

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

Mr. Wilson's Speech in Support of the Majority Report--Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 11.--Senate--The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting, in response to a recent Senate resolution, information as to the expenses incurred by the United States in behalf of the Territory of Utah since the passage of the act of June 3, 1874; also, from the same officer, in like response, transmitting information of claims by government workmen under the eight-hour law. The papers were appropriately referred.

Among the petitions presented and referred was one by Senator Jones of Nevada, from the National Bimetallist Coinage Association, and as its subject matter, he said, was of transcendent importance to the interests of the country, he would ask unanimous consent to submit a few observations on it. Unanimous consent having been obtained, Senator Jones addressed the Senate on it. The memorial, he said, showed in a striking light the disastrous effects on the silver products of the United States of the competition with India. The extraordinarily rapid development and expansion of all the resources of India since 1873, Senator Jones said, was the direct result of its use of silver money, and instead of that country being held up to us as a warning, it should be taken as an example to guide us.

Senator Morrill asked Senator Jones whether the reason for the depression of the wheat growth in Great Britain was not that the importer of that cereal could by Indian rupees for one shilling and sixpence, and then pass his rupees in India for two shillings. Senator Jones admitted that that affected the price, but said the reason why the rupee could be bought at one shilling and sixpence was that the annuitants--those who fixed income--desiring to increase the value of the money which they received, entered into a conspiracy to destroy silver as money, to take away from its principal use, to deny its royal privilege of coinage, and in that way, from 1873 down, had succeeded in reducing the rupee from two shillings to one shilling and sixpence. For one hundred years, Senator Jones continued, France alone had maintained the parity of silver with gold on the ratio of 154 to 1. If that relation existed to-day it would be utterly impossible for the Indies to ship a bale of cotton to the Western world. Let the United States undo the wrong it did in 1873; let it again coin silver. From the large amount of paper money in the world we all know that there was not nearly enough silver to meet the monetary wants of the world. Let the United States coin; this would put the rupee at two shillings, and it would be impossible for Indian competition could affect the wheat grower, wool grower or cotton planter of the United States.

Senator Teller said the price of wheat in Liverpool during November had been within half a cent a bushel of the price in Chicago. The chair suggested that the debate was allowed only by unanimous consent, and objection being made, the matter was dropped.

Senator Hawley, from the Committee on Civil Service, reported adversely Senator Vance's bill for the repeal of the Civil Service law. Senator Hawley said the committee was not unanimous. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Senator Logan, from the Minority Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the views of the minority members on the Fitz John Porter bill. It is the same report submitted by the minority in the last Congress, with the exception of Gen. Logan's letter in reply to Gen. Grant's article in the North American Review justifying the conduct of Fitz John Porter.

In the morning hour the bill for the forfeiture of part of the lands granted to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads was taken up, and after debate went over until tomorrow.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee as to the right of the Senate to papers on file in the departments, and Senator Wilson addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee. Senator Wilson said, for the first time in the progress of this government, its executive power is now being used as a means of assault on the character and reputation of its citizens. He stated the fact, and would not now stop to determine whether it was a result of purpose, inadvertence, want of thoughtful action, or other cause whatsoever. It was an unexpected fact, however, and doubtless it would have been guarded against if the framers of the constitution had believed such a result possible in an administration of the executive power under the provisions of that instrument as prepared by them. Who could have anticipated that from the political protoplasmic presence which floated on the bosom of the Democratic platform of 1854, and whose indefiniteness was expressed in the words, "We favor honest civil service reform," could have evolved a result so harmful to the character and reputation of a citizen as the practice of the present administration. Every stage reached by the peculiar movements of the strange political evolution gave promise of a better result than we now attained or the citizen expected.

