FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

Some Progress on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—*House.*—Mr. Long [Mass.], rising to a correction of the *Record*, said that in a speech made some weeks ago the gentleman from California (Henley) had charged that Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific railroad, had committed gross violations of law. He had asked the gentleman to specify what these violations were, and the only specific reply made by the gentleman was that Mr. Adams had himself stated that the matter of free passes given by the Union Pacific cost the government some $2000 a day. He (Mr. Long) had denied the correctness of this statement, and he found that his denial was altogether too broad. As it appeared from his published speech, Mr. Henley had said that it cost the company $2000 a day. Mr. Adams, in his testimony before a Senate committee, had stated that free passes cost the company $2000 a day. But this was not a violation of law, and the statement was accompanied by the modifying remark that many of the passes were issued to the railroad employes. In extending his remarks in the *Record*, Mr. Henley had made what purported to be a quotation from Mr. Adams himself, consisting of some fifty-eight lines and containing some very severe reflections on the Union Pacific and on Mr. Ames and the gentlemen connected with him in the construction of the road. It seems to be a quotation from a book or pamphlet written by Mr. Adams in 1869. He found upon examination that the first twenty four lines of that alleged quotation were words which were taken from that book or pamphlet, but the remaining thirty-four lines were words which Mr. Adams had never uttered and never written and which were incorrectly and improperly attributed to him by the gentleman from California. About eighteen months ago an enormous pamphlet had been published containing a severe criticism on Mr. Adams. In this pamphlet appeared the first twenty-four lines of the quotation. Then followed in different type certain disconnected passages which had now been put in Mr. Adams's mouth. He knew that the gentleman from California was not guilty intentionally of putting in Mr. Adams's mouth words he had never uttered and he knew that the gentleman would have no objection to having the correction made in the *Record*.

Mr. Henley said that the gentleman was right in the statement that he (Mr. Henley) had attributed certain language to Mr. Adams which he had never uttered or written. When he prepared his speech he remembered that a good many years ago, Mr. Adams had written a scathing arraignment of the Union Pacific, its directors, the Credit Mobilier and Oak Ames. Before the Senate Committee Mr. Adams had become not only the apologist but the eulogist of the Union Pacific, which he had previously denounced. He (Mr. Henley) had thought it a fair matter of criticism for him to criticise Mr. Adams past and present utterances. Not having Mr. Adams' pamphlet at hand, he had been obliged to rely on what purported to be a correct copy of it in a newspaper, and he had used it, not dreaming that there was anything in it that could not be properly attributed to Mr. Adams. He would make the correction but he wanted to call attention to the precise injury which Mr. Adams fancied he had sustained at his hands. In the part of the quotation which was conceded to be correct, the sentiment and denunciation was in exact accord and entire harmony with that part which had been improperly attributed to Mr. Adams. He could not conceive that that gentleman had suffered injuries at his hands. There were other things in his speech to which Mr. Adams could address himself and complain about if they were not true. The logical result of the complaint Mr. Adams had made was that he had no denial to make of the charges.

Mr. Long then took up the charges made in Mr. Henley's published speech and denied them all in detail. The first charge was that Charles Francis Adams and his co-directors had criminally violated the law in issuing $6,000,000 5 per cent collateral trust bonds in 1883. That transaction had taken place before Mr. Adams became even a director. The second charge was that Mr. Adams and the directors had violated the law in paying dividends in 1883 and 1884, in the teeth of the existence of a floating debt of $13,000,000. It was not a violation of law to pay a dividend when there was a floating debt. The third charge was that Mr. Adams and directors had violated the law in placing the indorsement of the Union Pacific on about $25,000,000 of bonds of the Oregon Short Line Company. That was perfectly legitimate, and had occurred three years before Mr. Adams's connection with the company. The fourth charge was that Mr. Adams and the directors had deliberately defrauded the assets belonging to the government lien by anticipating the payment of the third mortgage bonds. The answer to that was, that there were no third mortgage bonds at all.

Mr. Henley—"Everything I allege there can be proven."

The matter was then dropped, and Mr. Randall [Pa.] moved to dispense with the morning hour.

Mr. Reed [Me.] inquired sarcastically whether it was the intention to call up the sundry civil bill.

"You will see in the regular course of business," replied Mr. Randall.

"The other wing of the Democratic party seems to have taken charge today," observed Mr. Reed.

"Oh, both wings will flap together after awhile," retorted Mr. Randall, amid applause on the Democratic side.

The motion having been agreed to, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Reagan [Tex.] in the chair) on the sundry civil bill. Mr. Reed remarking that the very sensible wing of the Democratic party had control today. [This was greeted with loud applause on both sides of the House.]

