# ITS JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY

The Party of Promised Economy Starts Out Extravagantly.

INCREASING THE ESTIMATES.

Logan's Tomahawk Ready for Use-Randall Gaining Ground in the Rules Contest-Washington News of Western Import.

Samples of Democratic Economy.

Washington, Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram]
—The book of estimates for the past liscal year, with appropriations for the current year, is out, and in the light of the charges made which figured so conspicuously during the presidential campaign, show some astonishing facts. They show a probable denciency of \$25,000,000 in revenues for the past year, and an increased expenditure of \$57,000,000 over the appropriation for the current year. Instead of finding the departments "honeye mb d with corruption," nearly every official states that more money is "absolutely Indispensable in order to provide more efficient service." In other words the departments as organized in the past are just as efficient as can be expected from the amount of money placed at the disposal of their heads. Taking the estimates up in their order it will be found that the president, who made a great show of economy in stepping newspapers and selling horses and carriages, asks for precisely the same amount for such purposes as did President Arthur, and as was appropriated for the current year. Notwithstanding all the talk about extravagance in the care and maintenance of the executive mansion in the past, an increase of \$7,000 in the appropriation for that purpose is asked for. It will take \$5,000 Instead of \$4,000 to care for the executive greenhouse, while \$16,000 is wanted to repair and refurnish the executive mansion, as the furniture in some of the bedrooms is officially declared to be "shabby," and not up to the requirements even of Jeffersonian simplicity.

The secretary of state wants an increase of \$15, 80 to carry on his office proper. Atraid to trust the public prints with important secrets, Secretary Bayard asks for an approprintion for the comblishment of a printing office for the execution of all printing of a confidential nature in the department of

The same state of affairs exists in every department. The total increase in the estimate for 1885 over the entire sum, including deficiencies appropriated for the last itseal year of the republican administration, is \$75,659,-708. But for the uscal year ending June 50. 1885, there was an appropriation of about \$15,000,000 for rivers and harbors, which is \$5,000,000 more than the estimate for the next year. Deducting the appropriation for the navy department for the six months of the last fiscal year, which is included in the appropriations for the current year, and the actual increase asked for next year over the appropriations for the current year is \$57.02),-

LOGAN ON THE WAR PATH.

Gen. Logan is preparing a speech on the course of the president in his removals of republicans from office, and will, it is said, deliver it shortly after the holidays. He has secured the names of all ex-union soldiers who have been turned out of office, and all ex-confederates who have been appointed by it is said, to show that the men who have r places were honest and compoten Logan finds most gratifying results from his investigation in the postoffice department, where there have been many removals for purely political purposes, THE HOUSE AND ITS NEW RULES,

All attention is turned to-day toward the house and its new rules. There seems to be a strong disposition to recognize the fight as between the Morrison and Randall wings of the democratic party. It is easy to see, as the new rules are discussed publicly and privately, that sentiment is not nearly so strong in their favor as it was a few days ago. Morrison and his followers now only claim 100 democrats for their measure and concede to their opponents 83 democratic votes. If this is the case it looks very much as though Randall would have a majority of the democrats with him before the discussion ends, for every day's consideration of the subject seems to strength en the feeling against Morrison's plan. Talks with senators show they are almost unanimous in the opinion that the adoption of the Morrison plan will be a mistake. Indications are that if a vote were taken in the house to-day the rules would be adopted, but If the change in sentiment which set in two days ago continues, with a vote at the end of the week, it will be defeated. The Hennepin canal people have decided to join Randall in his fight against Morrison's rule,

