

# NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1886.

NO. 91



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

**RACKET STORE.**

THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

If people will think for a moment, common sense will teach them that the merchant who buys goods on time and sells on time must sell his goods higher to cover his losses. All lines of merchandise go through a regular channel of trade. There are distinct profits charged and to each of them an extra ten per cent is added to cover the losses by credit. Count this up: ten per cent by the manufacturer who sell to the jobber, ten per cent by the jobber who sells to the retail merchant and twenty-five per cent by the merchant who sells to you, and you have at the least estimate thirty-five per cent which you have to pay to cover the losses caused by men who never pay. Upon each one of these transactions six per cent can be taken for cash or a total of eighteen per cent, making 48 cts. on the dollar. This is a tax which the consumer has to pay and it must all come from the hard-earned dollars of the laboring masses. Now you can see the difference between the credit and cash systems. This credit plan takes from the producers just about one half what they grow to foot up the bills of the men who never pay. Now how do you like the system? We should think you would get very tired of it. Any system which detracts from the prosperity of the country is a curse to it. The credit system is full of disaster. Get out of it.

The RACKET STORE has all the advantages of having buyers always in the market, with the cash in hand to secure bargains from the disastrous results which come to men who go in debt. Now come to the RACKET STORE, get your goods and save your money. We are just opening some Spring Styles Prints Choice for 5c; worth 7c. Great bargains in Bleached and Brown Muslins and Notions of all kinds. We are also agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications. Sheets and Catalogues for Spring Fashions just received. Call and see them and get a catalogue.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.

## AUCTION

I will commence Saturday, 20th inst., at 7.30 p. m., to auction my entire stock of Confectioneries, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Musical Instruments, consisting of Guitars, Violas, Banjos, Accordeons, Music Boxes, French Harps, &c.; in fact, everything in stock. Come one, come all, and secure bargains, as there will positively be no by-bidding.

S. M. RICHARDSON,

113 Fayetteville St.

## BEESWAX.

As Buyers of BEESWAX we will until further notice pay 25c per lb, free on board steamer or railroad.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,  
Boston, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CAR CO.,  
RALEIGH, N. C., February 24, 1886.  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the North Carolina Car Company will be held at the office of the company at Raleigh, Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1886, at 12 o'clock a. m.  
JAMES W. WARD,  
Secretary.

### THE WEEK'S WORK.

Important Matters for Congressional Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Senator Pugh has presented to the Senate the minority report of the judiciary committee on questions arising from the refusal of the attorney-general to furnish the papers in the Duskin case. Senator Edmunds will seek to open the debate on this subject as soon as possible. The education bill stands on the calendar as unfinished business, a position it has occupied since the 9th inst. Mr. Edmunds has not intimated a purpose to have it set aside. The friends of the education bill hope it may be disposed of within two or three days and Mr. Blair will resist all attempts to have it laid aside for any purpose. The debate on the issues between the majority in the Senate and the executive, to which the minority report gives rise, is expected to last several days and may cover two or three weeks.

The Senators having charge of the bankruptcy bill, the bill for the admission of Washington Territory, the interstate-commerce bill and the electoral college bill, are anxiously watching an opportunity to get those measures before the Senate, but there is little prospect of success until the above mentioned debate is concluded. Meanwhile, however, much legislative business of a character not provocative of long debates will be transacted as heretofore during the hours of each day devoted to the calendar.

The present week promises to be a busy one in the House of Representatives. It is understood that Mr. James of New York will ask the adoption of a resolution fixing certain days for the consideration of the adverse report on the bill for the free coinage of silver. Under the rule a half hour debate is permitted on every motion to suspend the rules, but as there is a general sentiment of the House that the vexed silver question should be speedily settled there will probably be no opposition to the resolution and it may be adopted without debate. The call of committees this week during the morning hour now rests with the committee on mines and mining, which has but one measure on the calendar, that for the appointment of a commission of experts to execute tests on iron and steel. If this is called up, its consideration will consume but a little time. The call will then rest with the committee on public buildings and grounds, and it is the intention of that committee to call up in the order in which they stand on the calendar the various public building measures. There are seventeen such bills to be disposed of, and it is not likely the two hours allowed to the committee will be sufficient to permit action on all of them. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, has been instructed by the committee of the Pacific railroads, which stands next on the list, to call up the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents and become subject to State taxation, but it is doubtful whether this measure will receive final action during the week.

