FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE EDUCATION BILL PASSED THE SENATE BY A

Vote of 36 to 11—The Principal Amendments—The Deficiency Bill Also Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—*House.*—After the call of committees for reports of a private nature, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. McCreary [Ky.] in the chair) on the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Burns [Mo.] took up and explained the provisions of the bill. The total amount carried by the bill was $634,452. Five thousand five hundred and ninety dollars was appropriated for compensation of special agents of the Treasury to examine the books of the several sub-treasuries. Part of this deficiency arose in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, on account of a special examination required by a defalcation in the New Orleans Sub-Treasury. The appropriation for the current year had become exhausted, principally because the expense of examination had become greater on account of the large amount of silver in the various sub-treasuries. Six thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs of the Treasury Department building. Twelve thousand dollars was appropriated to continue the propagation of food fishes in the Gulf of Mexico. An appropriation of $170,000 was made for furnishing artificial limbs to Union soldiers. The deficiency of $185,000 in the fees of jurors and witnesses had arisen from the extraordinary expenses attending trials in Utah Territory. There was appropriated for the armament of the four new cruisers $251,863. The first appropriation for the cruisers had been an unguarded appropriation. It had been an appropriation that left it within the power of the Secretary of the Navy to leave the money in one bureau, and take it out of that bureau after obligations had been incurred in another. Congress has steadily improved the modes and methods of making the appropriations, and from the date of the Robeson bill to the present hour, legislation, under the direction of the Appropriation Committee, had been a vast improvement over the legislation that preceded it.

After a long debate committee rose and the bill was passed. Yeas, 229; nays, 20.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The committee soon rose and the House, after passing two private bills, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

At its evening session the House passed fifty pension bills and adjourned.

The Senate.

Among the petitions presented and referred were several by Senator Sewell, from the State Board of Agriculture of New Jersey. Among them one praying Congress to take steps to have the restrictions of the importation into Germany of American pork removed, and one praying that the Department of Agriculture may be represented by a Cabinet officer.

A resolution offered by Senator Hale was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a variety of information concerning the Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta and Chicago. The call includes information as to changes from the original plans of those ships, and the causes of such changes; correspondence with the Naval Advisory Boards at various specified periods, a memorandum showing when the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the Dolphin was received by the Secretary of the Navy, and by whom and when and in what manner it was published; also information as to the present condition of the Dolphin, and whether she has been accepted by the department; all correspondence and information concerning the payment of the "reservations" on the other ships named; all opinions of the Attorney-General relating thereto, and any correspondence showing that the contractor was in financial difficulty when such payments were made.

On motion of Senator Blair the education bill was then taken up.

An amendment offered by Senator Logan was agreed to, providing that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the proper administration of this law, through the Commissioner of Education, and these two offices are authorized, with the approval of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the bill to carry out those provisions. Senator Logan said his object was to establish a sort of board instead of leaving questions arising under the bill entirely to the Secretary of the Interior. The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Senator Dolph was agreed to, requiring from each State full information each year as to the number of school districts in such State, and, if any part of the State shall not have been divided into school districts, the reason for the failure to so divide; also, the relative numbers of white and colored children in the several school districts, etc.

An amendment offered by Senator Ingalls was agreed to, requiring that the annual report from each State shall show the wages paid to common school teachers.

Another amendment, offered by Senator Dolph, was agreed to, substituting the census of 1890 for that of 1880 as the basis of distribution for the moneys of the bill after the census figures of 1890 shall have been received, the figures of 1880 to operate till then.

Senator Evarts offered an amendment providing that if any State should decline or relinquish its quota of the moneys under the bill the amount so declined or relinquished should go to increase the quota of the States accepting. This, Senator Evarts said, would settle the question that had been raised as to what was to become of any part of the money not accepted by States.

Senator Blair favored the amendment, though he had no doubt that every State would accept its quota.

Senator Maxey opposed it as "eminently unjust." Texas, he said, could take care of her own school system, and if Texas, with the view of lightening the burdens of general taxation through the country, should decline to accept any money under the bill it would be unjust to turn the quota of Texas over to the other States as part of their quota.

Senator Evarts's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 23.

An amendment offered by Senator Spooner was agreed to, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to investigate complaints of urgent discriminations in the application of the funds, the evidence to be preserved and reported annually to Congress.