WANT THE GRANT FORFEITED. To-day a petition was introduced in the senate by Senator Wilson of Iowa for McLane and 110 other citizens of Sheldon, Iowa, praying for the passage of an act for the absolute for feiture of certain flands within the limits of the grant to the Sioux City & St. Paul railway company. The land is located in northwestern Iowa, and said to be known as the unearned Sioux City & St. Paul railway grant, comprising 85,157 acres. A greater portion of it lies in O'Brien county. The lands were some years since declared by Commissioner McFarland and Secretary Teller to belong to the public domain and open to settlement. The petitioners set forth that citizens from nearly every county in Iowa, and also from other states, settled upon these lands, believing the statements of these officials, and there remained for years, investing all their means in improving their homes. They want the grant forfeited by congress so that there may be no question about it in the future.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS. Patents were to-day issued to the following

inventors: William W. Barber, Rothven, Iowa, dust protector for thresbing machines. Talbott C. Dexter, Des Molnes, Iowa, (two)

paper folding machine and sheet switching device for paper folding machine. William C. Ellis, Marshalltown, anti-freezing, non-exploding cut-off for bath

Charles C. Gilman, Eldora, Iowa, (two) the proof safe and vault and fire proof vault.

Amos L. Grinnell, Campbell, Iowa, portable platform dump and elevator. John D. and G. W. Hibbs, Fairfield, Ne-

braska, stocking exhibitor. Joseph B. Morrison, Fort Madison, Iowa,

William M. Post, assignor of two-thirds to L. C. Bradley, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, baling

A GOOD WORD FOR OUR MENIOR. Senator Manderson came out firmly on the side of at least a decent degree of observance of prohibition in the capitol. During the debate in the senate falls afternoon on the proposed amendment prohibiting the presence of intexicants in that building, Mr. Manderson was in favor of exe u ling liquors from the committee rooms and restaurant, and obligating the senators in fulnilment of the requirements to the fullest extent. His parently the joillest man in the house, who,

tracted attention from the well filled galleries. Mr. Manderson has the r. putation of being the most courageous men in the senate. He is never hesitating in expressing decided views upon subjects, and he expresses them everybody, and I should like to know if you so clearly and tersely that that they have a can answer it. It is very simple and is this: weight upon all who hear them. If all the lift four cats kill four rats in four minutes how senators were like Mr. Manderson the com- many cats will it take to kill one hundred nittee rooms of the capital would very plickly cease to be drinking places and the nen who participate in the proceedings on the floor of the senate would be sober men. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The postoffice site at Brewer, Keya Paha ounty, has been removed two miles to the outheast.

The star mail conte from Scele to Purdum. Nebraska, has been ordered extended three miles to Edith.

The postoffice at Covington, Iowa, is to be re-established. Representative Weaver seeared an order for it to-day. Charles H. Robinson, of Knoxville, Iowa,

has been recognized to practice before the interior department. Senator Manderson introduced a bill to-day to increase the pension of Edward Hill of Nebraska. Also a bill for the voluntary retirement of lieutenants in the line of the

army after two years service on one-half pay and emoluments of the rank held at the date of retirement. Senator Allison of Iowa presented bills to ension David Peterson, Russell Smith and

Mary Heron of Iowa. Also to increase the ension of Charlotte D. Croker. Mrs. Celia B. Ashley of Nebraska, a clerk

in the patent office, has been promoted from 1 (0) to \$1,200 a year. C. C. Woolworth of Omaha is at the Ebbitt. Edward Andrews of Iowa, an assistant

geologist at \$840 per annum in the geological survey, has resigned, The future station of Light Battery D Fifth artillery, Major Jacob B. Rawles, will be at Fort D. A. Russell, Chevenne, Wyo.,

after the extra troops are withdrawn from Salt Lake City and Fort Douglass, Utah, instead of returning to Fort Omaha. Senator Allison of Iowa, to-day presented n the senate a long memorial in printed form from the bar of the fifth judicial district of Dakota, praying for two additional judges of the United States court for that territory, and a revision of the judicial districts there.

