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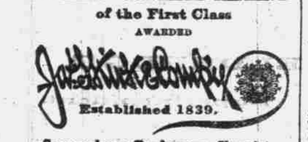

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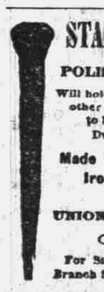

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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings Brief and Unimportant.

CATTLE-PLAGUE DISCUSSED

In an Animated Manner in the House.

LIGHT DAY'S WORK GENERALLY.

By Telegraph to the News.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate took up the resolution offered by Dolph directing the Secretary of War to examine and report as to the necessity for the improvement of that portion of the Columbia River known as Dalles by the removal of obstructions and as to the practicability and probable cost of overcoming such obstructions by the construction of a steamboat railway.

After a speech by Dolph in explanation and advocacy of the resolution and a statement by Mitchell of Oregon, in the same line, the resolution went over without action.

Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported back, with amendments, the House bill granting the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota. Calendar.

Cameron, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill for the relief of telegraph operators during the war. Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Manderson, the House bill for the

RELIEF OF SETTLERS

and purchasers of land on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas, was taken up and considered, the question being on the substitute reported by the committee on public lands. The substitute appropriates $25,000 to reimburse the purchasers of homesteads and pre-emptors who had to pay for their lands to the Northern Kansas Railway Company, which was decided by the Circuit Court of the United States to have a prior title to the lands, the basis of reimbursement being $3.50 per acre.

After a discussion the substitute was referred, and the bill, as amended, was passed and a conference asked.

The Senate then, at two o'clock, resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill and was addressed by Coke in favor of the conference report.

After a long discussion by Harris, McPherson, Camden and Aldrich on the inter-state commerce bill, Cullom repeated the notice heretofore given by him that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow till the bill was disposed of.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the morning hour, the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, consideration of the bill for the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C. The bill appropriates $100,000 for the purchase of a site and $500,000 for the erection of a building.

Hepburn of Iowa moved to reduce this latter amount to $200,000. The city, he asserted, was in a decadence and in support of this assertion, stated that between 1860 and 1880, the whole population had increased only 1700, while between the same periods the Government receipts from all sources had also fallen off.

Dibble, of South Carolina, thought Hepburn's statement was not a fair one. In the period between 1860 and 1880, Charleston had passed through the misfortunes of four years of war, and at the close of the war, the grass had been growing in her streets. As he did not wish to imperil the bill, he asked the committee to agree to Hepburn's motion. This was done.

The committee rose and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The next committee on the list was the Committee on Pacific Railroads, but the morning hour expired before action was taken.

The bill for the establishment of a Bureau of

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

passed, yeas 223, nays 20. It provides that there shall be at the seat of Government an executive department, to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture and Labor and Assistant Secretary. There shall be in the Department of Agriculture and Labor, a division which shall be under the charge of the Commissioner of Labor who shall hold his office four years and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed, and he shall receive $5,000 per year.

The Commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, rate of wages, cost of production of articles produced, earnings of laboring men and women, the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories and other places of industry. The secretary is empowered to inquire into the cause of the discontent which may exist between the employers and employes within the United States, and he may invite and hear sworn statements from both such parties concerning the matters in controversy.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Herbert of Alabama, then called up the naval reorganization bill. He was antagonized by Hatch, with a motion that the House go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the bill amendatory of the act establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry. The recent outbreak of cattle disease in Chicago, Hatch said, made it an imperative necessity that the House should pass the bill, for every hour of delay was dangerous.

Swinburne of New York hoped the bill would not now be considered, as it has never been considered by the commissioner of agriculture.

Hatch declared the statement was misleading. The bill had been considered in committee and a favorable report ordered.

Hatch's motion was agreed to and the House, accordingly went into committee of the whole on the bill stated.

