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THE SILVER VICTORY.

How The North Carolina Delegation Voted.

Some Views of General Cox and Others.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Blands' heart was made exceeding glad to-day and his face beamed with the joy with in. Ever since the session opened the silver champions, Bland, Reagan and others, have longed for the fray and have with difficulty been restrained. The other day the author of the 412½ dollar introduced a preamble and resolution making enquiries about the policy past and to come of the financial department of the Government with regard to silver. To-day as he arose in his seat just after the reading of the journal, Mr. Bland's whole air was radiant of coming triumph. He said he was authorized to report back the resolution, but Mr. Morrison was ready ith the objection that the rules required that the report should be in writing. This sent Mr. B. to counting. But Morrison went over to his seat, and they arranged the matter. A separate vote was to be taken on the preamble and resolution and the speaker was appealed to to say if the resolution itself was divisible. Before the latter could examine it for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, Mr. Hewitt moved that it be recommitted with instructions to the committee to strike out that part relating to the future policy of the Administration on the subject. The leaders, Morrison, Randall and Hewett, concurred in this programme. But Bland didn't care if they did The vote to strike out was taken by yeas and nays, and Bland was sustained by the following heavy figures: Ayes 58, noes 168. The North Carolina delegation were divided as follows: Messrs. Cox and Green yea, Messrs. Bennett, Cowles, Henderson, Johnston, O'Hara, Reid and Skinner nay. Gen. Cox says that he and Col. Green did not like the proposition to catechise the Aministration as to what its policy would be.

The vote was not wholly a test of the opposing factions in the House, since Reed and many other anti-silver Republicans voted with the silver Democrats to embarrss the Administration. But it shows that the bi-metalists are in a tremendous majority after all allowance for the above cause is made. Gen. Cox thought that the vote proved that this majority was fifty-five or sixty.

Another meeting between Gen. Cox's Civil Service Committee and the Civil Service Commissioners took place this morning. Many points were pleasantly discussed. Mr. Blanchard, of the Committee, and Mr. Trenholm, of the Commissioners, engaged in a perfectly friendly colloquy. I do not think I would do either gentleman justice to repeat second hand what was said. But I will attempt very briefly to state a few facts with regard to the committee, its difficulties and the probabilities as to its action. On the latter hand, Gen. Cox, with whom I talked this afternoon, could not forecast. What is here asserted as to its probable recommendations is upon my own responsibility. The Committee is homogeneous in several respects. It is agreed on adopting no radical policy. It sees the necessity for compromise, but prefers to adhere to the spirit of the law and in the main to the rules as heretofore adopted. The system is on trial. It has worked well. An entirely new Commission will be in charge after the retiracy of Mr. Eaton. It would not do to trammel these gentlemen now. Then the law could not safely be altered so as to require the examinations of those clerks who were in office before its passage. All who are incompetent can be discharged without violating either letter or spirit of the statute; indeed, it would be in strict accordance with the spirit of the law to discharge such employes as do inferior work or who are of bad character. One point touched to-day in the committee discussions, and dwelt upon earnestly by Gen. Cox, was this: That it would be impolitic to invite the criticism of the North by turning out clerks who are in so many cases from the Northern States, and whose friends would say that it was done to make room for "rebels." Under the Civil Service law Southern Democrats have the advantage in the South. "We must go slowly in these things," said Gen. Cox, "now the Committee, understand, are not subject to clamor, are not disposed to act from timidity; nor are they seeking to make a record simply, to exploit their own opinions, without regard to whether or not the thing advised is practicable. They will be governed by reason and will consult public interests—they will try to take a very broad view of these interests. No. We shall do nothing rash, shall act conservatively, but what we shall report I do not know at present." I fear I have omitted several points made by Gen. Cox. But I shall have further opportunity soon to present them.

The bill introduced by Gen. Cox on Monday, to which in my letter of Tuesday I made reference, provides for a district court at Raleigh and for changing the counties of Chatham, Orange, Moore and Pender from the Western to the Eastern District.