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Warner [O.], providing that no money appropriated for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be used in printing United States notes of large denomination in lieu of notes of small denominations canceled or retired. The amendment was agreed to—99 to 78.

Mr. Cannon [Ill.] offered a substitute for the Engraving and Printing Bureau paragraph, which would have the effect of placing twenty-five additional employes under the provision of the civil service law.

Mr. Holman [Ind.] raised a point of order.

Mr. Cannon [Ill.] said he knew the civil service law hurt, but why did not gentlemen repeal it, instead of coming in with points of order and pettifogging on these points to evade the law. He was speaking to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Holman—I observe nothing to answer.

Mr. Cannon—He is not the only animal who hides his head in time of danger and thinks his whole body is hidden.

Mr. Randall—I have no reply to make. I will not vote to put any additional officers under the civil service so long as the age of limitation exists.

The point of order was sustained and the substitute ruled out.

Mr. Gibson [W. Va.] offered an amendment that nothing in the section shall be construed as subjecting the appointees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to civil service rules. The object of his amendment, he said, was to give a chance to the party in power to control to some extent the offices to be run by that party. While he repudiated the doctrine that to the victors belonged the spoils, he did claim that to the dominant party belonged the right to run an administration for which it was responsible. No sensible people ever sent out an army officered by the enemy; no business man ever undertook to run his business under the control of his rival.

E. B. Taylor [O.] repudiated the doctrine that to the victor belonged the spoils. It was born of corruption, it begat corruption, it was itself corruption. No citizen of the Union had a right to demand an office because he was a Democrat or a Republican. He only had a right to demand it because he was an American citizen and because he was honest and competent. As a politician he wished such unwise men as the gentleman from West Virginia should have ascendancy in the Democratic party. No party in this country could live with such avowed principles.

Mr. Adams [N. Y.]—Did not your party flourish?

Mr. Taylor—It did, and it died because it continued to hold that doctrine too long.

Mr. Warner—How long was the Republican Governor of Ohio in office before he turned every Democrat out?

Mr. McKinley—The Democrats all crossed over the Ohio river and were out of the State.

Mr. Warner—That was the Senate, not the officers. They stayed as long as they could.

Mr. Milliken [Me.]—If they were Democrats they stayed as long as they could. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. Taylor said no political party could grow which avowed the policy that to the victor belonged the spoils, and as a patriot he deplored the anxiety of the people to get at the flesh pots of Egypt.

Mr. Warner remarked that it was one thing to preach and another thing to practice. The Republicans preached well, but their practice had been very different. He believed in civil service reform, but there never would be a state of rest in the civil service until a state of equilibrium had been reached, in which the offices should be shared between the parties.

The amendment was rejected.

The section of the bill concerning the coast and geodetic survey having been reached, according to previous agreement the general debate was in order, and Mr. Ryan [Kas.] proceeded to criticise the bill. He said that there had been no diminution of expenditures thus far by the Democratic administration, while the expenditures for the next fiscal year would not be less than $390,000,000. In that estimate he took no account of the navy, coast defenses, an educational bill, the removal of the limitations on arrears of pensions, the Mexican pension bill and other pension bills. Whether the revenues would suffice to meet the expenditures would depend upon the degree of general prosperity of the country. What assurance had the people that the administration was making an honest effort to curtail the expenditures when the House had declared that more than $30,000,000 of the estimates were not needed.

Mr. Herbert [Ala.] turned his attention to the coast survey. He said that the survey had not completed its work—not from a want of labor appropriations but from a special which had prevailed in that bureau from the beginning to procrastinate and continue indefinitely this work. To get at the length of time necessary to finish the work experience showed that the calculations of the superintendents must be multiplied by four, and applying that rule to Prof. Hilgard's calculation, it would take fully twenty six years from today, or 115 years from the date of organization of the survey to complete its work. For fifty years the survey had been under civilian management, while in his (Mr. Herbert) opinion, it should never have been taken from the control of the navy department. He believed that the bureau wished to spin out its survey until it was given another class of work that might be continued indefinitely. He severely criticised the large amount expended for unnecessary topographical work.

The committee then arose and the House adjourned.

The Senate.

After routine morning business in the Senate the bill repealing the preemption and timber culture laws was laid before the Senate, and, on the request of Senator Pugh, it was informally laid aside to permit consideration of the bill providing compensation for the District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama.

Senator Logan moved as an amendment the provision of the bill heretofore passed by the Senate, fixing all District Judges' salaries at $5000 a year.

Senator Kenna and Senator George opposed the amendment so far as it related to the increase of salary. Senator George maintaining that when cotton was down to 7 cents a pound, wheat to 70 cents a bushel, and all our industries depressed, it was no time to increase the salaries of gentlemen who had life places.

