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EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, January 19, 1886

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XLIX CONGRESS.

Edmunds Pitches Into the President.

Montana Asks Admission as a State.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Sherman resumed the chair to-day.

Among the petitions presented and referred was one by Coke from the merchants of El Paso, Texas, complaining of smuggling on the Mexican border and urging Congress to take measures to put a stop to it.

Also, by Dolph and Mitchell, memorials of the State Legislature of Oregon praying Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Columbia River and and the establishment of a public park in Oregon.

By Senator Dawes—To reimburse the Territories for moneys expended in the prosecution of Indians for crimes; also to grant lands in severalty to the Indians of the Round Valley Reservation, California. [The two bills are copies of drafts submitted to Congress by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.]

By General Stanford—To relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands granted San Francisco on June 20, 1884, to the city and county of San Francisco and their grantees; also bills confirming title to private land claims in Arizona known as "San Juan de Bos Boquillos-Nogales," "San Rafel del Valle," "San Jose de Sonita," "Los Nogales de Elias" and "Tres Alamos" claims.

Among the reports submitted from the committees was one by Cullom, from the committee appointed to investigate the subject of the regulation of freight and passenger rates on railroad and water routes.

With the report Cullom presented a bill regulating inter-State commerce, which he asked might be referred back to the committee and that the committee be continued.

The request was granted and a resolution was passed ordering to be printed five thousand copies of the committee's report and the testimony taken before it.

Ingalls offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what proportion of the ten million dollars of the United States bonds called for payment on February 1, 1886, is held by the National banks as a basis for circulation, and how much by each of such banks.

Edmunds inquired whether Ingalls thought the Senate had any right to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for any information. "I have seen it questioned in the newspapers," Edmunds remarked.

Ingalls supposed Edmunds was hardly serious in asking such a question upon the resolution offered.

Edmunds remarked that he was perfectly serious.

Cockrell asked whether the law did not require the Secretary of the Treasury to call in the outstanding bonds in a certain order.

Ingalls said there was no doubt that Cockrell's statement was true.

Ingalls merely wished to know what proportion of the money now in the Treasury was to be paid out on the bonds called for the first of February.

Edmunds thought the resolution a proper one in any event. The point made by him with what had been regarded perhaps as a sense of humor, was made in order that the Senate might be sensible of the fact, that the public press had largely given out the idea that Congress had no right to know anything that was being done in any of the Executive departments. He merely wanted the Senate to vote with its eyes thus opened on the subject.

Morrill thought the resolution of sufficient importance to have it go over till to-morrow. It went over accordingly.

Frye offered a resolution relating to the fisheries, the preamble to which recites that:

WHEREAS, The President had recommended Congress to provide for a commission to settle and adjust the fisheries question; and,

WHEREAS, The fisheries question had been settled for ten years past, under the treaty of Washington, at a loss of $5,500,000 in money and the remission of $6,000,000 of duties in that period; and,

WHEREAS, The treaty has resulted in an increase of 500 vessels and 10,000 seamen to the Canadian fishing fleet, with a corresponding decrease in the fishing fleets of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, a commission, clothed with the powers referred to, ought not to be provided by Congress.

Edmunds said it seemed to be stated in the report just laid on the desks of the Senators, that the President, without any advice or consent of the Senate, had entered into arrangements with Her Majesty's government by which citizens of the United States were accorded certain rights in fishing in British waters, which by existing treaties and the laws of nations they would not otherwise have, and that British subjects were accorded reciprocal rights in the United States. If that was what was meant by the statements of the report (and he spoke of it with reserve, because he had only just seen the report) it certainly presented a very grave question as to the exertion of the Executive power in a matter of entering into arrangements with foreign powers affecting the rights of the citizens of the United States on the face of the constitutional provision that gives the President power to make treaties, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." He (Edmunds) called attention to the matter in the best possible spirit, as he desired to speak of the President with every respect.

Frye characterized the "arrangement" referred to as the "most meritorious piece of business in the way of diplomacy that our history could show." The fishermen, he said, knew as well as he knew that Great Britain dare not undertake to defend the course of the Canadians in taking eighty United States vessels into Colonial ports and trying and condemning them on the evidence of Colonial witnesses, who stood on shore and looked out to sea and "guessed" that the vessels were within three miles of the limit. Let the United States be where they were able to be, and not frightened to death by the ghost of dead treaties. Our Executive officers were trembling at the ghost of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Great Britain had regarded dead for a quarter of a century.

Morgan was for the sway of reason, for the influence of justice and truth, in preference to war or anything that looked like war.

After further debate the resolution went over; Conger giving notice that he would ask to be heard on it to-morrow.

Teller also gave notice that to-morrow he would ask to be heard on the silver question.

Voorhees presented memorials from the citizens of Montana praying that the Territory may be admitted as a State into the Union, and also introduced a bill providing for such admission, with one representative in Congress until the next general election.

Harrison gave notice that on Friday he would call up the Dakota bill.

Mr. Eustis addressed the Senate upon the silver question. He said: The President had told us that there was not enough silver now in circulation to cause any uneasiness; that the whole amount now coined might after a time be absorbed by the people with our approbation, but that it was "the ceaseless stream that threatened to overflow," etc. We were to understand, then, that this silver dollar is an honest dollar when absorbed by the people, but dishonest when offered to the bondholder. Were we to have a double standard of morality—one for the people and another for the bondholder? Would any department of the government arrogate to itself arbitrary power and unjust disorganization against the people and an indefensible favoritism to the bondholders? If so, how could the people accept that department as a guardian of their interests? Our financial legislation had received the approval of the country, and we should have the courage to maintain our position, and surrender only to the force of argument. It would be an appalling admission to make to the country if we were to create a financial policicy every few years and then destroy it merely because persons high in authority had chosen to differ with it.

In France all the departments of the government were in hearty sympathy with the financial policy of the country and actively co-operated with the people to sustain it, because in France "public office is a public trust," while it would seem that in this country the patriotic maxim prevails only to a limited extent. The results of the congressional policy of coinage had never been fully tested according to its true intent and spirit because our Executive Department had in its practice manifested an unfriendliness to that policy, and by partiality and discrimination had retarded it. If that department had not discriminated in favor of the bondholders as against the people, its representations as to finance would have been entitled to more respect.

In conclusion Eustis said if this disloyal practice of incivism by the Executive Department in declaring war against silver coin—which is the coin of the government—in belittling its usefulness, in depreciating its existence and in inviting others to believe that it is a deformed offspring of legislative imbecility, is to continue then some of the evils that have been predicted may come to pass, but these evils may not be attributable to any vice in our financial system, but to the practice and assertions of the Executive Department in dishonoring and discrediting a coin which it is their duty to sustain by all the influence and power of their official authority.

The bill giving the United States District Judges $5,000 a year, and prohibiting them from appointing their relatives to office in their courts was passed.

On motion of Hoar the bill providing for the Presidential count was then laid before the Senate, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—In the absence of the Speaker, the House was called to order by the clerk, and a note from Carlisle was read designating Springer as the Speaker *pro tem* for the day.

Under the call of States the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By McKenna—Authorizing the resurvey of San Francisco Bay and other bays and waters in California.

By Cannon—To extend the benefit of the pension laws to worthy applicants for pensions who served in the late war and their widows or minor children who are unable under the existing law to furnish the evidence required to connect their disability with the service.

By Weaver of Iowa—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the total amount applied to the sinking fund between June 30, 1884, and June 30, 1885, and under what date and in what amount the same had been applied.

By Struble, (by request)—To provide for a uniform ballot box.

By Breckenridge, of Kentucky—To assign army officers as attaches to foreign legations.

By Wolford—Granting a pension to Mrs. Meikleham, the only surviving grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson.

By Willis—Granting a pension to the survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars.

By Wadsworth—The following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, By the fourteenth section of the act of Congress of February 12, 1873, now Section 3,511 of the Revised Statutes, the gold dollar of the United States of 25.8 grains standard fineness is made the unit of value; and

WHEREAS, The President on his accession to his office, found each and all of the legal tender gold, silver and paper dollars of the United States equal in value to 25.8 grains of standard gold in all transactions within the United States; therefore

Resolved, That it becomes the duty of the President to use all lawful means within his power to maintain this equality in the value of such dollars, and that in the opinion of this House he has hitherto faithfully and properly endeavored to discharge that duty.

The Speaker thought the resolution properly belonged to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Wadsworth remarked it did not refer at all to coinage, but involved the question as to whether or not the President had violated the law. He therefore moved it be referred to the committee on judiciary.

Weaver of Iowa moved its reference to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

Agreed to—120 to 50.

By Dingley of Maine—To encourage the American marine employed in fisheries.

By Davis of Massachusetts—Conferring the rank of colonel on Lieut. A. W. Greeley.

By Woodburn of Nevada—For the erection of an Indian school building at Carson, Nevada.

By Hiscock of New York—To repeal all internal revenue taxes on domestic tobacco.]

By Herman of Oregon—Declaring forfeited certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railway.

By La Follette of Wisconsin—To protect the depositors of national banks, and to punish any officer of such bank who receives a deposit when the bank is insolvent.

By Toole of Montana—For the admission of Montana as a State.

By Joseph of New Mexico—Defining the powers of the Commissioner-General of the Land Office in respect to acquiring titles to lands in the western States and Territories.

There were 500 bills introduced under the call.

Nelson of Minnesota, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the use of certain unexpended balances for the relief of the Northern Cheyenne Indians in Montana.

The House then went into committee of the whole and then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Bricklayers and Masons.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—The National Bricklayers and Masons' Association which has been in secret session here for several days past, adjourned last night to meet a year hence in Washington. The eight-hour law was the subject of a long discussion during the session and a compromise was finally effected by the adoption of nine hours for a day's work. This rule is to go into effect throughout the country the first of next May.

Death of John D. Freeman.

DENVER, Col., 18.—A Cañon City *Tribune-Republican* special says: General John D. Freeman died in this city suddenly at 10 o'clock last night, of inflammation of the bowels. Freeman was Attorney General of Mississippi immediately preceding the war, and was also a member of Congress from that State for two terms, and to his efforts are due the success of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad. He was the author of Freeman's Chancery reports and a personal friend of the late Ex-Vice-President Hendricks and Attorney-General Garland. He was at the time of his death a candidate for appointment as U. S. Marshal of Colorado, and was widely indorsed. He was held in great respect and esteem throughout the entire State.

The Chinese Trial.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—An immense crowd, the largest ever seen in the criminal court in this city, was present in that court this morning to witness the opening of the trial of the Chinese binders. The Chinese inhabitants of the city were present in large numbers, the opposite factions of the Hong-Kongites and the Cantonese occupying positions on opposite sides of the room. The morning session was occupied by the formal opening proceedings and the wrangling of opposing counsel over some technicalities of law. A recess was taken at 1 until 2:30 o'clock, when it is expected the taking of testimony will be begun.

Nemesis.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—A special to the *Picayune* from Vicksburg, Mississippi, says: In a shooting affray over a game of cards at the Planters' Club to-day, J. H. McKenna was killed by James Marshall. The proprietor, Jonas Goodman, is believed to be mortally wounded by a stray shot. Marshall escaped unhurt. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Marshall acted in self-defense. McKenna was out on bail pending his second trial for the killing of E. Wilson, a gambling house proprietor, one year ago to-day. On his first trial he was sentenced to be executed, but the Supreme Court granted him a new trial.

Seven Thousand Will Strike.

PITTSBURG, 18.—At the convention of miners and coke drawers of the Connellsville region, at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, to-day, it was unanimously decided to order a general strike for a ten per cent. advance on wages, and committees were appointed to visit all the coke works and persuade the men to quit work at once. Over 7,000 men are employed in the coke regions, and it is expected by Wednesday, all these will be idle.

A cough is dangerous. Red Star Cough Cure at once removes it. No narcotics.

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Santaquin Co-op	Santaquin
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J. N. Smith	Snow Flake, Arizona
A. Goodliffe	Sacroville
George Marriott	Sandy
Aml M. Dalley	Summit
John McLaws	St. Joseph, Arizona
W. F. Lesser	St. John's, Apache Co., Arizona
R. Blain	Spring City
Isaac M. Baker	Teton, Idaho
James Lewis	Taylor, Arizona
F. W. Young	Teasdale
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Tooele Co-op	Tooele
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