The unfinished business coming over from the previous morning hours consists of the "set-off" claim bill and the Hennepin canal bill, but the indications are that neither of them will receive further consideration this week. There are now five general appropriation bills in committee of the whole, which will occupy the attention of the House after the morning hours Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and they may be allowed to displace the private calendar Friday. The committee on appropriations will try to secure the passage of urgent deficiency bills Tuesday. The pension and Indian appropriation bills will follow in time. Saturday, under a special order, will be devoted to general debate on the state of the Union.

### NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—For speaking disrespectfully of the Queen Regent of Spain young Duke Enrique de Bourbon has been put on half-pay, and as a Spanish officer's half-pay is anything but great, he will probably have to eat his words.

—Miss Palms, the charming young lady of Detroit who has bewitched Senator Jones, has \$2,000,000 in her own right, and is prospective heiress of \$10,000,000. This should effectually settle all question of the sanity of the Senate.

—The Connecticut bar association is so deeply grieved over the fact that "the secretary of the state" is called secretary of state that it has passed two resolutions and a resolution denouncing the unholty practice. The fabled Philadelphia lawyers must look out for their reputation as quibblers.

—Although our country avoids foreign entanglements, there is a war cloud on the horizon which may demand the services of our new navy sooner than we expected. This is a threatened war between the United States and New Jersey over the Arthur Kill bridge. The latter sovereignty says she won't have it. Congress is inclined to say she shall. The relations of the two powers are already strained, and if the railroad interests do not patch up a peace we may have to send the Tallapoosa to the scene of war.

—There seems to be considerable doubt among the experts as to the effect of the new Morrison bill on the revenues. Mr. Morrison calculates that it will reduce them to the extent of twenty millions. Secretary Manning is of the opinion that the loss may not exceed twelve millions. Col. Switzer, the chief of the bureau of statistics, figures out that if there is no change in trade the reduction will be about as Mr. Morrison thinks, but he does not undertake to guess how the new law may effect the volume of imports, and hence cannot predict the consequences to the revenues.

### MR. PUGH

SUBMITS HIS MINORITY REPORT ON THE APPOINTMENT AND CONFIRMATION MATTER.

