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ROUTINE OF HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

Summary of Bills and Resolutions Presented and Acted Upon.

THE HOUSE.
Friday was an old-fashioned field day in the house, with radical variation. It was private bill day under the rule when the bills to pay claims arising out of the war, which in the past afforded opportunity and excuse for fighting battles of the rebellion over again, were under consideration during the day.

Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts, was almost violent in his denunciation of the policy which he denounced the payment of these claims. Dramatically he declared that no robber born on the Rhine ever equalled the government of the United States in robbery of honest creditors. He attacked the leaders of the house, charging them with purposely preventing the consideration of bills for the payment of just claims, asserting that extraordinary rulings of the chair, in committee of the whole, were resorted to to aid in carrying out that policy.

Mr. McCall, republican, of Tennessee, and Mr. Evans, republican, of Kentucky, appeared to the house to pay the claims of loyal men from the south.

Mr. Ray, republican, of New York, charged that to enter upon the payment of them would compel the next administration to issue bonds from beginning to close.

Messrs. Dockery, of Missouri, and Grosvenor, of Ohio, made political speeches in connection with their common position to the payment of the claims, the former asserting that republican legislation in the past, and the latter that democratic administration was responsible for the present condition of the treasury. The net result of the day's discussion was the rejection of one bill and the passage of another.

Mr. Pickett, republican, of South Dakota, reported the general pension bill prepared by the committee on invalid pensions and it was recommitted.

At 4:50 o'clock the house took recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session of the house nine pension bills were considered and ordered to be reported to the house with favorable recommendations. A large part of the time was spent upon the bill granting a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of Brigadier General Fred Vanderveer, who was originally colonel of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The amount of the pension was reduced to \$50 a month, and efforts were made to make it \$30, a proposition which received considerable support among the republican members.

pany that volunteered for the war of the rebellion.
Previous to the Cogswell eulogies, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, reported the general deficiency bill, giving notice that he would, at the earliest practicable day, ask the house to consider it. At the conclusion of the eulogies at 2:50 o'clock the house adjourned.

Had there been a quorum present in the house Tuesday at the close of a six-hour session, the populist vote of the house of representatives would have been increased from seven to eight by the adoption of a resolution declaring Albert T. Goodwin entitled to a seat as representative from the fifth Alabama district.

It had previously been voted—forty-seven to one hundred and nine—that James E. Cobb, democrat, was not elected representative from that district to the fifty-fourth congress, and that he was not entitled to the seat. This reducing the democratic strength from one hundred to ninety-nine. Goodwin was nominated by the populists and endorsed by the Jeffersonian democracy and republicans, and the votes upon his right to the seat were given by the republicans and populists in the house. Mr. Cobb was supported by the solid democratic vote.

In the consideration of the committee's report Mr. Cobb championed his own cause and was assisted by Mr. Barriell, democrat, of Georgia. The recommendation of committee No. 1 was supported by Messrs. Daniels, republican, of New York, chairman; and Mr. Boyce, republican, of Indiana. Votes were taken, viva voce, on the resolution, declaring Mr. Cobb entitled to his seat, forty-seven aye, one hundred and nine no, and, by ballot, on a motion to recommit the case made by Mr. Dismore, of Arkansas—yeas sixty, nays one hundred and thirty. On the resolution declaring Mr. Goodwin entitled to the seat the vote was one hundred and twenty-one aye, forty-five no. This was not a quorum, and on motion by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, at 5:50 o'clock, the house adjourned until Wednesday, leaving the question to be settled then.

THE SENATE.
When Mr. Hill resumed his speech, began Thursday, on the bond investigation resolution the senate chamber Friday was almost empty, the senators being either in the committee rooms or in the cloak rooms. The chamber soon filled up, however, in anticipation of Mr. Hill's speech. The galleries were well filled despite the excessive heat of the day.

Mr. Hill did not conclude. His speech was against the passage of the Peffer resolution to investigate the bond sales of the present administration. A protracted fight by having read at the clerk's desk the various laws relative to the redemption of greenbacks and quotations from President Cleveland's messages on the financial question.

After a short executive session, the senate adjourned over at 5:30 o'clock until Monday.

The proposition to adjourn over Friday was antagonized by Mr. Chandler and others, and the vote upon it was 35 to 23.
With the thermometer in the chamber standing at 80 degrees, less than twenty senators were on the floor Monday when President pro tem Frye called the upper house to order. During the morning hour the joint resolution for the appointment of Generals Franklin, Beal and Henderson and Representative Steele as members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home, was adopted without debate.

but also a palpable steal—clean and unvarnished."
The bond investigation resolution was laid aside after a sharp controversy. Mr. Peffer agreed to the postponement after an appeal by Mr. Allison that appropriation bills should not be delayed.