Representative Morrison said to a *Star* reporter to-day that the ways and means committee was getting along pretty well with tariff matters and it would not be a very long time before they would be ready to report a bill. Many of the members in the House are anxious that the question should be kept warm and are impatient to have it brought before the House. The statement that the Democrats are inclined to let the matter sift out of sight is denied by leading tariff reformers, who claim that there is no doubt about the passage of a bill which will be an important revision of the tariff. I understand that the bill will be Morrison's, but that it will be a more thorough measure than the one proposed last year. On some articles the reduction will reach forty per cent. It will not be on the horizontal principle. A quiet canvass of the House is making. Not only so, but I have seen Mr. Morrison in the Senate often recently in conference with the Democratic leaders of both factions. Mr. Mills has a bill also, which is probably more radical than any other.

The Riddleberger resolutions concerning renewals and appointments and the powers of the Senate were tabled to-day on motion of Mr. Edmunds who said that they embodied no practical questions. The resolutions were subsequently referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Riddleberger took occasion before that to liken Mr. Edmunds to a wheelbarrow.

Yesterday in executive session the Senate confirmed the nomination of James B Hays, of Wisconsin, to be Chief Justice of Idaho.

No one remembers that Jefferson is deserving a place near Washington himself.

The Attorney-General's letter to the Senate in respect to the Dustin case was, in the executive session yesterday, referred, without furtheir discussion, to the judiciary committee, which has authority to report upon it in open session. A statement was made on the authority of the Attorney-General that the press had not obtained its information with regard to the Dustin letter from the Department of Justice. This gave rise to a half humorous discussion of the premature publication of proceedings, which the participants design to have kept secret.

In the Senate to day Mr. Dawes submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with all papers on file relating to the official conduct, etc., of Henry Ward, late an Indian inspector. Ward was removed and Mr. Morris Thomas, of Maryland, appointed in his place, and the resolution offered by Mr. Dawes was in line with similar requests from other committees for papers on file in the Departments relating to appointments. The resolution went over.

Col. Beverly, of Virginia, the president of the Farmer's Congress, made an argument before the House committee on agriculture to-day in favor of extending the service of the weather bureau so as to give the farmers the benefit. He said that flags by day and lights by night should be suspended at every telegraph station throughout the country to indicate changes of weather.

Maj. Galloway arrived from the North last evening.

Lt. S. C. Semley has been ordered from special duty to the Vandalia, United States war vessel.

W. M. Champlain has been transferred from the Surgeon Geueral's to the Land Office.

The illness of Mr. Jernigan prevented Col. Jernigan from leaving for his consular position in Japan on yesterday. He has not been confirmed, but his predecessor has resigned and no fears of his not passing the Senate ordeal are entertained.

Consul Bridgers expects to leave for Montevidoe on the 13th.

Gen. Cox will be absent a day or so next week.

Mr. Womack is going out to North Carolina in a day or two.

C. W. H.

GLADSTONE'S NEW CABINET

Marks of Compromise Between Liberals and Radicals.

LONDON, February 3.—Mr. Gladstone's appointments of Cabinet ministers and heads of departments in his new government were officially announced this evening. The principal offices are filled as follows: Prime minister and first lord of the Treasury, Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone; lord high chancellor, Sir Farrer Herschell, Q. C., formerly solicitor-general; lord president of the council, Right Hon. Earl Spencer, formerly lord lieutenant of Ireland; Secretary for the home department. Right Hon. Hugh E. Childers, formerly chancellor of the exchequer; Secretary for foreign affairs, Right Hon. Earl, of Roseberry, formerly lord president of the council and lord privy seal; Secretary for the colonial department, Right Hon. Earl Granville, formerly Secretary for foreign affairs; Secretary for India, Right Hon. Earl, of Kimberly, reappointed, Secretary for war, Right Hon. Henry Campbell Bannerman, formerly chief Secretary for Ireland; chancellor of the exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, formerly Secretary for the home department; first lord of the admiralty, Marquis of Ripen, formerly viceroy of India; president of the local government board, Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, formerly president of the board of trade; Secretary of State for Scotland (a new office), Right Hon. George Otto Trevylan, formerly chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; president of the board of trade, Right Hon. Anthony John Mundela, formerly vice-president of the council; chief Secretary for Ireland, John Morley, M. P., not in any former government office; lord high steward of Her Majesty's household, Earl Sydney, (reappointed); patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Arnold Morley; attorney-general, Charles Russel, C. M. P.