Senator Conger inquired: "How much longer are we to wait for the great benefits to business prophesied from the change of administration."

Senator George replied: "We have been very sick, and are endeavoring to recover."

Senator Logan advocated the amendment, which was agreed to, the first division (relating to salaries) by a vote of 32 yeas to 20 nays, and the second division (prohibiting nepotism) by a viva voce vote.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then proceeded with.

Senator George addressed the Senate on the bill. In the course of his remarks Senator George denounced the frauds committed on the public lands.

Senator Mitchell thought the department had been mistaken in many cases as to what was called "fraud."

Senator Plumb cited figures to show the enormous transactions in public land. In 1880 there were 55,945 entries under the homestead law, embracing nearly 8,000,000 acres. The figures for 1885 were nearly the same. In this enormous aggregate of entries there had no doubt been some frauds—meaning thereby a failure to make strict technical compliance with the regulations by the government. In referring to the recent order of the Land Department suspending execution of the pre-emption and timber culture laws, Senator Plumb remarked that whatever purpose there was, that in order was the purpose of the Land Department and not of the Secretary of the Interior. With regard to the absorption of the public lands in the South, Senator Plumb inquired why the Land Department should single out the poor settler in the wilds of Dakota while ignoring the organizations that are absorbing the public lands in the Southern States. It seemed singular to Senator Plumb that an officer of the government should be so seriously affected by what Senator Plumb could only denominate a "political, geographical and isothermal strabismus."

Senator George said the "absorption" referred to in the South, so far, at least, as Mississippi was concerned, was not in violation of the law, but in pursuance of the law.

Senator Stanford stated that the provisions of the bill as amended in the Senate would absolutely prevent the reclamation of the desert lands. There were enormous quantities of such lands, he said, not worth a penny an acre and they could only be reclaimed by the expenditure of large sums of money. In order to make reclamation possible he moved to restore certain words already struck out by the Senate.

Senator Plumb feared the amendment might lead to fraud and opposed it.

Senator Stanford's motion was rejected.

The bill then came to a vote and was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 20.

On motion of Senator Dolph a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate on the bill.

The Fitz John Porter bill was then laid before the Senate.

Senator Sewell said it was the same bill that had passed before. There was nothing to be said now that would throw any new light on its subject matter. A mere statement of the facts would be sufficient. Mr. Sewell then recited the salient facts in the military history of Gen. Porter.

Senator Sewell had the Clerk read a number of resolutions of Grand Army posts, urging the passage of the bill. The people, he continued, had finally come to see that instead of being a criminal, Gen. Porter was a martyr. "He comes now before you," said Senator Sewell, in conclusion, "I trust the last time, to ask for justice; nay, Mr. President, to demand it. The time has gone by to ask that favors may be granted to this man that has been wronged. I, who knew him as a citizen of my State and as a man whom I have seen in the forefront of many a fight, now demand justice of the Senate of the United States for this man who has been so grossly wronged."

Senator Logan obtained the floor to reply to Senator Sewell, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

GERMANTOWN, TENN.

Commencement Exercises at the Public School.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

GERMANTOWN, TENN., June 21.—The public school at this place closed on last Friday. It has been conducted by the Rev. S. T. Lane, principal, assisted by Miss Jessie Williams, who are worthy of the highest praise. Mr. Lane, as an educator, has few equals and no superior. His brilliant mind, rife with education, coupled with his great ability to impart to others what he himself knows, makes him a perfect teacher. He has at this place prepared three young ladies for teaching, all of whom hold high grade certificates in this and adjoining States. Of Miss Williams we may simply say that she is a young lady of most brilliant mind, to which is added all those beautiful characteristics which tend to make a perfect lady, just such as we need to educate the mind and morals of our children. The school has had fifty regular attendants, and has been conducted to the entire satisfaction of the patrons. Putting two such educators as Prof. Lane and Miss Williams in this school speaks very highly for our board of directors, and is the best proof of their ability, sincerity and honesty of purpose. Germantown should have a permanent school of a high order, and with two such teachers if there is not such a school it will be the fault of the citizens of the town and the surrounding country.

A CITIZEN.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

MORRILLTON, ARK., June 24.—A terrible disaster from a boiler explosion occurred in the sawmill of T. R. Adams, three miles from Atkins, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. The boiler exploded, instantly killing T. R. Adams, the proprietor, L. N. Clark and John Wilson, and seriously injuring two others. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been from allowing the water to get too low in the boiler. The building was completely wrecked. Loss about $1500.

The Texas Pacific Bond Holders.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 24.—At the meeting of the Eastern division bond holders of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company yesterday, an organization was effected of Eastern division bond holders. It was unanimously concluded to accept the plan of the Western committee at once, and that all necessary support to the reorganization propositions therein contained should be given if they are generally accepted. If not accepted by the other divisions, or either of them, it was agreed to foreclose and reorganize the Eastern division on a strong and separate basis. The limit of time fixed by the plan is July 15th.