The Indian appropriation bill occupied the attention of the senate Monday. The discussion as to appropriations to pay for "legal services" rendered to the "old settlers or western Cherokees" resulted in the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, allowing the claimants to bring suit on the court of claims. After the matter was out of the way the question of sectarian Indian schools came up and gave rise to a rather interesting discussion.

At 2 o'clock the Peffer bond resolution was laid before the senate as "unfinished business" pro forma, but Mr. Hill was on the alert to see that it was passed over, according to previous understanding.

The sectarian Indian school matter came up on an amendment by Mr. Cockerell, democrat, of Missouri, which declares it to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriation whatever for the education of Indian children in sectarian schools, as soon as provisions can be made for their otherwise and requiring such provision to be made before 1898.

Mr. Pettigrew, republican, of South Dakota, expressed his willingness to accept Mr. Cockerell's amendment; quoted a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs stating that it would require a period of two years and an expenditure of \$1,200,000 to supply schools and teachers for the children now attending sectarian schools. He intimated that some senators were afraid to do what was right lest they might offend some social organization.

Mr. Thurston, republican, of Nebraska, professed his profound respect for every religion, but asserted that "we are all determined, from this time on, that the fundamental policy of the government shall be recognized, that church and state shall be and remain divorced."

The debate continued for some time, and the matter finally went over, the senate adjourning until Wednesday.

DIAZ IN JAIL.
Much Sympathy Expressed for Him in America.
Alberto J. Diaz, the representative of the Baptists in Cuba, has been placed under arrest and jailed at Havana.
It is known that Dr. Diaz is a man of high character, and it may be that unless our government speedily interferes he will be made to suffer and the property of the Baptists by no means safe. The Spanish government may seize the property.
A New York Journal special from Havana, via Key West, says that the Rev. Dr. Diaz, the Baptist minister, now in Moro Castle, was taken from home last Thursday night. His wife and children had retired when the police entered and read the order of arrest to him, and from that moment he was not allowed to speak to anybody except the men who have him in custody. His brother, Alfred Victoriano Diaz, also an American citizen, was arrested at the same time.
The Rev. Dr. Diaz's family knew nothing of what had happened. He and his brother were taken from the house so quietly that neither Mrs. Diaz nor the children were disturbed. In the morning she was told by the police that her husband and brother-in-law, whom she had left the night before quietly talking together, had not slept in the house.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Delings of the Chiefs and Heads of the Various Departments.

The treasury gold reserve at the close of business Monday stood at \$126,952,568. The withdrawals for the day were \$380,600, of which \$400,000 was taken for export.

The case of Rev. A. J. Diaz, an American citizen, who was reported as being arrested at Havana, came before the department of state Friday. The department immediately cabled the consul general at Havana to take the usual steps for his protection and for a fair trial.

Mr. Call presented to the senate Monday a petition signed by attorneys for Mrs. Maybrick, addressed to the president of the United States, urging this government to intervene in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. The petition is accompanied by a great number of printed documents and letters from individuals interested in the case.

The senate committee on claims has reported favorably on an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the omnibus bill appropriating \$553,466, to cover the claims reported favorably by the court of claims under the Bowman act for stores and supplies furnished the federal troops during the war of the rebellion by local citizens residing in the south.

The house committee on ways and means decided to report favorably the senate bill to give \$200,000 for a government building and exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898. An amendment was added providing that the authorities raise an equal sum. President G. C. Whittell of the exposition company and Representative Mercer presented the merits of the exposition to the committee.

The ways and means committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Tennessee centennial exposition, to be held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1897, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits and allowing articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at that exposition.