The announcement of the sea of appointments have caused general and intense surprise. It contradicts almost every prediction that has been made during the past week. The list bears palpable marks of a compromise between the whigs and radicals.

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BAYARD NOT TO RETIRE.

Affectionate Relations Between the Secretary and the President.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 2.—Secretary of State Bayard returned to Washington this afternoon, and will to-morrow resume his duties at the Department of State. He will not resign, as had been intimated, but will remain in the Cabinet until Mr. Cleveland's term as President expires, unless contingencies arise that are now not only unforeseen but not dreamed of. The Secretary has had troubles which the public could not appreciate, and the culmination of these private griefs did, in connection with public criticism upon his administration of the Secretary's office, cause him to discuss in his own mind and among his intimate friends the wisdom of a withdrawal from the Cabinet. President Cleveland was not advised of this contemplated possibility by his Secretary of State, and the matter was discussed only by Mr. Bayard's personal friends, and by them only in a vague manner. And here it may be stated, upon high authority, that Mr. Bayard's retirement from the Cabinet has never for a moment been considered by Mr. Cleveland, and that the President would regard such a thing as most unpleasant to him personally and officially. He regards now, as he did from the beginning, Mr. Bayard as the strongest man in the Cabinet.

It has been suggested by a very prominet politician of this State that if Mr. Bayard desired to retire from the Cabinet and return to the Senate he could easily accomplish it. With considerable confidence it may be stated that Senator Gray would at once, upon a suggestion of this kind, resign, and in this event Governor Stockley would immediately appoint Mr. Bayard to the vacant seat. Said this gentleman: "This would be an easy and immediate settlement of all the political disputes in this State. The next Legislature would no longer be exercised over the contest between Mr. Lore and Mr. Gray, but would with one accord, and with the acquiescence of the united party, re-elect Mr. Bayard to his old seat." This opinion, expressed by a strong supporter of Mr. Lore, is a very fair demonstration of the hold Mr. Bayard has upon his party in this State, notwithstanding statements to the contrary made in the press of Delaware and elsewhere.

A gentleman who was at the funeral to-day, and who has recently talked with Mr. Lamont concerning the press criticisms upon Mr. Bayard, said that the President's Private Secretary had not only assured him that the talk about disagreement between the President and Mr. Bayard is untrue but that Mr. Cleveland regarded Mr. Bayard with a positive affection, and would sooner part with almost any other Cabinet officer than with his Secretary of State.

NORTH CAROLINA YELLOW TOBACCO.

The following is an editorial in the agricultural department of the *Nashville American* and was written by Col. J. B. Killebrew, late special agent of the Tenth Census on Tobacco, who knows from special inspection of what he writes. It reinforces our editorial "Tobacco Does Pay," published in the *Gold Leaf* of the 14th. We are indebted to our good friend, Maj. R. L. Ragland, for the article. In a private letter to us he says, "Fine yellow tobacco yields better profits than any other crop grown upon the soil of North Carolina and Virginia, and North Carolina produces the best." Two better authorities on all that pertains to tobacco could not be found than Maj. Ragland and Col. Killebrew:

No branch of agricultural industry has moved with more rapid strides during the past decade than the yellow tobacco interest of North Carolina. It is now absorbing a greater amount of attention than every other product in the State. In 1879 there were only six counties producing each over 1,000,000 pounds, viz: Granville, 4,606.358 pounds; Rockingham, 4,441.259; Caswell, 5,330.664; Person, 3,012,387; Stokes, 2,131,161, and Orange, 1,178,732. Six other counties produced between 500,000 and 100,000 pounds. The entire product of the State was a little less than 27,000,000 pounds. Since that time the area has been greatly widened, and extends from the Yadkin to Cherokee and even the tide water region is beginning to abandon the cultivation of cotton and to grow tobacco.

