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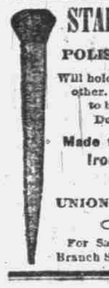

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The chair laid before the Senate a letter, from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting information, copies, drawings, and reports of "the recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route made by Civil Engineer Menocal of the Navy." Referred.

At 12 o'clock Cullom took the floor in the Senate to speak on the Edmunds resolutions, but gave way to Morrill, who then addressed the Senate upon the resolutions.

Morrill's remarks were very brief, and when he concluded, Mr. Cullom took the floor. He said the refusal of the Attorney General to furnish papers called for by the Senate was a denial of the rights of the Senate to inquire into the management of a public office. Referring to the remarks of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Kenna) as to what constituted a public paper, Mr. Cullom said the importance or relevancy of papers must be judged by their substance. If the President has removed no officers except for cause, such papers must be filed. Indeed, such papers had been invited by the present Administration, in evidence of which Mr. Cullom read the celebrated confidential letter of Postmaster General Vilas showing that documentary evidence would be required in making removals, in which circular the Postmaster General stated he spoke for the President. If such papers were now on file the Senate was entitled to them, and the President ought in good faith to produce them. If there were no such papers on file let him say so and the country could judge how well he had redeemed every pledge he had made to the people.

Maxey followed Cullom. He opposed the resolutions reported from the majority of the committee. However much the issue might be disguised, he said, the real object was to ascertain the President's reasons for suspensions or removals of officers. It was an attempt to do indirectly what confessedly could not be done directly. The report of the majority of the committee, Maxey characterized as simply a stump speech dignified with the name of a committee report. The complaint, he said, was made in the majority report that 643 suspensions had been made under this administration. The complaint made by the people, Maxey said, was that there had not been ten times 643 removals.

Following Maxey, Dolph then took the floor in support of the majority report. The first consideration to which Dolph addressed himself was that involved in the last clause of the majority resolution. That clause related to the discharge from the Government service of ex-Union soldiers, and the filling of their places by men who had not rendered a similar service to the country. He sent to the desk and had read the report of the employment committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, for the last year. This report, among other things, stated that the greater part of their labors has been directed to securing reinstatements of comrades to places under the government from which they had been discharged.

Seventy-eight Grand Army comrades had been discharged during the past year as well as a large number of ex-Union soldiers and sailors not affiliated with the Grand Army. That it was not to be supposed that those who served the nation in war were skulkers or bummers in the "piping times of peace;" that the discharge amounted in some cases to ostracism—the boys in blue being boycotted for the advantage of the boys in gray, who were to be treated as "prodigal sons." Mr. Dolph had no means of knowing how many of the 643 suspensions were cases of ex-Union soldiers, but there were many.

Several cases had come under his observation in which one-armed and one-legged soldiers were discharged, whose families were thus left in destitution and their places filled by persons who had not rendered the least service to the Government. Who were those persons thus discriminated against? Not strong, able-bodied men, but men who on the march and on the battlefield and in the rebel prisons had suffered for the cause of the Union. Men who by their sacrifices had carried our flag to victory and saved the Republic. The discrimination against these men amounted to a practical nullification of the law.

At this point the Senate adjourned, Dolph retaining the floor.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Under the call of States in the House the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Oates of Alabama—Amending the rules so as to prohibit the Speaker from receiving any resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to accompany the remains of any deceased Representative or Senator beyond the corporate limits of the City of Washington.

By Bynum of Indiana—Granting the widow of Thomas A. Hendricks one year's salary of said office less the amount paid to Hendricks in his lifetime.

By Anderson of Kansas—To amend the act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, approved July 24, 1866. The act is amended by the addition of various sections, which provide that whenever the line of any telegraph company, which shall have accepted the provisions of this act, shall have reached any telegraph station on the route of any land-grab railroad and telegraph company, it shall have the right to require that every message passing over its line to such telegraph station destined to some other telegraph station on or beyond the route of such railroad and telegraph company, shall be received and transmitted without discrimination of any kind as far as may be necessary over the telegraph lines upon such railroad. The bill further provides that every telegraph company which shall have accepted the provisions of this act as hereinbefore provided, shall be and is hereby prohibited from engaging in the collection or selling of election news or any news reports of current events of the day, except the quotation of stocks and commercial markets." Any refusal or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act shall operate in each case as a forfeiture of a sum not less than $500 or more than $1,000, to be recovered by the Attorney General in the name and for the benefit of the United States.