CRISP TO RESUME HIS CANVAS.
Judge Crisp will resume his canvass in Georgia at the earliest possible date. In response to a question as to his intentions, Mr. Crisp replied:
"Yes, just as soon as my health will permit. I see some of the Georgia papers are trying to create the impression that I left Georgia not because of sickness, but because I was afraid to continue discussions. In view of my long public career, the number of speeches I have made in many of the states, and the debates in which I have engaged in the house of representatives, their contention is somewhat astonishing. While the press generally, both that part of it favoring a single gold standard, as well as that part favoring bimetallicism, has been very kind to me, indeed more than kind, there are papers in Georgia which are exceptions, notable exceptions to this rule. I am glad to say they are few in number, and their injustice and misrepresentation has been so persistent and plain that I think they cannot deceive anybody. The people believe in 'fair play.'"
THE DEFICIENCY BILL.
The house appropriations committee completed the general deficiency bill, the last of the general appropriation bills, Saturday. It was reported to the house by Chairman Cannon. The measure carries the appropriation of \$4,701,340, divided as follows:
State department, \$93,107; treasury department, \$1,074,287; fish commission, \$78,105; Smithsonian institution, \$1,046; District of Columbia, \$116,210; navy department, \$607,114; navy department, \$199,832; interior department, \$304,871; postoffice department, \$1,074; out of postal revenue, \$1,451,500; department of justice, \$251,337; government printing office, \$190,850; library of congress, \$269; house of representatives, \$104,145; judgments United States courts, \$1,572; judgments court of claims, \$143,647; judgments, Indian deputation claims, \$40,528; audited claims, \$169,819.
In addition to the sum recommended in the bill the urgent deficiency act, passed in February, appropriated \$6,905,436, to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the support of the government during the current and prior fiscal years, thus making the total for deficiencies appropriated and recommended for this season, \$11,096,776.
The following statement, a part of the report on the bill, shows the amount of each of the general appropriation bills as passed by the house, the date of passage, amount of urgent deficiency act, as it became a law, amount of accompanying bill, amount of permanent appropriations and aggregate of the whole:
Agriculture, \$3,215,310, February 18; army, \$22,275,902, February 19; diplomatic and consular, \$1,630,058, January 28; District of Columbia, \$5,418,930, April 9; fortifications, \$5,842,337, April 14; Indian, \$5,430,445, February 25; legislative, \$21,380,485, March 6; military academy, \$448,117, January 20; navy, \$31,647,223, March 26; pensions, \$141,325,920, January 17; postoffice, \$91,819,557,

A WAITING LEE.

INTIMATIONS AS TO HOW HE WILL BE RECEIVED.

Officials at Madrid Say He Will Not Be Acceptable.

A special from Havana, via Tampa, Fla., states that the appointment of Fitzhugh Lee to succeed Consul General Williams is understood in that city, as well as by the authorities at the palace, as an admission of sending a military commissioner from the states to Cuba.

When there was an intimation a fortnight ago that Mr. Cleveland contemplated sending a commission to Havana to learn officially what was going on, the officials at Madrid said very plainly that no military or other commission would be accepted by them or permitted to pry into affairs in Cuba.

There is, therefore, some curiosity as to how General Lee will be received, and as to what facilities will be accorded him for learning what is transpiring outside of the city of Havana.

Another special to the New York World from Madrid says: "The Spaniards are so much engrossed in their elections that only a few papers have commented upon the appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee as consul general to Havana. The impartial alone, in a telegram from Washington, challenges the expediency of the selection of such a representative by President Cleveland. However, General Lee will certainly be granted the ordinary consular exequatur by the Madrid government, unless the Spanish minister at Washington finds grounds to object to his appointment."

The colonial authorities in Cuba will also afford General Lee all the facilities usually granted to foreign consuls, within the customary limits of their consular mission and duties. General Weyler alone can determine how far the new American consul general can be allowed to go over Cuba or report on the situation. In any event, General Lee will probably not be allowed to visit the insurgent lines.

His predecessor, Consul Williams, has been bitterly criticized in the papers for so exceeding the instructions of the American government as to claim indemnity against American citizens and to insist upon an exact fulfillment of the convention of 1887, in which is expressly stipulated that Americans would never be tried by counsel, even for alleged complicity in the present civil war.

It goes without saying that American residents will welcome General Lee with open arms.
He will not be long in discovering that a state of war exists in Cuba; that it is an army and not a mob of bandits who are winning battles against the troops of Spain; that life is respected on one side and prisoners set free, while on the other a war of extermination against all Cubans is waged, prisoners of war are shot, unarmed peasants are shot and cut to pieces, and political suspects are imprisoned by thousands.

LOUISIANA ELECTS.

MANY SURPRISING CHANGES WERE SPRUNG.

The City of New Orleans Captured By the Fusion Ticket.

