FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Debate on the Army Bill.

The Greenbackers Define Their Position—Greenbacks the Remedy for all National Ills—Mr. Tucker's Devotion to the Constitution—The Four Years of War—Still Firm in His Former Convictions.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 4, 1879.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, in continuance of Thursday's session, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. SINGLETON (Miss.) addressed the House in support of the amendments to the army bill. In the course of his speech he alluded to the fact that there were but very few intelligent white men in the South who did not belong to the Democratic party.

Mr. WHITE. Is it not respectable for a white man to be a Republican in Mississippi?

Mr. SINGLETON. Yes, sir; if he comes there and intends to be a Republican, without showing himself to be unworthy of citizenship.

Mr. WHITE. Would not the social ostracism make it very unpleasant to be a Republican?

Mr. SINGLETON. Not at all, if he was a respectable man. But respectable Northern men as soon as they reach the confines of the state become Democrats, because they see at once that all respectability is on that side.

Mr. WHITE. Was not Judge Chisholm a respectable citizen of your State, killed on account of politics?

Mr. SINGLETON. Judge Chisolm was not killed on account of his politics, but on account of a family feud.

Mr. WHITE. If he had not been a Republican would he have been killed?

Mr. SINGLETON. I expect he would.

Mr. WHITE. Would a his murderer not have been tried and punished?

Mr. SINGLETON. I cannot tell what might have happened. He then proceeded to argue in support of the repeal of the jurors' test oath.

At this point the committee rose, and the session of Thursday was closed, and that of Friday commenced, and the House again went into committee, and Mr. Singleton resuming, concluded his speech.

Mr. WEAVER was the next speaker. He said that the people of the country had listened for many years with impatience to the discussions of this sectional strife. It had become distasteful to them in every part of the Union. During the Forty-fourth Congress this sectional bitterness had lasted from the beginning to the end of Congress, and it ought to be recollected how perfectly flat that controversy had, fallen upon the public mind. All through the Forty-fifth Congress the same eternal strife was kept up, and now, in the very first extraordinary session of the Forty-sixth Congress, when the people were looking with confidence for relief, the same old differences were introduced, and the precious hours were wasted in the discussion of this question.

He had been a Republican for twenty-one years; he had fought at home and in the field to engraft on the laws of the country the measures rightly contended for by that organization; but no external remedy could give the people permanent relief. The cause of the disease must be removed, and for that it was necessary to change physicians. He had been amazed at the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) when he had alluded to the hereditary right of the Democratic party to rule this country, and had compared that party to the children of Israel in their wanderings from Egypt to the Promised Land. Perhaps there was some similarity in it, but the gentleman had mistaken the army, and it was Pharaoh's army he had alluded to.

That party had got their Joshua in the Senate and their Canaan in the House, and all the others had fallen in the wilderness, and their Moses in 1880 would die on Nebo, particularly if he was a hard money man. The ancient Moses had climbed that celebrated mountain because he had presumed in his own name to strike the rock that was to give forth the water to refresh the weary caravans of Egypt, and the new Moses, if he represented his sectional strife and the financial views that were now killing the people of this country, would perish also, not because he struck the rock from which the waters were to flow, but because he joined hands across this aisle with hard money men of the Republican side to dry up the fountain of prosperity.

Gentlemen on both sides could fight on this issue, and then in two minutes stand up on Saturday evening like loving brothers and vote to carry the House over Monday—bill day—to prevent the Greenbackers from introducing measures for the relief of the people. [Laughter.] And he told gentlemen on the Republican side that unless they gave the people relief they would forfeit their opportunity for victory in 1880 by a great parliamentary blunder. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had talked about revolution in the most adroit and forcible manner.

He (Mr. Weaver) could tell the House that if by the continuation of this sectional strife, it forced the people into a period of idleness, it would not be long until they would thirst for the wine of violence in this country. There was the danger of revolution. It did not come from the defeat of the Confederates, but from the uneasy masses who were out of employment to-day, and through whose compulsory idleness the Government was losing more money per diem than it had cost to put down the rebellion. Cotton was no longer king, nor was gold; but the laboring men were kings, and their behests must be obeyed, and obeyed speedily. It used to be said during the war that it was "all quiet along the Potomac." Now history was reversed, and it was all quiet except along the Potomac, for the only controversy he knew of was on this sectional matter, and by the Congress which so badly misrepresented the public sentiment.

