

WHAT CONGRESS HAS
DONE AND NOT DONE.

AN ANALYSIS OF ITS VERY REMARK-
ABLE RECORD.

Republican leadership in Democratic Congress succeeded in doing what Republican leadership could not do in a Republican Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Tomorrow will probably see the close of the second session of the LXXXIV Congress. It is one of the most remarkable periods of legislation ever witnessed since the foundation of the United States Government.

On August 7th the President convened Congress in "extraordinary session," to consider the financial situation. The Democrats had made the tariff the leading issue in their campaign, but they were forced to agree in extra session to consider the financial question.

On August 11, 1894, the Wilson bill repealing the Sherman law was presented, with an order limiting debate to fourteen legislative days.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House having charge of the preparation of a tariff bill, began its work during the extra session and worked during the recess.

The tariff legislation was marked by the investigation into the sensational allegations that Senators had been influenced in its consideration by the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust, and by speculation in Sugar stock, and also by the bitterness engendered in his own party in the Senate by the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, in which he said that an abandonment of the provisions of the House bill would mean party perdition and party dishonor.

CLEVELAND
DODGES.

HE LETS THE TARIFF BILL BECOME A
LAW WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE.

HE WANTED FREE COAL FOR THE CA-
NADIAN COAL TARIFFS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Cleveland has written the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, in which he sets forth his views of the new tariff law, and gives his reasons for not approving the bill:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, '94.
Hon. T. C. Catchings:

MY DEAR SIR:—Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action on the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject most serious consideration. The result is I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formation of legislation which was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by the Congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor wish to avoid any responsibility, which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort.

The trusts and combinations—the communion of self—who see that machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as it involves the liberty and safety of American institutions.

"I love the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness towards all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have enacted upon such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features; but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied us, a recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about \$700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common sense and under-estimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that if disregarded a complete and successful tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

BACKBONE, COURAGE
AND PATRIOTISM.

EDITOR ROSEWATER OF THE OMAHA
BEE.

Resign From the National Republican
Party and Brand Strong Law-
enager the Republican Name for Law-
enforcer in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 23.—The Republican State Convention here today nominated T. J. Majors, a tool of the railroads, for Governor, over Mr. J. H. McCall, who is an anti-corporationist.

It will thus be seen that free raw materials and just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land, the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living. The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform, should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

When the formation of legislation which was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by the Congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse.

The resignation was accepted and Mr. J. M. Thurston, who is another tool and attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, was elected in his place. The railroads had complete control of the convention.

The platform reaffirms the principles laid down in the Omaha platform, emphasized with the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It brands as treason to labor in every field the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and demands national laws for the encouragement of irrigation.

Before the convention opened, this morning W. L. Greene and Senator Allen made speeches, which were enthusiastically received. The latter said he thought the Populists' day had arrived in Nebraska. He denounced Majors, the Republican candidate as a corporation man, and said that with a silver platform and a good set of candidates the Populists would win.

"So long as the present conditions exist there will be strikes. I do not join in this general denunciation of strikes. I regard the strike as the protest of labor against being bound in slavery. But for the strike labor would never have been given a second thought, except for the amount of work it can produce. Strikes are not the failures that they are usually held down to be. Labor statistics demonstrate that a majority of strikes are won. The reports in New York show that two-thirds of the strikes in that State have been gained by the strikers.

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DEBS ON THE STAND.

HE CLAIMS CONSPIRACY OF THE RAIL
ROADS TO REDUCE WAGES.

THE FULLMAN EMPLOYEES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, took the stand at the beginning of this morning's session of the National Labor Commission. He testified that from the beginning he was opposed to a strike, and so told Vice-President Howard.

Debs began by declaring that he was very unwell the night before, consequently he was not in good trim for a speech. However, he spoke for a few minutes. Mr. Dunn said the opponents of the Democratic party are charging that congress had not fulfilled any of the Democratic pledges.

Debs testified that from the beginning he was opposed to a strike, and so told Vice-President Howard. He testified that from the beginning he was opposed to a strike, and so told Vice-President Howard.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL
CONVENTION AT ROCKY MOUNT.

Mr. Woodard's Address Was Compelling
not for What it Contained, but for What
it did not Contain—The Burdens of
Democracy are More Than Democrats
can Bore.

TABLED, N. C., Aug. 24, '94.

Editor of THE CAUCASIAN.—The writer attended the Democratic Congressional convention held at Rocky Mount on the 22d inst. I was only there, however, as a "looker-on in Vienna."

The convention was called to order by the retiring chairman, Dr. Collins. Mr. Joe Robinson of the Goldsboro Argus was requested to act as temporary chairman. Upon taking the gavel he made a brief speech.

While the committee on permanent organization were out to choose permanent officers, Mr. W. A. Dunn, of Scotland Neck, was called for a speech.