Louisiana held its quadrennial state election Tuesday, for governor and other state officers; district, parish and local officers and for a full legislature. The cities of New Orleans and Shreveport also elect mayors, councilmen and other municipal officials. The legislature chosen will elect a United States senator to succeed N. C. Blanchard. There were two state tickets in the field, as follows:
Democratic—Governor, M. J. Foster; lieutenant governor, R. H. Snyder; auditor, W. W. Heard; treasurer, A. V. Fountain; secretary of state, J. T. Michel; attorney general, M. J. Cunningham; superintendent of public education, I. V. Calhoun.
Fusion—Governor, A. N. Pharr, republican; lieutenant governor, I. B. Kleininger, populist; auditor, H. I. Kerocahn, republican; treasurer, I. Pickett, populist; secretary of state, J. W. McFarland, populist; attorney general, L. F. Sutton, republican, superintendent of public education, G. A. M. Cook, populist.

Messrs. Heard and Cunningham and Pickett have held office before and are up for re-nomination.
The election was the most exciting and surprising ever held in the state.

The municipal contest in New Orleans was between the democrats and the citizens' league, an organization which set to work to reform the city government, and which nominated officers, but candidates for the legislature as well.

The democrats had the backing of the state and the control of the city election machinery organization, and were deemed certain to win, but from the very beginning of the voting it became evident that the league had carried the day.

The vote of Governor Foster and Pharr, the republican candidate for governor, is close, but Foster will probably have 1,000 majority. The democrats will carry the state by a good majority and control the legislature. The returns are coming in slowly, as many of the parishes have no telegraph communication.

The indications point to a democratic majority of 29,000 against 63,590 in the presidential election in 1892.

The vote for governor is counted by the legislature, and the democrats are very much alarmed over the possibility that they may not have control of that body.
It is impossible, however, to give any definite figures on that point as yet, but the general assembly will be close.

GROSSVENOR'S FIGURES.

His Division of the Delegates Elected the Past Week.

An Indianapolis special says: In all the tables sent out from Washington each week by General Grosvenor, the thirty delegates in Indiana have been placed in the McKinley column and they have been conceded to him on all hands, although only twenty-six of them have been elected. It is believed, however, that if this sort of comparison were continued and the questions of instructions forced to an issue, they would take it upon themselves to demonstrate in the St. Louis convention that Indiana's first love is Harrison, and that a campaign made upon the line of betterment of him could not be successful in this state.

Internal Revenue Receipts.
The internal revenue receipts for the nine months of the current fiscal year from official figures made public by Commissioner Miller aggregates \$111,179,075, an increase over the corresponding months of 1895 of \$183,597, exclusively derived from tobacco and beer. The principal items of revenue were: Spirits, \$61,525,454, a decrease of \$2,377,415; tobacco, \$23,257,507, an increase of \$1,151,189; fermented liquors, \$24,059,787, an increase of \$1,708,071; oleomargarine, \$996,329, a decrease of \$183,892; and miscellaneous, \$340,046, a decrease of \$118,987.

Col. Cockerell's Body Coming Home.
A dispatch to the New York Herald from Cairo, Egypt, says: A brief ceremony was conducted Friday by the clergy of the American mission, prior to sending the remains of the late Colonel John A. Cockerell to New York, and was attended by the American colony. The khedive was officially represented.

BURDEN'S DIAMONDS.
Two Former Servants Arrested for Their Theft.
Two men giving their names as Dunlop and Turner, describing themselves as gentlemen servants, were arraigned in Marlborough street police court, London, charged with having in their possession twenty-eight diamonds, aggregating \$3,000 in value, for the possession of which they were unable to give any satisfactory account. The two men were remanded for a week without bail.

Police Inspector Frost searched the lodgings of the men and found jewelry worth \$30,000. It is believed the jewelry is the proceeds of the robbery of the residence of I. Townsend Burden, in New York, some time ago.
Two cables received by Mr. Burden leave no doubt that the mystery surrounding the robbery is at last cleared up. The first was from J. E. Morgan & Co., his London bankers, and notified him that Robert Dunlop, formerly his butler, and William Turner, formerly his second man, had been arrested with the diamonds in their possession.

GLASS WORKERS WILL FIGHT.
They Propose Erecting Factories of Their Own.
The Window Glass Workers' association, which is the wealthiest labor organization in the world, may decide to fight the manufacturers on equal grounds by erecting factories at various points to be run on the co-operative plan.
This is the result of the determination of the manufacturers to close the factories throughout the country on May 29. The organization proposes to push the matter so that definite action can be taken at the convention which will doubtless be held in July.

Master Workman Campbell says the idea is to erect six tank factories, one each in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

A FIRM OF salt added to the white of eggs will make them beat up quicker and lighter.

WOMEN and the grave digger get on well together.