The first stage was marked by the acceptance of Mr. Cleveland in accepting the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. Senator Wilson read an extract from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance. Here, he continued, and in his words, the protoplasmic presence seemed to take in some degree definite shape. The evolutionary process continued its movement, but its next stage was not reached until Mr. Cleveland, the candidate of his party for the great office of President of the United States, had become President-elect. When the latter character had become assured to him by electoral vote and the counting of the electoral votes and the announcement of the result thereof, availing himself of the glad Christmas time, he took occasion to announce in his letter to Mr. Curtis, in language forcible and expressive, that the political evolution was going steadily and resolutely on toward those higher conditions and pure practices which show the presence of reform in the method of executive action (and here he read from a letter to Mr. Curtis). The expressions, he reached by the political evolution, which took its start in the Democratic platform of 1850. No one could doubt the marked character of the advance

which indicated. Truly a beautiful creation must be the final result. This expressed the belief of those who desired such a termination of the movement, and it intensified the fires of those who did not. It moved on, and the political evolution kept pace with it. The 4th of March, 1885, was reached, and Mr. Cleveland became President of the United States in fact and in law. On that, to him, mighty occasion he gave further utterance, and told the assembled people of the country that the third stage of the political evolution had been reached. All that he had theretofore said had been but the utterances of Mr. Cleveland, President of the United States, to speak, and he did speak.

Mr. Wilson read the portion of Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address relating to civil service reform. This he continued, marked the official and highest stage of the political evolution, whose subtle forces had wrought wondrously well in elevating Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States. But he had no personal objection to the man in that political school to which he claimed to have committed his fortunes as candidate and President. He was not content with the announcement of the 4th of March, 1885, that the official and highest stage of the political evolution had been reached, for in the declaration in his first annual message to Congress, and took care to give it great elaboration. He seemed to have most earnestly desired to impress the country with the belief that the indefinite protoplasmic presence in the platform on which his party placed him at Chicago, had evolved a substantial and forestal principle which would purify the politics and bless the country in general. Here he read the President's message forwarding and commenting upon the Secretary's report of the Civil Service Commission. The people, Mr. Wilson continued, had given Mr. Cleveland generous credit for sincerity. They had listened to his professions of reform and studied them. They had appreciated the difficulties surrounding his assumption of the executive power, but they could not reconcile his actions in suspending the permanent and faithful public officers with his repeated assurances that such things would not be done. He had said that men would not be discharged for partisan reasons, but only for cause. The people had believed that he had the courage of his convictions. This resulted in a universal belief that charges other than political should be lodged against a public officer before his suspension could be secured. It had logically followed that whenever an officer was suspended the people believed that some grave charge had been made against him. Indeed, every suspended officer was, by the President's own declaration, made to stand before the country as unworthy of trust and confidence. If this were not the necessary conclusion, what must be the estimation placed by the people on the word of a President? And if it be a correct conclusion, what must be the estimation of fair dealing with citizens? He had suspended 643 public officers and marshaled them before the country as persons unworthy of trust and confidence. Many of these persons had requested to be informed of the nature of the charges against them. In this way the executive power was being used as a means of assault against the character and reputation of citizens of the republic. No such outrage had been inflicted on our citizens from the first of our national existence until the incoming of the present administration--its pomp and circumstance of reform to the contrary, notwithstanding.

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more fact that some private person may receive special benefit from such action does not affect the question when the suit is brought by the United States to protect the "general public." The criminal laws are enforced wholly in the name and at the expense of the United States, generally, and the prosecution of individuals, and prosecute one sometimes inure to individual profit, but the purpose is to protect the general public. From the beginning of the government such suits have been allowable. Of late years they have frequently been brought by the Department of Justice on the suggestion of the Department of the Interior. There are many forcible reasons why the right shall not be restricted. It is safe to trust two such departments. Let the disposition to grant valuable monopolies be left to the Department of the Interior to attack all letters patent surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained. Your committee does not deem any amendment to the law in this regard as needful, and therefore recommend that the resolution lie on the table. In the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill repealing the limitation of time within which the pension application of militiamen who were disabled while acting under the orders of a United States officer must be filed.

The morning hour expired without any final action and it was placed on the calendar as unfinished business. The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Townshend [Ill.] in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill. After considerable debate, Mr. Weaver [La.] went on to advocate the passage of the Oklahoma bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cutcheon [Mich.] criticized the present administration for a failure to appoint the Oklahoma commission, declaring that the explanation assigned for this failure was an explanation that did not explain.

