

CHANGING BASE.

The discussion of the anti-Chinese immigration bill in the Senate was remarkable for two things, first, that about all the opposition it had came from New England Senators, who voted almost solidly against it and cast nearly all the votes that were cast against it, and second, that in the course of the argument by its advocates some of the Republican Senators tumbled squarely over on what used to be good Democratic doctrine before the irrepressible conflict idea predominated and culminated in sundry constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal political rights to all Americans by the man or born "irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

It must have jarred the sensibilities of their colored auditors to hear the distinguished Republican Senators from Nevada and Colorado declaring from their places in the Senate that this was a "white man's government, for white men," and that none but the white men ever should or could rule within the limits of the Republic. They quoted Stephen A. Douglas' language almost to the word and uttered it quite as emphatically as he was in the habit of doing in his speeches when the declaration that "this was a white man's government, made by white men for white men and their posterity forever," constituted one of the principal planks in his platform, and to combat which the Republican party precipitated a war of the sections and spent millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives. The irrepressible conflict of Seward was announced and it came. The white theory went to the background amid the clash of sabers, the roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, and the colored man, over whom the contention was, came to the front, shackles struck off and in quick time became a full-fledged citizen with all the civil and political rights and principles of his former lord and master, and for a time even more. From the time when the first bugle announced the conflict on the tented field until the present day, the sable brother has been a leading factor and a disturbing element in the politics of the country—the great party of "moral ideas" and of "the rights of man" claiming to be his especial friend, guardian and champion, to protect him in his newly acquired rights from the attempts alleged of the hostile Democratic party to bridge or destroy them. In the meantime the Democratic party had accepted in good faith the changed condition of affairs, recognized the validity and binding force of the enactments that had gone upon the national statutes, and recognized the full political and civil equality of the "wards of the nation," and no responsible Democrat ever contemplated undoing what was done. It remained for Republican Senators to proclaim the idea of "manhood suffrage" a failure and for them to announce that the experiment of enfranchising the negro of the South had proved a disappointment to its advocates, and to declare that if they had the question before them to be acted upon again that they would not vote to make the negro a citizen. This was a radical departure from Republican ideas, but they who took it were no doubt expressing their honest sentiments, and not only their own sentiments but those of thousands of other Republicans who never had any regard for the negro or his status further than using him as a political power to win political victories. As long as he could be made instrumental in continuing the Republican party in power so long they took stock in him, but as soon as he ceased to be of service to them they ceased to take interest in him. Should the time come, and it will come at no distant day, when the colored men of the South will break away from the control of the leadership of the Republicans, and choose their own affiliations without dictations from the men who have controlled and used them in the years past, among the first advocates of the restriction of suffrage will be the men who now act within the Republican fold and were and still claim to be the especial champions of "manhood suffrage."

This change of base by the two Western Senators, Jones and Teller, to whom reference is made in this, is but an index of the sentiment that prevails to a great extent in the Republican party to-day, and which is growing daily stronger. For the preservation by his acquired rights it is not impossible that the colored man may yet have to turn to the Democratic party, which, while never making any false pretences of guardianship, has adhered in good faith to what is nominally in the bond.

Quite a lively scene occurred on the cars near Louisville a few days ago. A Mrs. Mellon, who had been divorced from her husband in Illinois, was on her way to Georgia to make her home among friends there. At the junction of the Short Line and New Orleans road, two miles from Louisville, her husband boarded the train and endeavored to seize and carry away her two children. But she fought for her chicks and the husband retired from the contest vanquished, while she proceeded on her way.

The Philadelphia American thinks that "if President Arthur has resolved to rest his administration upon the support of the one element in the Republican party represented by Mr. Conkling, he has entered upon a course which can lead only to disaster."

John Russell Young, who was yesterday confirmed as minister to China, has been for years one of the leading editors of the New York Herald.

He accompanied Grant on his cruise around the world and wrote up an account of his travels. He is no doubt indebted to Grant for the appointment.

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Eleven of the twelve New England Senators voted against the anti-Chinese bill. They are all Republicans.

The Chinese question seems to be making pretty good States-rights men out of some Republican Senators.

Cable dispatches inform us that the Queen "rejoices that she escaped McLean's bullet." Quite natural.

Five thousand lives are reported to have been lost by the recent earthquake in Costa Rica, and four towns destroyed.

The dog catchers of Greenville, S. C., are having a good time shooting dogs, which are becoming scarce in that burg.

The name of Nebraska's governor is Vance. A pretty good name, and he seems to be a pretty plucky governor.

Congressman Black, of Georgia, is suffering from an attack of paralysis in Washington, and is in a very precarious condition.

Henry Highland Garnett, colored, the American minister to Liberia, appointed by Mr. Garfield, died in that country on February 13th.