An amendment offered by Senator Ingalls was agreed to, including the District of Columbia in the bill.

Senator Teller moved an amendment to include the Indian Territory in the bill, but after some debate withdrew it for the present.

Senator Plumb moved an amendment requiring in the schools contemplated by the bill the teaching of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature of alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other narcotics and their effects on the human system. This gave rise to quite an excited debate and at the close the amendment was rejected. Yeas, 12; nays, 35.

Senator Call moved to include in the bill industrial education, so that part of the money may go for that purpose. Rejected.

Senator Plumb offered an amendment providing that no State should be entitled to any of this educational fund until it shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a sample of each school book in use in its common schools. Senator Plumb said he hoped this amendment would commend itself to the Senator from Massachusetts, (Senator Hoar), who had made sectional speeches in Massachusetts and catholic speeches in the Senate.

Senator Hoar inquired whether Senator Plumb meant to insinuate that he (Senator Hoar) made speeches in the Senate different to those he delivered anywhere else.

Senator Plumb replied that the Senator had spoken in Massachusetts of the great frauds in the Southern States and he (Senator Plumb) had been fairly overwhelmed at the catholicity of his late speeches in the Senate.

Senator Hoar said he had always and everywhere expressed his abhorrence and condemnation of the election outrages in the South and had gone to the extreme of his power to get the national authority to put down these outrages. On the other hand he (Senator Hoar) had for sixteen years everywhere advocated national aid to education in the South.

Senator Plumb said he meant no reflection on the Senator, but was simply contrasting his confidence in the Southern States on the subject of education with his want of confidence in them in the matter of elections. Senator Hoar believed the two propositions entirely reconcilable. He had favored trusting the Southern people with the suffrage after the war, because he did not think we could have a republican government with vassal States. He knew it was taking a risk, but republican government had itself been a risk. He would intrust the Southern people with the administration of this bill for the same reason that he had intrusted them with the rights of American citizens after the war, and with the same confidence in the manhood of the Southern people.

Senator Plumb held in his hand a school history of the United States written by teachers of high schools of Virginia and Kentucky, which, Senator Plumb said, the government ought not to permit to be used; the book ought to be expurgated.

Senator Edmunds—It has gone into a State of inocuous desuetude now. [Laughter.]

Senator Plumb said the book deliberately falsified history, characterizing the Union armies as about wholly composed of immigrants, and never speaking but with disrespect of the commanders of the Union soldiers as well as with contempt of the soldiers themselves.

Senator Eustis—Where is it used?

Senator Plumb did not know, but had been told by a Southern man that the book, bad as it was, was not as bad as others that to his personal knowledge were used. Senator Plumb said we might differ as to the merits of the great struggle, but he had never heard a Northern man speak with anything but personal respect of the Southern soldiers or their commanders. There was no necessity to falsify history. The National Government should not pay out money to educate the youth of the South to look with contempt on the soldiers of the North as cowards and poltroons, or as anything other than brave, manly and patriotic men.

Senator Plumb's amendment was rejected as a whole, but on his renewing the part of the amendment requiring that samples of the school-books be filed in the Interior Department, without making the State's title to the money depend on such filing, it was agreed to.

Other amendments of detail were made. The bill having thus been perfected, as in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and most of the amendments made as in committee of the whole were agreed to.

On motion of Senator George, the section setting forth that the design of the act was not to establish an independent school system in the States, but to only extend aid to State governments, was restored by unanimous vote. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 38, nays 11.

A number of pairs were announced, owing to the necessary absence of some Senators. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas.—Berry, Blackburn, Bowen, Blair, Call, Colquitt, Conger, Cullom, Dolph, Eustis, Evarts, George, Gibson, Hare, Jackson, Jones [Ark.], Kenna, Lignus, Mahone, Manderson, Miller [N.Y.], Mitchell [Ore.], Morrill, Palmer, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Spooner, Teller, Vance, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Walthall, and Wilson [Iowa].

Nays.—Cockrell, Coke, Frye, Gray, Hale, Harris, Ingalls, Jones [Nev.], Maxey, Plumb and Wilson [Md].