The House had had John Brown, and Harper's Ferry, and the entry of Federal troops into Boston, and the riots in New York, and even some gentlemen had spoken on the invasion of the sacred soil of Pennsylvania by George Washington, to suppress the whisky riots. He had heard the bugle call of the gentleman from Ohio, to his skirmishers, and had seen him gracefully bow his shoulder that that chip might fall off, if some Democrat did not knock it off, and he had heard the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Chalmers) say recretfully that the Confederacy had been shot to death, and fire his parting shot at John Brown as the soul of that dusky patriot went marching on. When he had looked on his right and beheld the gallant commander of the grand march to the sea, and, in his rear he had seen one of the leaders of the great Confederacy (alluding to Mr. Johnston, of Virginia) and it was the first time he had ever seen him on his rear.

He confessed that he had felt the martial spirit rising in his breast, but he had suppressed the feeling. He had reflected that the commander of the grand march to the sea and the gentleman from Virginia had taken anew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, and that both were drawing large salaries under the same Government, and he had thought of that other quotation, "How good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." From the action of both sides of the House over the centre he had discovered that the old parties were powerless to give relief to the country, and were determined to fight the issue of 1857 in the campaign of 1880.

Referring to remarks made yesterday by Mr. Houk, to the effect that the efforts of the President at conciliation had been opposed by the South, he said that the truth of the matter was that the President had been opposed by a solid North and a solid South, because a partisan press and the leaders of both parties had opposed every effort of the Executive to restore peace to the country. It had been said of David, after he had collected material to build a temple dedicated to peace, that David should not build that temple, because he was a man of war, and now it had been said on high that these old parties should not build anew the temple of liberty in this country because they were parties of blood, and a new Solomon must be created to build it up, and the Lord was raising that party now.

The National Greenback party wanted no soldiers at the polls. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Nor did they want the presence of any armed men when elections were being held, and he would offer at a proper time an amendment making it unlawful for any person whatever, except police and other civil officers, to have in their possession at the polls any firearms or other deadly weapons. He hoped that amendment would be adopted. Neither did the Greenback party want the test oath for jurors. There was force in the remark, that if men were worthy to make laws for the people they were worthy to sit in the jury box. Nor did the National Greenback party want any marshals at elections unless the history of elections after the experiment should have been tried would prove that the country could not get along without them. But he had not the least doubt of the constitutional power of the Government to protect citizens at the polls.

It was only the question of policy and necessity. As to supervisors that feature ought to be retained in the law with the modification that they should be chosen, not from the two parties, but from the parties having Congressional tickets in the field that would give the Greenback party a chance. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARLISLE reminded the gentleman that supervisors were required to be selected from different political parties, and if his friend belonged to a healthy organization he could procure supervisors as well as the Democrats or Republicans.

Mr. WEAVER. I am glad to be corrected. Our party is decidedly healthy, and the only party that is growing in the country. [Laughter.]

Continuing, he said that the National Greenback party was in favor of a constitutional amendment allowing the Executive to approve of part of a bill and veto that to which he objected; but it was a very nice constitutional question as to whether he had not that power already. His party also opposed the concentration of so much power in the hands of the appropriation committees. He wanted to say to both the old parties (or he might say to the factions represented here to-day) that the Greenback party said to them that they could not make this sectional issue the issue for 1880, nor for 1879. There was another Richmond in the field, he would have them understand. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Townshend) had spoken of the Chicago election.

That was decidedly a National Greenback party triumph, and Harrison was nominated first by the Nationals and the nomination had been afterward ratified by the Democrats. One year ago, when the Democrats had run the straight Democratic candidate, he had been buried by more than 10,000 majority.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ill.) Was not Mr. Harrison a straight Democratic member of the last Congress?

Mr. WEAVER. Yes; and as soon as he went home he joined the National party.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ill.) Was not Mr. Harrison the regular nominee of the Democratic party of Chicago for mayor?

Mr. WEAVER. After the National party told them whom to nominate. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOWNSHEND. Mr. Harrison being a Greenback-Democrat, as you may call him, was acceptable to both of those parties. Ought that not to teach us that when the Democratic and the Greenback parties unite then the Republican party will be defeated, and whenever you keep your little squad of Nationals in separate organizations you will always fail to secure your object?