Gov. Colquitt, when in Washington, tried to persuade Mr. Stephens to run for governor, but the distinguished little man couldn't be persuaded.

The czar has rebuked Skobelev for his fiery speech and Skobe has said he was sorry for it. Here is a brave, dashing soldier who would not turn his back on a legion, abjectly humiliating himself before a craven master who is afraid of his own shadow.

Five hundred petitions for divorce were filed in Philadelphia during the past year, and a noted divine of that city said recently that the county of Philadelphia granted more divorces in one year than any one entire State did in double the same period.

Commissioner Dudley has written a letter to the New York Times in which he says he bribed nobody during the Indiana campaign, and that he and Dorse are as straight as two shingles. Nowhere in his letter, however, does Dudley tell what became of the \$150,000 or \$200,000 left after paying all the expenses of the campaign. That is a matter which the Republican National Committee ought to explain.

John L. Dickson, formerly postmaster at Grassy Creek, N. C., who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Auburn, N. Y., penitentiary on a charge of embezzling ten dollars, was pardoned Tuesday by the President on a petition signed by Governor Jarvis and other citizens of the State. He was absent from home when the embezzlement was committed and the office was in charge of his wife, and to screen her he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, four of which he had served when pardoned. Under the circumstances his prison stripes were a badge of honor instead of shame. He sacrificed himself to save the woman he loved.

Peru Shipper before the Committees. WASHINGTON, March 15.—Jacob R. Shipper appeared to-day before the House committee on foreign relations, as he had brought with him none of the correspondence called for by the committee and explained that there had not been time enough given him to make copies, he was excused until Saturday. The only progress made by the committee was to explain to Shipper the scope of the proposed inquiry into his affairs. He was required to produce before the committee copies of all correspondence with local reporters in the United States of every degree upon the subject of the Peruvian company. He was entirely self-possessed and deliberate in his replies to the committee. His attitude there and his inquiries of local reporters indicate that he will not be communicative to any further extent than he is compelled to be though professedly frank and open.

Fire at Macon. MACON, GA., March 15.—Fire broke out in the cotton warehouse of C. D. Anderson & Son, at 4 o'clock this morning, and the flames spread rapidly to the adjoining building occupied by Wolf Brothers, paper and rag dealers, all of which were burned down. R. B. Watson, cotton buyer, residing in the 3rd story of Anderson's warehouse was probably burned to death, but no trace of his body has yet been found. The loss estimated at \$50,000; Wolf being insured for \$17,000, and Anderson for \$11,000. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of John Russell Young as minister to China; C. A. Logan, minister to Chili; John W. Foster, minister to Mexico; and the western district of Virginia. Postmasters—P. R. Rue, Norfolk, Va.; Ada Talbot, Georgetown, Texas; A. N. Garvin, Navasota, Texas.

Another Break. NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Captain Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, telegraphs to-day from Port Gibson, Miss., as follows: Ship's bayou levee, 22 feet high broke this morning. This will run water over the road of Texas and Concordia. The people of these places require immediate assistance, or there will be great suffering.

Drowned. NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—By the slackening of a rope while a boat was being loaded by a portion of the crew of the United States steamer Tennessee 13 men who were in the boat were thrown into the river, and one, a German, named Nicholas Johnson, drowned, the others were rescued.

Weather. WASHINGTON, March 15.—For the South Atlantic coast rains, followed by warmer and fair weather, south-west to north-west winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

A Boiler Explosion. BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—A boiler in Goodwin Bros' shoe factory exploded leveling the building and killing several men.

The true bloom on beauty's face, the roset of a healthy skin, can be enjoyed in December or any other month, by using Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. It does away with all eruptions and blemishes of the skin or scalp.

Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

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deem advisable for labor only in strengthening the levees of Mississippi where there is a danger of immediate breaks at points in his discretion, but he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations on account of desertion caused by the overflow of said river and adjacent lands.

This amendment was adopted as was also that increasing the appropriation. On motion of Cameron, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted providing that nothing herein contained shall commit the United States to improvement or maintenance of the Mississippi river levees. The bill was then passed as amended and the House resumed the consideration of the Chinese bill.

Money, of Mississippi, to the clerk's desk and had read an official notice of the speaker's remarks when he (Money) was attempting to gain the floor this afternoon to speak on the bill for the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi river overflow.

He was proceeding to comment upon what he called, "This very remarkable declaration by the speaker," when he was called to order by the House upon the ground that he rose to a question of privilege, and had no right under that cover to criticize the action or rulings of the speaker.

An excited and at times somewhat uproarious debate followed as to the right of the speaker to reprimand a member of the House.

Money contended that this was the right of the House itself, not of the speaker, and declared he would not submit to it.

The speaker said he had a right to preserve order and when a member persistently and flagrantly violated the order of the House it was his right and his duty to call him to order.

Money rejoined that there was no rule which permitted a member of the House to be reprimanded except by order of the House, and that no speaker had a right to arrogate to himself and usurp the right of the House.

After some further discussion the subject was dropped and the House adjourned.

When others are suffering, drop a few kind words and a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and you will find that a few doses of this valuable remedy will afford instant relief, and twenty-cent bottle will cure the worst cough.

On his motion the bill was sent to the committee on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed. The pending amendment to make the "Holman provision, relating to sub-contractors, applicable to the contract, after made, was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 12.

The increase in the item for compensation of postoffice clerks of \$150,000 prevailed.

The next amendment reported by the Senate was in the item on sub-leasing contracts, and declares that the carrier employed by the contractor or sub-contractor who shall his agreement and evidence that he has done the work shall have a lien on the money of his employer for his pay, and if the contractor or sub-contractor shall fail to pay the carrier within two months of the end of the year, the department shall pay the carrier out of the money on hand.

When a person or firm holding several contracts fail to perform service on any one of them pay for the others shall be withheld until the service has been rendered on all of them.

This amendment gave rise to a somewhat protracted discussion, devoid of general interest, upon the possible difficulties arising under it in the post office department. In the course of the debate Messrs. Tilden and Blaine became involved in a personal controversy upon what the latter construed to be an unwarranted criticism on the part of Mr. Dawes upon himself.

After some change in the legislation of the committee on foreign relations of greater clearness without altering its effect the amendment was adopted.

The bill was then laid over as unfinished business.

The committee on the bill was again taken up as the regular order.

Allison submitted a report of the committee on appropriations with testimony taken in what is known as the treasury contingent fund investigation. The report was read and the bill tabled temporarily and ordered printed.

Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.—Houk, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on war claims, reported back a bill for the allowance of claims for unpaid wages, reported by the accounting officer of the treasury department.

Out of the total number of claims in the bill of 1,359, the State of Tennessee has 165; the total amount of money required to meet the claims is \$1,173,318. Springer commented on the fact that of 118 pages of the bill 75 were devoted to the payment of claims to citizens of Tennessee.

White, of Kentucky, explained by Houk and McMillan by the statement that more property of Union citizens had been taken than in any other State in Tennessee.

Upgraded a member of the committee said that he did not know what to do with regard to this bill. The committee had received ten huge bags of war claims which had been adjudicated by the treasury officials, and it had been physically impossible for members of the committee to examine them.

It appropriated \$291,000 for the payment of 1,300 claims.

Miller, of Pennsylvania, said that it struck him that Congress ought to inquire what was doing when it appropriated \$291,000.

White, of Kentucky, Holman, of Indiana, Atkins, of Tennessee, and Blunt, of Georgia, advocated the passage of the bill, contending that to do otherwise would be to ignore the claims and would be a virtual repeal of the law under which claims were authorized to be adjudicated.

The bill was passed without a division.

Rice, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether the conviction of Sergeant Mason by a military court, and the proceedings thereunder are not in violation of the laws and constitution of the United States, and report their determination to this House, and trying the committee leave to send for persons and papers. Referred.

Hiscock, Y New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations reported back a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river. The committee recommended the adoption of the amendments increasing the amount appropriated from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and authorizing the Secretary of War to expend such part thereof as is proper for labor in strengthening the levees of the Mississippi river, but providing that he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations on account of desertion. The clause in the amendment referring to the repairing of the levees gave rise to warm debate, some members seeing in it the beginning of a movement upon the U. S. treasury for a general system of levee appropriations at the expense of the country at large. In the course of debate the action of the governors of Illinois and Kentucky in asking for aid for the overflow sufferers in their States was criticized as it was held that these States were abundantly able to care for their own destitute citizens. Finally Hiscock modified his amendment so as to read as follows: "The Secretary of War is authorized to expend part thereof as he may

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Advertisement for Burgess Nichols Furniture, Bedding, & Co. featuring a large illustration of a bed and text describing their products and services.

Advertisement for W. T. Blackwell & Co. Durham, N. C., featuring a large illustration of a Durham Tobacco tin and text describing their products.

Advertisement for Lotteries, featuring a large illustration of a lottery ticket and text describing the prizes and terms.

Advertisement for The Best Calico, featuring a large illustration of a woman in a calico dress and text describing the quality and availability.

Advertisement for Commonweal Distribution Co., featuring a large illustration of a distribution box and text describing their services.

Advertisement for The New South, featuring a large illustration of a building and text describing their industrial, agricultural, educational, and general development.

Advertisement for Freight Notice, featuring a large illustration of a freight car and text describing their shipping services.

Advertisement for For Sale, featuring a large illustration of a house and text describing the property for sale.

Advertisement for City Taxes, featuring a large illustration of a city street and text describing the tax collection process.