Immediately on the passage of the bill Senator Edmunds moved to take up the resolution reported by him from the Judiciary Committee, expressing the sense of the Senate on the refusal of the Attorney-General to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of January 15, 1886 (the Dustin papers), which was agreed to.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill and the invalid pension appropriation bill were received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appriations.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

In the Committee-Rooms.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed, by a vote of 9 to 4, to report favorably, with amendments, the Reagan interstate commerce bill.

The detailed vote on the bill was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Reagan, Clardy, Crisp, Caldwell, O'Ferrall, Tarsney, Bynum, Weaver [Neb.] and Morrow. Nays—Messrs. O'Neil [Pa.], Davis, Dunham and Johnson. The original bill was amended in the following particulars:

The District of Columbia is included with the States and Territories.

To the third section, prohibiting pooling, is added a clause making it a separate offense for every day the pooling arrangement continues.

Section 7, which fixed the penalty for breach of the act at three times the amount of damage, is changed so as to impose full damage, with the addition of attorneys' fees.

Section 8, providing that a fine of $1000 shall be imposed upon railroad officials violating the act, is changed so as to make the fine $2000.

A new paragraph is inserted at the instance of Representative Weaver (intended to fit the cases of the Grand Trunk railroad), as follows: "Any company receiving freight in the United States for shipment through foreign countries, the ultimate destination of which is some place in the United States, shall keep posted in a conspicuous place at the points of shipment, a schedule giving the through rates to points in the United States beyond the foreign territory. A failure to do so shall subject the company to the penalties fixed in the bill, and any other shipment into a foreign country and reshipment into the United States, the through rates on which have not been published as required by the act, shall, on reaching the United States, be subjected to customs duties as if it was a foreign production."

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day resolved to report the Lowell bankruptcy bill to the House one week from Thursday next. It is said the bill has been considerably amended, but members were instructed to keep secret the details. There was considerable diversity of opinions among the committee as to the form of the bill to be reported. The vote stood 8 to 7 in favor of reporting the Lowell bill, but at least one of the affirmative votes was cast solely from a desire to have the general subject discussed in the House. The order to report the measure a week from next Thursday was made to give the minority an opportunity to prepare a substitute. It is understood that several of the minority are opposed to the enactment of any bankruptcy act, while others intend to report a substitute in the nature of the bill introduced by Representative Seney [O.]. That bill provided in substance that a debtor may make an assignment of his effects in trust for all his creditors, and may within a year petition the courts to be released. If the court is satisfied that no creditors had been preferred during the six months preceding the assignment, and otherwise convinced of the good faith of the debtor toward his creditors, it shall discharge the debtor from further liability.

It is understood that the important amendments to the bill made by the committee are as follows: The provision for the appointment of nine Supervisors is stricken out. The clause providing that a debtor whose commercial paper is thirty days past due shall be placed in voluntary bankruptcy, is also stricken out. A provision is added to the clause requiring creditors to give bond upon the issue at their request of a warrant for the arrest of a debtor, allowing the debtor to recover exemplary damages in cases where the warrant is procured without probable cause or through malice. A clause is also added to the effect that neither the wife nor attorney of the debtor shall be required upon examination to disclose any communication made to them by the debtor, which is protected as confidential by the practices of common law.

Fortune Favors a Poor Woman.

Annie Smith, colored, cook and washer, residing at 113 Liberty street, was the lucky holder of one-fifth of the ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery which drew the first capital prize of $75,000 on Tuesday, Feb. 5. She was seen at the office of the company yesterday noon, and gave the following facts in relation to the good fortune which has befallen her. In a quiet way, devoid of the least excitement, she said, in substance:

"My name is Annie Smith. I am forty years of age and a widow. My place of nativity is Monroe, La. I came here to live about five years ago, since when I have been earning my living by cooking and washing. On Wednesday, February 3d, my attention was attracted to a ticket in the monthly drawing bearing the numbers 57,705. The combination pleased me, and concluding to try my luck on it, made purchase of one-fifth of the ticket, for which I paid the sum of $1. This morning, February 10th, I called at the office of the company to learn the result of my venture, and to my great astonishment and delight, was told that I had won $15,000." Hereupon the fortunate woman exhibited the winning ticket to the reporter, and said: "Sir, that is all what I know to say, except to express my most fervent thanks for the blessing that has come upon me."