The memorial was referred to the proper ommittee and will be made a matter of interest by a number of northwestern senators THE TROUBLESOME INDIAN QUESTION. It is probable that before the expiration of his term of the Forty minth congress some action will be taken which will materially affect the status of the various Indian tribes

throughout the country, especially those in the most densely seitled states. Several bills have already been introduced looking to a division of the reservations into farms, and their distribution among the Indians in severalty. Congressman Sessions, of the New York district, has taken the first step toward ridding New York of what is now an absolute nuisance. There are in the counties of Erie and Cattaraugus 50,000 acres of land in two reservations. This land furnishes support for 3,000 Indians, and not more than one-tenth of it is cultivated. The Indians receive a small annuity from the government arising out of moneys invested for them which was under the treaty of 1838. Many of them are shiftless and lazy, and owing to the fact that the tribal relations are still kept up, those who are disposed to make homes for themselves are unable to do so with any dethe administration. There are documents, gree of success. Mr. Sessions' bill passed congress several years ago, but for some reait never became a law. It has a better chauce this time, and if enacted will prove a great benefit to the people of western New York as well as to the Indians, as it will make the latter a more independent set of men and will result in opening up to agriculture many thousands of acres of the most

arable farm land in New York state. PORMER PIGURES AND THEIR SUCCESSORS. Everybody notices the absence of some of the prominent figures which were familiar in the Forty-eighth congress, and some curiosity is expressed to see the men who succeed those who were most conspicuous upon the floor a year ago. Horr of Michigan is succeeded by Tim Tarsney, a young Irish-American, who has pulled himself up from a stoker on a tagboat to his present position. Tarsney's friends assert that he is a very brilliant man. If he is, he has wonderful powers of conceal-

Robinson, the long-maned menace to the British government, has retired from active polities, to be succeeded by a handsome and elegant gentleman of powerful physique and great capacity for enjoyment, who bears the name of Mahoney with more grace than any of his ancestors ever wore it. Mahoney will probably give the British lion a rest and will undoubtedly devote his energies entirely to the requirements of Brooklyn and the needs of his constituents.

Finerty, whose dynamite utterances led to his defeat, gives place to the president of the Chicago common council, Frank Lawler, who, it is said, will introduce a great deal of originality into the deliberations of congress, Frank is a good fellow, but as he began life as a boy in a brick yard before he entered his cens and climbed the ladder of fame until he secame the proud owner of a rum shop, it is natural that he has not had time to polish off his education, which came to a summary termination when it really should have been be ginning. Lawler has a family to whom he is evoted, and if allowed to do so, will nusubtedly run congress to suit everybody.

Weller of Iowa, whose Guiteau-like face and rasping voice were seen and heard upon all occasions, has retired to the inner recesses of a very minute law practice in northern Iowa. His sign adorns the court house walls, but his face is seldom seen before the bar. Weller is succeeded by Mr. Charles E. Fuller, who has a bright and intelligent face and many attributes which his predecessor so sadly lacked. Fuller was a clerk in the interior department twenty years ago, and spent his spare hours then in listening to the debates in congress during that exciting time in our history know as the reconstruction

Sunset Cox is succeeded by "Tim" Camp. bell, an energetic Irishman, who delights in an expansive shirt bosom and a white necktie. He has a rich favor of the brogue and apparently not a quarter of the intelligence of our minister to Turkey.

THE CAT CONUNDRUM CAUGHT HIM. Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton was standing in the lobby of Whilard's hotel explaining to a party of congressmenthe workings of the civil service commission. Congressman Baker of the Rochester (New York) dis trict was among the party. The commissionor spoke in glowing terms of the thorough ness of the commission and explained that absolute accuracy in answering questions was not required so long as the applicant showed that he had an intelligent knowledge of the subject in which he was being examined. For instance, he said that in answer to the question, "What are the principle ources of revenue?" the answer expected would be, "customs, internal revenue, and sale of public lands;" but if the candidate should reply, "spirits, tobacco, and sugar," he would be credited with answering the

question correctly. Congressman Baker, the fattest and ap-

remarks on the subject were ferrible, and at- by the way, succeeds the gentleman who was remarkable for his tallness and slimness, said: "Mr. Commissioner, that reminds me of an old gag which the boys used to get off in Albany. The problem was a sticker for

rats in one hundred minutes?" The president of the civil service commission scratched his head for a few moments. and then walked off to consult his colleagues. It is expected that his answer will be transmitted to congress,

