

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, March 6.—The senate was not in session, having adjourned from Friday until Monday.

HOUSE, March 6.—Immediately upon assembling the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union for general debate. Mr. Millard addressed the committee on the silver question.

SENATE, March 8.—Senator Plumb introduced a bill to amend section 5192 of the revised statutes so as to include the cities of Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Indianapolis among them whose national bank transactions may consist in part of balancing one association by another.

HOUSE, March 8.—Henley offered for reference a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee to inquire into the alleged evasions of the Thurman act by the Union Pacific Railroad company and to determine whether, by reason of any violation of the provisions of that act, the corporate rights, powers and franchises of the company have become forfeited.

SENATE, March 9.—Under the head of unfinished business the senate took up the resolutions reported by Edmunds from the judiciary committee. These resolutions, among other things, condemn the attorney general for refusing to transmit to the senate papers called for by the senate, and declare that refusal to be a violation by the attorney general of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of the government and good administration.

HOUSE, March 9.—The house passed the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents thereon. On behalf of the committee on labor, James called up the bill to prohibit the senator from want or agent of the government to hire or contract out any labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States government.

SENATE, March 10.—The land grant forfeiture bill was taken up. An amendment offered by McMillan was rejected after some debate. The chair laid before the senate resolutions from the judiciary committee concerning the relations of the senate and president. Pugh said he had expressed his views fully in the report made from the judiciary committee by the minority and the main object he had now in addressing the senate was to reply to the senator from Vermont.

HOUSE, March 10.—Rogers, of Arkansas, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported the bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad company to pay the cost of surveying its land. Placed on the house calendar.

SENATE, March 11.—Hawley, from the committee on civil service reform, reported adversely the Vance bill for the repeal of the civil service law. Logan, from the minority of the committee on military affairs, submitted his views on the Pitts Porter bill, which is the same as that presented by the minority in the last congress.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

Hartington and James Decline to Lead the Opposition to Gladstone.

London telegram: Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James have disappointed the whigs and Tories alike. Their speeches the past week have been expected with eager interest in the belief they would consent to head the opposition to Gladstone. Both declined point blank. Neither will attempt to construct a cave. Hartington would not discuss projects yet to be revealed, but exhibited a dread of home rule and a mistrust of Gladstone.

HOUSE, March 12.—Weaver, of Nebraska, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, Nearly every congress embraces one crank; and whereas, the present congress is no exception to the rule; and whereas, it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane man or crank to prevent the consideration of any measure; therefore, be it resolved, that the rules of this house be so amended that no bill or resolution be taken up by members to object to the consideration of a bill.

THE INCREASE IN LABOR STRIKES.

Master Workman Powerfully States His Views on a Report.

Philadelphia dispatch: Grand Master Workman Powerfully head of the Knights of Labor organization, is in this city attending a meeting of the general executive board. Powerfully, upon being asked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to the knowledge of an increased power by the organizations of labor, said: "I doubt it, and I think that I can speak for the general executive board. They do not think that it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes unless it can be shown that there is an extreme necessity for them.

SCOVILLE, THE PERSECUTED.

Another Suit Against the Lawyer of Giteaux Notoriously.

Chicago dispatch: From present indications it would seem that the courts of Chicago will never see the last of the Scoville-Howe troubles, or that unfortunate Geo. Scoville will never recover that peace of mind which he enjoyed prior to the advent of the assassin Giteaux upon the political horizon. Some time ago an execution was issued against Mr. Scoville, who is a lawyer with a good practice, at the instance of his divorced wife, Frances M. Howe, sister of Giteaux, who claimed that he owed her several hundred dollars for back alimony.

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POLITICAL AND PERSONAL NOTES.

The apportionment bill now before the Iowa legislature tacks a strong republican county to Gen. Weaver's district.

Senator Everts promises that his speech on the coinage question, when it comes, will be a speech for the whole people.

The Boston Herald says the president's "attitude toward the senate" is that of a 250 pounder, with hands on his hips and a look on his face which plainly asks: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

The prohibitions in Georgia are pushing the war into the counties of that state which still permit the sale of liquor, and it is believed that at the next election the present "dry" counties will nearly all go "dry."

Prof. John Avery, of Bowdoin college, a graduate of Amherst in 1861, who is familiar with many languages, is compiling a dictionary of languages existing in the south of India, with which, it is said, no other American is familiar.

Mr. Cleveland pays little attention to anything about Washington city. He said to Colonel Lamont the other day: "I think when we get through with our white house work we had better remain over for two or three days to visit the town."

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas is quoted as defining Senator Everts as a "political archeologist who has made subtle explorations into the subterranean recesses of the constitution and the inner consciousness of the founders."

The British house of commons now regrets that it gave Mr. Bradlaugh so much prominence by refusing him a seat in that body. He proves to be a weak and silly debater, and utterly incompetent to grasp political questions of any magnitude.

THE OMAHAS AND WYNEBAGO.

President Cleveland transmitted to congress a communication from Indian Agent Potter of the Omaha and Wynnebago Indians, with a petition signed by 210 heads of families of the Omaha tribe, and communications from the commissioner of Indian affairs and secretary of the interior.

Miss Cleveland has her quiet receptions as well as public levees, in which one can see her and have a chance for a pleasant talk, without feeling that one must "move on" and let somebody else come in.

Pierre Lorillard has been elected to the presidency of the Monmouth Park Racing association in place of G. L. Lorillard, deceased. James Galway has been elected to fill the vacancy in the board of directors.

Mrs. Langtry seems to be attempting to revolutionize the present craze for gorgeous apparel on the stage, as in her new piece, "Envoies," an adaptation by Mr. George Coghlan, the brother of George Coghlan, the dresses are all very plain and simple. Whether she will succeed is to be doubted.

NEWS NOTES IN BRIEF.

Ben Brown, a colored Nashville murderer, has been sentenced to death.

David Snow, a prominent citizen of Camden, Ark., shot himself through the brain.

Money and seed potatoes are being furnished the sufferers on the islands west of Ireland.

Edward Hogan was mysteriously murdered at Quincy, Ill. He was a Hannibal & St. Joseph train man.

The British government has decided soon to attach to the colonial office an emigrants' information bureau.

The Greenwood, Ky., miners have given the legislature two weeks to withdraw the convicts from work in that section.

A Grafton, Va., fiend attempted to poison the poison the family of F. H. Ross by putting strychnine in vessels containing sugar water.

The application of the Illinois Central railroad for an injunction to restrain the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway from using the Illinois Central right of way has been denied.

All the unions connected with the building interests of St. Louis have decided in favor of the eight hour plan, and have given the members instruction to consult with their employers on the subject and report at an early day.

The committee of the academy of science having the matter under consideration has reported definite proposals for the establishment in Paris of a hospital to be called the "Institute Pasteur," which shall be open to the world and is supported by international donations.

The production of cut nails and cut spikes in 1885 were 6,696,815 kegs of 100 pounds each, showing a falling off of near 100,000 kegs from 1884, and over 100,000 kegs from 1883. The decreased product in 1885 was largely due to the many western manufactories being closed seven months by labor troubles.

WANTS THE STEWART ESTATE.

Alex. Stewart, the Vermont farmer, who claims to be an heir to the estate of A. T. Stewart has filed a complaint in the United States court in New York in an equity suit against Judge Hilton to recover \$100,000. Stewart has been adjudged a lunatic in Vermont, and the act is brought by his guardian, Benjamin F. Fielden.

THE JEST.

In a tavern quaint and old Of a gabled German town, Where the night-wind up and down Through the winding streets blew cold.

Gay travelers chanced to meet Around a bountiful board, Where the fire that leaped and roared Flamed out on the silent street.

As the wine they freely quaffed, One rubicund stranger guest Related a merry jest, And the company loudly laughed.

But just as the mirth had died A weird sound, undefined, Was borne on a gust of wind From the arched at their side.

And he on whose lips a toast Was lingering, pale with fear, While aghast, all hushed to hear The laugh of a listening ghost!

—Clinton Scollard.

ANOTHER EPOCH OPENED.

The Passing of a Generation.

Beginning with the canvass of 1856 and ending with that of 1880, fifteen candidates contested for the presidency, who belonged to the generation which brought on or carried through the war, Buchanan and Fillmore; Lincoln, his three rivals in 1860, Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, and his sole opponent in 1864, McClellan; Grant, and the men whom he defeated in 1868 and 1872, Seymour and Greeley; Garfield and Hancock, the candidates in 1880, are all dead. There remain of the whole list only Fremont, no longer a "pathfinder," Tilden and Hayes.

The conspicuous men of Lincoln's cabinet are mostly dead, like Seward, Chase and Stanton, or in the retirement of old age, like Simon Cameron; "the war governors" are nearly all gone, or where a stray one, like Curtin, of Pennsylvania, lingers, no longer powerful; the great leaders in congress before, during and immediately after the war, like Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, William Pitt Fessenden, "Ben" Wade, Oliver P. Morton, Thomas A. Hendricks, "Thad" Stevens and Schuyler Colfax, are either dead or remain only as political relics, like N. P. Banks and Lyman Trumbull. In congress to-day sit but a few men who sat in that body before the war, and of these few John Sherman and John A. Logan alone retain a commanding position, while Secretary Lamar is the only man in the cabinet, whose political record dates back of 1861.

There is something remarkable about the speed with which the political generation of the rebellion period has passed from the stage. The contrast with the generation of the Revolutionary era renders it more noteworthy. It is now barely twenty-one years since Appomattox, and yet nearly all the leaders in the struggle are physically or politically deceased. The Revolution ended in 1783, but it was not until 1825, forty-two years later, at the expiration of Monroe's second term, that the country ceased to elect presidents who had entered public life before or during the long contest which began in 1775.

WHISKY THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE.

Everett S. Smith, a well-known compositor and secretary of the Nashville Typographical union, committed suicide in Spring park, that city, on the night of the 6th, and was found dead with a bullet through his heart next morning. He left a letter ascribing his woes to whisky and confessing that he was behind with the funds of the union, of which he was secretary. During the early part of the afternoon he mixed freely with his friends, and he drank heavily, though not of sufficient quantity to make him drunk. Later in the evening he disappeared from the streets and his remains were brought to the undertaker.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes OMAHA, NEW YORK, and CHICAGO sections.

OMAHA.

Table listing prices for various commodities in Omaha, such as wheat, barley, corn, etc.

NEW YORK.

Table listing prices for various commodities in New York, such as wheat, corn, etc.

CHICAGO.

Table listing prices for various commodities in Chicago, such as flour, corn, etc.

BONDS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

London Speculators Who Anticipate Reaping Fortunes from the Worthless Paper.

A Washington correspondent, writing to the Pittsburgh Post, says: It has been often noticed and commented upon that at this date, when the war has been over for twenty years, and the Southern confederacy is known only to the history of the past, that in London confederate bonds are held at a value, even though the value is so low as 1/2 of 1 per cent. Timid people of the North, who have read the speeches of Logan and Boutelle in the Congressional Record, or who have heard John Sherman upon the stump and still believe in the vengeful fictions that surround the bloody shirt, may perhaps take these bond quotations as another evidence that the South is unconquered still, and that it only keeps up a semblance of loyalty to get appropriations for the Mississippi river. At first blush it does seem strange that the securities of a dead confederacy should have a value except as relics. A bond is presumably good for nothing if there is nothing behind it, and why should London bankers, who have the reputation of being the most conservative financiers in the world, invest in these bonds, even at so low a rate as half a cent on the dollar? The truth is that, although the Southern confederacy has passed out of existence for all time, and the war is only being carried on in the halls of congress and upon the stump, there is in existence a large amount of money deposited in European banking-houses credited to the confederate states, and no one had the authority to withdraw from the confederate government expired. This amount is variously estimated at from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000, and it certainly is not less than the first-mentioned sum. During the closing months of the war all the money that the officers of the confederacy could scrape together was sent to London, Paris and Brussels to pay for equipments, arms, and ammunition, and it is a well-known fact that a Belgian firm had completed on the very day that Lee surrendered, an order for 150,000 stands of arms for the confederates, the money for which was ready as soon as they were placed on shipboard.