Mr. Peel and Mr. Rogers [Ark.] defended the administration. Pending further discussion, the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Morrow [Cal.] a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven members, to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to accompany the remains of Senator J. F. Miller from Washington to California. The House then adjourned.

In the Committee Rooms. WASHINGTON, March 11.--The Senate Committee on Commerce further considered the Eads ship act bill, and this morning, but did not reach the point of action. Several amendments to the bill are pending, designed to make it conform to the House bill. It is also proposed to make the passage of ten years instead of one the test of completion. Representative Weber has been instructed by the Committee on Railways and Canals to call up in the House at the earliest opportunity the bill to enlarge and improve the Erie canal.

Oscar Hammerstein, editor of the Tobacco Journal, today urged a subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, having charge of the subject, to strike out the clause in Mr. Hewitt's bill fixing at 35 cents the duty on tobacco used for wrappers and the clause relating to tobacco running 90 leaves to the pound (in wrappers). He would have the duty on all tobacco for wrappers fixed at 75 cents for unstripped and \$1 for stripped.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today further discussed the Morrow bill to suspend for twenty years the operation of the Burlingame China treaty. Mr. Rice, the Republican member of the subcommittee to which the bill was referred, presented a minority report adverse to the adoption of the measure, and it was considered in connection with the majority report in favor of the bill prepared by Messrs. Cox and McCreary, but final action was deferred.

WOODVILLE, TENN. Suicide of Frank Jones--Applause for Congressman Glass. (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.) WOODVILLE, TENN., March 11.--News is received here to-day of a horrible case of suicide at Tibbs, this county, by taking morphine. Frank Jones was the name of the unfortunate man. He was walking in the village drug store with a friend, and took in his presence twenty grains of morphine, and told his companion good-by, as that would be the last time he would see him, and commenced crying. He went home and lived a day. Whipping, beating and other means were resorted to, but without effect. Jones was a man of family, and about fifty years old. No cause has been assigned.

Farmers have sown more oats than common, preparing for the scarcity of feed in the summer. The season has been favorable for sowing. David M. Lanier, et al, is now carrying the mail between this place, Brownsville and Currie. He promises to be a prompt and safe contractor, and is always on time. The farmers, especially in this portion of Haywood county, are applauding Congressman Glass for his untiring efforts in their behalf. There is much need of legislation for the promotion of agriculture, and it is absolutely necessary for the general welfare of the country that the farming class should have defenders. The latest measure introduced by Representative Glass is a bill requiring Consuls and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries to present and transmit to the Department of State authentic commercial information respecting such countries, of such character and in such manner and form and at such times as the department may from time to time prescribe, etc. It also is required that every consular officer shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury the price current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he is stationed. The information shall be included in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, etc. The Commission of Agriculture has reported favorably on this bill, and it will doubtless become a law. The whole country is benefited when the farmers are encouraged and are prosperous a brightness is imparted to all other business. The South needs more Representatives who will work for the material welfare of the promotion of agriculture and the betterment of the condition of the people.

"The Dyspeptic's Refuge." "I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. W. of the legal points in Putnam county, N. Y., "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. The current treatment did me no good. Lately, and without hope, I gave Parker's Food a trial. I can give the result in three words--it cured me. It will cure you."

BOTH TRAINS TELESCOPED

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR MONTE CARLO.

Five Persons Killed and Twenty-Six Injured--Starvation and Distress in Labrador.

LONDON, March 11.--A collision occurred yesterday between two trains on the railway between Monte Carlo and Mentone. The train from Mentone was filled with English visitors. A number of carriages were smashed and fell into the sea. The number of deaths is unknown, but it is believed that at least twenty persons lost their lives.

Later--Three passengers, an engineer and a guard were instantly killed in the collision which occurred on the railroad between Monte Carlo and Mentone yesterday. Twenty-six of the passengers were injured, thirteen of them very dangerously. The collision happened on a sharp curve which the two trains, both filled with passengers, tried to round at the same time on a single track. The trains were badly telescoped and thrown from the track. The point where the collision occurred is situated on a cliff overlooking the sea, and about 135 feet above the beach. Two of the carriages which were thrown from the track at fell down this cliff rolled a considerable distance in the shallow water at the base and impaled themselves in the sand. Both these coaches were full of people, and the wonder is that all were not killed. The wounded have been conveyed to hotels at Monte Carlo. Many of the travelers were Americans and Englishmen, and the calamity has cast a gloom over the American and English colonies here.