The Document a Long One, Fully Sustaining and Vindicating President Cleveland's Action.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Pugh's minority report says that when President Cleveland came into office he found about 95 per cent. of the offices filled by republicans appointed as a reward for party services. The party to whom the President owed his nomination and election had been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the government for nearly a quarter of a century. The friends and supporters of the President made application for a redistribution of the public trusts. No other President had ever been subjected to such a severe trial or had to meet so many grave difficulties, and no other had such an abundant supply of valid reasons and causes urging him to the free exercise of his power of removal from federal office, and no other ever resisted with more fairness the just claims of his supporters, or used his power of removal more conscientiously, cautiously and sparingly. Notwithstanding these facts, 550 nominations sent to the Senate in suspension cases had been allowed to remain before the committees without consideration and final disposition. Dusty has made no complaint to the judiciary committee, the President or attorney-general, that he has been wronged by his suspension. The committee was fully informed that Burnett was recommended to the President by all the members of Congress from Alabama on personal knowledge of his high character. Stripped of the naked truth, without any special pleading, the case is made for the Senate on their resolution, and the answer of the attorney-general is whether the Senate has a right to demand of the attorney-general the transmission, against the order of the President, of the only paper or document of the description mentioned in the resolution, when that paper or document is stated in the refusal to relate exclusively of the removal of Duskin by the President, and for that reason alone is not transmitted. The President holds that it is not a public document and there can be no doubt about the correctness of his decision and that it must be accepted as conclusive. It is an undeniable truth that every right, power, privilege and prerogative created by law or granted in the constitution has some reason, use, necessity or foundation for its existence and support. A majority of the judiciary committee affirm the right of the Senate to direct the attorney-general or request the President to transmit any paper on the files of the department or in the possession of the President, if such paper relates to an official act of the President or the head of any department. The minority deny that the claim of the majority, where a paper or document relates exclusively to removals or suspension, has any foundation or recognition in the constitution or valid law. The minority admit that any and every public document or record on file in any department or in possession of the President, relating to any subject whatever over which either house of Congress has any power; jurisdiction or control, under the constitution, is subject to the call or inspection of either house for use in its constitutional powers and its jurisdiction, but if all the power granted in the constitution over the subject-matter is vested in the President exclusively, the only rightful custodian of all such papers is the chief executive officer. Why was the possession or inspection of papers relating to the making and ratifying of treaties refused to the House of Representatives by President Washington? For the plain reason that the House of Representatives had no power over treaty-making. It would be unreasonable to conclude that the framers of the constitution had declared to divide the power of removing Federal officers between the President and the Senate, and after vesting it in the President alone had given to the Senate, by implication or as a necessary incident of another power, the right of advising and consenting to removals. If the reasoning of the majority is sound it would compel the secretary of state to transmit to the House of Representatives on its order all papers and documents relating to the making and ratifying of all treaties in the state department. Without the circumlocution or evasion or generalizing or dealing in subtleties or reviewing of irrelevant and misleading cases cited in the majority report, the minority, after making as diligent a search as time and opportunity allowed, felt satisfied that from 1789 to 1867, a period of seventy-eight years, not a single case can be found in which the Senate in executive session directed the head of any department or requested the President to transmit to the Senate in executive session documents relating exclusively or materially to removals of federal officers by the President during the recess or sessions of the Senate, and such directions were obeyed by any head of a department or President. No such resolution as that now before the Senate was ever obeyed. Every precedent in the report of the majority has for its foundation the constitutional power of the Senate to participate with the President in the official act to which the papers called for related. The demand in the present case upon the attorney-general necessarily implies that in the judgment of the majority of the committee the Senate has the same power over removals that it has over appointments. There is no escape from this crucial test of who is right in this controversy, the Senate or the President. In self-defense the President and the friends of constitutional prerogative in the Senate are

forced to meet and answer the question "where does the power of making removals from federal offices reside? Does the constitution answer the question? The report here quotes the provisions of the constitution relating to executive power and treaty-making powers and those relating to the making of appointments. It says the question of the meaning of the quotations came up for consideration and settlement by Congress, in May, 1789. There were many framers of the constitution in that Congress and none of them had more to do with that great work than Madison. The minority of the committee are satisfied that they are unable to produce anything themselves or from others that can add to what was said in that famous debate. The decision was made at a time when no political parties had been organized to influence judgment and control opinion. No settlement of any controverted question ever had higher sanction or more to commend it to unquestioned acquiescence. Said Madison: "However various the opinions which exist on the point now before us, it demands careful investigation and full discussion. I feel the importance of the question and know that our decision will involve the decision of all similar cases, a decision that will become a permanent exposition of the constitution, and on this permanent exposition of the constitution will depend the genius and character of the whole government." The reports cited at great length from the speeches of Madison, Sedgewick and Clymer, in the debate of 1789, from the decisions of the supreme court and from other high authorities, in support of their position and concludes as follows: "The minority of your committee cannot close their report without expressing surprise at the appearance in the majority report of the following resolution. (Here is inserted a resolution which appears in the majority report, relating to the preference of appointing honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.) Under what action of the Senate does that majority claim authority to report such a resolution to the Senate for its adoption? What possible connection has the subject mentioned in the resolution with the papers and documents called for in the case of the suspension of Duskin, which is the only matter referred by the Senate to the judiciary committee? The information of the minority of your committee, is that Duskin never was a Union soldier, but on the contrary was either a member of the Confederate army or a Confederate sympathizer in his native State of North Carolina. The minority of your committee fully endorse section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes and heartily favors its faithful execution, but their information and belief satisfy them that under its operation during the administration of Republican Presidents partisan and political influences and considerations have governed in a great degree in the selection of the intended beneficiaries of the statute, so that no equal and just distribution has been made by Republican Presidents among the meritorious class described in the law, as is doubtless desired alike by Republican and Democratic soldiers and marines, who were comrades in a common cause. Such unauthorized action of the majority of your committee serves one purpose and that is to furnish additional proof of what was before manifested; that the object and intent of this extraordinary proceeding is to secure political and partisan advantage and benefit. The inevitable result is to arraign President Cleveland and try him by a Senate with an unfriendly political majority, for making suspensions in alleged violation of his public pledges and promises not to make removals or suspensions except for cause. President Cleveland's promises and pledges are part of the published history of the country and for their faithful performance he denies his responsibility to the Senate and stands ready for trial by the people. He did make a promise that during the term of a civil officer he would not suspend or remove him for the sole reason that he was a Republican. Merely being a Republican, if he had been and was a capable, faithful and efficient officer, the President declared he would not regard as a sufficient cause. But if such an officer, while in office, had used his power or influence, or emoluments, to promote the organization and success of his party by attending county, district, State, or national conventions and making himself active as a partisan in elections, the President has declared such conduct and action by any incumbent, however capable, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his official duties, to be a violation of the spirit of the law declaring that civil office is a public trust for public uses and not to be employed as an element of power in party organizations and elections, and that such conduct would be treated as a sufficient cause for suspension. The President declines to submit voluntarily to the decisions of a tribunal having no jurisdiction over the question of the sufficiency of such a cause for suspensions, especially when his fear is that such conduct in an officer might be regarded by the Republican majority as a reason for the retention of the incumbent in office. The President will never avoid trial by the people for the exercise of any of his powers or discharge of any of his official duties, as he will have a fair tribunal or the whole truth, but he declines obedience to any unlawful summons to trial under usurped authority by an unfriendly tribunal, on mere papers and documents relating exclusively to suspensions and containing in nearly every case only partial statements of the causes, facts and reasons for his official act of suspension. In a large majority of cases of suspension, as the minority are informed, the President had information communicated to him orally by persons considered reliable, which it would