Under the suspension of the rules, the bill passed for the closing of the business of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

The Senate bill passed authorizing the receiver of a national bank to use the trust funds for the purchase of property on which the bank holds a mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness.

Bland, of Missouri, under instructions from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolutions:

That the house bill 5000 "for the free coinage of silver" be made a special order for Saturdays the 20th and 27th instant, Saturday the 3d of April and that the same be again taken up Tuesday, April 6th, after the morning hour for the consideration of bills reported by the committees, and so to continue from day to day until disposed of; provided that unless sooner ordered by the House, the previous question shall be pending thereon, at 3 o'clock Thursday, April 8th; this order not to interfere with the revenue or general appropriations bills, except on Thursday, April 8th, fixed for final disposition of this order."

The motion was seconded, 96 to 28. A brief debate ensued, showing considerable opposition to the motion.

Bland of Missouri said that the House would stultify itself if it refused to go on the record on the question, and intimated that the silver advocates would secure a vote on the bill if they had to keep Congress in session all summer to accomplish that purpose. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to. Yeas 179, nays 87.

The announcement of the result was greeted with a round of applause from the silver men. The vote cannot, however, be regarded as a test vote, inasmuch as such well known opponents of the free coinage of silver as Findlay, of Maryland, and Bayne and Scott, of Pennsylvania, voted in the affirmative, while Blount, of Georgia, Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Dougherty, of Florida, who at first voted in the negative, changed their votes at the solicitation of friends who desired that a discussion should be held. Had not this change been made the motion would have lacked the necessary two-thirds affirmative vote.

The House then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Mayor Hill, Commissioner of the Three Americas Exposition, has received the following letter from United States Consul General H. Clay Armstrong, dated Rio Janeiro, February 12:

MY DEAR SIR: The *Almirante Barroso*, a Brazilian war ship, so named in honor of an officer distinguished in the Paraguayan war, will sail from this port for New Orleans on the 20th inst., having been prevented by unavoidable delay from carrying out the original intention of a much earlier departure. She is now making extensive preparations to that end. Special interest is attached to her from the fact that she is a Brazilian product, pure and simple, having been built in the Government yard here, and none save Brazilian material entering into her construction. She is a fine vessel, and would do honor to the naval armament of any great European nation.

Centao de Commercia E. Savoura has forwarded a collection of Brazilian products on the steamers *Humboldt* and *Hipparchus*, which left here for New Orleans Jan. 19th, the 6th inst., and to-day respectively. These collections will, no doubt, constitute an interesting exhibition for Portuguese Americans at the Exposition, but as you can readily see, the collection will gain vastly in importance and impressiveness by the presence of this magnificent home-made man-of-war. As it will take the *Almirante Barroso* some thirty days to reach New Orleans, Minister Jarvis and myself have decided to telegraph you, asking that you induce the management to change the Brazilian day to a later day than that now fixed.

N. B.—Since writing the above, I am requested by the commander of the *Almirante Barroso* to say that it would be extremely gratifying to his government if the Brazilian day could be fixed for April 7th, that being the national holiday.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the case of *ex parte* James Britt, in reversing the decision of Commissioner of the General Land Office of November 12th, 1885, which held that as under Section 2261 of the Revised Statutes a person was entitled to but one pre-emption right, he would not be permitted to commute a homestead entry into a cash entry under Section 2301 of the Revised Statutes, as this would be equivalent to a second exercise of the same right. In respect to the interests involved his decision is regarded by the Land Office officials as the most important public land decision made by the Interior Department in many years.

Representative Little to-day introduced a bill in the House providing that the President may cause silver dollars to be coined on private account in unlimited quantities if he shall succeed in reaching an agreement with at least two leading European Nations to do the same. The President is also authorized to appoint a Commission to negotiate treaties upon satisfactory assurances from at least two such nations of their desire to enter into the proposed arrangement.