Mr. WEAVER. I profess that and more—that when the Democratic party rides behind us it is always successful.

It is our recruiting officers, he said, that are crowded daily with volunteers, eager to be mustered into the organization that is to free the country. We have a mission. We know no North, no South, no East, no West. Accursed be the tongue that raises sectional strife in the new organization. We do not go before the people with pledges of financial reform, and then come into this body and unite in a caucus that binds us hand and foot from giving relief to the people. We come here and keep our pledges. The "bloody shirt" is the only garment that these politicians of both parties wear.

They remind me of an Indian whom I once met, wearing a red bandanna handkerchief round his neck and a plug hat on his head. He was perfectly unconscious what a ridiculous feature he presented. That is what made him funny; and that is what makes it marvelous to my mind that gentlemen on both sides do not understand the temper of the people. I warn you that unless you pass at this session a law for the unrestricted coinage of silver, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency, stop the further increase of the bonded debt, and provide for the speedy payment of the debt now outstanding, liberate the $65,000,000 now lying idle in the Treasury, and give to the people an opportunity to escape from the impending loss of their homes, very few of the gentlemen who now occupy seats on this floor will ever see this Chamber again. [Laughter on both sides.]

Talk to me (as the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Garfield, did) about starving back the Government to death. What is the Government? Who constitute the Government but the people? The financial policy of the Republicans, aided by the hard-money Democrats, is now starving to death the laboring classes, and they will not stand it much longer. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the gallery.] If you do not want them to "drink the wine of violence" do not feed them on "the bread of idleness."

Mr. DE LA MATYR, another of the Greenback Representatives, then took the floor, and, with a tone and manner smacking more of the pulpit than of a political or legislative assemblage, addressed the House.

He said: I shall detain the committee with but few words. I shall simply condense and emphasize what my friend from Iowa (Mr. Weaver) has so fully elaborated. I have no aspiration to engage in this inglorious debate: I desire rather to enter my earnest protest against its whole spirit and manner and purpose. Its only redeeming feature is the ability it has exhibited. It has obviously been a desperate effort to revive a dead and buried issue. Its main result has been the uncovering of putrescence. There is no mistaking its ultimate design, which has been to rekindle the fires of sectional hate, and thereby turn the attention of a suffering people from a most vicious system of financial legislation, which has paralyzed their industries, loaded them with debt, and brought them to poverty and want. It must have been the inspiration of that motive which, in the exuberant imagination of the most gifted leader of one extreme of this body, transformed a worthless chip into a diamond of purest water and measureless value.

If I know anything of the drift of public sentiment this wanton display of belligerent rhetoric will utterly fail of its unpatriotic purpose, and will be signally rebuked by the people of both the North and the South. The successive appeals to the passions which a sanguinary civil war fanned to utmost fury, made for partisan purposes at every election for fourteen years, have exhausted their potency, and they will no more respond to call. Providence is at last bringing at least one good out of the direst calamity that has ever afflicted mankind: the Republican administration of the Government. Desire for financial relief has become the absorbing aspiration of the whole people, leaving no room or welcome for the unworthy and wicked sentiments of sectional hate; and the people, as well as every impulse of true patriotism and the whole spirit of our holy religion, command a final truce to this sectional strife.

The best interests of the freedom pre-eminently demand that this war of sections cease at once and forever. It feeds whatever of animosity is felt toward them in any section of the south, and is, and must be utterly important to shield them from the effects of its animosity.

It is my clear conviction (and I am egotistical enough to believe that I know something of the present status of this city. All these years the leaders of parties now ranging their forces for 1880 would manifest more kindness in showing some desire to relieve the people than they do in utterly refusing to suffer the friends of the people to even present any measure looking to relief, and giving themselves wholly to a wrangle over the thirty years' war. Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Sumter, returning to slavery of Burns, the raid of John Brown, and general criminations and recriminations. I don't charge them anything for the suggestions.