A SOFT SPOT IN HOLMAN'S HEART. It will be remembered that some comment arose a year or two ago over the appointment of a little fellow named Willie Howard to be a page in the house. The poor little boy, although quite well along in years, is not much more than three feet high and is badly crippled. He somehow or other elicited the sympathy of "Objector" Holman, who in this instance did not oppose the fatal objection when the boy applied for a place. Mr. Holman placed him in front of the appropriation committee room door and kept him there in spite of the protests of those who did not like to see the little fellow suffering. He is not here this session and it is said that the little chap will never be able to again take his place mong the employes of the house.

After securing his place a year ago the boy purchased a pair of goats and a little wagon and secured a great deal of keen enjoyment from the exercise of driving the pair from place to place. During his sickness this summer some scoundrel stole his goats, and the boy is destitute and dving. It is said that Mr. Holman, who has soft corners in his heart in spite of outward appearances, is fuletly working among the members who know the lad to secure for him a small purse. which shall make his last hours at least comomfortable.

NATIONAL GUARDS' GATHERING.
WASHINGTON. Dec. 15.— Associated Press, J—The fourth annual convention of the National Guard association of the United States met this afternoon. The association consists of five delegates from the militia of each state. Eighteen were represented at the meeting. President Geo. W. Wingate, of New York, called the meeting to order, and in his opening address stated the objects of the association had been thwarted in par by objections that it was the intention to deprive the states of their authority over the militia. NATIONAL GUARDS' GATHERING. objections that it was the intention to deprive the states of their authority over the militia. Then, on the other hand, that it was the desire to make money out of the treasury of the general government for state organiza-tion without permitting proper supervision by the war department. But the greatest obstacle they had to encounter was apathy among the people to the unitin, and in con-gress in regard to the entire question which the association had at heart. He thought now that the situation was more favorable. ow that the situation was more favorable, not that the bills before congress would re-cive tayorable consideration Gen. Taylor was elected recording secre-

rry in place of Gen. Alexander, of Des loines, Iowa, who was unable to attend. of, Chase E. Bridge of New York was

cot, Chase E. Briege of New York was elected corresponding secretary.

The president sent the following nomina-tions for postmasters to the senate to-day: Horatio N. Cronkite, Clinton, Wis. John D. Stevens, Carthage, Ill. Ambrose M. Miller, Lincoln, Ill.

THE TALL SYCAMORE'S HILL.
The bill introluced to day by Senator Voorbees to refund internal revenue taxes in ertain cases, authorizes the secretary of the casury to refund to persons thereto entitled in hamounts as shall be shown to the satis-action of the commissioner of internal res-nne to have been paid prior to July 1, 1869, is internal revenue taxes on spirits, distilled grior to July :0, 1868, in excess of the tax paid on the quantity actually withdrawn.

### BOYCOTTING THE IRISH.

A Remarkable Movement Started by Sorchead Politicians in England. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.- Special to the BEE. The Sun's London cable says: A move ment was begun Monday afternoon which nvolves probably the most astounding scheme of political revenge and presumption in the history of this generation. The move ment grew out of a meeting at the National Liberal club of those liberal members-elect whose majoritles had been reduced by the asting of the Irish vote for the tories and of those liberal candidates who had been defoated by the same tactics. It was a very sorchead assemblage, and great bitterness against the Irish was displayed in all the speeches. Many speakers said that their own Irish workmen, on the farms and estates and in mines and factories, whom they nad provided with sustenance in troublous times, agitated and voted against their masters and broad providers at the bidding of strangers. The result of the meeting was the adoption by unanimous vote of a resolution pledging each unanimous vote of a resolution pieuging each gentleman not to employ Irish labor in the future, and to gradually but as speedily as possible discharge all Irish workmen now employed by them. The speakers assured the meeting that the whole machinery of the Birmingham caucus would be employed to make the so-called boycotting effective. They said that the British ilberal workmen who had always been friendly toward their olleagues were now embittered against hem. Those workmen could therefore by

# relied on to co-operate with their employers sgainst the Irish, and would even earry the measure further by boycotting all Irish tradesmen and publicans. Affairs in Mexico.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 15,-A special from Montery, Mexico, to the Globe-Democrat says: Everything was quiet in this city yesterday to all outward appearances, but there is an under current of public displeasure which bodes no good to the military government, that may break out any minute. The cool treatment extended to Manuel Rodriguez at the hands of Military Governor General Reyes, causes dissatisfaction and bitterness among the whole independent party. All outlets of the city are closely watched by military spies, as not only Sepurveda but his officers are not on parole.

Another dispaten from New Laredo says the absence of Maj. Gregory, a strong and active Gonzales partisan, from the election, was greatly wondered at and commented on. Was greatly wondered at and commented on.
It turned out to day that he was put in the
soldiers' guard house all day by the order of
federal commanders, and this morning was
ordered to the City of Mexico. The unceremonious manner in which the present administration moves troublesome personages
from the position in which they may use nefrom the position in which they may use no gative influences, is considerably commented

Routing the Black Flags. Pants, Dec. 15,-General De Courcey, comander of the French forces in Tonquin, legraphed the war office to-day that Genral Do Negrier had cleared the Marble moun ins, north of Hal Duong, of Black Flagsand pirates, capturing a number of fortiaed caverus, and a large quantity of arms and annumition. One cavern was desperately defended, and fully 100 pirates were killed before it could be taken. A number of junks were sunk between the Rapids and Bamboo

canals. The country has been packed. Bloody Row Between School Boys. CLINTON, Ill., Dec. 15-Lewis G, Gash and Dick Rue, two ten-year old school boys, got into an altercation yesterday noon, after dismissal of school. T Young Gash pulled a kuife from his pocket and inflicted several wounds on Rue's head. When the afray ended Rue was helpless and had to be taken

ome in a carriage. Senators for South Dakota. St. Paul, Dec. 15,-Huron special to the Pioneer-Press: The so-called legislature elected Judges Moody and Edgerton United States senators for the would-be state of South Dakota to-day.

Use the Pitched Cedar Fire Kindlers.

### WRANGLING OVER THE RULES

The Time of Both Branches of Congress Occapied in that Pastime.

THE SENATE CAFE DISSECTED.

Sam Randall Figirts the Opposing Forces on the Proposed Change in the Appropriations Distribution.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of war, with the report of the chief of ordinance, showing tests of iron and steel during the last fiscal year; also a letter from the secretary transmitting, in compliance with the recent resolution of the senate, the report of Capt. Bixbee, United States engineer, on the sea coast fortifications of Europe,

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably the bill to relieve Gen. Alexander Lawton of Georgia, of political disabilities. He asked immediate consideration of the bill. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill granting pension to Mrs. Julia Grant, and another granting her franking privileges. Mr. Edmunds said the bilis are precisely in the form adopted in similar cases herefotore, The bill was then read three times and passed. Going to the calendar, the senate took up e Hoar bill to provide for the presidential ecession. Mr. Hoar addressed the senate

On the conclusion of Mr. Hear's remarks on the presidential succession bill, the senate took up the bill to increase to \$5,000 the salary of the United States district judges. After some debate it was laid over till to-

orrow. Mr. Frye then called up bill 241, providing Mr. Frye then eated up out 241, providing for joint rules for the senate and house of representatives, and accorded with consideration the joint resolution introduced by Sen tor Jackson to-day, which proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United tates providing that the president and vice president shall hereafter be elected. and vice president shall hereafter be elected for the term of six years, and that they shall be ineligible to re-election, and that the vice president shall be ineligible to the office of president after he shall have filled the same in the case of a vacavey therein.

Referring to rule 13, providing that no intoxicating liquors be sold in the capitol, Mr. Erre said a majority of the committee believed the subject to be one that should be left to each lo se separately. The committee

left to each 1 o ise separately. The committee had therefore recommended that the rule be stricken out.

