

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

FRIGHTS FROM TOBACCO MEN, PROTESTING

Against the Passage of the House Bill--Recommendations by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, December 16.--Senate.--Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Senator Pugh: Fixing the salaries of the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Labor at \$5000 each.

Senator Van Wyck called up his resolution offered yesterday calling on the Secretary of War for information as to how the Missouri River Commission apportioned the money appropriated in the last river and harbor bill for the improvement of the Missouri river.

Patrons from tobacco manufacturers in St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lynchburg (Va.), Durham (N. C.), and other cities, protesting against the passage of the House bill in reference to the packing of cut tobacco, were presented by senators Vest and Ransom, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Blair offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of repealing a bill providing a rebate on all imported materials incorporated in domestic articles, and exported to foreign countries for sale, thereby providing for the extension of foreign trade without reducing the prices of American labor.

Senator Pugh today introduced a bill providing that no railroad or other company or corporation engaged in the interstate commerce shall have or keep an office for, or otherwise provide for, or permit the transfer upon the books of such corporation of any portion of the capital stock of the same at any place outside the State by or under the laws of which the said corporation was incorporated, and all transfers of the stock of any such corporation at any point or place outside the limits of the State by which such corporation was incorporated, shall be void.

The bill to permit the owners of American vessels and their cargoes to sue the government for losses caused by collision with United States vessels arising from their mismanagement was passed.

The calendar was then taken up under the rule that a single objection is sufficient to have a bill set aside.

Among the bills thus objected to and set aside were the following: To prohibit the obstruction of navigable water, and to protect public works against trespass or injury; granting the right of way to the Cincinnati and Clark's Fork Railroad Company; as to the Commission of the District of Columbia to log stockholders in certain local corporations.

Senator Beck, alluding to his remarks yesterday, as to the Judiciary Committee having acted in bad faith, disclaimed any intention of being offensive, and said that if they were so construed he retracted them. Mr. Pugh said he certainly had contained Mr. Beck's remarks as personally offensive. His statement now was entirely satisfactory and gratifying; and it relieved him (Mr. Pugh) from a necessity which would have been very painful.

Senator Van Wyck moved to make a special order for the second Tuesday in January, the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands in Nebraska and in Kansas adjoining the Denver and St. Joseph railroad. He made a statement in the nature of a personal explanation in regard to his ownership of a portion of the lands concerned, and said that if the Senate could do ample justice to those settlers who had trusted implicitly to the good faith and honor of the government while excluding a claim that he had, he should not only advise that course but should also consent to such determination.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was made a special order for the second Tuesday in January.

The Senate then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to repeal the feature of the act, and Senator Edmunds addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He argued that if the executives of State governments could not be trusted (as they were not) with the mighty power it was still more important that the National Executive should not be trusted with such power. The philosophical analogy, the analogy of public safety, the preservation of liberty against executive power and executive corruption, made it more important (on the question of) that the President should not possess the entire sole dependence of every official act and of every official person in the United States than it was that the Executive of a State should not possess it. The tenure of office law was a restorer now, although the President was making a great number of suspensions. The passage of the pending bill would be an invitation--more than an invitation--it would be a recognition of approval of the idea of "office hunting" on the part of his predecessors. President ought (as a tenure of office law) before the move immediately every day to be did not agree with him or with some department officer, or with the party. He thought that that would be a step twenty-five years backward in the process of removing the working operations of the government from the mere condition of a political fortune and prize and stake. He believed that all these offices ought to be held for fixed terms, and he was perfectly willing the President might for every vacancy select a man of his own persuasion. If there was to be a change, a couple of years hence (as he trusted, and hoped and believed there would be), all these matters would then be removed from the mere strife and spoil and contention of politics. [At this point Senator Edmunds was attacked with a fit of coughing, which forced him to resume his seat.]

Senator George made a constitutional and historical argument in favor of the bill.

Senator Evans addressed the Senate, stating that he would vote for the bill and that grounds of constitutionality would not cover his vote, but that grounds of expediency would. If removal from office, he said, were to turn on two concurrent judgments (where the President said judgments might be opposed in politics), it would follow the repugnance of the Senate might keep a man in office whom the President desired to displace with, and by whose action the President could not accomplish his duty.

At the close of Senator Evans' speech, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, December 16.--On motion of Mr. Wise (Va.) the Senate

bill was passed providing that Admirals Rowan and Worden may, after actual service on their own application with the highest pay of the grade to which they belong.

Mr. Dingley (Me.) presented remonstrances against the Dunn free ship bill from the following associations: E. E. O'Brien, Thomaston, Me.; Carleton Woodward & Co., Rockport, Me.; and the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del. (The remonstrances, which were apparently referred, represent that the adoption of a free ship policy would destroy the ship building industry in the United States, and make the country dependent on British yards for ships for commercial purposes and for defense in time of war.)

The House then, in the morning hour, resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

A number of amendments recommended by the Committee on Indian Affairs were adopted, and the committee having arisen, the bill was passed. As amended the bill provides that in all cases where any tribe of Indians is located upon any reservation created for its use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation to be surveyed, or resurveyed, if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon on their application, in quantities as follows:

To each head of a family, one quarter of a section; to each single person over 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under 18 years, one-sixteenth of a section; provided that, in case there is not sufficient land in any said reservation to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be divided to the individuals of each class in proportion to the number of such individuals, in accordance with the provisions of this act. It further prohibits for the period of twenty-five years the conveyance of any such allotted land. It makes the allottees subject to State and Territorial law, prohibits any territory from passing any law denying to any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. The rights and privileges of citizenship are conferred upon every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments have been made, and upon every Indian who has voluntarily taken up his residence and accepted the habits of civilized life. The provisions of the bill do not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Oklawaha, Miami and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory; nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca nation of New York; nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux nation on the south, nor does the bill authorize the abolition of any reservation until the consent of a majority of the male members twenty-one years of age shall be first obtained.

Mr. Burnes (Miss.) called up the urgent deficiency bill for public printing, reported yesterday from the Committee on Appropriations.

In the course of a brief discussion Mr. Burnes said that he would not now attempt to review the action of the present public printer. The House would have an opportunity to review his action and attempts at reform before the session expired. The present incumbent had not come into office at the beginning of the fiscal year, and whether the fault for the deficiency belonged to him or to his predecessor need not now be considered. It was sufficient to say that the public printer was confident that in the future he could do all the public printing for \$2,000,000, instead of \$2,400,000, which heretofore had been expended.

Mr. Henderson (Iowa)--Provided you put in new billers and give him new type. He said he would do all that with an "if."

Mr. Randall--There was no "if" in the other case.

The bill was passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hammond (Ga.) in the chair, on the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Atkinson (Pa.) moved to increase from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 the appropriation for outdoor relief of persons entitled to entrance in a Soldiers Home.

The amendment was strongly urged by Messrs. Atkinson, Groves, Patterson, Reed, Culcheon, Hepburn, Goff and Brown. The advocates of the amendment contended that the appropriation of the larger amount was absolutely essential to aid the 9000 volunteer soldiers, who unable to secure admission to the homes, were dependent on charity at the various almshouses of the country.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Randall, McMillin, Anderson (Ohio) and Briggs, the principal objection being to the lack of any machinery in which the large amount of money is to be disbursed.

The amendment was rejected--101 to 117.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Stewart (Vt.) the clause was stricken out which limits to \$4000 the compensation of a person holding the office of both Circuit and District Court Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Ind.) amendment was adopted exempting United States Commissioners, in civil cases having 100,000 population, from the provision limiting to \$800 per annum the fees and compensation of Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Breckridge (Ky.) an amendment was adopted, prohibiting the payment of any of the money appropriated to United States Commissioners, Marshals, clerks, or any warrant issued or arrest made under internal revenue laws unless the prosecution has been approved by the United States District Attorney and the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the prosecution occurs. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and the previous question was ordered.