As to the statute in dispute, I favor the repeal of all but one, and the modification of that for two reasons. First—In my judgment they are expressive of a dangerous tendency toward undue centralization of power. Our Southern fellow-citizens, as we thought, imperiled our national life by assumption of State Rights, and we fought and defeated then on that issue, and buried it so deep that but new of them desire, and none of them hope, for its resurrection. Now, sir, in perfect accord with the perversity of human nature, we are swinging to an opposite extreme as perilous as the one checked by a sanguinary civil war; and these enactments are the fruits of that tendency, and they serve to accelerate it, and therefore I am in favor of setting them aside. In my judgment our safety lies in keeping the balance of the power between the States and the General Government as adjusted by the framers of the Constitution.

My second reason for desiring the repeal of all but one of these statutes is controversy and the modification of that one is, they are serving to fan the fires of sectional strife which every interest of the nation demands should be extinguished. The section in dispute of the bill now before the committees, with the exception of a single clause, I regard as germane; and that it proposes to lessen army expenditures, is in my judgment, too clear for dispute. And taking no stock in the argument that this body is prohibited to act by a mere technicality, I shall vote for the bill with it attached.

While I do this I am decidedly opposed to connecting any thing extraneous with appropriation bills. That mode of legislation may be justified in a partisan view, by the fact that the opposite party has resorted to it, on this principle, suggested in an old saying that a certain distinguished personage must be fought with fire; but I cannot be influenced by such considerations.

I believe that any party in power that will set the example of refusing at present party sacrifice such questionable modes of procedure will gain favor with the people.

Mr. JONES, a third Greenbacker, was next recognized and made a speech condemning the principle of placing political legislation on appropriation bills.

Mr. WRIGHT, a fourth Greenbacker, took the opposite view, and stated that, in a long course of service in the House, he had never heard disputed the right of the House to engraft on appropriation bills other necessary measures of legislation. He predicted defeat in 1880 for the party that raised the dead and buried issues of the war.

Mr. HAWLEY next addressed the committee. [His remarks will be found on another page.]

Mr. TUCKER was the next speaker. He could see no reason why the House should hesitate in its purpose to pass the present bill. There was nothing in the Constitution to prevent it. There was nothing in the rules of the House to prevent it. Who had a right to say that the rules of the House were not right? A gentleman on the floor (alluding to Mr. Garfield) had brought the opinion of a stranger into the deliberations of the House. What right had any member to say that the President would object to the rules of proceeding in the House? The Parliament of England had declared in 1783 that such a statement in regard to His Majesty would be an invasion of the sacred privileges of the House of Commons and yet the opinions of the President were injected here for the purpose of preventing legislation.

What right had the President to object to the mode of proceeding used by Congress? That method was to be prescribed by Congress, and by Congress alone. The President could not veto the bill on account of the method of its passage. That was not his business. If he vetoed it at all it must be on the merits of the bill; and what were those merits? They took away from His Excellency the right to preside (with his troops) at the polls. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Gentlemen said that there must be no coercion of the President. What right had the President to coerce Congress? It was coercion one way or the other.

The President demanded unconditional supplies. Congress said: "We will give you no supplies, except on conditions. We will give you the army, but you must keep that army from the polls." [Applause on the Democratic side.] The only question was, "Was that right?" What was right? He would formulate it. Right equaled power plus duty. If it was the power of Congress, and it was its duty to do what it was now doing, it was bound to stand there forever. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Gentlemen on the other side had said that they would never yield. He would tell them that in the conflict between power and liberty, if power would not yield, liberty was just as firm. [Applause on the Democratic side.] His friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had said that the great trouble here was that Congress was running against the "granite foundation of free consent."

Had that gentleman known a bill to pass this House which had had the free consent of every member, or even the free consent of the majority? All legislation was a matter in which there was no free consent in the sense of the absolute consent of the mind. Was there any invasion of the "granite foundation of free consent" when bills were sent to conference committees? Was there any in the year 1867, when Andrew Johnson had been compelled to sign an appropriation bill for the army with a provision by which he abdicated his constitutional prerogative as Executive?

There was no "granite foundation of free consent" here. This method of putting legislation on appropriation bills might be inconvenient, but when vicious legislation had been passed which imperilled the liberty of the people the House was bound to say that it would appropriate no money until that vicious legislation was repealed. The position of the gentlemen on the other side amounted to this: That, if by hook or crook vicious legislation had been once put on the statute books, which required an appropriation of money in order to sustain the Government, it would not be repealed on an appropriation bill, and that such appropriation was mandatory on the House unless the President should consent to its repeal. In the present case there was a vicious law which invaded the liberty of the people.