New sale warehouses are springing up all over the State and there seems to be no limit to the demand for the bright yellow leaf. The qualities of this leaf are such as to commend it in the highest degree to plug manufacturers. The highest grade is small in size, rarely reaching over fifteen or eighteen inches in length, with a lemon yellow color, soft and silky, having a surface which sparkles in the sunlight, the minute golden grains scattered over the upper surface of the leaf adding to the brilliancy of its appearance. Other grades follow, such as orange, dull yellow, and on by slight gradations to mahogany. The lemon yellow stands at the head as a wrapper for plug. The chief, distinguishing quality of the yellow leaf of North Carolina and Virginia, and the one that gives it a prominence over the yellow tobacco grown elsewhere, is that it will retain its bright colors under the heaviest pressure, equalling in this particular the real gold foil. The yellow tobacco grown in the West will blacken under pressure, because it is richer in oily substance, and is, therefore, not so useful as a fancy wrapper.

The mahogany wrapper is larger in size than the yellow leaf, displaying a ground of yellow spotted with red or brown. This also is more oily than the yellow leaf, but it is largely used for plug wrapper and some of the most famous manufacturers prefer it to the yellow leaf on account of its superior size and flexibility.

The fancy and yellow tobacco of North Carolina finds its readiest market among the manufacturers of the United States but a small portion of it is taken to Europe, and it is a great favorite with the wealthy class in Russia, who pay a fabulous price for it.

The chemical composition of this tobacco is deserving of attention. Typical samples analyzed by Dr. Gideon E. Moore, of New York, show the following percentage of constituent ingredients: Nicotine, 2.70; resin and fatty substance, 5.73; starch, 6.71; glucose, 16.39; albuminoids, 8.75; pectic acid, 5.97; citric acid, 0.43; malic acid, 7.41; oxalic acid, 0.46; acetic acid, 0 53; ammonia, 0.19; cellulose, 9 13; s nd, 1.26; sugar, about 10.00, and other undetermined elements amounting to 15 per cent., besides 8.50 of ash exclusive of sand. In relation to the sugar Dr. Moore remarks that of all the constituents in tobacco it is the most liable to change, the small quantities appearing in the green leaf disappearing during the process of air-curing, so it is generally stated that cured tobacco contains no sugar, but in the North Carolina yellow leaf, carefully cured by artificial heat, the entire amount of sugar is left unchanged in the cured leaf. This sugar gives it great sweetness, and so sweet have been some of the samples exported to England that the chemist employed by the Government of that country on one occasion condemned a lot of yellow tobacco because, as he stated, it had been artificially sweetened. There is a wide area not only in North Carolina, but in Tennessee and North Georgia that may be utilized in the production of this type of tobacco, and wherever soils occur adapted to its growth, the farmers will find it the most profitable crop which they can grow.

PROTECTION FOR THE BIRDS.

Bird destruction in this country is every year assuming a more and more serious aspect. The startling decrease in the numbers of many of our birds, brought about of late years by the unceasing persecution waged for the sake of fashion, has aroused the American Ornithologists' Union to a recognition of the necessity for instant and decided effort in behalf of our birds. To answer this imperative demand the Union has appointed a "Committee on the Protection of North American Birds." This committee was largely organized in this city with the following membership: Mr. George B. Sennet, Chairman; Mr. Eugene P. Bicknell, Secretary; Mr. J. A. Allen, Dr. J. B. Holder, Dr. George Bird Grinnell, Mr. William Dutcher and Mr. L. S. Foster, all of New York City; Mr. William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Montague Chamberlin, St. John, N. B.; Col. N. S. Goss, Topeka, Kansas.

The objects of the committee are as follows:

1. The gathering of all possible information bearing on the subjects of the destruction and the protection of North American birds.

2. The diffusion of information among the people in respect to the extent of the slaughter of birds for millinery and other mercenary purpose; the wanton killing of birds in sport by men and boys; the robbing of birds' nests; the destruction of the eggs of gulls, terns, gulls and other birds for food; and the marked recent decrease of many species resulting from the general destruction; the spreading of information, also, in respect to the utility of birds as a natural check upon the increase of insects injurious to vegetation and with reference to their interest and value from an æsthetic point of view. This with the object of developing a public sentiment in favor of the rigid protection of our native birds, a sentiment that will naturally spring up strongly and widely as soon as attention is called to the subject.

3. To encourage the formation of bird protective associations and anti-bird-wearing leagues.

4. The perfection of a statute for the protection of birds, drawn with regard to its availability for enactment by all the States and Territories, leaving however, the game birds, properly so considered, to the care of the game protective associations.

5. The prevention of the collecting of birds and eggs for pseudo-scientific purposes, and the development of a system of co-operation between the committee and the various authorities to whom may be assigned the power of granting permits for the collection of birds in the interest of science.

6. The consideration of the best means of securing the enforcement of bird protective statutes.

The committee is desirous of collecting facts and statistics bearing upon the subject of the destruction of our birds, and will welcome information from any source. It also extends the promise of its hearty co operation to all persons or societies who may be interested in the protection of our birds.

The headquarters of the committee are at the American Museum of National History, Central Park, New York city, where the officers or any of the members may be addressed.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Secretary Manning has drafted a letter in response to the Senate resolution asking for the original papers concerning the fitness of D Frank Bradley for appointment as internal revenue collector for South Carolina. This letter will be sent to the Senate this afternoon or to-morrow. The Secretary states that by direction of the President he declines to furnish the papers as requested as they contain nothing which by being made public would subserve the public good. Bradley was appointed by the President last April on the recommendation of Senators Hampton and Butler.

NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The Examination of the Oyster Beds in Northeastern North Carolina.

[Raleigh News-Observer.]

Lt. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., has been on detail for some weeks, engaged in making examinations of the oyster beds in North Carolina waters. During the exposition he delivered a special address on oyster culture. Since that time much more attention has been paid the matter, the previous neglect of which is unaccountable. Lt. Winslow has so far explored the oyster beds from Beaufort westward to and including White Oak river. That territory embraces some thirty square miles, and there are about 20,000 acres of oyster beds. He has been here for a day or two to make a partial report to the board of agriculture and to Gov. Scales. As yet he has not plotted the work so far done or digested the data he has so painstakingly gathered. A reporter had a brief interview with Lt. Winslow and gathered some facts of value concerning this oyster bed survey, which go to show what a source of wealth North Carolina has for so many years had and so sadly neglected. The indications are that a large portion of Bogue sound, perhaps 15,000 acres, is available for oyster beds and that if the people adopt the general system of oyster farming practiced North this will be capable of great extension. As it now is, not more than 100 acres are covered by oysters of good quality. The recent rains have made the oysters in white Oak river too fresh for market. The Bogue sound oysters are the best offered at Morehead. So good is their quality that they can successfully compete with Northern and Chesapeake oysters. Lt. Winslow reports that great interest is manifested by the people throughout the eastern section in regard to the culture of oysters. Particularly is this the case in Carteret and Onslow counties. A large number of licenses for oyster farms have been taken out under the provisions of the new laws on that subject. Most of these have been taken out during the last few months. What is needed, Lt. Winslow says, is a legal right to take up ground capable of development. He says his lectures on the subject of oyster culture have been well attended, and strange to say by a class usually opposed to learning or doing anything. The people are in many cases very poor. They look forward to this new departure as their last hope. The work of making the survey is arduous and rough. Lt. Winslow expresses his appreciation of the hospitality of the people, and says no people can be kinder than they. His work is now closed until the weather becomes more favorable. A small party is doing some work in White Oak river, which they will soon finish. Lt. Winslow goes to Washington, D. C., to study the data he has collected and arrange the details of his spring campaign among the North Carolina oyster waters. His report when made will be complete. Every locality will be examined. The exploration will be so thorough in character as to enable the next legislature to have all the facts before it necessary for consideration of and action upon the wealth this future department of State wealth.

LAST WEEKS SNOW STORM.

Another Severe Blizzard in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—A snow storm set in here about 3 o'clock this morning and continued without intermission until 8 o'clock to-night. The ground is covered 12 or 14 inches deep, the heaviest fall known here for years.