The French Canadian Convention

RUTLAND, VT., June 24.—The National French Canadian Convention closed its business session here yesterday. The next gathering will be held at Nashua, N. H., in June, 1888. Resolutions were passed demanding the division of the State money for the maintenance of parochial schools, and that prisoners be allowed Catholic worship. A committee was appointed to consolidate all French societies in a national union.

There is Nothing Surprising

In the fact that Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated; that cheap and worthless plasters, with names of similar sound, and similar appearance in type, are freely offered for sale. Articles of great and original merit always have to compete with trashy imitations. But as they become known they die out through deserved neglect. Meanwhile we warn the public against the so-called "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capucin" and "Capsicine" plasters, whether "Benton's," "Burton's," or otherwise. They have no medicinal or curative virtues whatever, and are made to sell on the reputation of Benson's. When purchasing ask for Benson's, deal with respectable druggists only, and you cannot be deceived. The genuine has the "Three Seals" trademark on the cloth and the word "Capcine" cut in the center.

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKE

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO.

Freight Traffic Effectually Blockaded—Nothing Being Done Looking to a Settlement.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 24.—The situation in the yards of the Lake Shore railroad in this city remains unchanged. The regular passenger trains are moving as usual, but an effectual blockade of freight traffic has occurred. No freight trains have been moved, and up to 8 o'clock no attempt of any character had been made to make up any trains. The incoming freight trains have all been stopped at Englewood and at other stations outside the city, and, judging from the former experience of the railroad company, unless the State affords protection the company will be powerless against the strikers. The Town of Lake, within the precincts of which the strike is confined, has a very small police force, unable to cope with the crowd of strikers and their adherents. The Sheriff of the county during the former strike made no serious effort to disperse the crowd and in his published interview today, condemns the railroad company and declares that it has not lived up to its agreement, intimating that it offered to discharge the nonunion men. What basis he has for this assertion has not yet been explained. His attitude, however, taken in connection with the experience in the former strike, has occasioned surprise and subjected him to comment. A few of the town of Lake police are at Forty-third street this morning, where a large crowd had already gathered at 8 o'clock.

One of the papers this morning says: "The only attempt at an explanation of the cause of the strike appeared in a rumor that it was the result of a preconcerted stock jobbing scheme. It was alleged that a party in the town of Lake, and stock yard speculators, had sold short a heavy block of Lake Shore stock. To bear the market in their own interest they negotiated with a few of the leaders of the switchmen in the town of Lake to bring about a strike, with the result that appeared yesterday afternoon. If this be true, it is not likely that the strike will continue for any length of time."

In the district superintendent's office Mr. Amsden was busy with routine work at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

"Have you perfected your plans for action today?" he was asked.

"The fact is," he replied, "we have not had time. It was 11 o'clock last night before we were really aware that there was a strike, and nothing has been arranged."

Later one of the officials of the railway company stated that the company would attempt to move some cars this afternoon.

The engineers and firemen express no sympathy with the strikers, but it is thought by parties in the neighborhood that when they are called on to take out their engines they will be as reluctant to respond to the summons as they were during the late trouble. Sheriff Hanchett has gone to Iowa. Deputy Sheriff Matson said this morning that the company had not asked for any deputies to protect the property of the road.

Mr. John Newell, president of the Lake Shore, publishes an open card today, in which he says, regarding the statement that the company had agreed to discharge the nonunion men in its employ: "I desire to say that no such agreement was ever made by me with any person, and I never made any promise, expressed or implied, that the eight men in question should be discharged, removed to other places or transferred to another position; nor was any such promise made on behalf of the Lake Shore Company, but on the contrary I positively refused at all times to make any such promise or permit any such understanding."

In connection with this a short hand account of the conference between Mr Newall and Sheriff Hanchett is published, which supports Mr. Newell's statement. It is also shown that Sheriff Hanchett signed a paper pledging that the men would be discharged within sixty days, and that when he endeavored to induce Mr. Newell to sign this paper the latter declared that he would not be a party to any such compact, and renewed his statement that the men could remain as long as they chose in the company's employ.

What the Workingmen of Maine Demand.

LEWISTON, ME., June 24.—The Knights of Labor in this State propose to address open letters to the candidates for the office of Governor and to all candidates for the Legislature demanding a decided "yes" or "no," without any "glittering generalizations." Among other things in the interests of labor they will demand that the candidates pledge themselves to vote for a ten hour law, employers' liability law, repeal of the law of imprisonment for debt and the abolition of the trustees process.

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