The President said, "I will not consent to its repeal; the law is on the statute book, and I want your supplies. Hurry them up, and then adjourn." The House had had hints of that kind from gentlemen on the other side, saying, "You have only got to give His Majesty his supplies and then adjourn." On that question it would be found that there had always been in England a principle that supplies and grievances went together. The House was bound to do what it was doing.

It was a part of its inherent privilege to hold the purse in hand as a means of redressing grievances. It had been the means by which the Saxon people had upheaved the imperialism of the Norman monarchy and transformed the rude germs into the proudest monument of constitutional liberty in the Old World. Was the American Congress to claim less power here than the House of Commons claimed against the royalty of England? The truth was, that this power was the sword of Damocles hanging over the head of the Crown, and that when the Commons demanded a repeal the Crown at once yielded, and the Ministers yielded or the Ministers resigned the next day.

In England the Commons could regulate and control the mode in which the troops should be used, though the king had the power of raising those troops. *A fortiori*, in this country Congress had the right to say how the President should use his troops, raised under the authority of that Congress. The army would die on the 30th of June unless Congress restored it by legislation. What was the question in this bill? Congress would restore the army after the 30th of June without giving to the President the power to keep the troops at the polls.

It was not a question of repeal: it was a question of re-enactment. If Congress did not appropriate this money there would be no army after the 30th of June. The only way in which there could be was to appropriate the money. Shall Congress appropriate the money to keep up an army and to allow them to be used as keepers of the polls? No! A thousand times no! Never with his consent. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Would Congress give money for the support of an army to be used as keepers of the polls at so-called free elections? That was the whole question.

Would Congress vote money for the existence of an army with such a power. That army should be on foot for the defense of a country against foreign invasion, for the enforcement of laws, but never for the purpose of controlling free elections. So far from being revolutionary and unconstitutional, the power was conceded in express terms of everything that it was doing. Hamilton had said that it was in the power of Congress every two years to consider this question and deliberate upon the propriety of keeping the army on foot. Congress had said it had come to the conclusion that there was not only no propriety, but a great impropriety, and an invasion of public liberty for the army to be used to keep the peace at the polls.

He had always been jealous of military power. He liked the army in its place, but its place was not at the polls. He did not like the army to disturb the crime of justice. He did not like the army when it invaded the houses of private citizens, and threatened them with court-martials. It was said that the only thing proposed was to keep the peace at the polls. He would tell the old story of the Spartan boy who stole a fox and had concealed it under his cloak. It was asked, "Who will hold the stakes?" "Squire Jones," "And who would hold Squire Jones?" Who would hold these men so that they would not interfere in the elections?

This act gave the President the right to keep troops at the polls at a State election, a municipal election, a Congressional election, or a Presidential election. At the time he might be appealing to the people to say whether he should longer remain in office as President, he might muster his troops at the polls and preside over the elections. And so did Louis Napoleon, and so everybody knew the result. The empire had been erected on the bayonet of the soldier. It was impossible to believe that when the President was appointing his marshals to make arrests, if a question should arise in which he was interested in favor of certain voters being admitted and others excluded, the question would ever be decided except in his favor. The great danger when troops were used at elections was that the cartridge-box would be exchanged for the ballot-box, the bullet for the ballot; that the sword, nothing to compel the voter at the polls, would intimidate him away from the polls.

Would his friends from Ohio and Connecticut (Messrs. Garfield and Hawley) vote for the proposed repeal as a separate measure?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes; I would vote to repeal that clause if brought up separately, but not to make them as you propose to make them.

Mr. TUCKER replied that his friend stood on the very narrow ground that on the merits the law ought to be repealed, but that on account of the method of its passage it ought to preve upon it. How could that be? What right had the President to say anything in regard to the method of its passage if he had no objection on the score of its merits? The matters which it was proposed to interfere with were matters under the peculiar guardianship of the House of Representatives.

The President represented the Electoral College. He represented the principle of the patronage of the Government. The Senate represented the States, and the House represented and was intimately connected with the people. That body now proposed to say that it would place the army in the hands of the President on condition that it should never be used at the polls. Would the President withhold his consent and say that unless Congress gave him the power to control elections he would let the Government die of starvation? Would he say in the language of a highwayman (if a President could use such language), "Your money or your life. The money I demand or the life of the Government."

