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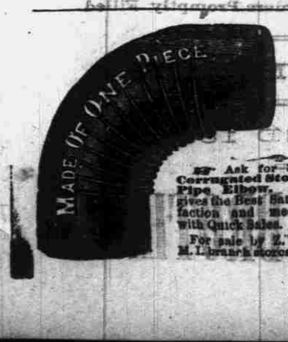

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Pitching into the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Allison, from the conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. The conferees had gone over every item in the bill with great care. There were certain points on which the House conferees were to ask instructions from that body, and in which the Senate conferees desired the judgment of the Senate. The first difficulty related to the appropriations for the coast survey. The House provision had reduced the appropriation for coast survey $100,000 below the appropriations of last year, and made practically a new arrangement and adjustment with reference to the official force of the survey, creating new offices, abolishing old ones, changing the compensation of the field force by allowing its reduction from 64 to 52 as vacancies should occur. The House conferees insisted that the new adjustment should be made in the bill. The answer of the Senate conferees was that the coast survey had been, since August, 1885, practically without a scientific head, and that when the office had a responsible head, with scientific knowledge, the question could be carefully taken up and considered.

The next items of difference were in relation to the enlargement of the new pension building, to the survey of public lands, to the Yellowstone Park, to the erection of a hospital adjacent to the insane asylum for insane convicts and homeless patients; to stenographers for the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, and to the item of $10,000 to be expended by the library committee for works of art; to the Yellowstone Park items, and (on motion of Allison) the Senate insisted generally on its disagreement to the other items, and a further conference was ordered.

In reference to the Yellowstone Park item Plumb declared that the park was in the hands of a monopoly.

Vest said the statement was incorrect. He had been notified time and time again that unless he withdrew his opposition to the scheme to build a railroad through the park, the park would be broken up. The railroad company had a lobby in Washington composed of newspaper correspondents and others who were engaged in assailing Senators and attacking their character.

After further discussion by the Senate Vest insisted especially on its disagreement.

The Chair presented the resolution offered by Evarts on Saturday last requesting the President to open a correspondence with foreign powers on the subject of silver.

Evarts advocated the resolution but did not define his position upon the silver question.

The resolution went over until to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the House bill relating to the taxation of the fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits, amended it by making the time when it goes into effect, "the second Monday succeeding the month in which this act is approved," and by extending the act of March 3, 1877, relating to fruit brandy distilled from apples or peaches, and passed it, and asked a conference.

The Senate then took up the bill reported from the finance committee to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars and snuff, and for the use of the exportation to foreign countries without payment of taxes under the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department. It was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Speaker laid before the House the bill to increase the naval establishment with the Senate amendments thereon, and Herbert of Alabama moved concurrence in the amendments.

Herbert and Boutelle of Maine, entered into a discussion as to the position taken by the Republican and Democratic parties on the question of the increase of the navy, and charges and counter charges of hostility to the naval bill were indulged in.

Then Reed of Maine took a hand in the debate and arraigned in severe terms the democratic majority for its delay in bringing important matters before the House, and preventing intelligent consideration and discussion. The history of this House was the history of the refusal to transact public business for the purpose of enabling the democratic party to go on the stump the figures which indicated not economy, but a failure to spend the money of the government to meet the necessities of the government. During the past week or two scenes had been enacted here which ought to make the legislature blush. Bills of serious importance after an incubation of six months had been thrust upon the House, when there was no opportunity for discussion.

Whatever the House has done, it had rendered futile by delay. The surplus resolution had been put through with insufficient debate, and in such a form that it could not receive the assent of the Senate. Instead of passing the Cullom inter-state commerce bill and thus giving a measure of relief to the country, the House had passed a different bill, and thrown the matter into conference, and nothing would be done whatever. The democratic majority presented to the House what was the very life and essence of honest, manly legislation, on which there should have been full and free discussion.

Mr. Reagan of Texas, regarded Mr. Reed's remarks as to the inter-State commerce bill as extraordinary. That bill had been combatted by the whole railroad powers of the country. Attorneys and lobbyists had always been here to retard action by the House, and this was the first time in the history of its construction that the bill had been passed at the first session. The gentleman (Mr. Reed) complained that the House had not passed the Senate bill. Why had not the Senate in the past acted upon the bill as the House had three times passed it? The bill was now in conference, and if the conference led to no results it was because the power which had heretofore prevented action would continue to prevent it. He was sure that it was the desire of the House conferees that some result should be reached.

The Senate amendments to the naval establishment bill were concurred in and the bill after the signature of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate have been attached will go to the President for his approval.

Randall of Pensylvania from the conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill reported a disagreement.

After a sharp debate on the Senate's Yellowstone Park amendment, the conference report was agreed to and a further conference was ordered.

On motion of Randall a joint resolution passed extending until August 5th the provisions of the joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

The Speaker proceeded to a call of States for the introductions of bills.

Baker of New York offered a resolution, by self commendation, modest laudation and hearty congratulation by the responsible majority of the House. The reading of this was demanded by Payne of Pennsylvania, and the document proved to be a "stump" paper containing a severe arraignment of the Democratic majority in the House, and the Democratic President for acts of omission and commission. Several times Reagan of Texas interrupted the reading and objected to a stump speech being injected into the proceedings of the House under false pretenses.

The Speaker ruled that as the document was presented under a call of States and was in the form of a resolution, it must be received. He added, dryly, that the resolution was not in attack upon the House, but upon the Democratic party and that he thought the Democratic party could stand it.

The resolution, which was endorsed for reference to the "Steering Committee" having been read, Randall said he did not consider it either respectful or decent, therefore, he moved to return the resolution to the member who offered it.

Baker asked consent to withdraw it, but objection was made.

Randall's motion to return the resolution to Baker was agreed to.

Scott, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the coinage of standard silver dollars. Referred.

Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to permit the acquisition of real property by corporations. Referred.

On motion of Mason, of Illinois, the rules were suspended, and the House, by a vote of yeas 167, nays 51, passed with a verbal amendment, the Senate bill, increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost an arm or leg in the service.

Tha House then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

The Bogus Butter Bill Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The President has signed the oleomargarine bill and sent the following message to the House of Representatives stating his reasons for approving it:

To the House of Representatives:

I have this day approved the bill originating in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act defining butter, and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine." This legislation has awakened much interest among the people of the country, and an earnest argument has been addressed to the Executive for the purpose of influencing his action thereupon. Many in opposition have urged its dangerous character as tending to break down the boundaries between the proper exercise of legislative power by the Federal and State authorities. Many in favor of the enactment have represented that it promised great advantages to a large portion of our population who are sadly in need of relief, and those on both sides of the question whose advocacy or opposition were based upon no broader foundation than local or personal interest have outnumbered all the others. This upon its face and its main features is a revenue bill, and was first introduced in the House of Representatives where, the Constitution declares, that all bills for raising revenue shall originate.

The Constitution has invested Congress with very wide legislative discretion, both as to the necessity of taxation and the selection of the objects of its burden, and though if the question was presented to me as an original proposition I might doubt the present need of increased taxation. I deem it my duty in this instance to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the government, which has been so emphatically announced in both Houses of Congress upon the passage of this bill. Moreover, those who desire to see removed the weight of taxation now pressing upon the people from other directions, may well be justified in the hope and expectation that the selection of an additional subject of internal taxation well able to bear it, will be legislation in the direction of relieving our citizens of other revenue burdens. These burdens will be rendered by the passage of this bill, even more than heretofore unnecessary and needlessly oppressive. It has been urged as an objection to this measure, that while purporting to be legislation for revenue, its real purpose is to destroy, by the use of the taxing power, the industry of one people for the protection and benefit of another. If entitled to indulge in such a suspicion as a basis of official action in this case, and if entirely satisfied that the consequences indicated would ensue, I would doubtless feel constrained to interpose the executive dissent.

