

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Bill Appropriating \$10,000 for Seed for Texas Drouth Districts Passes the Senate.

The House in Committee of the Whole Takes Up the Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill—No Action Reached.

LIX CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator George from the committee on agriculture reported back favorably the House bill appropriating \$10,000 to be immediately available for the special distribution of seeds in the drouth-stricken section of Texas by the agricultural department.

The object and propriety of the bill were explained by Senator Coke, who said that it applied to about forty counties in Texas which had suffered last year from a drouth which had destroyed all agricultural products.

Senator Edmunds inquired whether the people of those counties could not buy seed on credit just as the farmers of other states did. He regarded this as simply a bounty, which it would be better to give in money to let the farmers buy seed in Galveston, where he had no doubt they would get it better.

Senator Hawley appealed to Senator Coke not to press the bill out of regard for the history of Texas, that great empire state, old and rich. He characterized the bill as passing around the hat, and said that if the Legislature of the little state of Connecticut asked for \$10,000 under such circumstances and got it he would resign.

Senator Coke repudiated the idea of this being a case of passing around the hat. The state of Texas was abundantly able to take care of her own people and would do it. She asked charity from nobody, from the government or any other source.

Senator Ingalls admitted that there were many precedents for this bill and said that if the people of Texas could afford to take the bill he could afford to vote for it.

Senator Saulsbury, while admitting that this bill was in line with appropriations heretofore made, said he had never voted for such appropriations and so help him God he would never do so.

After further discussion the bill passed, yeas, 34; nays, 15. The Senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) had inquired of him yesterday in case Congress made an appropriation this session in accordance with the estimate of the departments.

In his (Senator Allison's) desire to complete the bill last night he had failed to answer that inquiry as fully as he could have done. The regular estimates of the departments as submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury amounted in round numbers to \$375,000,000. Since that time there had been supplementary and other estimates amounting to a considerable sum.

For example, there was an estimate of nearly \$5,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Mexican pension bill. No estimate had been as yet submitted as to the disability pension bill which both houses had passed, but which had not received the President's signature. It was safe to assume, however, that \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 would be required for that purpose.

thought he could show that the surplus revenue this year would be nearer \$90,000,000 than \$12,000,000. Senator Teller said that in all calculations as to the revenue and its reduction the Senate should take into consideration and should believe that the executive department of the government would enforce the surplus law. It was said that the country was full of complaints as to the great amount of money coming into the Treasury. He had heard no complaint of that kind. He did not believe any considerable portion of the people were to-day complaining that too much money was going into the Treasury. He did not believe 1 per cent. of the people of the United States were complaining of the rates of taxation, either on imports or internal revenue, but the complaint was that when this money came into the Treasury it was locked up and kept where the public did not have the use of it, and that it ceased to be of any practical benefit to the people.

There were plenty of opportunities to pay out of the Treasury the excess of revenue that was now there and all that would come in next year, even if there should be a surplus of \$80,000,000. A few days ago the Admiralty of the navy had sent a distinguished member of the House a letter in which the astounding statement was made that the United States government had got only one ship that could in three months do service, and that that ship had only one single gun. The Dolphin was the only vessel that the government had got which could be put to sea within three months, and yet some persons were crying out against the surplus in the treasury. The country was without fortification on her coasts. All the great seaports of the country could be raided by any fifth-rate naval power. Not only that, but every city on the great lakes was equally exposed. Under the treaty with Great Britain the United States agreed to keep upon those lakes but one war vessel, and he understood that that vessel to-day had only a castiron gun, which was used only to announce the rising and setting of the sun, and was scarcely good for that.

After some further discussion the bill was referred from the committee of the whole to the Senate, and the Senate then adjourned. THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—On motion of Mr. Morrison of Illinois the order setting apart to-morrow for the consideration of business reported from the committee on foreign affairs was vacated, and an order made setting apart February 8 for that purpose.

The credentials of Hugh H. Price as Representative from the Eighth district of Wisconsin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, were presented, and Mr. Price appeared at the bar of the House and qualified. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania presented a memorial of the Pennsylvania Cattle Growers' Association in favor of the pleuro pneumonia bill. Referred.

Mr. Harris of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported back the senate bill for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations. Referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Norwood of Georgia, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to re-advertise for bids for the construction of cruiser No. 1, and to contract for its construction for any sum which, together with the cost of equipment, not including armament, shall not exceed \$1,300,000. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey introduced a bill to provide for the manufacture by Americans of first-class modern guns for navy and sea coast defenses. Referred to the committee on military affairs. The bill appropriates \$20,000,000. Mr. Oates of Alabama, from the committee on the revision of laws, called up the bill to prohibit the appointment of congressional committees to attend funerals at public expense outside of the District of Columbia, and also to prohibit the leasing of public buildings in manner except upon order of the President.

Mr. Hammond of Georgia thought it would be well to leave the matter as it stands. There had been a good deal of newspaper talk about improper conduct by funeral committees. He had never attended one, but he knew that gentlemen of high tone were incapable of misconduct on such an occasion. Therefore he believed most of the articles on such subjects were lies. Mr. Oates criticized the practice of appointing funeral committees, declaring that it was not a mark of respect or of sincere sorrow. But for the respect which he had for the Senate and House he could mention some cases which would shock the country of misconduct on the part of members of Congress while accompanying the remains of deceased colleagues to the place of burial.

On motion of Mr. Hammond the bill was laid on the table—119 to 46. The House then went into committee of the whole on the pleuro-pneumonia bill. Mr. Warner of Ohio offered an amendment limiting to sixty the number of persons who may be employed at one time to carry out the act. Agreed to. Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan offered an amendment providing that the experts to be appointed shall be appointed under the civil service rules.

This was voted down, but Mr. Cutcheon raised the point of no quorum, and the committee rose and the House adjourned. FAITH CURE. A Young Michigan Woman Cured of an Abscess in the Side. ADRIAN, MICH., Feb. 2.—A strange but well authenticated case of faith cure is reported here. Mrs. Walter S. Mead, aged twenty-five years, has suffered two years with an abscess in the side, and for past two weeks has been confined to her bed. Sunday she was very low. Up to Monday night doubts were entertained whether the woman would live. Yesterday her physician found her dressed and sitting up eating with a fair relish. She said last night the Lord in response to her prayers, had healed her and restored her to strength. A reporter who called later found the woman firm in the faith that she was cured. An examination of her side showed an apparently healing wound with suppuration.

According to Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, the English astronomer, the total number of stars of which some knowledge can be gained with the optical aid now available is from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000.

THROUGH HIS BARREL.

Bids Made for Farwell Votes in the Illinois Lower House During the Senatorial Contest.

Judge Turpie, Democrat, is Elected Senator from Indiana to Succeed Harrison, Republican.

How Farwell Obtained His Seat.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 2.—Representative Dixon, labor, admitted in the House this morning that he had been called for the labor caucus during the balloting for a candidate for Senator and had been told that his vote for Farwell was worth from \$1000 to \$5000, but he refused the offer.

A Bribe Offered. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 2.—A ripple of excitement was caused in the House this morning by Mr. Merritt, Democrat, rising to a question of privilege and reading an article in a St. Louis paper giving a report of a speech made by Representative Bailey, labor, before a labor meeting in East St. Louis on the evening of January 30, in which he stated that while the labor caucus was balloting for Senator Mr. Dixon, labor, had been called out by a prominent business man of Chicago, and told in effect that votes for Farwell were worth from \$1000 to \$5000. Merritt wanted an explanation of the article.

Bailey stated that he had substantially stated what the article presented him as saying. Merritt wanted to know if the person who offered the bribe was a member of the House. Calls were made for Dixon, who said he saw nothing in the article to indicate that the person was a member of the House. He stated that he had been called out of the caucus by a business man from Chicago, who proposed to him that if he (Dixon) would control five votes he could control the same number, and thus block the election of Farwell, and that there was a big speculation in it. Dixon said in reply that he indignantly repelled the proposition, and returned to the caucus and informed his colleagues.

A voice—Was the man who made the proposition a member of this House? Dixon said he was not. Merritt said he had been in the Legislature nineteen years and had never been offered a bribe. It remained for the immediate leader of the labor party of Chicago to receive such a proposition before he had been in the House ten days, and then to sink away and get his name in the newspapers instead of coming on the floor of the House, as was his duty, and making the matter known. Further discussion was prevented by the Speaker announcing that the question of privilege had been exhausted.

A Choice in Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 2.—The Legislature this afternoon succeeded in electing Judge Turpie, Democrat, United States Senator to succeed Benjamin Harrison. Allen withdrew from the contest when the joint convention met, and a vote was taken. It resulted, Turpie 32, Harrison 74; in the Senate, Turpie 32, Harrison 18; in the House, Turpie 44, Harrison 56.

The End of the Muddle. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 2.—As the hour for the holding of the joint convention of the Legislature approached to-day the capitol was filled with interested people, all of whom seemed to think the deadlock would certainly be broken. At 12 o'clock the sixteenth ballot began. The roll call of the Senate developed nothing, and the call of the House proceeded without interruption until the name of Robinson was reached, when that gentleman rose and made a statement of an agreement entered into by himself and Messrs. Cates, Glover and Mackey to secure the election of Allen. He added he was now convinced that it was a hopeless endeavor to elect Senator any man not a member of one of the two great parties, and as his constituents were urgent in their demands he had decided to cast his ballot for David Turpie. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic cheers from the Democrats.

Messrs. Cates, Glover and Mackey, Republican labor members, made brief explanations and cast their ballots for Harrison, the vote standing: Turpie 76, Harrison 74. In the Senate Turpie received 32, Harrison 18; in the House Turpie 44, and Harrison 56. Immediately on the termination of the call of the House roll, Speaker Sayre announced there was no election, and passed the figures to President Smith of the Senate, whose privilege it is under the agreement to announce the total vote and be at once called out that David Turpie had been elected Senator of the United States to serve six years from March next. Speaker Sayre declared that President Smith was a usurper and had no right to make such an announcement as president of the joint convention, but the Speaker's remarks were unheeded and the announcement made as above. The votes of members as recorded on the day the joint balloting began under the compromise agreement, apply to the ballot taken to-day, the sixteenth and last of the series.

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Goyer, Republican, moved the joint committee adjourn until noon to-morrow. Speaker Sayre put the motion and declared it carried. What further action, if any, in the interest of Senator Harrison will be taken by the Republicans is not yet made known. It is understood, though not authentically announced, that the Republican members will hold a joint convention to-morrow and cast their ballots for Harrison, thus making a formal case for presentation to the United States Senate.

The West Virginia Contest. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 2.—The eighth ballot cast by the joint assembly to-day resulted: Flick, Republican, 29; Camden, 37; D. B. Lucas, Democrat, 3; balance scattering. The Arkansas Lawmakers. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 2.—The state Legislature has been in session twenty-four days. The Senate has passed a number of important measures, while the House has done practically nothing. In the latter body about 350 bills have been introduced, of which not more than a dozen have been passed. The time is occupied in speech making. People are beginning to complain. The House is consolidating the state congressional elections, providing for a new constitution and changing the mortgage system.

have not been discussed, although they are matters in which the entire state is interested. The railroad commission bill which provides for the appointment of three commissioners at \$2500 yearly was discussed to-day in the House. It will possibly pass. The railroads antagonize it sharply. It was feared the quarrel between Speaker Hewitt and Representative Hodgins, which created a scene on the floor of the House yesterday, would break out again to-day, but it did not. A representative said to your correspondent that at the first symptom of further trouble he intended, with a view of preventing possible bloodshed and additional disgrace to the state, to offer a resolution expelling both Hewitt and Hodgins.

Mr. J. E. Bonsall, Court Clerk, Perry county, Pa. cured his aneurism with St. Jacobs Oil.

WACO. More Counterfeit Dollars in Circulation than was at First supposed. Special to the Gazette. WACO, TEX., Feb. 2.—Rev. J. K. Street, who is at the head of the Universalist church-work in Texas, requests THE GAZETTE to publish the following: The State Association of the Universalist Church in Texas will meet with the First Universalist church in Dallas, embracing the third Sunday in March, beginning the Friday before. Delegates or visitors who will send their names to Rev. J. K. Street, Dallas, will be provided with homes free of charge during their stay in Dallas. It is desired that such names shall be sent in as early as possible, so Mr. Street may mail cards back to intending visitors, apprising them of their homes and making arrangements to have them met at the railroad depots when they arrive. Texas papers please copy.

All the banks here have thrown out more or less of the silver dollar counterfeits mentioned yesterday, and it appears that more of these dollars have been put in circulation than was at first supposed. The only way by which the counterfeit can be detected (that is on ordinary examination), is its somewhat lighter weight as compared with the genuine. Municipal politics are warming up, and local political organizations are arming for the fray. The Young Men's Reform Club, which limits membership to men not over forty years of age, held a rousing meeting to-night. Prospects for rain are fairly good, and everybody is hoping it will come. The drouth is affecting every business and industry here.

THE LABOR LOBBY. The Washington Climate Detrimental to "Philadelphia Record." The Knights of Labor should withdraw their lobby from the city of Washington without further delay if they would prevent their great organization from being used to promote unworthy ends. The lobby, consisting of three individuals called a National Committee on Legislation, professes to represent not less than 5,000,000 organized workers and their "dependents" in the United States and the interests of three-fourths of the whole people. So vast a power should be accompanied with great wisdom and a strong sense of responsibility. The three famous tailors of Tooley street did not assume much more representative power than that claimed by these three committeemen.

Representing, as they assert, so many people and so great interests, the members of this national committee, Ralph Beaumont, John J. McCartney and James Campbell, have written a letter of protest to the President against the state against the interstate commerce bill, now in his hands. They do not like the commission. Neither do a good many other people; but if the bill be good in other respects the commission ought not to be a fatal objection. According to this committee of Knights of Labor the bill confers on the railroad commission "arbitrary power." The fact that the bill gives the commission next to no power at all is the best reason why the commission might have been dispensed with. Then the three Knights assert as the next objection that "excessive jurisdiction" is given to the federal courts to hear and to determine causes arising under this act; and so, according to their own statement, the "arbitrary power" of the commission cannot exist where the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. But to what other courts should jurisdiction be extended? The congress of the United States does not legislate for the state courts. The causes arising under this act in regard to interstate commerce must exclusively belong to the courts of the United States.

In the opinion of this committee the bill should be vetoed because of "the acknowledged uncertainty as to the meaning of nearly all the provisions of the measure." Representatives of 5,000,000 workmen and of the interests of three-fourths of the people of the United States ought not to make such sweeping assertions in regard to so important a work of legislation. It is likely that intelligent courts will not experience any great difficulty in interpreting this measure in such a way as to prevent unjust discriminations and promote equity. What is remarkable about this protest is that not a whisper of objection to the bill on the part of the Knights of Labor reached congress or the public ear when it was under consideration. Where was this committee when the bill was passing through both Houses with such large majorities? Is it not strange that this protest was not heard until the bill had run the gauntlet of all its open enemies? For our part we do not believe that the Knights of Labor, or any considerable number of them, are unwilling to take the best bill they can get from Congress. The Knights of Labor should, in their own interest, withdraw their committee on legislation from Washington. It is evident that the air of the national capital does not agree with them.

Died of His Wounds. Special to the Gazette. ARSTIN, TEX., Feb. 2.—Michael Grinnell, the dry goods clerk stabbed by his fellow clerk, McMillan, Monday, died in the hospital this morning. McMillan is still in jail. A Good Paying Investment. A cash purchaser can buy a medium stock of dry goods, clothing, shoes, etc., very cheap. Cause, retiring from business. Address J. WHELAN & CO., DENISON, TEX.

Jet, Sir J. Wm. Dawson says, is bituminized pine wood.

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