WASHINGTON!

Proceedings of the XLV Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.—McPherson submitted a resolution declaring it unwise to change the present tobacco tax; laid over. Hamlin, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill for the payment of the Halifax fishery award; placed on the calendar. Consideration was resumed of the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes. After some discussion in committee of the whole, the bill was reported to the House and passed. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the House bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, and a committee of conference was ordered. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Shelley reported back the bill for a railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills, but withdrew it when it appeared that it must first be considered in committee of the whole. The Senate amendment to the bill giving free entry to articles imported for exhibition were concurred in, and the bill passed. The House voted on the amendments to the army appropriation bill. The amendment was agreed to transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to to the War department—130 to 115; also the amendment offered by Knott, prohibiting, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the employment of any part of the army as a posse comitatus—130 to 117. The bill then passed. Waddell, chairman of the postoffice committee, reported adversely on the the bill to facilitate letter correspondence and establish a line of steam vessels between the United States and Liberia, and favorably on the bill to establish a postal savings depository, and to aid in refunding the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States. Caldwell, from the same committee, reported a bill amending the revised statutes so as to provide that every postmaster, except those appointed by the President, shall make quarterly reports of the money received or charged by him for postage, etc., and every postmaster appointed by the President shall render a monthly account of all such moneys received; passed. The amendments to the bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.—Sargent moved to take up the House bill to remove the legal disabilities of women, but it was defeated by a tie vote—36 to 36. Sargent stated that he would submit the motion again soon. McDonald introduced a bill to establish a Board of Pacific Railroad Commissioners—referred. Several amendments were reported by the committee on appropriations to the appropriation bill for the executive, judicial and legislative departments, which were agreed to by the Senate without debate. Paddock submitted a report of the committee on the bill to amend the revised statutes relative to the cultivation of timber on public grounds, and the bill passed. The army appropriation bill was referred to the committee on appropriations. The conference committees report on the consular bill was agreed to and the bill passed. Spencer reported on the river and harbor bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate resolution for final adjournment was amended to make the date June 17. Singleton made a conference report on the consular appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Atkins, from the appropriations committee, reported an appropriation bill of $20,000 to pay the expenses of the Potter committee—referred to committee of the whole. The House went into committee of the whole. The committee rose without definite action. An evening session for debate only was held, and the House adjourned.

SENAT

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.—Davis called up the bill for an additional circuit in the Seventh district. After some discussion it passed. Thurman, from the judiciary committee, reported a substitute from the Senate amendment to the laws in relation to filing the Pacific railroad reports, and make the title "A bill to create an auditor of railroad accounts"—placed on the calendar. Bayard, from the committee on private land claims, reported adversely the bill recently introduced by Matthews, granting a part of the Fort Dearborn reservation at Chicago, to Chicago, and to the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beauben; indefinitely postponed. The legislative appropriation bill was discussed and passed. Hamlin moved to take up the concurrent resolution on the fishery matter, which was agreed to—35 to 20. After some discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The motion of Atkins, appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Potter investigating committee passed. Sapp, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of the settlers on public lands, under the pre-emption laws, in reference to perfecting titles, and it passed. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. After some time the committee rose and reported some forty-five bills which were passed. Morrison introduced a bill in relation to the tax on native wines; referred. The Speaker appointed Springer on the investigating committee, vice Cobb, who resigned on account of ill-health. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The bill to provide a bureau of engraving and printing, with a fireproof building to cost not over $300,000, passed. The House amendment making the date of final adjournment, June, 17th, was concurred in—yeas, 38; nays, 17. Consideration was resumed of the resolution approving the views of the committee on foreign relations in regard to the fishing award. The bill to pay the expenses of the Potter committee was referred, as also the bill by Cockrell, to investigate the diseases of swine and other animals. After a long discussion on the concurrent resolution in relation to the fishery award, and the adoption of several amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Harris, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill giving circuit court supervisary jurisdiction in certain criminal cases. The Geneva award was made the special order for the first Wednesday of the next session of Congress. The House resumed consideration of the bill amending the internal revenue laws. Clymer offered an amendment providing that any person who purifies, refines or manufactures less than 500 barrels of spirits per year, containing 40 gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, shall pay a license of $100 instead of $500, was adopted. After considering 5 of the 25 sections, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to constitute superintendent and assay officers in the mints, Assistant United States Treasurers for certain purposes; passed. The House joint resolution for the issue of arms to the Territories passed. Dorsey, from the committee on railroads, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Johnston bill, supplementary to the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company; placed on the calendar. The Senate took up the bill establishing post-routes. Various amendments were agreed to. The amendment restoring the franking privilege to members of congress, the president and vice-president, was rejected—29 to 29. Pending discussion on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced: By Bland, authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 United States treasury notes for the improvement of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico. By Culberson, to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying the 5-20 bonds except in legal tender treasury notes. By Wright, of Pennsylvania, authorizing the issue of $400,000,000 in United States notes, to be known as National money. By Ellis, levying a tax of 15 cents per pound on tea. The House then considered the bill amending the internal revenue laws. Vance offered an amendment preventing the removal from State to Federal courts of suits for the violation of State law as against any internal revenue law. Adopted. The bill then went over, and the House took a recess until evening.