It might be said that he (Tucker), as a Southern man, was opposed to the army. He denied it. He had never voted for any bill which would impair its efficiency at all. But he was in favor of an army as the servant, and not as the master of the people. He was in favor of an army subordinate to the civil power. He was in favor of a Congress which, in the fierce struggle of four years. He remembered those four years with sorrow. He had believed he was right then, and if the time were to be passed over he would do again, on his honest convictions, what he had done then. But that time had passed away. He had come back to the Union with an honest purpose; and no man who knew him would gainsay the sincerity of his declaration that he had no purpose in view, as a member of Congress or as a citizen of the United States, but to make the Union a glorious Union among the nations of the earth, and to make this Government a success for the liberty, prosperity, and independence of its people.

The past was dead and buried. The convictions of the past had no longer any motive power over his actions in the present. His actions now were dictated by what he believed to be his duty here and what he believed to be the highest interest of his mother Commonwealth there (pointing to the South). Standing upon that ground he looked upon the struggle of the civil war as nothing but the convulsive throes of the infant Hercules that marked the growth, the progress, and the development of the century. He hoped that the wounds of the war were healing. God knew they would have been healed more rapidly if gentlemen had not kept the sore running. Let the beckonings of the past be ended. Let both parties join hands in one noble resolution to do all that each could for the promotion of the glory and prosperity of a common country.

If he could map out the future of the country—if he could map out that policy which he believed to be best he would say "Cling to the Constitution as the only hope of the country." He would maintain the power of the Federal Government in all its integrity, and he would preserve the power of the States in all their autonomy and local self-government. He would preserve the rights of the citizens, protected by *habeas corpus*; give them a free trial by jury and a free ballot. He believed the government of the United States to be the best system of government ever devised by the wit of man; but in the matter of the power of government and the liberty of the people, he would put that power at its minimum and that liberty at its maximum consistent with the safety of society.

He would have Law on the judgment seat, wearing the civic crown and ermine, and gently, and with unmailed hand, leading forth Liberty as his wedded wife. He would have the army and navy to be the willing servitors of Liberty, to expel, on her call, all invaders upon her sacred precincts, or to put down the despotism of licentious mobs. If his aspirations and hopes, his dreams and visions could be realized, feeling, as he did, that the sear and yellow leaf was approaching; that the evening of his life was coming to its close, he might then, with humble reverence, repeat the prayer: "Now, oh Lord! lettest thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes hath seen the salvation of my people's liberty, and seen restored the grand and noble system of the Constitution of our forefathers."

At this point the general debate closed, and the bill was considered under the five-minute rule.

Mr. WRIGHT declared that if Congress should adjourn without passing some measure of relief for the country it would make the greatest mistake in legislation that it had ever committed. The people of the country would, sooner or later have that relief. It was bound to have it.

Mr. GARFIELD said that during the last four days fifteen or twenty demolitions of his argument of last Saturday had been made in the presence of the House and of the country. All of them save one had alleged that he held it to be revolutionary to place this legislation on an appropriation bill. If they had any particular pleasure in setting up a man of straw to knock him down again they had enjoyed that pleasure. He had never claimed that it was either revolutionary or unconstitutional to put a rider on an appropriation bill. No man on the Republican side had claimed that. The most that had been said was that it was considered a bad parliamentary practice. All parties in the country had repeatedly said that. The gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) had thought he was especially severe in showing that he (Mr. Garfield) had insisted on the passage of a conference report in 1872 on an appropriation bill that had a rider to

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1878, at 5:20 A. M.

A. M. Leave Washington:
5:05—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS, Ellicott City, on Sundays to Baltimore only. Stops at Shipley's, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's, Hanover, and Elk Ridge. Breakfast at Relay.
6:50—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way via Relay.)
7:40—*BALTIMORE AND LAUREL EXPRESS.
8:10—Point of Rocks, Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way Stations.
8:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Parlor Car to New York and Philadelphia. Stops at Annapolis Junction.
8:35—ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Frederick, Hagerstown, and Valley Branch, except Sunday. Through cars to Staunton. Pullman cars to Cincinnati daily. Grafton to Sandusky daily, except Saturday.
9:00—On Sunday only—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way.
10:00—BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Stops at Bladensburg, College, Relayville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's, and Hanover.