be impossible for him to remember or reproduce in every case, so as to put the Senate in possession of all the facts which governed him in the suspension, if the Senate had authority under the constitution or laws of the United States to call him to account. In conclusion the minority of your committee are gratified at being able to state that in the 46th Congress, when the Democrats had a majority in the Senate, no such spectacle as that now exhibited to the country was ever witnessed in the history of its proceedings. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) James S. Pugh, Richard Coke, George G. Vest, Howell E. Jackson.

### AN IMMENSE POOL.

Which Controls Nearly Two Thirds of all the Cotton Seed Oil Mills.

St. Louis, Missouri, March 1.—Two or more years ago J. V. Lewis, an extensive manufacturer of cotton seed oil, of Cincinnati, Ohio, conceived the forming a pool intended to conduct the price of that commodity and has since that time been quietly and zealously at work with several other large manufacturers to put into execution his plan. It is now stated that his efforts have succeeded and that he has formed a corporation known as the cotton oil trust company, which controls every mill west of the Mississippi river and sixty per cent of the mills of the entire country. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$20,000,000 of which about \$17,000,000 has been issued to mills bought by the pools. The plan of procedure is as follows: If the officers of the company decide that a certain factory should be subject to pool control, the owner is approached and invited to sell his property. If it is unincumbered and in good working order he is given certificates to the amount of three times the value of his mill. For less valuable property less is paid. If the mill thus bought can be operated with profit, the trust company places in it a superintendent of its own and takes possession of the property. From that time the mill will be run as the best interests of the company dictate, the output being regulated by the current price of cotton seed products. Instead of encountering opposition from mill-owners, the pool has been besieged by applications for admission to the syndicate and it now finds itself almost completely master of the situation.

### New York Cotton Futures.

New York, March 1.—C. L. Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: On a gain of 18 1/2 points contracts have been active and unnaturally feverish and excited. Nominally it was a covering demand, but there has been a great amount of buying on Southern account on the advance. Many large operators were quietly filling the demand, but were cautious not to check the anxiety of buyers and at the close the position was about steady, with rates showing to be above the lowest touched last week.

### The Debt Reduced in February.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of February to be \$2,702,153.31; cash in the treasury \$194,489,985.52; gold certificates outstanding \$105,637,950; silver certificates outstanding \$88,390,816; certificates of deposit outstanding \$14,920,500; legal tenders outstanding \$346,738,896; fractional currency (not including the amount estimated as lost or destroyed) \$6,959,153.77.

### A Strike at Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 1.—A strike has been inaugurated at the Old Dominion iron and nail works, in this city, and the mills have stopped work. A compromise is probable. An arbitration committee of Knights of Labor and stockholders is in session. The strike was caused by a notice of reduction of wages, March 1, of fifty cents a ton.

### The Vance Family.

Under the above head-line the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette publishes the following, which was copied into the New York World, a so-called democratic paper: "Z. B. Vance, United States Senator; salary, \$5,000. R. B. Vance, assistant commissioner of patents, \$4,500. G. F. Vance, son, clerk to the Senator, \$2,190. Z. B. Vance, jr., son, geological survey, \$600. T. H. Vance, cousin, in post-office department, \$1,000. D. M. Vance, cousin, in the army, \$1,600. J. Vance, cousin, Mississippi river commission, \$1,800. E. Vance, cousin, department of justice, \$1,200. David N. Vance, cousin, internal revenue, \$425. A. R. Vance, cousin, government printing office, \$600. A. P. Vance, army, \$720. E. Robinson, nephew, page in the Senate, \$900. —Hall, nephew, page in the House, \$900. —McDonald, cousin, in the government printing office, \$720. This makes a total of sixteen persons, and a total salary list of \$25,320."

There is but one truth in the above, and that is, that Z. B. Vance is a Senator and gets \$5,000 per annum salary. The assistant commissioner of patents gets only \$3,000 per annum. C. N. Vance, son, alluded to as clerk to the Senator, holds no such position at \$2,190 salary or any other sum. Senator Vance is not in a position to entitle him to a clerk at government expense. Z. B. Vance, jr., is in the army, transferred from the navy by President Arthur. David M., and Thomas M. Vance, his only other sons, have no connection whatever with the government service. All the other Vances alluded to above are the inventions of the Cincinnati editor's brains, or rather motive sawed low for the untruthful.

James W. Starr, Sr. the well-known iron manufacturer of Camden, N. J., died Saturday.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE LEADS TO AN IMPORTANT TEST VOTE IN THE SENATE.

A Discussion, in Which Edmunds and Harris are the Central Figures, of a Motion to Refer.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting in reply to the recent Senate resolution, a report showing the claims, accounts and vouchers suspended in that department. In discussing the motion to print the papers, Mr. Hale said the accounting officers of the treasury had lately taken what seemed to him the extraordinary course of "holding up" or suspending accounts or vouchers of officers of the government, who, according to custom and usual authorization, had paid out moneys which had been entrusted to them for the purpose of being so paid out. The contention of accounting officers of the treasury, Mr. Hale said, was that the papers were unauthorized. The papers, which are voluminous, were ordered printed.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Blair, at the request, he said, of the legislative committee of the federation of trades and labor, to legalize the incorporation of national trade-unions. It was referred to the committee on education and labor.

At 1.20 Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was agreed to and the Senate accordingly went into executive session. At 2.40 p. m. the Senate doors were reopened and the chair laid before the Senate a lengthy message from the President, bearing on the right of the Senate or Senators to have access to papers, etc., in the executive department relating to suspensions from office. The President takes the ground that papers relating to suspensions from office are not official papers, and consequently he does not feel justified in sending copies of them to the Senate. It is a vigorous document and a long one.

The message was read at length. The extraordinary stillness prevailing on the floor of the Senate and the emphatic loudness and clearness of chief clerk Johnson's reading served to satisfy the galleries that something unusual was afoot, and before the reading was completed the galleries were crowded.

The following were the proceedings after the completion of the reading: Mr. Harris—Mr. President, I move that the message be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Edmunds—On that I ask for the yeas and nays. I do not propose that it shall be laid on the table just now, if I can help it.

Mr. Harris—I will move that the message be printed, if the Senate will allow me to amend my motion.

Mr. Edmunds—Very well. On that motion I should like to say a word.

The Chair—The Senator from Tennessee (Harris) moves that the message be printed.

