FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

BOTH HOUSES FINISHING UP THE APPROPRIATIONS.

A Number of Conference Reports Agreed To—A Lively Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—*House*.—Mr. Glover [Mo.] asked to discharge the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department from the further consideration of a resolution offered by him some weeks ago recalling that the government obtained a judgment against Richard D. Lancaster, of Missouri; that the said Lancaster fraudulently transferred his property and secured a settlement with the government for $500; that the District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, in investigating the case, discovered from the Treasury Department certain papers required in the investigation and was refused, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his reason for thus refusing.

Mr. Lowrey [Ind.], chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury department, hoped that the motion would not be agreed to and he detailed a conversation which he had held with the gentleman from Missouri in relation to the matter, in which he stated to the gentleman that the committee would be ready to act upon the resolution during the present week, and the gentleman expressed himself as satisfied with the arrangement.

Mr. Glover denied that he had acquiesced in any such arrangement.

Mr. Lowrey said there was a question of veracity between the gentleman and himself, and he would not attempt to exculpate himself. But he took occasion to say that if in the future he ever had any intercourse with the gentleman, either of an official or personal character, he would take good care to have some third person present.

The motion to discharge the committee was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 71.

Mr. Townsend [Ill.] submitted the report of the conference committee on the pension appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Burns [Mo.], from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the general deficiency bill and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. (It appropriates $6,062,845.)

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Reagan [Tex.] in the chair), on the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Springer [Ill.] moved to increase from $90,000 to $200,000 the appropriation for protecting the public lands and fraudulent entry.

Mr. Springer said that his desire was to uphold the arms of Commissioner Sparks and Secretary Lamar in their efforts to expose the frauds perpetrated on the public domain, and to reclaim the thousands and millions of acres from the fraudulent grasp of syndicates.

After debate, Mr. Springer withdrew his motion, and a motion made by Mr. Laird [Neb.] to strike out the clause was rejected.

Mr. Caray [Wyo. T.] defended the cattle grazers and settlers from the abuse which had been showered upon them. He declared they were just as honest and upright men as could be found upon the floor of the House. He challenged the production of any evidence except that made by liars and perjurers which would show that they had prevented any man from settling on any quarter section of land open to settlement. He produced a notice which he stated was used by the cattle men in Wyoming setting forth that the fences around public lands were not erected as a barrier to any party who might wish to enter for settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws. He stated that the citizens of Wyoming, whether classed as graziers, cowboys or cattle kings, were just as honest as the pioneers that had settled the country east of the Mississippi river. The constant abuse of the people of the West, he said, came with poor grace from a gentleman from Indiana (Holman), when in that State 1,200,000 acres were claimed as swamp lands on the strength of a few frog puddles.

Mr. Hepburn [Ia.] criticised the items appropriating an aggregate of about $20,000 for new furniture for the Executive Mansion, for the care of the greenhouses at the White House, and for general expenses. What, he asked, could the present head of the administration, wedded as he was to Jeffersonian simplicity, want with $20,000 for furniture and flowers? The President would not tolerate such useless expenditure. It was known that when he nerved himself to the thankless duty of vetoing the pension bills of sixty destitute soldiers or widows he was constrained by his official oath, constrained by his official duty and forced by Jeffersonian simplicity. Yet [illegible] pension bills aggregated less [illegible] one-fourth of the sum [illegible] committee was trying to [illegible] to expend for furni[illegible] knew [illegible] that the able [illegible] lawyers th[illegible] remarked that the bill [illegible] $10,000 for repairs and [illegible] the Executive Mansion, [illegible] 1883 $20,000, and in 1884 [illegible] been appropriated for a [illegible] purpose, so that the committee [illegible] on the line of Jeffersonian simplicity [illegible]. Next year perhaps it would [illegible] better. The committee should remember that there was a very able housekeeper at the White House now. [Laughter and applause.]

Pending further action the committee arose.

Mr. Blount [Ga.] submitted the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. [The Senate recedes from the amendment, which authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail services, when it can be combined in one route where the foreign office is not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic office, on the same terms as inland steamboat service. The Senate also recedes from the amendment increasing by $80,000 the appropriation for railway postal car service. The Senate also recedes from the foreign mail service amendment known as the subsidy amendment.

Mr. Bragg [Wis.] submitted the conference report on the army appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Hatch [Mo.] submitted the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate.

Senator Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a joint resolution appointing Gen. Wm. J. Sewell of New Jersey, Gen. Martin T. Mahone of New York, and Capt. John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, to fill vacancies. Passed.

Senator Beck introduced a bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to appoint and remove postmasters of the third and fourth classes (who are now appointed and removed by the President). Referred to the Postoffice Committee.