The signal office people say the storm raging to-day had its origin in Texas Its centre was in Alabama, this morning, and is on its way up the Atlantic coast. Severe gales are predicted off the North Carolina and New Jersey coasts.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Feb. 3.—A snow storm set in here this morning about 3 o'clock, and at this hour has but slightly abated. Already the snow is nearly two feet deep, and is drifting. Trains on the R. F. & P. railroad are brought to a standstill It is the severest storm that has visited this section for many years. The city authorities have been busy to-day providing wood and other necessaries for the poor.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 3.—The severe snow storm of to-day has delayed all the trains coming into the city. On several roads leading into this city trains are off the track. The street cars are also stopped and the storm is still raging. The snow is several inches deep.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 3.—Dispatches this morning from points covering almost the entire northwest report another severe blizzard prevailing.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

[Philadelphia Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is well known here that the powerful combination interested in the Bell patent have boldly gone into the public field to drive out of the Cabinet both Messrs. Garland and Lamar. They say they will compel the President to reconstruct his Cabinet so far as Garland and Lamar are concerned. This scheme is unquestionably the biggest contract and most audacious job ever undertaken by an unscrupulous monopoly. For weeks past the agents of the Bell combination have haunted the Departments and Newspaper row, willing to spend money for information and material and to hire assaults upon the Attorney-General or the Secretary of the Interior. Their operations are too bold and plans too outrageous not to attract attention. They have enlisted in the cause every stockholder in the Bell Company and are said to have paid $5.000 cold cash for a single article in a New York paper.

Reaching out for political influences, they have combined hostile Republicans and friendly Democrats upon President Cleveland to secure the removal of his Cabinet, if only for the sake of place. This gigantic scheme is understood here. If the President should yield to the pressure, or if weary of the incessant abuse and vilification, Mr. Lamar or Mr. Garland should retire from the Cabinet, it is believed that the Bell people would gain their point, which is the same point of the Louisiana Lottery Company—to keep out of court. The hue and cry about Pan-Electric stock is a mere blind. That stock never had any value, nor was that company before Congress for legislation when Garland was a Senator and acquired the stock charged to him. He has nothing and has had nothing to do with the action in the Bell case. An attempt is being made to prevent the confirmation of Solicitor General Goode, but this is only a minor part of the general scheme to prevent a trial of the Bell claim in court at all hazards.

ANOTHER THROUGH SOUTHERN RAILROAD SCHEME.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 2.—The *Times* says: A syndicate has been formed in that city having for its purpose the control of through Southern passenger traffic from the Eastern cities. They have purchased the Jamesville and Washington Railroad of North Carolina. They are to begin relaying the road at once with new fifty pounds steel rails and are to run two trains a day from each place. It is also stated tha the same syndicate contemplate making running arrangements with the Norfolk and Western railroad and will apply for a charter to run a road from Buckland to Jamesville, Gates county, and from Washington to Goldsboro and thence on to Washington. At present, before reaching the coast, passengers pass over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the Baltimore & Potomac, the Alexandria & Richmond & Fredericksburg, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and the Richmond & Petersburg Railroads. The operations of the syndicate, which is supposed to be backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, is thought to be aimed at the full control of the Southern traffic.

SPEECH OF SENATOR RANSOM ON MR. HENDRICKS

[From the New York World.]

Mr. Ransom believed it almost impossible at this time to measure the worth to our country of a great character like that of the late Vice President. We were yet too near his life to write his history. He had lived forty-three years conspicuously before the public gaze, and had always proved himself the earnest, faithful champion of the people's rights. He had proved himself a lover of his whole country and its liberties. The Southern States in this emergency felt deep, sincere and overflowing sympathy and sorrow at the bereavement of their Northern sisters. "Thank Almighty God," said Mr. Ransom, "that the everlasting covenant of our Union is established in the hearts of all our people, and that through the clouds of this sorrow we can behold the peace that never is to be broken."

HORROWS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

COHOES, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Six years ago George Waterhouse, then 8 years of age and a resident of Lansingburg, was bitten by a dog. The dog was not supposed to be mad at the time and was not shot. The boy's wound healed rapidly, and nothing more was thought of the affair until a few days ago, when the lad complained of dizziness in his head. Soon symptoms similar to those of hydrophobia began to develop. His condition became so alarming yesterday that Dr. McLean, of Troy, was sent for. Toward night the lad grew rapidly worse. He was suffering terribly and had the disease apparently in its worst form. His eyes protruded in a ghastly manner, and the froth was running from his mouth. A council of physicians that was present concluded that he could not live. It was decided that as he had to die it would be better to end his dreadful sufferings at once. He was given chloroform and thus rendered insensible.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, February 3.—Great excitement reigns in Roane county, Tenn., where the two supposed burglars were killed yesterday by a posse of citizens, who were in pursuit of them, over the rumor that the dead men were tourists, who were merely camping in the mountains. The two dead men are only twenty years of age. They were fashionably dressed and wore valuable diamonds and other fine jewelry. Their appearance betokens refined habits and good living. The country has been scoured for some trace of their identity, and though the bodies have been viewed by hundreds, no one knows them. They have not yet been recognized as the men who attempted to burglarize Hamby's store, and the impression is gaining ground that undue haste was exercised by the officials, and a double murder was perpetrated in consequence.