Polk county sent eight delegates to the penitentiary at Ft. Madison, May, 63d, sentenced for from one to ten years.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Destruction by Wind and Water in South-Western Iowa and Missouri.

Deplorable Loss of Life and Damage to Property.

We condense from special dispatches to the *State Register*, and from other sources, the accounts of a terrible and destructive storm which visited the south western portion of Iowa and portions of Missouri on Saturdy, June 1st. It passed about a mile south of Casey, through Adair county, tearing down everything before it. The first house that was destroyed in this vicinity was that of Mr. Isaac Arleye. He loses everything—not an out-building being left standing. Mr. Arleye and family were all at home, and all received more or less injury, but miraculously escaped death. From Mr. Arleye's the storm took a northeast direction, striking the house of Mr. John Griffith, which, like Mr. A's, was torn to pieces. The family were all seriously but not fatally injured, except Mr. Griffith, who was at Stuart at the time, and knew nothing of what had transpired until he reached this place on the 5:30 train. The tornado took a northerly course from Mr. Griffith's place, following up Middle River, crossing the railroad and striking Mr. Elwood Chantry's house, which shared the same fate as the other two. Mr. Chantry and wife were not at home, but the children were all in the house, and miraculously escaped injury—save the eldest daughter, who received a slight bruise upon one arm. Nothing further of the storm has been heard. It is impossible to estimate the damage, as the parties have lost almost everything.

A letter to the *State Register*, dated Adair, June 3d, says: The destruction of the farm-house, and goods and chattels of our neighbor, James Duff, by a tornado, yesterday afternoon, with its fatal results to his good wife and son, caused unusual commotion and sorrow among our people. In a few minutes after the facts were known Drs. Lauber and Johnson were with the mangled sufferers, who had already been carried to Mr. Radda's, a few rods distant.

Mrs. Duff was almost dismembered. Dr. L. took charge of her, and with the assistance of Mr. Ramsdall, who had some hospital experience in the late war, and Mrs. Rrady, a lady of great nerve, the many contusions, and bruises of the unfortunate sufferer were dressed—but with not the least hope of her recovery, her intestines being torn and lacerated in many places. The son, Geo. Duff, was taken care of by Dr. Johnson. He is a young man of industrious habits, and barely survived his many wounds and broken ribs, not less than five of which were broken. Mr. Duff and his oldest son, hearing the approach of the storm until within a few rods of the house, hastened out to see "what was up," only to be seized by the fury of the cyclone, and carried some six or eight rods to the northwest, while the tornado was going toward the east. Mrs. D. and the deceased's sons were in the house; two smaller children were in a granary or out-house some eight rods southwest of the residence, where farm implements were stored, and miraculously escaped serious injury, notwithstanding the cultivators, plows and harrows were carried many rods and left worthless in adjoining fields. Mr. Duff represents that the house was lifted fully twenty feet clear of the ground. Every stick of timber and all the sidings were broken into fragments, and the debris, with all the household goods and farm implements and one new wagon, scattered over many acres of ground. The two hind wheels of the wagon had every spoke broken off the hub. The nearest neighbors saw the approach of the destroyer and thoughtfully made the safety of their families more secure by having them in their cellars. But it seems Mr. D. took no heed of the rumbling of distant thunder and the moans of the mighty winds until too late for his unfortunate family to be safely housed in her cellar.

The damage by wind and rain at Council Bluffs and vicinity will amount to several thousand dollars. A little 8-year old son of John Anderson, a farmer living 16 miles east of the city, was drowned while attempting to cross a swollen stream. During the storm on Sunday morning the house of John Suits, in Council Bluffs, was struck by lightning, and Beecher Suits, aged 20 years, was killed. The father was rendered insensible.

A terrible cyclone passed over Richmond, Mo., on the afternoon of June 1st, leveling to the ground over half the buildings in the town. Over one hundred houses were totally destroyed, and the loss will reach over a quarter of a million of dollars. Whole blocks were completely swept away, and the debris scattered for miles. The Shaw House, a large brick hotel, was demolished and the inhabitants buried in the ruins. Eight or ten persons were killed and twice that number wounded. Horses and stock of all kinds in the track of the storm were swept off the face of the earth. A train load of citizens of Lexington arrived to render aid, and physicians from all the surrounding towns have been summoned to give medical attendance to the wounded.

So far as is known the following persons were killed: Mrs. Thomas Casey, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Nahing, Miss Crouch, James Campbell, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Holman, Mrs. Alvis Vaught, Thos. Bohannon, Mary Joy.

The following were mortally wounded: W. A. Donaldson, Mrs. Paul Wentz, Fred Lehrman.

Seriously wounded: John Anderson, Marvin Ball, J. B. Hines, J. B. Ashbury, Florence Ford, Bob Afult, Eliza Marshal, James Duncan, Mrs. Thomas McGinnis, George Sawyer, Squire Dodd, Isabel Warner, Mrs. James Smith, Fred Joy and wife, Charles J. Hughes, Jr., Mrs. Colgar, Clay Burgess, Thomas Burgess, John Ballard and wife, Mrs. Perry Jacobs and two children, Geo. Warren, Riley Holman, Mrs. Osborn, Sam Powell, Mrs. Hughes, and a number of others.

At least forty persons are seriously or mortally wounded. Adnices from the country on the track of the storm northward are that growing crops are badly injured, trees prostrated, stock killed, bridges blown down, but no houses reported destroyed or lives lost.

A. E. Touzalin Land Commissioner of the B. & M. railroad, visited Sherman Co., a few days ago and told the citizens that a Polish colony would no doubt settle in that county before long.

The Missouri river at Brownville, is doing much damage by encroaching upon the city. Houses are being torn down to escape destruction by sliding into the river. The railroad company are making an effort to save their depot, engine house and other buildings, by rip-rapping. Where the river now flows several dwellings stood a year ago.

The Inns of Court.

In his recent address before the State Bar Association at Des Moines, Judge Dillon spoke as follows in regard to the English Inns of Court.

The Old World and the New are in striking contrast with each other at almost every point of comparison or view. There all is venerable with age; sometimes infirm with decrepitude. Here all is new, with the abounding vitality of youth, accompanied, indeed, but too often with the experience which belongs to the age where life is in the bud or blossom, but giving glorious promise of the fruit that is to come in due time and at the appointed season.

The Inns of Court and Westminster Hall are the well springs and fountains of English, and, derivatively, of American jurisprudence.

There are now and for centuries have been four great Inns of Court—Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple. With these are connected about ten smaller Inns known as the Inns of Chancery, subordinate to and under the government of the particular Inn of Court to which they severally belong. The Inns of Court including under the general name the dependent Inns of Chancery, are among the most remarkable antiquities of London. They are interesting to all, but profoundly so to the English and American lawyer.

The legal antiquary cannot fix the exact time of the origin and foundation of these Inns. But the period of their original establishment can be nearly approximated. They carry the mind oack to the depths of the middle ages. They touch upon the borders of Magna Charta and the Crusades. In the grand and curious adifices of the Inns of Court the lawyers and judges of England have been trained and educated for centuries. Changes, replacements and additions have been made in the buildings from time to time, and the present structure as a whole, notwithstanding the admiration with which they are regarded by their members, offer to the eye no imposing presence, and no striking architectural beauty; quite the reverse. The interest is historical and intellectual.

More than six centuries have elapsed since the Inns of Court were founded and Westminster Hall was at that time more than a century old.

The Inns of Court were originally provided for the use and accommodation of lawyers and students of law. They have maintained that character to the present time. Each of the Inns has numerous buildings of its own, consisting of chambers or rooms to let for hire to the barristers and students, and belonging to each Inn is a large library hall and spacious kitchen, and also a commodious and beautiful hall used for readings, dining, etc., and a chapel for religious service,—the inner temple owning and using for this purpose the exquisite temple church built by the Knights Templar in imitation of a temple near the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, and which was dedicated as far back as A. D. 1185.

As legal colleges or universities, it would appear that the Inns of Court were chiefly deficient in the want of a general comprehension and systematic course of instruction. The course was essentially practical—exclusively and distinctively English. The main purpose was instruction in the common law and its statute tables, modifications and additions. It must have been contemplated that much the grater part of the legal education should be acquired in other modes than from the brief readings and occasional meetings.

The Inns of Court maintained their primary and leading character as mainly intended for legal instruction until the 10th century. When they became places of gaiety and revelry their efficiency as seminaries of instruction declined, and from the middle of the 17th century the instruction in them was nominal, the real instruction being chiefly conducted in private offices. It is only in our own time, since 1852, that the original functions of the Inns as a place of legal instruction has been restored.

From this brief sketch it will be perceived that the Inns of Court are *sui generis* in their character. Within them are collected the great body of the profession in England. The present membership of the four Inns is about 8,000, of whom 6,000 are barristers, and the rest students. This loyal community, in all its professional relations, is governed by its own officers, law, and usages. The chambers are let to students and barristers. The latter have their offices in them. Unmarried members, attended by servants, frequently live in them, and at their option, take their meals in the dining-hall of the Inn.

Each Inn has not only its kitchen, but is chapel; not only a complete library, but an ample dining-hall and elegant drawing-room, adorned with the busts and portraits of its eminent members. Each member is thus within the eyes, and in a degree under the fraternal guardianship of all the others.

"You'll Pertict Me, John?"

"It's no use talking," remarked an Erie brakeman the other day to a *Gazette* reporter, "they were the most loving couple I ever saw on a passenger train, and I've seen a lot of them in my nine years on the hind brake. She had half a dozen sticks of peppermint candy wrapped up in a paper, and about every ten minutes she would take him around the neck and pull his head down, and, putting a stick between his lips, insist on his 'takin' a chaw,' when he would reply, 'Marier, I bought them air candy for your benefit and 'taint right that your hubby should eat it all up," and then a struggle would begin, ending in his biting of a small piece and kissing her until they were both in a state of perspiration and peppermint.

"He had one coat-tail pocket filled with peanuts, and a satchel between them on the seat contained doughnuts and apples, from which store both eat continually until it began to be a wonder where it all went. The difference in their size was considerable, he being a small man, while she was a great, strapping girl, a good head taller than he, and at least forty pounds heavier. Every time the train stopped she would exclaim, 'Now, John, w'at's going to happen? You'll pertict me, John, won't you?' and his reply, 'Marier, I'll pertict yer; I hain't broke on top for a year fur nothin'; don't you be scart, duckey,' which remarks attracted the notice of all the passengers and kept them in a continued titter.

"We were flagged down near Hampton, there being a block of freight trains from some cause, and when we stopped just west of Hampton high bridge, a freight train was standing on the westward track, and the female's head was out of the window in an instant with the unvarying remark, 'you'll pertict me, John?' A couple of brakemen sitting on a box car discovered her fright, and thought to add to it. Said one:

"'Was ye hearin', Barney, fat the boss was sayin', that if iver two trains got on Hampton bridge at once it would go down?'

"'Yis, Mike, I was hearin' that same, and here'll be No. 8 and our train on the bridge at onst. God help the passengers.'

This was enough. With a prolonged shriek Marier threw herself upon John with the cry, 'You'll pertict me, John?' Being so much heavier than he, and coming so suddenly, John was tumbled off the seat, and they both landed in the aisle, she on top and shrieking as if killed. The passengers were frightened, not knowing the cause of all the fuss, and she continued to cry, 'John the bridge is goin' down,' a number of passengers thought something was the matter, and for some time a scene of confusion ensued.

"We had started on by this time, and when I went in the car the train was going twenty miles an hour, and there they lay in the aisle, she screaming and he hallooing, 'All right, Marier, I'll pertict you!' For some time I couldn't make out what was the matter. I didn't interfere in what seemed to be a free fight, but one of the passengers explaining the matter, I finally went up to them and taking her by the arm quietly lifted her up, at the same time telling her we were over the brigde safely, when she looked up and exclaimed, 'Mister, me and John was married this mornin', and if we go to heaven we want to go together.' I assured her there was no danger of either going to heaven yet awhile, and John by this time having found his feet, assisted his wife to arise, and also helped to adjust her bonnet and other things that had become disarranged in the struggle. Some of the passengers laughed, some made remarks, and thought they had received the value of the money paid for the ride in enjoying the circus."—*Port Jervis Gazette.*

Brother Gardner Philosophizes.