Senator Camden, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article in a Cincinnati newspaper (the *Commercial Gazette*) on the subject of the proposed Payne investigation, stating in effect that a person who had just returned from West Virginia reported that Senator Camden, whose relations to the Standard Oil Company were well known, representing that company in the Senate, had telegraphed from Washington that only six votes were necessary to carry the Senate for Payne, and that they were prepared to pay 500,000 each for them. He said he knew so little in the habit of noticing newspaper articles, and would not do so but that the article related to a matter pending before the Senate and was intended to have an effect on it. The article was without any shadow of foundation. Its wrongfulness was apparent. Instead of being in Washington and telegraphing from there, he had been at his home in West Virginia for the last ten days, returning only yesterday.

The Senate then, on motion of Senator Payne, resumed consideration of the President's veto of the bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines lands, and after arguments by Senators Payne in support of the veto and by Senators Allison and Senator Wilson in favor of the bill, it was passed over the President's veto by the requisite two-thirds majority—yeas, 34; nays, 15—as follows:

Yeas—Senators Allison, Barry, Beck, Blackburn, Blair, Call, Cameron, Chace, Cockrell, Coke, Conger, Dawes, Eustis, George, Hale, Harrison, Hear, Ingalls, Jones [Ark.], McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Maxey, Mitchell [Ore.], Palmer, Plumb, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Walthall, and Wilson [Ia.]—34.

Nays—Senators Brown, Butler, Colquitt, Edmunds, Evarts, Gray, Hampton, Hawley, McPherson, Miller, Pugh, Ransom, Vance, Vest and Whitthorne—15.

Senator Plumb submitted the conference report on the army appropriation bill. The conference report was explained by Senator Allison. The bill now appropriates about $150,000 less than it did as it passed the House. The report was agreed to.

Senator Allison submitted the conference report on the bill to amend the Pacific railroad acts, and it was agreed to.

The Senate then, on motion of Senator Allison, proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government.

Some amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations increasing the clerical force of the State Department, was the occasion of a discussion in which the anomaly was commented on by Republican Senators (Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Hale) that a Democratic head of a Department could not get the necessary increase from the Appropriation Committee of the House, but was forced to come to the Appropriation Committee of the Senate for it. Senator Ingalls said in reference to it that the Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee would be going on the stump and claiming that the efforts of the Democratic House to prevent extravagance had been thwarted by the Republican Senate. Senator Hale referred to it as a publicly proclaimed confession on the part of those who had been arraigning the Republican party for extravagance that there was no foundation for the charge. Senator Cockrell declared that the necessity for the increase came from the charitable desire of the Secretary of State to retain in pay an old superannuated public servant who was a Republican (referring to Assistant Secretary Hunter).

Senator Dawes denied that this old official was a Republican. He had been appointed by a Democratic administration, and had been retained by Democratic and Republican administrations alike.

Quite a sharp debate ensued, which was closed by Mr. Cockrell with the remark that the administration needed no defender in the Senate. The people of the United States would live to bend their knees in everlasting thankfulness to the Almighty God that Grover Cleveland had become President of the United States. He was an honest man, a brave man and a true man. He was doing all that any one mortal being could do to give the people of the United States an honest, fearless, economical and constitutional administration. The discussion having closed, the amendments on which it was based were agreed to.

Senator Allison having intimated his willingness to let the bill go over till tomorrow Senator Edmunds suggested, sarcastically, that the Senate should not delay the passage of the bill, because the President, judging from the time it occupied him to approve sixty pension bills and to veto fifty pension bills, would require at least half an hour to consider all the items on the legislative appropriation bill.

Senator Plumb, from the conference committee on the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, submitted a report which was agreed to.

Senator Allison gave notice that he would ask the Senate to finish the legislative bill tomorrow.

Adjourned.

New Again Another Hartford Man Wins.

Occasionally a Hartford man is a winner, and it is likely to be made in the Louisiana State Lottery. Only a short time ago a lad named Duffy drew $5000, and the money was promptly forwarded to him. And now Benjamin F. Prouty, a book-keeper in Gold street, is the winner of one-fifth of ticket No. 84,514, which drew one of the fourth capital prizes of $6000. It was in the drawing of May 11th, and today he received his share, $1200. A few years ago the same man drew $2000, which was promptly paid. He may be considered a lucky man.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times, May 26.*

Attempted Assassination.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29.—Leroy F. Springs, of the firm of Heath, Springs & Co., of Lancaster, was waylaid by John Ball, B. F. Walsh and Wm. Blakeney, who attempted to kill him but failed. Yesterday morning John Ball attacked Mr. Springs. The latter drew a pistol and killed his assailant. B. F. Walsh, who was one of the waylaying party, is a merchant of Lancaster. He was tried for killing a man a year ago, but the jury acquitted him.

In the Dear Old Days.