Mr. Edmunds—I add to that that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary. I simply wish to remark, in moving to refer this communication to the committee on judiciary, that it has very vividly brought to my mind the communication of King Charles I to parliament, in telling them what, in conducting their affairs, they ought to do and ought not to do. And I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the republic in the United States that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either house of Congress, or questions pending before them, otherwise than by messages on the state of the Union, which the constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in this country as somewhat extraordinary, if in these days of reform anything at all can be thought extraordinary. I only wish to add, to what I have now said, a statement so that shall go with this message. (So far as the newspapers will do me the honor to have it go) that the President of the U. S. has (unintentionally no doubt) entirely misstated the question. The Senate of the U. S. in its communications to the heads of departments (not his heads of departments but the heads of departments created by law) directed them to transmit certain official papers and that is all. The President of the U. S. undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the Senate of his reasons or motives for putting a civil officer, "with which the Senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body (and they are all public) he has asked the Senate to advise and consent to his removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done, and the Senate in calling for these papers, to say nothing of the wider considerations about any deficiencies in the department of justice, is asked to remove these officers without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices. But I do not wish to go into that discussion now. I move that the message be referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Harris—For reasons that I may not refer to here, I have no desire for now with I consent to a discussion of the questions involved in this message at this time. I move that the message be printed, and lie upon the table, according to the universal custom of this body when a subject-matter has been reported upon by a committee. The Senator from

Vermont (Edmunds), as the chairman of the committee on judiciary, has already laid upon your table an elaborate report upon the general questions to which this message refers. Hence my motion was an ordinary motion, made here under the circumstances, that surround us at this moment. I have no earthly objection to the message going to the committee on judiciary if the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) desires it to go there; but it is unusual because the subject-matter of the message has already been reported on by the Senator from Vermont and therefore, in accordance with the unbroken usage of this body, I move that the message be printed and lie upon the table.

The Chair—The Senator from Tennessee (Harris) moves that the message be printed and lie upon the table.

Mr. Edmunds—The Senator goes way to me and I made a motion to refer.

Mr. Harris—I first made a motion to print and lay on the table, and at the suggestion of the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) I modified it to a motion to print. Then the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) suggested that he would move, or did move, to refer to the committee on judiciary. That is an exact statement of the transaction.

Mr. Edmunds—Yes; but the Senator from Tennessee (Harris) has a perfect right to move to print and lay on the table pending my motion; and on that I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Harris—I make that motion to print and to lay on the table, and on that I join the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) in the call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Harris's motion was defeated by a party vote; yeas 27, nays 52. Mr. Riddleberger, however voting with the Democrats in favor of the motion. Some merriment was created by Mr. Hoar first, inadvertently, voting, "Yes" and immediately correcting himself. Mr. Vance told him that "Yes" was right (laughter.) The question recurring on Mr. Edmunds' motion to refer the message to the judiciary committee and ordering it printed, it was agreed to without division.

The Senate at 3.15 again went into executive session. At 5.35 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Beach, of New York, rising as he seated to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk to have read an article in the New York Times of Friday last relative to Mr. Eads' ship railroad bill. Before the reading had been completed Mr. Reagan, of Texas, suggested that no question of privilege was presented.

Mr. Beach said that if the gentleman had allowed the reading to be concluded he would have found that the charge was made that Capt. Eads had been on the floor of the House during its session. Unfortunately, he said, that charge was true. He knew, of his own knowledge, that it was true. He had no personal acquaintance with Capt. Eads, but he knew him by sight and had seen him on the floor during the sessions of the House, earnestly engaged in conversation with members. Not only had Capt. Eads abused the privileges of the floor, but they had been abused by many others. This fact was so well known that he did not deem it necessary to ask for a committee of investigation. He, however, offered a resolution directing the doorkeeper to strictly enforce rule thirty-four, regulating admission to the floor.

Mr. Reagan said he had never seen Capt. Eads on the floor of the House, and Messrs. Clardy and Hurd, of Missouri, said Eads had been confined to his house by sickness. Mr. Beach's resolution was tabled.

A large number of bills were introduced.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Sprains and bruises are cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain.

—Harrison Phoenix, the Old Point Comfort hotel keeper who died the other day, left an estate valued at \$500,000. Fabulous! What a fund to accumulate from boarders!