Mr. Hatch said the present law was beneficial as far as it went, but that it did not go far enough. It was inefficient and inadequate to suppress the spread of

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,

which if not controlled by national legislation, would in a short time absolutely destroy the cattle industry. The danger could not be over-estimated. The loss in dollars and cents to the people of the United States when the first gun was fired at Sumter, that ushered in the rebellion, was not greater than that threatened by the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia. Proceeding to the consideration of the details of the bill, he said that the danger consisted chiefly in the removal of the restrictions upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as to the employment of force to enforce the law, and in empowering the Commissioner with the co-operation of the State authorities under the State laws, to condemn and destroy the infected cattle. The right did not exist under the present law, the Commissioner being able only to get possession of the infected cattle by purchase from the owner, and some States had prohibited the Commissioner to enter for the purpose of enforcing the law. It was provided in the pending bill that when a State refused or neglected to co-operate with the Commissioner, the President should declare that State

IN QUARANTINE

and prohibit the transportation of cattle out of it.

McMillan of Tennessee inquired whether a cow afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia was not worthless.

Hatch replied that it was worse than useless.

McMillan further inquired why, if the cow was worse than useless, the Treasury should be compelled to pay the full value of the animal before it contracted the disease.

Hatch replied that this provision was based upon the experience of the most enlightened governments in the management of disease for 100 years. It was so easy to conceal the existence of disease and so hard to detect it, that compensation must be given to the owners of infected cattle or all the money which could be appropriated would not stamp out the disease.

McMillan—Then you propose to induce any man who owns a herd of cattle afflicted with disease to bring it in and sell it?

Hatch—Yes; the object is to induce every man who owns a herd of cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia to give

IMMEDIATE NOTICE

to the department, in order that it may be condemned and be destroyed.

Morgan, of Mississippi, opposed the bill on the ground that it was vain and illusive, and would amount to nothing. He agreed with the gentleman from New York, Swinburne, who had submitted the minority report that the disease should be treated in the same manner as disease among human beings, and that there was no more reason for the destruction of diseased cattle than there was for the destruction of human beings who were afflicted with smallpox or yellow fever.

Butterworth, of Ohio, inquired whether pleuro-pneumonia was a contagious disease.

Morgan replied that it was a communicable disease.

Butterworth suggested that if it communicated it did not matter much how it was termed.

Morgan said that some diseases were contagious, some communicable, and some infectious, but that the bill took in the whole. He further criticised the bill in that it authorizes the President, on recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to place a

STATE IN QUARANTINE,

which would virtually put it in the power of the Commissioner to suspend the commerce of any State.

Mr. Swinburne, of New York, the member of the commission who presented the minority report, held that the report read contained a part of his remarks; in the report he says: "Both the original bill and the substitute offered by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture re-enact the powers of the Commissioner of Agriculture and extend them so that whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner it is deemed advisable he may appraise and slaughter the diseased cattle and compensate the owners by the original bill at four-fifths of their value, and by the substitute of the chairman of the Commissioner on Agriculture, at three-fourths. The whole argument of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is an effort to convince the Nation and particularly Congress to whom he appeals for a large appropriation, that there is but one remedy and that is the total extirpation of the disease by slaughter. If

SUCH A SYSTEM

is to be adopted, he would recommend the changing of the name of the department from that of the Bureau of Animal Industry to that of the Bureau of Butchery for the Destruction of Domestic Animals, the United States to be in charge of the corps of butcher boys who were well qualified for the positions as the present head of the bureau seems to be competent for his. In this recommendation the chief advocates the very absurd proposition that a liberal indemnity should be paid the owners of cattle to report cases of sickness, because a small indemnity failed to report cases of disease—a new feature in public ethics which requires a premium to be paid men to prevent violations of the law. Aside from the legal question, arguing as a matter of equity, it would be equally illogical for the government to appropriate funds to pay farmers for the loss of their stock, birds and crops, by cyclones or any other unforeseen causes because such crops were the dependence of the family. We are firm in the conviction that this disease termed pleuro-pneumonia is

BLOOD POISON,

originating among cattle in stables and stock yards, and we agree with the opinion of ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Loring, that it can be checked by quarantining in open, well protected fields, and that until stringent laws are enforced to protect the cattle in stables and stockyards and in transportation, and for providing them with proper food and water, the disease cannot be extirpated and the public protected from diseased meats and the poisonous milk of the infected cows. We are of the opinion that the disease is not increasing, but rather diminishing, as in New York and Brooklyn, where stringent laws are enforced. Believing that the theory of inoculation has failed to produce the results, and that slaughtering as a means to extirpate is cowardly and unwise, we are opposed to the appropriation asked by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to be expended as he recommends in his report."

Pending further debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Riotous New Jersey Legislature.

POLICEMEN CALLED UPON.

Colorado has a Democratic Governor.

TROUBLE IN THE OLD DOMINION.

By Telegraph to the News.

Heavy Robbery.

NOGALES, Arizona, Jan. 11.—A dispatch says: It is now learned that the value of the bullion stolen while being transported from San Augustine is $25,000. The two men arrested have been released. No clue to the robbers exists.

Want It Passed.

DENVER, 11.—The Colorado Legislature to-day passed a concurrent resolution instructing the United States Senators from this State, and requesting the Representative to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the passage of the inter-state commerce bill.

Terrible Tragedy.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—Reynoldsville, a mining town about 10 miles from here, on the low grade of the Allegheny Valley road, was the scene of a terrible double tragedy this afternoon. Robert M. Taylor, a prominent resident of the town, shot his wife through the head, and as she fell placed the pistol to his right temple and sent a bullet crashing through his own brain. Taylor died instantly, but his wife is still living. The causes which led to the deed are only to be conjectured, but it is supposed that Taylor was deranged.

Opposition by the Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The striking car men will begin to-morrow to run omnibuses on Geary and Sutter streets in opposition to the cable car companies. The passengers will not be charged regular fare, but will be permitted to contribute what they choose.

Gov. Adams Inaugurated.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—Hon. Alva Adams, the new Democratic Governor, was inaugurated this afternoon in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly and four thousand people. A reception and inaugural ball took place to-night at the Tabor Grand Opera House.

Fraud on a Lottery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—In October last, a paper purporting to be a one-fifth coupon Louisiana Lottery ticket, bearing the number that had drawn $1000 was sent from Oakland to New Orleans to be collected, and there pronounced a forgery. An investigation in this city followed, and resulted in the discovery of dies from which counterfeit tickets had been printed in the lithographic establishment of Geo. H. Baker, on Mission Street. At first Baker stated that he had made the dies and printed the tickets from them each month since January, 1886, on the order of two men. He gave the names and addresses of these men to the authorities, who refused to make them public until their arrest had been effected. The men cannot be charged with felony, as lottery tickets are not considered property in this State, but will be arrested charged with a misdemeanor for printing and uttering lottery tickets. It is stated that a large business was done in these bogus tickets.

The Legislative Row in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Democratic caucus, after a recess in which four bolters were reasoned with, reassembled and tried to re-establish harmony. Wolverton of Hunterdon, who was defeated for the Speakership nomination, refused to be cajoled, and his fellow-bolters held out with him. Three o'clock was the hour fixed for the organization of the Legislature, but at that time the Assembly chamber was still occupied by the Democrats in caucus, while the Republicans were stored up at the other side of the hall. At 3:30 the Republican caucus closed and the Senate was called to order shortly before 4 o'clock. As soon as the roll was called it was voted to defer the organization of the body, and an adjournment was taken till 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Meantime the Democratic Assemblymen were vainly striving to reach an

AMIABLE ARRANGEMENT.

Finally, about the time the Senate came together, the Assembly doors were flung open, and in an instant the galleries were filled, and the Republican members flocked upon the floor. The Democratic Assemblymen declared that their privacy had been violated before their caucus was over. Speaker Armstrong, however, speaking for the Republicans, declined to leave. He said the time for organizing had passed and his place was in the chamber. An angry debate followed as some one sent to the police station for aid. A sergeant and three officers responded.

Chairman Beckwith, of the Democratic caucus, then ordered the Republicans to leave. They seemed reluctant to do so and he then directed the police to put out ex-Clerk Toombs and ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Collax. The policemen laid hold on these ex-officials and

FORCIBLY PUSHED THEM

out of the main door. During this scene the excitement was intense. The Republican Assemblymen retired to the Speaker's room, and the galleries being cleared, the Democratic caucus proceeded. The crowd still blocked the corridors and discussion ran high. suddenly the galleries were again opened and the crowd broke in. At the same moment the Republican Assemblymen gained admittance from the Speaker's room, and with them were the two labor men, Carroll and Donohue, together with Messrs. Wolverton, Baird and Arnwine, the Democratic bolters. This made just 31 votes or a majority of the House. Ex-Speaker Armstrong announced that this quorum had just organized the house by the election of Dr. W. M. Baird (Dem.) of Warren, as Speaker, Joseph Atkinson (Dem.) of Essex as clerk, Herbert Polts (Rep.) of Hudson, reading clerk, and Terrence J. McDonald (Ind. Dem.) of Hudson, sergeant-at-arms. Thereupon Dr. Baird proceeded to

TAKE THE CHAIR,

Assemblyman McDermott (Dem.), of Essex, however, moved that Assemblyman Beckwith, of Atlantic City, be temporary chairman. The combination opposed this, but Mr. Beckwith attempted to take the chair. In the midst of the struggle for the gavel, ex-Speaker Armstrong moved for an adjournment till to-morrow, and the motion prevailed.

The excitement of the earlier part of the day was as nothing to that which attended this culmination. The effect is to complicate the senatorial situation worse than ever. The Democrats confess that after this exhibition in their own ranks they can predict nothing as to the vote for senator. Governor Abbett, however, has not lost heart. He believes that he can rally his forces sufficiently to solidify the Democracy before the joint meeting takes place. The Republicans are jubilant and the Sewell people are confident.

Riotous Demonstration.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—A riotous demonstration on the part of the striking employes of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, occurred to-day. A telegram from L. Bremonte, general traffic manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at Newport News to the vice-president of the company says: "The strikers have taken possession of pier No. 4, have set fire to the bath house of the Old Dominion Land Company and perpetrated other outrages." Bremonte asks for an armed force to protect the company's property and arrest the offenders. Judge Peck, of Warrick County, has made a formal call upon Governor Lee for military aid, and he has taken prompt action in the matter by ordering three companies, two white and one colored from Hampton to proceed at once to the scene of the disturbance. The Richmond companies left at midnight.

That Demented Girl.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Miss Fanny V. Baldwin, claiming to be niece of the millionaire "Lucky" Baldwin of California, has been locked up at the Harrison Street station for the past several days, it being presumed from her eccentric conduct and talk that she is insane. Yesterday Dr. Moore, one of the city's physicians, after a long and rigid examination, gave it as his opinion that she is insane. She is now held awaiting the action of the court. Dr. Bemis, with whose family Miss Baldwin formerly resided, also called upon the young lady and pronounces the opinion that Miss Baldwin is not insane, simply eccentric. She is a handsome young woman about 23 or 25 years of age, tall and slender. She is very voluble, and it is while in her talking moods that she betrays her eccentricities.

FOREIGN.

Conclusion of Bismarck's Great Speech.

HE IS NOT HUNTING A FIGHT,

But Wants to be Ready for One if it Comes.

Bismarck's Speech.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Bismarck continued as follows:

"What is Bulgaria to us? It is all the same to us whoever governs there. The friendship of Russia is surely more important to us than that of Bulgaria. We have not allowed ourselves to be induced by any one to make an enemy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria. To maintain good relations among the Powers is more difficult than you think. We cannot allow our efforts to be nullified by journalistic or parliamentary attacks. Our relations with France continue good. To maintain them is difficult, because a long historical process must be accomplished before the feelings of the past are appeased and the differences reconciled. We have done everything to induce the French to forget and forgive. We have no present ground to apprehend war with France, neither have we any reason to fear it, if it should happen. There can be no question about our attacking France, but we must protect ourselves against attacks. Under no ordinary circumstances shall we

ATTACK FRANCE,

but we shall always be compelled to arm ourselves in such a manner as to be equal to the contingency of war. This is the supreme object of the army bill. I have a firm confidence in the peaceful disposition of the French Government and a portion of the French people. Still, the past teaches us that we cannot count upon peace with France as permanent. A government may one day come into power at Paris which will make war upon us. This you must take into account. If we do not prepare, or if you say to-day that when war comes we shall grant everything, we should be laughed at. Is there in France a single paper or a single public person who says, 'We renounce our rights to Alsace-Lorraine?' The possibility of French aggression is, therefore, a sufficient motive for the bill. France is a strong and well-armed power. Her army is brave and ready to fight. We must never sit idle with our hands in our laps, however peaceful France may look for the moment. Suppose the