We differ in creed and politics, but we are a unit all the same on the desirableness of a fine head of hair. If you mourn the loss of this blessing and ornament, a bottle or two of Parker's Hair Balsam will make you look as you did in the dear old days. It is worth trying. The only standard 50 cents article for the hair.

Gold for Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 29.—There have been ordered today $750,000 gold bars for shipments. Total ordered this week, $1,750,000.

THE GREAT SUCCESS

ACHIEVED BY ONE NEGRO MAN IN ALABAMA.

The Tuskegee Industrial School—How It Was Made All That It Is by One Hard Working Man.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune's* Tuskegee (Ala.) correspondent writes:

It is a question still often asked, however, and I know of no better single answer to it than the one I gave then and can better give now as an example of the story of what has been accomplished in Tuskegee.

Six years ago Gen. Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, requested by the State Superintendent of Alabama to recommend a teacher for a new colored normal school about to be started by the State at Tuskegee, recommended Mr. Booker T. Washington, a Hampton graduate who had come to Hampton from the mines of West Virginia with 50 cents in his pocket, worked his way through, been graduated with honors, and after teaching successfully in his own State had shown marked ability in charge of the Indian boys at Hampton. Going to his new post, Mr. Washington found that it was yet to be created. The State appropriated only $2000. School building, furniture, apparatus, books and current expenses were to be provided for by the people themselves if they would take advantage of State assistance. And who were "the people?" No the cultivated white aristocracy, for whom Tuskegee had long been an educational center, with colleges and academies of high repute, but the negroes of the famous "black belt" of the Southern States, in the very heart of which Tuskegee is situated in the midst of a dense population not yet emerged from the shadows of slavery; very few owning their own land; bound down to perpetual debt and serfdom by the "lien and mortgage system" and their own ignorance and improvidence; their children running in rags and nakedness; their poverty and wretchedness beyond description. That in such "a people" as this there is nevertheless a passion—however blind—for "an education," like their fathers' passion for freedom, is a mystery—a mystery that works a miracle.

The new superintendent, resolved to do at least all his part, called a meeting of the colored people in the town and set the opportunity before them. A colored church was at once offered, with two neighboring shanties for recitation rooms, and before the week of grace offered by the State for acceptance of its aid was over the Tuskegee Normal School declared its independent existence on the 4th of July, 1884, with thirty colored teachers enrolled as students, many of whom had never been to school before. In the fall another Hampton graduate joined Mr. Washington as assistant principal, Miss Olivia Davidson, a graduate also of the Framingham Normal School in Massachusetts. The number of students rapidly increased, many coming from a distance and boarding in town till their funds gave out, then leaving with tearful eyes. Mr. Washington remembered the chance Hampton had given him. In his heart and his colleague's was the Hampton faith of industrial training and self help. What could they do about it?

That was Tuskegee in the summer of 1881. Five years have passed, and now in the summer of 1886 I have come from Hampton on Mr. Washington's invitation to report its fifth anniversary exercises for the *Tribune*. And what do I find here? A young Hampton Institute in the black belt. A farm of 500 acres, about sixty under cultivation, with vegetables, corn, cane and sugar cane, the rest in good timber; two large buildings—Porter Hall, a three story frame building with recitation, assembly and sewing rooms, dormitories for boys, library, etc.; and Alabama Hall, a four story brick building with rooms for girls and teachers, dining rooms, kitchens, etc. The bricks were made in the brick yard on the grounds chiefly by student labor. In the "Slater carpenter shop" student labor manufactures all the school furniture. In the blacksmith shop bolts are rivited and fetters of ignorance and poverty broken at one blow. I find 288 students on the roll, 129 girls and 159 boys, averaging eighteen years of age, and representing twenty-five counties of Alabama and four other States. I find on the grounds a training school where 200 children are taught, and the normal students are taught to teach them, making a total of 488 under instruction of the Normal School. I find a corps of eighteen officers and teachers, eleven of whom, including the principal, assistant principal and treasurer, are Hampton graduates; the others graduates of Atlanta University, Springfield High School, and Bates College, of Lewiston, Me.

The examinations in the morning of the anniversary day would have done credit to any school. They covered the four years' course, which includes the English branches, going through algebra in mathematics, and some study of the natural sciences, drawing and vocal music. The great interest of the afternoon was the laying of the corner stone of the building which is the school's next necessity, to lodge the young men, most of whom have still to shiver all winter in rough hired shanties through whose cracks daylight is visible on every side. The cornerstone address was delivered by a white Southern clergyman, son of the late Bishop Andrews, from Montgomery, once the capital of the Southern Confederacy. It was an extremely friendly and encouraging address.