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CONGRESS MORE CORRUPT THAN THE
SUGAR TRUST EXPOSED.

They get \$10,000,000 More Than Under
Republican Rule.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE SENATE Fi-
nance Committee are authority for
the statement made last week that
President Hayes' trust would get
probably more than they expected.

Now they are about to get 45 per cent. ad valorem. The only solution to the problem is that Hayes never thought his trust would get, probably more than they expected.

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SIMMONS' BOODLE.

HE POCKETED \$1,100 OF THE PEOPLE'S
MONEY UPON A FICTITIOUS CLAIM
AS ATTORNEY IN THE CONSTITU-
ED ELECTION PAPER OF
KNOX VS. GRADY.

ITEMS IN HIS EXPENSE ACCOUNT AS GRADY'S
ATTORNEY THAT CONVINCE HIM OF SHAMEFUL
DISPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The sundry civil appropriation bill for the current session of congress contains an item which will interest the plundered tax payers of the country. Under the law for the promotion of petty and party venality \$2,000 are allowed each side in contested election cases. This sum is supposed to cover expenses incurred in the investigation of the contest. Within 30 days after the election the contestant notifies the contestee of his intention to contest his seat in Congress. Thirty days are allowed for answer. Following the contestant has 10 days in which to file his motion. The result in nearly all cases depends upon whether the contestant or contestee is in sympathy with the dominant party. But the allowance of \$2,000 for expenses is certain. With few exceptions the maximum is always covered. The allowance is made by the committee on elections and submitted to the committee on appropriations. It is made on vouchers showing every item of expenditure in the prosecution of the investigation. It is useless to say that the law is ignored. The gross abuses are practiced; the treasury is shamelessly plundered; exorbitant attorney fees are charged. In one or two cases collision between the contestant and his attorney has been discovered. It was simply robbery.

The contest in the case has recently attracted some attention on account of the enormous fee allowed E. M. Simmons, Grady's attorney. Usually it was known to Grady that Simmons was acting as his attorney, but until the item appeared in the sundry civil bill appropriating \$1,100 as attorney fees for E. M. Simmons' was it known to outsiders. The allowance is an imposition. Knox made no contest. Apart from a formal notice and subsequent serving Grady with a so-called replication, no serious attempt looking to the prosecution of the contest was made. Not a word of testimony not a scrap of paper bearing on the case can be found in the records in the committee on elections. It was abandoned, therefore, until a few months ago Jerry Simpson, by request, offered a resolution in the House authorizing the substitution of certain papers by Knox for papers destroyed by fire. That was withdrawn and abandoned. The contest was a farce, but as a business enterprise to Simmons it was a success. The allowance in the case is \$1,100.50. Of this amount Grady is allowed ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for personal expenses. The balance of \$1,100 is pocketed by Chairman Simmons. The expense account speaks for itself.

"I shall not set before our unregenerate brethren their sins of omission and commission in the scartlet letters of their party, but I shall let the matters be established by witnesses of well approved character for tenderness and mercy.

"I shall summon the muses, who, each in her own peculiar field, yet all with uniform consent and true poetic ardor, have volunteered to transmit the manifold delinquencies which shall engage their pens to coming generations on wings of immortal song."

Beginning then with the quotation from the "Bigelow Papers"—
"That a merciful Providence fashioned as follows:
On great that we might our principles swallow,
The belly can hold a great many of them, it And bring them in ready for us like a pellet."

Mr. Brosius indulges in no less than twenty-three rhyming if not poetical descriptions of the shortcomings of the majority.

But if he had not opposed to a single yard at following election precincts in said county, to wit: St. Philip, James City, Jasper, Lee's Farm, Connor's, Tompkins, Pleasant Hill, Camp Palmer, and the 4th and 5th wards of the city of New Bern, and made a thorough investigation of the facts and law upon which the board of canvassers acted in rejecting such of said precincts as were not counted.

3rd—Made like investigation and examination of action of board of canvassers of Cumberland county which refused to vote cast for contestant and alleged to have been rejected by said board at the following voting precincts in said county, to wit: Fayetteville precinct, Fiea Hill, Cedar Creek, Little River Academy and Morrell's Mill precinct.

4th—Made like investigation of alleged action of board of canvassers of Onslow county in rejecting the votes alleged to have been cast for contestant at Jacksonville precinct in said county and of the alleged fraudulent destruction of 48 votes claimed to have been cast for contestant at said precinct.

5th—Investigated charges of frauds said to have been committed by the judges of elections at Cross Roads precinct in Onslow county.

6th—Investigated charges of illegal and fraudulent registration of voters, partisans of contestee, at Pollockville and Trenton in Jones county, Richlands and Williams Store in Onslow county and Clinton in Sampson county.

7th—Investigated charges of intimidation and fraud by friend of contestee against electors desiring to vote for contestant at Angola, Haw

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.