She was congratulated by the reporter and by every one in the office, and advised to take good care of her money. She received a check for the amount on the New Orleans National Bank, and departed as peacefully as she came, but with gratitude busy at her heart and plainly depicted in her honest face. The fortune all comes to her and for her own use, as she has no children living and is alone in the world.—*New Orleans* (La.) *Picayune*, February 13th.

Accidentally Shot.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NEWBERN, TENN., March 5.—Yancy Coleman, colored, was killed yesterday by Jeff McClaren in a restaurant and barber shop owned by Jeff McClaren, near Z. T. Wright's furniture store, on Main street. They were fooling with a gun and pistol, when the pistol, a 44 English bulldog, accidentally went off and blew out Yancy's brains. McClaren had a preliminary trial before a justice of the peace and was acquitted.

Life in the Paris Sewers

Is possible, for a short time to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a living sewer. But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

Tobacco Works Burned.

LOUISIANA, Mo., March 2.—The Addison-Tinsley tobacco manufactory was totally destroyed by fire at seven o'clock last night. The building was a large three-story brick, fronting 120 feet on Seventh by 120 feet on Jackson street, and employed a force of 150 hands in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. The fire originated on the upper floor from some unknown cause. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insurance $45,000.

"The Dyspeptic's Refuge."

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts of West Somers, Putnam county, N. Y., "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. The current treatment did me no good. Listlessly, and without hope, I gave Parker's Tonic a trial. I can give the result in three words—*it cured me.*" It will cure you."

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Although the market has been apparently quiet, good movement is in progress for immediate wants. For autumn wants many engagements are being placed in all departments.

THE DARK AND BLOODY.

BLOOD STILL FLOWING IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS.

Several Men Killed as the Result of an Old Feud—The Nashville Murder.

WOODBINE, KY., March 5.—Blood continues to flow freely in the mountain section. The Turner and Howard factions, numbering about fifty on either side, have been at war for years. Every now and then a sympathizer on one or the other side is caught out and killed. So it has been going on until a number of graves scattered about over the country mark the progress of the feud. A few weeks ago Gordon Turner and six of his confederates killed William Lane, in Bell county. Some little time before that John Howard had stabbed to death Walker Burkhart. Yesterday was set for the trial of these parties at Pineville. Wednesday another of the Howards was put to rest in Bell county, and last night at this place John Wolford and James Wood, representatives of the respective factions, who were here attending the trial, had an encounter, in which the latter was shot to death.

The Mitchell Murder.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 5.—The inquest over the body of Nancy Mitchell, found in Silver creek some time ago, and who it was thought was murdered by her husband, was concluded this morning. A large number of witnesses were examined by the coroner, but the testimony failed to point to Mitchell as his wife's murderer. His attempt to escape, however, as soon as he heard of the finding of the body, tends to throw suspicion on him. The desire of the crowd which followed the officers who had Mitchell in custody was evidently to lynch him, but he was lodged in jail before the mob had gained sufficient courage to take him from the officers.

Cold-Blooded Murder in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 5.—The particulars of a cold-blooded murder which occurred Tuesday last in Christian township, Independence county, reached this city. Wm. Pool and a man named Evans, while en route home from Washington, Ark., where they had both become drunk, became quarrelsome and fought, Pool being worsted in the combat. After returning home and sleeping off the effects of his carouse, he shouldered his shotgun early Wednesday morning with the intention of killing Evans. He found the latter at his home, and, without any warning, walked up behind him and shot him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. The murderer escaped.

Shot His Brother.

BOLIVAR, MO., March 5.—Wednesday evening Alonzo Z. Swingle, a farmer, living in Jefferson township, this county, came here and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, saying he shot his brother, Sigel Swingle, instantly killing him. According to his recital of the affray, Sigel having attacked him, shot at him once, and was pursuing him to fire a second shot, when he (Alonzo) shot him dead. Another brother, Grant Swingle, followed Alonzo to town, armed to take his life and avenge Sigel, who was Grant's favorite brother, but the fratricide had already taken refuge in jail.

Bill Brown's Confession.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 5.—Bill Brown, colored, one of the five negroes concerned in the brutal murder of Frank Arnold, who was shot and stabbed, his head chopped off and his body cut into seven pieces and buried in a tanbark pit, made a full confession yesterday in the Criminal Court. He swore that Arnold was dragged into a thicket and shot in the head by Simon Fox, who afterward stabbed him twice in the neck. Arnold uttered several cries, whereupon Ben Brown struck him on the head with a band of iron. The body was carried some distance and buried. On the following night it was taken to a stable, where Simon Fox cut off Arnold's head with a hatchet, and, carrying it into the house, cut three bullets out of it with a knife. Ben Brown, Nelson Johnson and Foster cut off the legs and arms and conveyed the remains to the city. The head was first placed in a creek and afterward hidden where it was discovered by the officers. Arnold was killed that Ben Brown might obtain some land on which Arnold resided. An attempt was made by the defense to prove that Ben Brown had once been a convict, but it failed. Bob McLin, who was arrested in connection with the crime, is to be prosecuted for forging Arnold's name and for perjury. The trial will probably end Saturday. The general impression is that Ben Brown will be convicted of murder in the first degree.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Card From Cuthbert, Ga.

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley'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 the relief it has given me at a cost of $2 or $3. H. A. BEALL,
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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 retiring from the business. The business of said firm will be continued under the same name by Mr. R. E. Lee, who succeeds to the same, and assumes all liabilities and is authorized to collect all debts due said late firm.

JOHN REID.
Memphis, Feb. 17, 1886. R. E. LEE.

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The extensive and valuable property located in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., known as the "Seaboard Cotton Compress Company of Norfolk, Va.," consisting of:

1. The *franchise*, which, among other privileges, authorizes the storage of cotton and other merchandise, and the issue of negotiable receipts therefor.

2. Its *plant*, which consists of three (3) first-class improved cotton compresses; two (2) steam tugs; three (3) transportation barges. All the adjuncts necessary to a well equipped establishment of this character. Its fire proof warehouses, seven (7) in number, of capacity for storage of 24,000 bales uncompressed cotton.

Its four (4) frame warehouses (metal roofs) capacity, many thousands tons of fertilizers, salt, etc.

Its wharves and docks, which afford ample room for berthing at the same time ten sea-going, steam or sailing vessels. The area of the warehouse and dock property in Portsmouth is about 6½ acres, together with all its other property, which is fully described in the lists above referred to.

WM. H. PETERS, Receiver.

A Valuable Patent

Dancy's (Horse) Corn and Pea Planter.

HAVING perfected my invention, I wish to place it before the public, especially manufacturers. As a Corn Planter, it is a perfect success—opens the drill, distributes the seed accurately, unmixed, and covers the same, thereby one man performing the work of three. They have been used in this section for over a dozen years with perfect satisfaction. Can give responsible testimonials. Address

JOHN H. DANCY, Dancyville, Haywood county, Tenn.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.—DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death; Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhea, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or overindulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5, sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee Six Boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by A. RENKERT & CO., Druggists, Memphis, Tenn.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed October 8, 1874, by T. H. Magee and Mary R Magee, of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., in Book No. 161, on page 578, and an order of the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn., entered October 19, 1882 (M. B. 30, page 312), in cause of Geo. K. Duncan vs. T. H. Magee et al., No. 4465, R. D., default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereunder, and at the request of the beneficiary, I will, on

Thursday, 18th day of March, 1886,

at 12 o'clock, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public outcry, in front of my office, No. 12 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., the following described real estate situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit: Being part of lot No. 4, of the subdivision of the lands of the estate of Benjamin Duncan, deceased, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the south line of the original tract 53 chains 49 links east from the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 15 chains 3 links to a stake; thence north 33.29 chains to a stake; thence west 15.03 chains to a stake; thence south 33.29 chains to the beginning, containing fifty (50) acres, except about 38 acres of the above tract conveyed by Duncan to Henry Williams by deed dated June 1, 1874, to which reference is made for full description by metes and bounds, leaving about 22 acres to be sold. The equity of redemption and right of repurchase waived. The title to said land is supposed to be good, but I shall sell and convey only as trustee without warranty. This February 24, 1886.

J. M. COLEMAN Trustee.

Taylor & Carroll, Attorneys.