FRENCH PROVED VICTORIOUS,

what would we have to expect? We should have the same French against us from whom we suffered from 1790 to 1813 and we should again suck our blood so that we would be paralyzed for 30 years. Endeavors would be made to permanently weaken us. Such demands would be made as to give up Hanover. I am only describing the possibilities that might arise in the event of our defeat. The peace of 1870 is a mere child's play in comparison with what peace would be after a war in 1890. He who wishes to take responsibility for this, let him. The Federal Government will not take the responsibility and they therefore submit this bill. They wish to have permanently sufficient trained soldiers in the Empire. We have chosen the seven year term because this was the period of the previous compromise, and our Constitutional life depends upon that compromise. The Federal council did all they could in consenting to the septennial period. They had only the interests and

SECURITY OF THE EMPIRE

and the well-being of the Fatherland in view. Do you believe that if you refuse to adopt the term proposed in the bill, the Federal Council will deviate from their original proposal? If a similar demand were made in France do you think there is any possibility of its being refused? (Cheers.) No ground exists for placing difficulties in the way of the Federal Government in regard to the duration of the bill, especially in view of the fact that we have kept strictly to the text and spirit of the Constitution. Understand, now, that we resolutely adhere to our demand for the septennial. We cannot give way even a hair's breadth [applause] from the right. Who can guarantee the same majority in this house? Do you wish to make the rise and fall of the German army dependent on the majorities in the Reichstag? By doing so you change the imperial army into a parliamentary force. In this case we might have to appeal to the electors to discover whether that is really the

WISH OF THE NATION.

We shall see whether the electors will permit ideas actively to exist according to which the strength of the army is to be determined by the Reichstag without the consent of the Federal Council and the Emperor. You can hardly expect the Emperor in his ninetieth year will contribute to the destruction of the work to which he has devoted the last thirty years of his life—the creation of Germany and the army of the German Empire. If you believe that possible, if you awaken the slightest suspicion that these are your aims, and if you do not speedily satisfy the wishes of the Federal Government regarding the defensive powers of Germany by a complete acceptance of the bill, then we prefer to deal with another Reichstag. We will enter into no further negotiations with you. The danger in which we might place the German nation, by procrastination, forces us to promptly obtain a decisive answer, or to address ourselves to others who will give us such an answer.

THE QUESTION

has been asked, why has the government not waited for the expiration of the existing septennate? The leading reason was that the government has been convinced that the system of frontier guarding requires immediate strengthening. We did not wish to endanger the empire by delaying the bill and we were not prepared for any opposition to so moderate a demand. Had we known this beforehand, we should have done better to first consult the elector as to whether or not they wish to preserve to the German empire in its present possessions. As it is, we must now insist upon our demands."

At the conclusion of the speech Prince Bismarck was loudly cheered.

Shot Herself.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Madame Kramme, of the Wallner theatre, shot herself to-day, inflicting a severe wound.

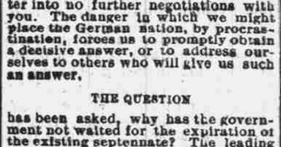
The War Movement Spreading.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11. — The superior officers of the army have been officially notified to be ready in the event of a rapid mobilization of the troops, and the general inspection which is usually held in the summer has been ordered for February.

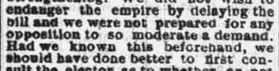
France Preparing.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—It is stated that the Government of France will ask a credit of 87,500,000 francs to enable it to commence the manufacture of rifles and increase the defenses. Rumors are current that M. Boulanger will resign the war portfolio because Premier Goblet refuses to countenance the heavy military credits.

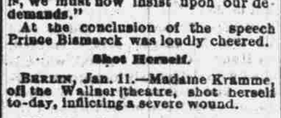
LOOK WELL
TO YOUR



Horse's Feet.



The above drawing was made from a nail showing the lamination of iron in the Cold Rolled and Shearing process.



This drawing was made from the nail taken from the heel and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

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