The House then adjourned.

It is remarkable that the South American Indians never suffer from consumption. The cause is their use of Coca. They also never suffer with scrofulous nor skin diseases. They reach very old age, and frequently pass their full century (see Journal of the Royal Society of Victoria). For weak lungs, chronic cough, asthma, shortness of breath and female sufferings use Liebig's Compound's Coca Beef Tonic.

DOCTOR BIRD TESTIFIES

THAT HE NEVER HAD IMPROPER RELATIONS

With Lady Campbell--He Denounces the Statement of Annie Duffy as an Infamous Falsehood.

LONDON, December 16.--In the Campbell divorce case today Dr. Bird testified that he had a long acquaintance with Lady Miles and the Blood family. He denied that he ever had any other relations with Lady Colin Campbell than those proper between a physician and patient. He had searched his instrument case and had found the letter from Lady Colin to him, which Lord Colin's nurse, Annie Duffy, had testified was there. The letter was one which Lady Colin had written when she was 10 years of age, and was a childish affair. Witnes produced the letter. Witness was never at the Bow concert and never heard of the far coat incident until the trial commenced. Witness attended the concert at New Cross, at which Lady Colin sang. He went as one of the audience and sat in the body of the hall. Lady Colin broke down while singing. Witness then took her to his house and procured for her some medicine difficult to obtain elsewhere. Lady Colin left five minutes afterward. It was not true that he carried plaintiff in the cab. When Lady Miles told witness that Lord Colin and his nurse alleged that Lady Colin had had a miscarriage witness at once pronounced the statement an infamous accusation, and said he would withdraw from the care of Lady Colin unless Lord Colin retraced the statement. In reference to the night witness remained so long at Lady Colin's bedside he said he had administered opium to her and while waiting for the outcome fell asleep in an armchair. It had been hospital day and he was very tired. Lord Colin awoke him, but the suggestion that there was any impropriety in witness' conduct was not made. Witness was the counsel for Gen. Butler, another of the co-respondents, and he would not call the General, because, he submitted, no testimony had been produced which incriminated him.

The Judge said there was no evidence against him. He would say nothing regarding his strength, but if Gen. Butler was innocent he ought to come to court and say so.

The Duke of Marlborough's counsel submitted that no testimony had been produced establishing the slightest impropriety between the Duke and Lady Colin.

Chief Shaw's counsel appealed to the court to say whether his client was not a witness of truth and honor. Gen. Butler's counsel denounced the stories told by the servants regarding his client as absurd.

Dr. Bird's counsel contended that there was but one witness to sustain the charge against his client, and she was the malicious old woman, Annie Duffy. No man's honor could be secured and the condition of society would be intolerable, if such stories as those of Annie Duffy were to be believed without the strongest possible kind of corroboration.

Mr. Finlay, counsel for Lord Colin, contended that the case of Lady Colin against her husband had been pulverized by the evidence produced by him. If Lady Colin were an accessory with Lady Miles in inventing the charges against Lord Colin, then she was capable of anything.

The case was then adjourned.

A SAD ENDING. Alice Oates and Her Husband, Tracy Titus, Both Dying in Want.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 15.--While talking to a reporter yesterday, Mr. Allison, former manager of Alice Oates, was handed a letter conveying the sad intelligence that Tracy Titus, one of the fair but sickle star's husbands, was dying in want at Chicago, while she was fatally ill at Chicago. "I don't know," remarked Mr. Allison. "This letter recalls an episode in my experience with Titus and his ill advised wife that I propose now to lay a cigar. I was fond of observing that he would smoke no cigar but cigars that cost a dollar each. The clever Irish boy that tended the cigar stand said at the time that it was a shame for a man to thus waste his money and that he would come and need the dollar he was throwing away. The little Irish boy's fortune has been realized in this unfortunate ending of two lives that were never really happy. Titus had no conception of business and Alice Titus invariably followed the worst advice. Now, after handling enough money to make fortunes for half a dozen thifty, sensible people, both are on the verge of paupers' graves."

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