Walkin' roun' de back streets this mawnin' to commune wid natur' an' hunt for catnip," began Brother Gardner, of the Lime Kiln Club, as he looked down upon the assembled multitude nicely balanced on stools and benches—"walkin' roun' in dat manner, I war suddenly struck wid de reflexun, 'Am dis wicked woruld growin' gooder or badder?' I turned my eyes to de norf, an' dey lit down on de cabin of the ole man Wallace. I knode dat ole chap way back befo' de war. I knode him when he'd divide his las' cracker wid a stranger, an' when he' canamoas' break his neck to do a fren' a favor. Whar am his character fled to? You knows an' I knows dat if dar's a chicken lifted anywhar' on de hull Brush farm everybody am ready to cry out dat ole man Wallace done de liftin'. If he walks inter a grocery, an' inquars de figgers on codfish, de grocer doen' rush for him an' hole up de biggest fish in de box, as in de long ago. On de contrary, de grocer mutters suthin' 'bout cash on de nail, an' no trust, and keeps right on knockin' down de price of canned tomatoes for white folks. De ole man am gone to de bad, an' am still on de trot. I turned my eyes to de East, an' dey sot deirselves on de shanty of ole Aunt Jane, who was once ez gentle as de snow-flake, but who now keeps half of Kentuck on deir fightin' heels all de time. Ober to de souf war dat young Thomas, skulkin' 'long de fence wid a bar'l dat he'd got de bugle on, an' I doan' doubt dat it was his second or third trip. I kin remember when dat boy was so good dat he'd hev bin pinted to blow de bellows to de organ in our church if dar hed bin any to blow. Forty rods to de west de Bolt family war enjoyin' one of deir semi-weekly fights, she strikin at de ole man wid an ax, an' he puttin' in his best licks wid a clothes-line prop. All dis I seed ez I sucked in de lurid mawnin' air and reached out for the azure sun, an' it made me sick. When it am so easy to be good, why will so many folks be bad? What are de matter with the human race, ennyhow?

He seemed to look mostly at Sir Isaac Walpole, and that good old black skeleton rose up and answered: "When dis ole man looks back ober de weary y'ers o' life an' remembers de days when he could sot a plate ob fried oysters on de gate pos' at sundown an' find de whole collexion dar at daylight safe an' fresh, it kinder makes de heart go down. De woruld am wicked from heel to shin, an' I is prepared to believe dat de climax hezn't bin shot off yit. Still dat's nuffin to me. Ise got my beeline marked out. One end ob dat line is in dis town an' de udder, I hope, comes so near Hebbin's gate dat I shall at least h'ar de tones ob de harps as dey strike in on de chorus ob 'De Sweet By an' By.' Dat's all Mr. President

"An' you rounded dat speech up like the keerful farmer rounds up a hill ob corn," replied the President. "It am sunshine to [illegible] old man's feet schoin' on [illegible] to de better lan', but I'se g[illegible] dis matter ober in my owin[illegible] an' see what means this wickedness [illegible] what am de medicine to better [illegible] pashent."—*Detroit Free Press.*

On the 26th of May, the body of a German named Wilhelm Ley, was found in the woods near Omaha, with a revolver partially imbedded in the ground under the right leg The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he came to his death by suicide while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity, caused by domestic troubles. A letter found on his person, written in German, revealed the fact of suicide and the cause.

If a farmer or business man wishes to know how great a spendthrift he is let him keep an exact memorandum of all the time idly spent.

Photographers are somewhat inclined to "play it on" those fussy people who never can be suited, and insist on sitting five or six times for a picture, by going through all the motions without any plate in the camera, and showing the victim one of the first proofs, which very often works satisfactorily. A well-known photographer of Newburyport tried it one day with no very great success. "I think that is one of my best pictures," said the lady. "I guess not," replied the picture man, "I could hardly have misplaced them." "Oh, but I know it is," replied the positive original, "I've changed my necktie since that one was taken." The artist subsided.

Hot Lemonade for a Cold.—A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a cold. It acts promptly and efficiently, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon should be properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint os boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself the following day.

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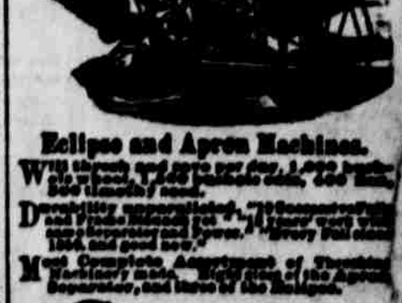
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