But I do not feel called upon to interpret the motives of Congress otherwise than by the apparent character of the bill which has been presented to me, and I am convinced that the taxes which it creates cannot possibly destroy the open and legitimate manufacture and sale of the thing upon which it is levied. If this article has the merit which its friends claim for it, and if the people of the land with a full knowledge of its real character desire to purchase and use it, the taxes enacted by this bill will permit a fair profit to both manufacturer and dealer. If the existence of the community taxed and the profits and its manufacture and sale depend upon the disposing of it to the people for something else which it deceitfully imitates, the entire enterprise is a fraud and not an industry, and if it cannot endure the exhibition of its real character, which will be effected by the inspection, the supervision and the stamping which this bill directs, the sooner it is destroyed the better, in the interest of fair dealing.

Such a result would not furnish the first instance in the history of legislation in which a revenue bill produced a benefit which was merely incidental to its main purpose. There is certainly no industry better entitled to the incidental advantages which may follow this legislation than our farming and dairy interests, and in such a form people should they be less begrudged than to our farmers and dairymen. The present depression of their occupation, the hard, steady and often unremunerative toil which such occupation exacts, added to the burdens of taxation which are placed on our farmers, entitle them to every legislative consideration. Nor should there be an opposition to the incidental effect of this legislation on the part of those who profess to be engaged honestly and fairly in the manufacture and sale of wholesome and valuable articles of food, which by its provisions may be subject to taxation, as long as their business is carried on under cover and by false pretenses.

Such men have had bad company in those who manufacture vile and harmful material, and who take their places without challenge, with the better sort, in the common crusade of deceit against the public. But, if this occupation and its methods are forced into the light and all these manufacturers must either stand upon their merits or fall, good and bad must soon part company and the fittest only will survive.

Not the least important incident related in this legislation is the defense afforded to the consumer against the fraudulent substitution and sale of an imitation for a genuine article of food of very general household use. Notwithstanding the immense quantity of articles described in this bill which is sold to people for consumption as food, and notwithstanding the claim made that its manufacture supplies a cheap substitute for butter, I venture to say that hardly a pound ever entered a poor man's door under its real name and true character. While in relation to an article of this description there should be no governmental regulation of what a citizen shall eat, it is certainly not a cause of regret if by legislation of this character he is afforded a means by which he may better protect himself against imposition in meeting the needs and wants of his daily life. Having entered upon this legislation, it is a manifest duty to render it as effective as possible in the accomplishment of all the good which should legitimately follow in its train. This leads to the suggestion that the article proposed to be taxed and the circumstances which subject it thereto, should be clearly and with great distinctness defined in the statute. It seems to me that the object has not been completely attained, in the phraseology of the second section of the bill, and that a question may well arise as to the precise condition the article to be taxed must assume in order to be regarded as "made in the imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter." The 14th and 15th sections of the bill, in my opinion, are in danger of being construed as an interference with the police powers of the States. Not being entirely satisfied of the unconstitutionality of these provisions and regarding them as not being so connected and interwoven with the other sections as it found invalid would vitiate the entire measure, I have determined to commend them to the attention of the House with a view to an amendment to the bill if it should be deemed necessary, and if it is practicable at this late day in the session of Congress. This fact, too, that the bill does not take effect by its terms until ninety days have elapsed after its approval, thus leaving it but one month in operation before the next session of Congress, when, if time does not now permit, the safety and efficiency of the measure may be abundantly protected by remedial legislative action, and the desire to see realized the beneficent results which it is expected will immediately follow the inauguration of this legislation have had their influence in determining my official action. The considerations which have been referred to will, I hope, justify this communication and the suggestions which it contains.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 2, 1886.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sundry Civil Bill—That Mexican Murder—Dement Rejected—More Vetoes, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill this morning agreed to report back a disagreement on that measure. Many points of difference have been adjusted, however, and the only matters that will require action at the next conference are amendments relating to the coast survey, public land surveys, the occupancy of the pension office building, stenographers to the Supreme Court Justices, Yellowstone Park and an additional building for the government insane asylum.

The *Post* says: Members of the Texas delegation in Congress who represent the border districts do not apprehend any serious trouble at the final result of the present feeling of indignation among their constituents, owing to the murder of Francisco Ransneres by the Mexican authorities, or from the detention of editor Cutting.

Representative Lanham, who represents the El Paso district said that so far as he knew, the matter was in the hands of the State Department entirely, and would be settled through regular diplomatic channels without the slightest effort at interference being made by the people of El Paso and the surrounding country.

In regard to the murder he thought that while the people in the immediate vicinity of Piedras Negral were doubtless indignant, he apprehended little actual trouble, other than the action taken by the United States Government.

The other members opposed the idea of Texas taking upon herself the responsibility of punishing Mexico for the outrage. The murder of Ransneres in itself, while rendered of more National importance by the attending circumstances was, in the opinion of these gentlemen, only such a crime as was liable to happen at any time either in Mexico or in any other country, and the most that the State Department can ask of the Mexican government is that the murderers be punished and possibly for some remuneration to the widow of the murdered man for her loss.

Representative Crain will have a conference with Secretary Bayard on the matter to-day.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Interest bearing debt, principal and interest,	$1,214,902,035
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,	5,577,313
Debt bearing no interest,	535,079,099
Total debt, principal and interest,	$1,755,559,047
Total debt, less available cash items,	$1,469,293,604
Net cash in Treasury August 1, 1886,	108,038,335
Debt less cash in Treasury August 1, 1886,	1,380,087,279
Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1886,	1,389,126,383
Decrease of debt during month,	9,049,104
Cash in Treasury available for reduction of public debt,	195,965,449
Total cash in Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account,	484,856,903

DEMENT DEPARTS.

In the secret session of the Senate to-day when the case of R. S. Dement, nominated to be Surveyor-General of Utah, was reached, it was announced that General Logan, who was absent, had left word that he had no more right to make in Dement's behalf. Senator Cullom said he had when the case was up before voted for confirmation chiefly because his colleague desired it, but he was now satisfied that Dement was not the kind of man the government needed in the Surveyor-General's office. Senator Sherman, who represented Utah, and he would therefore oppose confirmation. Nobody defended Dement and he was rejected without division.

Fitz-John Porter was confirmed without debate and by nearly the same vote as that cast for the Fitz-John Porter bill.

The nominations of C. H. Potter to be Indian agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Agency and E. H. Kinman to be Postmaster at Jacksonville, Illinois, were rejected.

Senator Sherman tried to call up the ratification treaty with Great Britain, favorably reported from the committee on foreign affairs, but the proposition was voted down by a majority which made it seem improbable that any action will be reached this session.

Representative Crain, of Texas, today had an interview with Secretary Bayard in reference to the Cutting and Ransneres cases. Mr. Crain said that the Secretary is aroused to the importance of the principle involved, and is determined to protect American citizens to the full extent of his power. It is understood that the home committee on foreign affairs will declare the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting to have been an infringement of his rights as an American citizen, and will report a resolution requesting the President, in an emphatic manner, to demand his release by the Mexican Government.

Representative Collins of Massachusetts to-day introduced in the House a bill authorizing the President to deny all commercial rights, including the right to transport vehicles or cars in the United States to such foreign countries as may deny commercial privileges to the citizens of the United States.

The President has vetoed four more pension bills.

Attorney-General Garland has gone to Arkansas for several weeks' vacation.

Among the clerks dismissed from the patent office Saturday was Miss Alice E. Weeham, a grand-daughter of President Thomas Jefferson.

The conference committee on the river and harbor bill to-night reached a complete agreement on the points in dispute in that measure and it will be reported to the House to-morrow. As agreed upon in conference the Hennepin Canal clause is so amended as to authorize a survey of the line of the proposed canal by a board of government engineers who are to report at the next meeting of Congress. Meanwhile no appropriation is made for the beginning of the work of construction.

Downs' Disclosures.

BOSTON, 2.—Yesterday Rev. Wm. A. Downs, made the first of his long-promised sensational disclosures in defense of his character and the affair is likely to prove a ten days' wonder. At his regular meeting in Rumstead Hall, a long series of resolutions were read reviewing the call of Mr. Downs to the church, the revival he inaugurated, the efforts of Deacon Joseph Story to secure his removal, the prosecutions of the pastor, and the long suffering of the latter in his efforts to secure a reconciliation. The resolutions then expel Deacon Story on the ground of adultery and his failure to prove his innocence of that charge, as he promised he would do.

In connection with the resolutions an affidavit was read from a female member of the church confessing to improper intercourse with Deacon Story. The affidavit asserts that death would have been far more preferable to this confession and publicity and trouble that will follow, but that it is made because Deacon Story is at the bottom of the persecution which Mr. Downs endured. The woman appeared before a meeting of the church two weeks ago and made a confession. Addresses were made in her behalf. A numbered of prayers were offered and she was forgiven.

THE ANARCHISTS.

It was a Very Orderly Outdoor Meeting.

CHICAGO, 2.—The cross-examination of Simonson occupied full half an hour at the beginning of the afternoon session, but without apparent result. At this point the defense commenced the introduction of a long line of witnesses to corroborate entirely the new theory of the defense in regard to the throwing of the bomb. It was sought to be shown that the deadly missles came not from near the speakers' stand, and flying in a southwesterly direction into the ranks of the police, but arose perhaps 30 feet south of the wagon and were hurled through the air in a northwesterly direction, and therefore in a manner towards the speakers' wagon.

Another novel feature was the offering of evidence to prove that Spies was not invited to the meeting on Black Road, out of which grew the riot at McCormick's, and which was made the occasion for the Haymarket gathering. The defense claimed by their witnesses that Spies went there on invitation of a delegate of the Lumber Shovers' Union to the Central Labor Union, of whom the lumber shovers' organization is a part.

John Ferguson, the janitor of the building on the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, who was also proprietor of a small tailor shop at that place and has lived seventeen years in Chicago, was the next witness after Simonson. Ferguson testified that the speeches of Spies and Parsons in the Haymarket were not at all incendiary. After listening to Fielden for a few minutes the witness heard some interruption with a proposition to adjourn. The crowd was beginning to dwindle. Witness himself left and had reached the southwest corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. He saw the police "rush out" of a side street and whirl down the street. They were coming very rapidly. One of the officers repeatedly ordered the police to hurry. Suddenly there was a report, and he saw flashes of pistols.

"Where were the flashes?" interjected one of the attorneys for the defense.

"They were all in the middle of the street south of Randolph," replied the witness.

"Did you see any flashes on either side of the street where the crowd stood?"

"No, s.r."

When the witness left the meeting, just previous to the coming of the police, the crowd was very orderly.

It was as orderly an out-door meeting as he ever saw in his life.

"Are you a Socialist?" asked Reisler, who was conducting the examination for the defense.

"No, sir," answered the witness.

"An anarchist?"

"No, sir."

"A Communist?"

Again the reply was in the negative, and the witness was turned over to the State's attorney, whose cross-questioning was brief and on the whole unproductive.

The next witness, Ludwig Zeller, secretary of the Central Labor Union, on the night of May 4th, was at No. 54 West Lake Street until a quarter past 10 o'clock. He went to the Haymarket and took up a position a few steps south of the lamp facing the wagon. He heard no reply from any person on the wagon to Captain Ward's command to disperse. He saw a light arise from a point 10 or 12 feet south, and fall in the midst of the police. The course of the bomb was in a northwesterly direction. After the explosion of the bomb witness ran south. He saw no citizens shooting, but many falling.