Later--It is stated this afternoon that no Americans or Englishmen were killed in the collision. Starvation in Labrador. TORONTO, March 11.--Advices from Labrador state that below Equimaux Point to Blanc Sablon, people are starving. They killed in January 600 dogs and ate dog meat every day to save lives. Late last November a ship was sent from Newfoundland with a load of provisions, and in a great storm was lost and never heard of. The bishop at Equimaux Point has written to the government asking that provisions be sent him as soon as navigation opens, as there is going to be starvation there this spring. At Pentecost many families are begging for food and there is none to give them. At Point de Monte no more flour is to be had, and the people are in a starving condition.

The Russo-Bulgarian Treaty. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.--The conference of the representatives of the powers, which met to consider the Russo-Bulgarian treaty, which, among other things, creates Prince Alexander of Bulgaria ruler of Eastern Rumania, has accepted the treaty in its entirety. A Bankrupt Princess. LONDON, March 11.--Princess Helena of Yorkland is announced as a bankrupt. She is the daughter of the late millionaire, Baron Siva, and widow of the late Greek ambassador to another country. Killed by Moonshiners. DUBLIN, March 11.--A farmer named Heenan was killed by moonshiners at Kilrush, county Clare.

DISSOLUTION. MEMPHIS, TENN., March 4, 1886. THE firm of MURRAY & RIDGELY, RIDGELY, being business at 38 Madison street, is dissolved by mutual consent. A. MURRAY and S. E. RIDGELY assume the liabilities of the late concern, and will continue the Tailoring and Importing Business at the old stand in his own name. A. MURRAY. S. E. RIDGELY. In retiring from business I beg to return thanks for the liberal patronage extended to MURRAY & RIDGELY the past twenty years, and bespeak for my late partner and successor a continuance of same. A. MURRAY.

SLEDGE BROS., of Como, Miss. | F. M. NORFLEET, Resident Partner. SLEDGE & NORFLEET COTTON FACTORS, No. 365 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee. THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. RICHARD A. McCURDY, : : : : President. ASSETS, : : : : \$109,000,000 Surrender Values Indorsed on Policies, No Forfeiture, Cheapest. ALEX. BRSHINE, M.D., : : : : Examiner. JNO. F. WILKERSON, Agent, No. 2 Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis. NAPOLEON HILL, President. W. N. WILKERSON, Vice-President. H. J. LYNN, Cashier. Memphis City Fire & Gen'l Ins. Co. DOES A GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE BUSINESS. A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS FULL PAID CAPITAL. DIRECTORS: H. FURSTENHEIM, WM. I. COLE, JAMES REILLY, JOHN LOAGUE, S. MANSFIELD, D. E. MYERS, W. D. BETHEL. Office--19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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CONTAGIOUS Diseases are Prevalent all over the World. I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my head and eyes. I had vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my hand and arms, which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospital. I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S., and I can testify with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. FRED HALFORD. New York City, June 12, 1885.

BLOOD Is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I was unable to get there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment of several physicians by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific and am cured and well. I do not know of any other person who has been cured through this blood poison. DAN LEAHY. Jersey City, N. J., August 1, 1885. Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescription from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit H. Springs, and on reaching Texas, a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the

POISON had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed the hair of my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to heal, and were entirely healed in a few days. WILL JONES, Porter Union Pass, Depot, Cisco, Texas, July 13, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. T. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

DR. D. S. JOHNSON'S PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 17 Jefferson Street, (Between Main and Front), MEMPHIS. DR. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parties interested as being for the most successful physician in the treatment of chronic or secret diseases. Quick, permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of gonorrhoea and Syphilis cured in a few days without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis the latest venereal eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhoea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. Particular attention paid to the treatment of Women. All cures guaranteed. Piles and old sores cured without the use of caustic or knife. All consultations strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country. Workingmen cured at half the usual rates. Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. D. S. JOHNSON, M.D.

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