P. M.
12:10—Baltimore, Annapolis, Ellicott City, and Way.
1:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Stops at Laurel.
1:35—On Sunday only for Baltimore and Way Stations.
4:30—BALTIMORE, BLADENSBURG, AND LAUREL EXPRESS. Frederick via Relay. Stops at Annapolis Junction.
4:35—*Point of Rocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Way Stations. On Sundays to Point of Rocks and Way Stations only.
6:40—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
7:30—CHICAGO AND COLUMBUS EXPRESS. Sleeping cars to Chicago.
8:00—*BALTIMORE EXPRESS.
9:30—Point of Rocks and Way stations.
9:50—ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Pittsburg, except Sunday. Pullman Cars.
10:15—*NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Sleeping car to New York and special sleeping car to Philadelphia.
11:45—On Sunday only, other trains daily, except Sunday. All trains stop at Relay Station.

For further information apply at ticket offices at depot, corner New Jersey avenue and C street, 351, 605, 613, and 1435 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, Washington, and Masonic Temple, High street, Georgetown, where tickets can be procured and orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

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1879 GREAT 1879
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
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IN EFFECT DECEMBER 16, 1878.
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For New York and the East, 3:30 and 10:15 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Brooklyn, New York, all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer into Brooklyn Streets, providing double ferriage and journey across New York city.
For Philadelphia, 3:30, 5:30, and 10:15 p. m. daily. Limited Express 9:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Baltimore, 7, 8:35, 9:30 a. m., and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 7:40, and 10:15 p. m. daily.
For Pope's Creek Line, 7 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Annapolis, 7 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.
For Alexandria, 6, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1:15, 3, 4:20, 5, 6:05, 7, and 11:00 p. m. On Sunday, 9 a. m., 1:15 and 11 p. m.
For Richmond and the South, 6.50 a. m. and 5:20 p. m. daily.
Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:15, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1, 3, 4:20, 5, 6:15, 7, and 12 p. m. On Sunday at 8 and 10 a. m. and 6:15 p. m.
Tickets, information, sleeping and parlor-car accommodations can be procured at the offices—northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, northeast corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the depot, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destinations from hotels and residences.

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For particulars apply to
A. F. A. KING, M. D., Dean,
mh27-Th, Sat&Tu-2w 726 Thirteenth street.

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AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

CHANCERY SALE OF A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 1465 SAMSON STREET NORTHWEST.
By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed on the 31 day of July, A. D. 1878, in equity cause No. 5994, doc. 35, Mehaniel vs. Hill et al., I shall sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, April 15, 1879, at 5 o'clock p. m., parts of lots numbered sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), in Drury's subdivision of square numbered two hundred and nine (209), in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, commencing for the same at a point forty (40) feet west from the southeast corner of said lot numbered sixteen (16), and running thence west twenty (20) feet; thence north ninety (90) feet; thence east twenty (20) feet; thence south ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning, together with the improvements, &c.
Terms: One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent, per annum from the day of sale, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of the purchaser; $100 required as a deposit at the time of sale, and all conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in seven days, otherwise the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. I. O. KIMBALL, Trustee,
J. T. COLDWELL, 1341 F street northwest.
apt-6td Auctioneer.

BY WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS NORTHWEST.
By virtue of a deed of trust given to us, dated November 4, 1876, and duly recorded in Liber No. 830, folio 342, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and by request of the party secured, we will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1879, at 5 o'clock p. m., in front of the premises, all that piece or parcel of land known and designated on plat of the city of Washington, D. C., as part of lot three (3), square three hundred and seventy (370), viz: Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of said lot, thence with Massachusetts avenue southeasterly twenty-five (25) feet, thence at right angles to said avenue one hundred and six (106) feet, thence northwesterly twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches, thence at right angles one hundred and one (101) feet and six (6) inches to place of beginning, being the same property conveyed to William Johnson by Edwin Green on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1869, together with the improvements, &c., consisting of a frame dwelling-house, with store-room.
Terms of sale: One-third, together with the expenses of sale, in cash, the balance in six and twelve months, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, or all cash, at option of purchaser. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale