31 and brought to the laboratory November 9th, thirty-seven days after the bite. The child was bitten most terribly in the head the dog's teeth having penetrated almost to the girl's brain. M. Pasteur said: "In the scientific interest of the method I ought to have refused to treat this case, and only consented to do so on account of the anguish of the parents, and after having been urged to do so by Dr. Vulpian and other members of the medical faculty of Paris." M. Pasteur then related his experiments, by which he demonstrated that the death of Louise Pelletier was caused by the virus from the dog's bite, and not from the virus of inoculation. "Another case," continued M. Pasteur, "caused me very great anxiety--that of a boy named Juillon, eight years old, who was bitten on November 9th by a dog subsequently proved to have been mad. Juillon was brought to me three weeks after he was bitten. His wounds were almost as bad as those of the Pelletier girl. Juillon, when he saw the mad dog bounding at him, opened his mouth and cried. The dog flew at him, biting him six times in the head and neck. One of the wounds was terrible; the large teeth of the dog's lower jaw had cut through Juillon's lip and penetrated deep into the palate. The teeth of the dog's upper jaw that remained outside the child's mouth penetrated between the child's eye and nose. The wound was so dangerous that canterization was impossible. The boy is now doing well."

M. Pasteur here gave statistics of the last six years in the Department of the Seine, showing that in 1878, of 103 persons bitten by dogs supposed to be mad, 24 died of rabies. In 1879, 76 were bitten and 12 died of rabies. In 1880, 68 were bitten and 5 died. In 1881, 156 were bitten and 23 died. In 1882, 67 were bitten and 11 died. In 1883, 45 were bitten and 6 died. The average for the six years was 1 death out of the 6 bitten. M. Pasteur concluded by showing that rabies usually manifests itself in a period varying from forty to sixty days after the bite, and said: "Of the 350 cases treated by the new method 100 were bitten before December 15th--that is to say, over two and a half months ago; the second 100 were treated from between six weeks and two months after they were bitten. As to the remaining 150 persons treated or under treatment, everything continues up to the present the same as with the first 200. It can thus be seen how many persons have thus far been saved from death. Prophylactic treatment for madness after being bitten is founded. There is occasion for founding a vaccinal establishment against madness."

When M. Pasteur took his seat on the bench of the institute, after reading his report, Admiral Julien de la Traviere, president of the Academie des Sciences, in the name of the academy and of France for the discovery, and proposed that an international establishment for inoculation should, as soon as practicable, be created in Paris, and that voluntary subscriptions should be opened for the purpose. De Freycinet, Prime Minister of France, who was also present, shook M. Pasteur warmly by the hand, and stated that the government would do all that it could to carry out the projected establishment for inoculation, and that the Ministry of Finance would receive and hold at the disposal of a committee to be appointed by the Academie des Sciences, funds for the erection of the proposed establishment. M. Pasteur was most warmly congratulated by all the members of the academy upon the splendid success of his discovery.

Rescued From Death. William J. Coniglia of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had reached my end, and that I had only a few days to live. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past."

Railroad Franchises in New York. New York, March 3.--In spite of Billy Maloney's absence, a well organized majority of the board of aldermen voted the consent of the city yesterday to the franchise for building a variety of railroads to run through nearly all the unoccupied streets of the city. The work was put through with a system and a persistence that indicated preconcert, and with a dogged obstinacy against which the minority of the board could make no headway. President McInerney and Alderman Van Dusen, by their opposition and bought in vain, by various parliamentary devices, to postpone action. In this they were aided by Alderman O'Neill. A vain effort was made to secure for the city a sale of some of the franchises at a large price than the statutory minimum of one per cent. on the receipts for the first three years.

Lemon Elixir. A Card From Outback. This is to certify that I used Dr. Mosley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would gladly have paid \$500 for relief if it had given me a coat of \$2 or \$3. Clerk Sup. Court, A. BEALL, Lemon Hot Drops. Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and all Throat and Lung Diseases, except Consumption, which will cure it palliates and greatly relieves. Price 25 cents. Dr. Mosley's Lemon Hot Drops used by all leading Druggists. Prepared by H. Mosley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

Notice to Tax-Payers. TAXING DISTRICT for 1886, also 1 tax on merchants' capital, will be due March 15th. Come up and pay and save costs. A. J. HARRIS, Trustee.

Notice of Dissolution. THE firm of R. E. LEE & CO., composed of R. E. Lee and John Reid, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John Reid has retired from the business of said firm, which will be continued under the same name by Mr. R. E. Lee, who succeeds to all the assets and liabilities and is authorized to collect all debts due said late firm. JOHN REID, R. E. LEE, Memphis, Feb. 17, 1886.

The First Sign

Failing Health.

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more strongly as ever. --Mrs. L. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alternative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded. --W. F. Fowler, D. D., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured. It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more strongly as ever. --Mrs. L. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. Without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered. --H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

A SUPERB Flesh Producer & Tonic! Hear the Witnesses! 10 TO 6 POUNDS!

A Man of Sixty-Eight Winters. I am 68 years of age, and regard Quinn's Pileur a fine tonic for the feeble. By its use my nervous system has been restored, and my weight increased ten pounds. A. F. CAMPBELL, Cotton Gin Maker, Macon, Ga., February 18, 1885.

A Crippled Confederate Says: I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced using Quinn's Pileur, and now weigh 167 pounds. It has done more for me than any other medicine I have used. It has restored my strength and enabled me to walk long distances without help. It has done more for me than any other medicine I have used. It has restored my strength and enabled me to walk long distances without help. It has done more for me than any other medicine I have used. It has restored my strength and enabled me to walk long distances without help.

Dr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Ga., writes: My wife has regained her strength and increased ten pounds in weight. We recommend Quinn's Pileur as the best tonic. W. F. JONES.

Dr. G. W. DeBarge, of Atlanta, Ga., writes of Quinn's Pileur: Quinn's Pileur Blood Renewer has been used for years with unprecedented success. It is entirely vegetable and does the system no harm. It restores the system, invigorates and tones up all the functions and restores the system to its normal condition. It is the great blood renewer and health restorer.

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, A perfect Spring medicine. If not in your market it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles, \$1.00; large bottles, \$1.75. Ready on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. MAON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.

Manhood Restored. Rescued From Death. William J. Coniglia of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had reached my end, and that I had only a few days to live. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past."

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