The Holman committee, appointed to inquire into the expenditure of public money in the Indian service and Yellowstone Park, submitted the draft of a bill to provide for a commission to inspect and report on the condition of the Indians and Indian affairs and makes a number of recommendations, among them the following: That the money hereafter appropriated for the education of Indian children shall be used for the establishment and support of industrial schools and the number of agencies to be reduced; as to the Yellowstone Park, that the boundary line bounding Montana and Wyoming on the north of Wyoming be changed so that the strip of land on the north end of the Park now in Montana shall be made part of Wyoming, and that the western line of the Park be the western line of Wyoming as now established, and the strip of land eight miles wide immediately south of the Park, and the strip of land immediately on each side of the Park to the width of 30 miles, be reserved from sale and a stringent law be enacted against the destruction of the forests thereon.

The report is signed by Representatives Holman, Hatch and Peel. The minority of the committee, consisting of Representatives Cannon and Ryan, believe that the Indians, if the tribal relation continues, should be placed on compact reservations and be kept there, the Government to assist them temporarily in industrial pursuits and to such education as they will utilize. The proper policy to pursue, however, according to the minority, not only in the Indian Territory, but generally, especially in the large reservations in and Montana, where the lands are agricultural, is to cut up the reservation system at the root, abolish the tribal relations, allot to each Indian a tract of land in severality and to sell the remainder to actual settlers.

The President gave a dinner to-night, to which half of the members of the Senate were invited. At the table Senator Saulsbury sat on the right of the President and Senator Logan on his left. The other Senators present were: McMillan, Gibson, Allison, Cockrell, Dawes, Conger, Camden, McPherson, Evarts, Hampton, Harrison, Walthall, Blackburn, Fair, Aldrich, Payne, Maxey, Cameron, Beck, Voorhees, Teller, Butler, Plumb, Colquitt, Dolph, Chase, Sabin, Kenna, Miller, Call, Manderson, Gray, Jones of Arkansas, Sawyer, Brown, Hale and Ransom.

An order was issued from the War Department to-day retiring Major-General Pope. It is understood that the nomination of his successor and of two Brigadier-Generals, with the consequent promotions, will be made to-morrow.

Five Hundred Anti-Chinese Agitators Capture the Court House.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 16.—This has been a day of considerable excitement over the anti-Chinese agitation. Mayor Gates called a meeting of citizens for 2 o'clock this afternoon at the court house, for the purpose of considering the alarming growth of lawlessness and the consequent use of the agitation question for unlawfully driving out the Chinese. The call concludes as follows: "It seems to be time for all good people to come out and show the disreputable outlaws that the local authorities will be sustained by the people and that law and order must and will be maintained in Portland."

About 1 o'clock, while the State circuit court was still in session, the anti-Chinese agitators, numbering about 500, entered the court room and took possession. They came by a preconcerted movement from Albina, East Portland and other surrounding places. The court room will only hold about 800 people, so when the citizens arrived only 300 could gain admission. By 2 o'clock an assemblage of 1,500, composed of the best elements of society, gathered in the halls, the smaller court rooms and on the outside of the building. The meeting was called to order in the County Court room, Mayor Gates presiding. After a suitable preamble these resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the citizens of Portland, in mass meeting assembled, that it is our duty to uphold law and order in this community and that we will sustain the legal authorities in maintaining the same; that we will maintain and sustain the fundamental principles of liberty and humanity as adopted by the founders of the Republic, that a man has an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that these are inherent rights of which no one can unlawfully be deprived, and that we will not allow any one to be prevented, through violence or intimidation, from working for a livelihood, or be driven from house or home, and we pledge our means, and if necessary our lives to uphold these principles; and that we will do all in our power to bring condign punishment on any and all who may be found engaged in riotous and unlawful conduct.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fifteen whose duty it shall be to consult with the proper authorities and adopt such lawful measures as they may deem advisable under the circumstances, to the end that peace and good order may prevail.

The agitators in the main courtroom passed a series of buncombe resolutions, declaring the city and county in a state of perfect peace, declaring all attempts to unite one class of the community against another as inimical to good order; promising to aid in putting down lawlessness, and concluded by declaring the Chinese must go. The crowd endorsed the action of the "Anti Coolie Congress" of February 13 in boycotting the *Daily Oregonian*, giving as a reason that except for the bold stand taken by the *Oregonian*, the Chinese would have been driven out long ago.

The *Oregonian* to-morrow will, if possible, be bolder in its defiance of the mob and its battle for law and order than ever.