The torturing painful disease, neuralgia, is instantly relieved and rapidly cured by Salvation Oil. At all druggists. Price twenty-five cents.

Great addition to the Crockery and Glass Ware department, at

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THE ISSUE RAISED.

Two Resolutions on Removals Laid Before the Senate.

Senator Pugh Files a Series of Resolutions Supporting the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Riddleberger offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that the Executive of the United States is not restricted by constitutional law in removing or suspending appointees; that the Senate has no right to inquire that reasons shall be given for such removals or suspensions; that it is the right of the Senate to call for any paper relating to the conduct of removed or suspended appointees, or to the qualification and fitness of all persons whose names are presented to the Senate for confirmation or rejection, and it is the duty of the executive to comply with all demands for the same.

In offering the resolution Mr. Riddleberger said his purpose was simply to bring the subject up in open debate. It did not involve any so-called high prerogatives of the Senate when it should go into secret or Executive session but only the abstract question whether the Executive could be called on or required to give reasons for removals. Mr. Riddleberger asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Cokerill objected.

Mr. Pugh said he would submit a substitute for Mr. Riddleberger's resolution. The matter then went over.

Mr. Pugh's substitute is as follows:

First—That the Executive power is expressly vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, so that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Second—That the power of appointment to Federal office is an Executive power to be exercised by the President under the limitation in the constitution that he shall nominate, and by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint.

Third—That the power of removal or suspension from the powers and duties of Federal office is also an Executive power, vested exclusively in the President without any such limitation in the Constitution as is imposed thereby on the power of appointment, and for its exercise he is responsible alone to the people and not to the Senate.

Fourth—That the right of the President to make nominations to the Senate, and of the Senate to advise and consent thereto, are each separate and independent rights to be exercised by the President and Senate respectively and separately and independently within their absolute discretion, but in relation to the person or persons so nominated, the Senate may request information of the President affecting the character or qualifications of those as to whose appointment he asks the advice and consent of the Senate.

Fifth—That when the President makes nomination to the Senate of persons appointed by him to exercise the powers and duties of Federal officers who have been removed or suspended by him, no law, public duty and public policy requires that he shall send or communicate to the Senate any cause, reason or information within his own knowledge or contained in any letters, petitions, papers or documents addressed to him or any member of his cabinet or in the possession of either, and relating to the subject of removals or suspensions, or containing charges, causes or reasons and the proof thereof, for making such removals or suspensions and no law, public duty or public policy requires or authorizes the Senate to call for such information existing in any such form from the President or any member of his cabinet to enable the Senate to review or question the action of the President in exercising his executive descretionary and exclusive power of removing or suspending Federal officers from the powers and duties of their offices, or to put the President on trial by the Senate or to enforce accountability to the Senate for anything he may have done in the exercise of such jurisdiction.

Sixth—That to obtain information considered by either house of congress useful in passing necessary and proper laws, either House of Congress may request the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest to give any information within his knowledge or contained in any public document or records on file, or in the lawful custody of any of the departments, and relating to the Administration of any public office or the official conduct or acts affecting the official conduct or duties of any public officer, but for the Senate to make such request of the President or to direct any member of his cabinet to transmit to the Senate any information or any public documents or other papers in open or Executive session to enable the Senate in open or Executive session to review the propriety or the reason, or the information upon which he acted or may have acted in making removals or suspensions, would be an attempt to obtain such information by false pretences, and for uses and purposes not authorized or justified by any law or public policy of the United States, and should the President grant such request, or require any members of his cabinet to obey direction from the Senate when deemed by him to be made for such unjustifiable and unlawful uses and purposes, would be to recognize and encourage an improper practice and an injurious innovation upon his exclusive and independent rights, powers and duties as President of the United States.

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