Mr. Ingails thought that if it were intended

to legislate on prohibition, the senate, the house and the president would all be called upon to do their share. While he (Ingalis) night have his private opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the use of alcohole liquors in the capitol, he thought that the matter was one of legislation rather than action by the senate in its individual

Mr. Riddleberger moved to strike out the words "for sale," so that the rule would ex-clude liquors whether for sale or not. On this he called for the yeas and noes, but the call was not sustained, nobody rising to sec-ond it but Raddleberger himself. He de-manded the call again, saying the real ques-tion involved was whether whisky should be permitted in the committee record.

tion involved was whether whisky should be permitted in the committee rooms.

Meagra, Edmunds and Vance seconded this call of Mr. Riddleberger's, but the yeas and noes were not ordered.

On the committee's proposition to strike out the rule, the yeas and noes were demanded and resulted—yeas 30, nays 35.

Mr. Riddleberger again rose and insisted that if there was to be prohibition in the capitol it should begin with the committee rooms, and a senator should be liable to ane and imprisonment for keeping whisky in his and imprisonment for keeping whisky in his

Cockrell offered an amendment to the offeet that any senator or member of congress violating the rule should be liable to expulsion. It looked very small, he said, for the senators to be passing rules for the purpose f inflicting punishment on committee cieric for conniving at the use of whisky in the capitol when it was notorious that dis-tinguished senators who voted to keep this le, kept intoxicating liquors in their com

Ingalls said that by Insisting on keeping in rule 13 the senate was "straining at a grat and swallowing a camel." [Laughter.] He sent to the desk a copy of a a bid of fare of the senate cafe, at which he upposed the senators took lunch.
Mr. Cockrell—'In a teacup instead of a

Mr. Ingalls had seen it stated that the keeper of this cafe was the only man in the country who could conduct a restaurant on a strictly temperance pasis, Mr. Vest inquired waether the senator had

keeper had come.

Mr. Ingalis had been informed he came from Malne. (Laughier.)

The clerk at Mr. Ingalls request, read aloud the wine list, with the prices of the

different brands, much to the amusement of the senators. Under the head of "Maderia wines" he found "Blackburn's Reserve," the reading of which was greeted with shouls of laughter, and some one was heard to say sotto voce. "Good for Joe." When another brand was announced as "bottled express,y for the United States senate cafe," the laughter was renewed, and on the conclusion of the reading. Mr. Butler expressed his surpressed his target. prise that the clerk had not found "coid tea" on the list.
Mr. Cockrell's amendment was disagreed

to—yeas 20, noes 3s.
On motion of Mr. Edmunds the clause providing for the dismissal of cierks who should "connive" at the use of liquors was stricken out in order to make the rule barmonize with thesense of the senate on Mr. Cockreil's

The rule was then adopted by a viva voce On motion of Mr. Manderson the rules were laid over until to morrow's executive session. Adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Mr. Morrison of Illinois offered a concurrent resolution for a holiday recess from Tuesday, December 23, until Tuesday, January 5. Laid over for one day under the rules.

Mr. Morrison then called up the report of the committee on rules, which was presented yesterday, and proposed that the new code be read at length. At Morrison's suggestion the reading of the report itself was dispensed with and a general debate was opened by him with a short explanation of the proposed revision. There was nothing new, he said, in his proposition. He merely grouped such of the propositions as had been submitted to the house from time to time as were believed to be essential to a speedy organization of the house, to a proper distribution of its work, and to more conservative and econonical legislation. After touching briefly upon one or two minor changes proposed, he argued in support of the distribution of the labor of the appro-

priations committee.