The Striking Knights Still Block the Roads.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—The *Globe Democrat's* Sedalia, Missouri, special says: The scenes of yesterday in connection with the attempt to send out a freight train, were re-enacted to-day. Assistant Superintendent Sibley again addressed a letter to Mayor Rickman, the Board of Aldermen, Sheriff and other county officers, in substantially the same terms as on Saturday, notifying them that they would start a freight train at 3 p.m., and requesting them to be present and protect the train and the company's employes from interference. The Mayor promised and ordered Chief of Police Barnett to have every Policeman in the city on the spot at the time, and Sheriff Murray summoned as deputies, twenty of the leading business men of city. Police were stationed along the tracks within the city limits, while the Sheriff and posse took position outside the line. It was not thought any interference would be offered inside the city, and this proved to be the case. The train slowly moved along under police protection, but a few rods beyond the corporation line, and after the train had passed into the hands of the sheriff, it was boarded by over 50 strikers, who set the brakes, pulled the coupling pins, and brought it to a halt, amid the cheers of a great crowd that had assembled and lined the track for a long distance. The train was then ordered back to the yards, and the engine to the round house. It is doubtful whether another attempt will be made.

New Orleans, 16.—The striking shopmen of the Texas & Pacific at Gouldsboro succeeded last night in preventing the departure of the freight train; 150 men intimidated the engineer.

On the application of Receiver Sheldon, Judge Billings of the United States Circuit Court ordered Marshal Pleasants to afford the necessary protection to those in charge of Texas & Pacific property. The marshals were sent out at once for Goldsboro, and an effort will be made to run freight trains under the protection of the Federal Court. Sheldon says they intend to test the question.

PALESTINE, Texas, 16.—In the District Court to-day the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company filed a petition in the suit against 104 members of the Knights of Labor, alleging that they, together with about 100 more had conspired to prevent the running of trains over the International and Great Northern Road and the proper working and management of the railroad shops; that they were not employes of the company, and by dint of persuasion and intimidation prevented those in the employ of the company from discharging their duties, and that by their interference, etc., the company had been damaged $100,000. The petition closed with a prayer for an injunction against the defendants which was granted.

New Railroad Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The Southern Pacific Co. issued the following schedule of rates to-day:

Limited to Omaha, $30; Chicago, $35; New York, $50; Boston, $52. On each of these a rebate of $25 is to be allowed on reaching destination.

As soon as the cut was made known it was met by the Atchison & Pacific, which issued a schedule making the limited tickets to Kansas City $25; Chicago; $30; New York, $45; Boston, $47, on which a rebate of $20 is allowed making the net rate the same as offered by the Southern Pacific. Emigrant rates are also reduced on all the roads to the following prices: Omaha and Kansas City, $20; Chicago, $25; New York, $37; Boston, $39; with a rebate of $10 to all points.

New York, 16.—The Union Pacific, Burlington & Missouri and D. & R. G. roads to-day met the lowest cut in passenger rates which previously had been made by the other roads, the rate now being $25 from the Missouri River to San Francisco with $5 rebate for first class limited and $20 with $10 rebate for second class or mixed tickets.

Prosecuting Spectators of Prize Fights in New York and Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—A hard glove fight took place this afternoon in the rear of a saloon between James Brannon and John Coburn, two local light weights. The fight was for a purse of $150 and gate money, and 48 admission tickets at $2 each were sold. Six desperate rounds were fought, both men fighting furiously and great excitement prevailing among the crowd. When called for the seventh round, both men were very weak, and Brannon's second, Jack McCann, had to assist him forward. He seized him from behind and pushed him against Coburn. This aroused the ire of "Nitchy" Golden, Coburn's second, and he struck McCann with his bare fist and the two rolled together to the floor. While they were settling their differences, and just before they had decided the fight a draw, a squad of 20 policemen in citizens' clothes suddenly entered the room and placed all in the room under arrest. Forty-six men, including the principals and the proprietor of the place, were marched to the police station, where a fine of $45.00 each was imposed. In addition to the fine Brannan and Coburn and Clark, the saloon proprietor, were placed under $800 bail to answer at court and the others under $400 bail to keep the peace.