The large audience was chiefly made up of the colored people of Tuskegee and the neighboring towns, with a large delegation from Montgomery, where the progress of the race has been marked and there are many well to do colored citizens. A number of prominent white Southern men were also on the platform in the later exercises, including all the members of the County Court of Commissioners, which adjourned in a body to attend, some of the principal physicians and merchants of the town, the Hon. W. F. Foster, who when Speaker of the Legislature left his seat to urge through an addition to its appropriation for the school whose good work he had seen; the Hon. L. A. Brooks, his successor in the Legislature; and the Rev. Mr. Chilton, of Tuskegee, who presented the diplomas to the graduating class. Reporters from Tuskegee and Montgomery papers were on hand, and friendly editorial notices supplemented their full reports.

A class of five was graduated, three young women and two young men; the second class to finish the course. The ten who were graduated last year have all been teaching ever since. The essays were marked by simple good sense, and the salutatorian's, on country schools, so impressed a white lawyer from Montgomery visiting the school for the first time, that he at once engaged the young man to start a school on his large plantation, promising to supplement the salary that the county would give. The orator of the afternoon was the Hon. John M. Langston, ex-United States Minister to Hayti. The Rev. Dr. Andrews, who had made the corner stone address, followed him in a second short speech and highly complimented his eloquent and brilliant oratory.

I have only spoke to add that with all its five years' achievements which I have thus sketched, the Tuskegee school lives only, and depends hard and toil the friends of the race for the most part [illegible] $200 and raised out of the poor people, and parents $3.00 each for [illegible] and large land [illegible] and every [illegible] and [illegible] all [illegible] years [illegible] short [illegible] and man [illegible] colored [illegible].

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE — OF — REAL ESTATE.

No. 2855, R. D.—Chancery Court of Shelby County.—C. W. Harbert, administrator, vs. L. S. Bond et al.

IN pursuance of the terms of a decree in the above stated cause, I will, as Special Commissioner, proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tenn., on

Tuesday, 13th day of July, 1886,

the following described real estate, in Shelby county, namely: Lots Nos. 4 and 22 of the Harbert subdivision, as made in the case of John Harbert vs. R. A. Hicks et al, lately pending in the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County, to which reference is made.

Lot No. 4 of said subdivision, fronting 81 feet on south side of Jackson street by 150 feet to an alley.

Lot No. 22 of said subdivision, fronting 81 feet on north side of Alston avenue by 150 feet deep to an alley.

Said property will be sold on the following terms, namely: One half of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance on a credit of six months from the date of sale, the purchaser to execute notes with approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien to be retained on the property sold as a further security, the notes to draw interest from [illegible] right of making one bid on each lot so [illegible].

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock noon.

C. W. HARBERT, Special Commissioner.

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UP 8000 FEET.

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND—On the crest of the Alleghanies, within the famous Glade Section, directly on the line of the B. and O. No Stage Rides or Bus Transfers. All Limited Express Trains Stop.

With the new and unparalleled fast schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, these lovely twin resorts are beyond all comparison the most advantageously located, both as to train service and surroundings, of any east of the Rockies.

Season Opens June 23d. No Flies. No Mosquitoes. No Hay Fever. No Malaria.

Deer Park and Oakland, the one being but six miles distant from the other—with the most charming drives connecting them—will be under the management of Mr. W. J. WALKER, who, in his three seasons' management, has made many enthusiastic friends of the glorious resorts. All communications should be addressed to W. J. Walker, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., up to June 15th. After that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Md.

RATES—$60, $75 and $90 per month, according to locations.

The B. and O. Company has spared no expense in rendering Deer Park and Oakland the leading Mountain Resorts of the East, and for the season of 1886 the attractions will be of a character not hitherto equaled, and the cuisine of both houses unexcelled.

First-class Laundry. Fine Livery. Elegant Bowling Alleys and Bathing Pools. Twelve and eighteen-hole golf links. Best place for Children in the land. June 19, 1886.

Notice to Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, TEXARKANA, TEX., June 19, 1886.

SEALED proposals addressed to the Chief Engineer of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railway, No. 404 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., will be received until 12 o'clock noon of the 7th of July, 1886, for the construction of a Roundhouse and Machine Shops at Pine Bluff, Ark. Proposals to have the envelope indorsed, "Proposals for Roundhouse and Machine Shops at Pine Bluff." The following is an approximate statement of quantities:

4,100 cu. yards of Excavation.
230,000 ft. B. M. Lumber.
1,350,000 Brick.
600 Squares of Gravel Roofing.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the general office of the Company, corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo., at the office of P. H. Houlahan, Master of Transportation, Pine Bluff, Ark., and at this office.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. L. VAN SANT, Chief Engineer.
W. R. CRUMPTON, Gen. Sup't.

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, uninjured, 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.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Board on the Hill. Mrs. H. C. Howard, 206 Washington Park. Rooms large; location delightful; convenient to cars to Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, Long Beach and Central Park; also to New York places of amusement.