All this vast amount of money is somewhere. The European bankers know where it is if anybody does, and as long as this money is in existence confederate bonds will have a nominal value, even though the government that issued them has forever passed from view. How they expect to get hold of it and convert their bonds into available assets is known only to themselves, but that they expect to accomplish it some time and by some means is very patent. It may be asked, why does not the United States attempt to collect it for damages sustained during the rebellion? In reply it may be stated that Benjamin H. Bristow, when secretary of the treasury, conceived this idea. He sent special agents to the European capitals to find out where the funds of the collapsed confederacy had been deposited and in what amounts. They were very successful in obtaining the objects of their mission, and their reports are now in the secret archives of the treasury department. When the matter was broached at a cabinet meeting in Pierrepoint, then attorney general, suggested that if the United States assumed to collect the assets of the late confederacy it would then become liable for its debts. That settled the matter, and no further attempt has ever been made in that direction.

Crippled Brakemen.

One has to be among brakemen for a time to realize how many of them are crippled. A man with ten sound fingers is almost an exception. Their hands and faces are like the limbs of the little Jelly-bobs, perfect calendars of distress. Of course if a man loses a leg or an arm, so that he is of no further use, he must leave the service unless a place can be found for him as flagman or caller. Accidents, particularly in the winter season, are numerous. If it is the mere loss of a thumb or a crushed foot the chances are that it is not heard of outside of the company's office, but all such accidents of a serious nature that occur in this state must be reported to the Railroad Commissioners. It has been calculated from figures thus obtained that 70 per cent of train hands employed on the road for five years become crippled. A railroad manual estimates that 1,100 railroad employes are injured every year in the United States while in the discharge of their duty. In ten years this amounts to quite an army of cripples. Whether or not a brakeman gets any remuneration for time lost by accidents met with in coupling trains depends on the chance of his proving that he was using his coupling stick at the time, or rather the probability of the company's proving that he was not using it. If the man was not using a coupling stick it is considered a violation of the rules, and he must live as best he can until he gets well again. If it is otherwise, he gets half pay until he is able to resume work, on consideration that he accepts it as a quit claim of possible damages against the company. Sometimes, if the case is very destitute, he gets a wooden leg.

No Sincere.

Dr. Pighead visits Mr. Coldham, the great pork manufacturer.

"Well, my dear sir, I don't see that there is anything really wrong with you. Go to bed early, don't drink any thing stronger than coffee, and you'll be all right in a week."

"What, you are not going to give me any medicine?"

"Certainly not. You don't need it."

"But you get your \$25 just the same."

"Yes. Just so."

"Well, I don't think it is a square deal. Sposin' you bleed me, put a mustard plaster on the back of my neck and gimme a dose of salts. Everybody that works for me's got to earn his salary!"

A New Boy Evangelist.

A new boy evangelist has appeared in St. Louis. His name is Louis Mysouneimer, and his age is 22. His pulpit manners are described as unique, not to say ludicrous. "One moment he is calmly reading a passage of Scripture, and the next will be upon a seat out in the body of the church exhorting the people to turn from their evil ways and be saved ere it is too late."

"What are your terms?" asked a reporter of the evangelist.

"I have no terms," was the answer. "I require no salary. The preacher and the Lord attend to that. I go by the sixth chapter of Matthew."

The Rambler.

has entered upon another epoch as distinct from the last as that which begun with the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, the first President who was not of the Revolutionary day, in 1825, and which ended in the organization of parties upon new lines.—New York Evening Post.