New York, 16.—Dempsey and LeBlanche, and the men who managed the prize fight, were successful in evading the Westchester authorities who were trying to prevent the encounter, but their troubles are yet to begin. There is a good deal of indignation among the officers of the law about the affair, and they propose to commence criminal proceedings against the principals and their aiders and abbetors. In speaking of the affair to-day, Judge Dykman, sitting on the bench in the supreme court at White Plains, said: "Those men must be punished. The district attorney must pursue every man connected with the affair. We cannot have such brutal scenes acted in our country without bringing the violators of law to justice. It is an outrage on the community for such an affair to occur, especially on Sunday morning. Sheriff Duffy is not to blame; he broke up the affair on Tuesday night, and would have broken up this if they had not sneaked to our coast in the night time. They must be taught that they cannot come here and fight." The district attorney declared he proposed to take measures for putting the participants and spectators in jail. As the latter are understood to include a coterie of the club rooms and members of the Stock Exchange, this position of the Westchester authorities is likely to cause a flutter.

More Mail Bags.

NEW YORK, 16.—Richard Ringk, master, and Helck, the purser of the steamer *Fulda*, to-day filed a libel in the United States District Court against the owners, at present unknown, on the seven cases and one package of diamonds which were taken off the steamer *Oregon* when she sunk off Fire Island. The libel states the value of the diamonds to be $200,000.

This afternoon Postmaster Pearson was advised by Mr. Vernon H. Brown, of the Cunard Steamship Company, that a number of additional bags of mail brought by the *Oregon* had been found by a wrecking steamer, and would be forwarded as soon as possible to the General Postoffice. This was followed by the receipt at 3:40 of eight bags of mail, making a total of 118 bags saved of the 508 bags dispatched from Liverpool and Queenstown by the *Oregon*.

The committee of the *Oregon's* passengers to-day called on the company relative to indemnity for the lost baggage. The officers of the company disclaim any negligence on the part of the company, but suggested that the passengers should prepare individual statements of their losses which the company would consider.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Bancroft, wife of George Bancroft, the historian, died at her home last night.

Emperor William through, Herr Von Puttkamery, Prussian Minister of the Interior, has thanked Dr. Windthorst, Clerical leader, for the support given by the Church party to the anti-Socialists through regard for the safety of the Emperor.

Prince Alexander of Oldenburgh, Russia, has started at his own expense a hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from bites of animals affected with rabies.

The Bahama Islands, which have hitherto been in the Catholic diocese of Charleston, will henceforth be in the diocese of New York.

A Montreal dispatch says: Hanlon has accepted the challenge to row Wallace Ross, a three-mile race on Richelieu River at St. Johns, Quebec, for $2,000. The race will probably be rowed Dominion day.

A Vienna cablegram says: In view of the important military measures adopted by Russia, Count Bylandt Rheydt, Austro-Hungarian Minister, has resolved to mass large forces of troops on the southern frontier.

An Ottawa, Ont., dispatch says; The customs authorities have seized 2,500 copies of Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion," published by the Harpers, of New York, and they will be destroyed to-morrow. A copyright for the work is held in Canada.

A New Brunswick, N. J., dispatch says: It is learned to-day that Miss Eelizabeth Minturn of this city, recently deposited with Arthur Ogilby, Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, $15,000 in bonds, her share of the estate of the late Edward Minturn of New York City. The bonds are now missing. The depositors of the bank are seeking to prevent the appointment of a receiver.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The Reading Trustees to-day finally agreed upon their reconstruction plan. It provides for creating a new fifty year general mortgage at 4 per cent. for $100,000,000. Under the plan the general bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds with over one coupon with Drexel & Co., and receive therefor certificates at the par value of the bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest for three years, or until the reorganization if sooner effected. These deposited bonds are to be placed with a trust company, to be selected by the trustees, so as to make the certificates negotiable at the Stock Exchange.

Slush and snow,—feet wet,—chilblains. St. Jacobs Oil cures chilblains. Fifty cents.

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 hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

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The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be overestimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely regained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Too much cannot be said in its favor."

E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints." Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a number of years, and have no hesitation in recommending it. It is an admirable preparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
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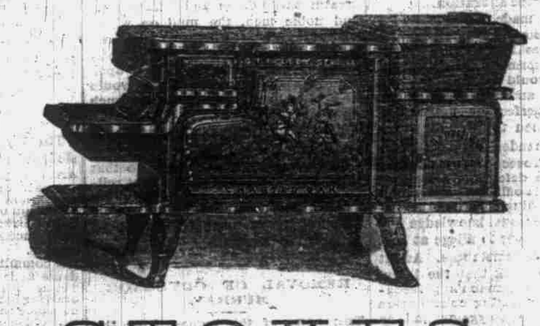

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