Witness was here asked by the defense in regard to the meeting of the Central Labor Union on May 3d.

Zeller said he was there representing Cigar Makers' Union No. 15.

The Judge, Sheriff and Deputy Arrested.

GALVESTON, Texas, 2.—A special to the *News*, from Eagle Pass says: By a special order of Governor Ireland to County Attorney Kelso, a complaint was lodged against County Judge Hoffstetter, Sheriff Oglesby, Deputy Sheriff B. Diaz and Francis Mondragon for being concerned in the illegal capture and delivery of Francisco Rasneres to the police of Piedras Negras. The first three mentioned individuals were arrested and placed under a bond of $1,000 each to appear before Justice Dunn. A citizens' meeting held at the Court House this afternoon passed resolutions strongly endorsing the action of Governor Ireland in the premises, and thanking him in the name of Maverick County for coming so promptly to the relief of its people.

Prince Fushimi.

CHICAGO, 2.—Prince Higashi Fushimi, separated from the Mikadoship of Japan by only a third or fourth cousinship arrived here to-day with Viscount Uyeto, Captain Murski, Sashodi H. Krino and one servant. They are on their way from Europe to their native home. Prince Fushimi's manners are most polished and pleasant. He has the appearance of a Spanish gentleman. He has been in Paris for a year and speaks French fluently. He wears the latest fashionably cut clothing and is addicted to carrying a cane. The Prince also smokes cigarettes. The mission of the Prince to this country was to study science and politics, and he has been fairly successful in both. The party spent to-day driving about the city. They left for San Francisco to-night.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, 12.—New York 10, Chicago 4.

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia 6, Detroit 4.

Boston.—Boston 14, St. Louis 7.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS 2.—Information was received to-day that the Norwegian bark *Agnes Campbell*, which arrived at Ship Island quarantine station Thursday night from Aspinwall, lost on her passage and since her arrival at this station, six men out of twelve from yellow fever. Two of the crew died on the evening of her arrival and were buried Friday on Ship Island. One other has been taken sick since the vessel arrived, and there are four cases on board, leaving only the Captain and two men on duty. The infected vessel is under strict quarantine.

Charging the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, 2.—The grand jury for the August term of the General Sessions Court was sworn in to-day by Judge Cowig. His honor referring to the case of Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works said in his charge: "I wish to call your especial attention to the subject now agitating the attention of the public. Grave charges have been made against certain public officials, it being claimed that from corrupt, wilful and wicked motives, a public office has been handed over to a contractor, this contractor, as is claimed, being the actual head of the office, the other being only in nominal possession. The department according to common report, has been in the hands of this contractor for some time, and he has had the power to give himself contracts, and discharge and appoint men, so that substantially the office has been in the hands of a man who has carried it on in a manner, no doubt, antagonistic to the welfare of the City and the taxpayers. The question of the truth or falsity of these charges is for you to pass upon. I cannot. If it is true that this Department was turned over as stated, there has been a most wicked and criminal act committed, which demands prompt action through your hands. Other investigations into the charges are being made, but this need not retard you from taking steps. The Mayor's investigation is to determine whether or not criminal law has been violated. If there has been, you must bring the guilty party or parties before this tribunal. If you find these charges of corruption to be well founded, you will then make an investigation as to all concerned in it, for all who might have taken part are equally guilty."

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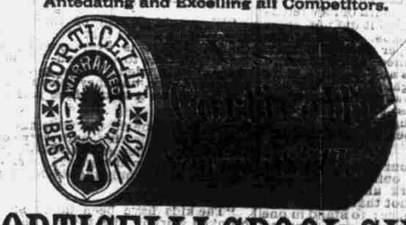

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