Mr. Randall then spoke at length in reply to Mr. Morrison, and in behalf of the minority report. He said he had not intended to speas on the subject to-day, but some views had been expressed by the gentleman from Hilmols (Morrison) which he was unwilling Illinois (Morrison) which he was unwilling to pass over without notice. The gentleman from Illinois had seen at to allude to his views as expressed in the minority report, in that report there was not a word which reflected on a homan being. He had said with deliberation that the tendency of a division of the work or the committee on appropriations was to increase the public expenditures of the government, and he believed that he was in possession of notes which would substantiate what he had said. He instanced the river and barbor bill, and presented a table to river and harbor bill, and presented a table to show that while that bill had been in possesn of the appropriations committee the aver age annual appropriation for internal im-provements had been \$7.80,000, and that since the bill had been consided to the con-mittee and river and harbor com-mittees the evenue annual appro-

priation had jumped to \$13,591,000. This statement he thought would bear him out in the assertion that the separation of the appropriation bills would largely increase the expenditure. Randail scut to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the annual message of President Arthur to the Fortymessage of President Arthur to the Forty-seventh congress, recommending that no appropriation be made for internal improvements, and informing congress that a sufficient amount remained from the appropriations of the previous year to carry on all necessary woras and improvements. Yet, in face of this message, and in face of the further fact that no estimates had been sumfitted, the Forty-seventh congress had democated the formulation of the formu been a ten ever to increase expenditures under the pian of distributing the appropria-

Mr. O'Neil of Pennsylvania inquired whether his colleague had any evidence to show that President Attaur's views in this particular had ever been sustained by the people. In his op nion President Arthur's veto of the river and harbor bill was the most injudicious and most uncalled for net of his administration, which had otherwise been

a good one. [Laughter.]

Mr. Randail replied that whether the people had sustained Arthur's views of not, he could point out instances where the people had deceated can indates for re-election as congress, men who had voted for the excessive five and harmer tills.

sive river and haroor biles.

Mr. O Neil declared that it was not so as far as Philadelphia was concerned. His republican conleagues, who had always voted publican concagues, who had always voted for proper river and harbor a, propriations, had been re-ejected to the house.

Mr. Randad suggested that he had always voted against the river and harbor bul and

he had been returned.
Mr. Ham noud or Georgia argued against Mr. Ham noud of Georgia argued against distributing the appropriation bills, and incidentally declared that every attempt made by the democratic party to revise the tariff had been followed by a democratic victory at the poils. "Air, Morrison," he exclaimed, "was chairman of the ways and means com aftee when Tilden was elected president and chairman of the ways and means committee when man of the ways and means committee when Cicveland was e ceted president." [Laughter and applause.] The demogratic party and just come into ascendancy and was on trial, and he was atraid to try this experiment after the democrate party had been posing for years as the party of reform, as the party of economy. "Peng is good," suggested a republican member.

"Yes," replied Mr. Hammond, "I said posing and the constry has been looking

posing, and the country has been looking at our posture and learning to admire us, until it has driven you out of power.

| Laughter and app.ause.| | Mr. Gibson of West Virginia favored dis-tribution of the appropriation bills, and asserted history had snown that nearly every asserted history had shown that hearly very s andal of modern times had been found in the belly of an appropriation bill. He did not believe in this pretension of honesty that some gentlemen set up. He had yet to disover that the gentleman from Pennsylvania Randa () and the gentleman from Indiana Herman) had ever objected to appropriations

Mr. Randal—"The gentleman's mistaken as far as 1 an concerned."

Mr. Gibson—"If I am, the gentleman's objections have been so slight and so unfrequent that they have not made him as prominent as his other actions.

Continuing, Mr. Gibson said that he remembered that the gentleman from Pennsylvania came in on the last of the last session of congress, and passed through the house.

of congress, and passed through the house, under a threat that not to do so would cause an extra session, an appropriation bill which contained an appropriation for a public building in Pentsylvania or Indiana.

Mr. Randad though the geutleman's memory was defective. He had resisted every addition to the appropriation for public buildings on that sundry evel bill, and his vote in the committee has been consistent with his public acts. As well as he remembered there was no appropriation in that bill for a public building in Pentsylvania.

Mr. Gibson contended that the appropriation committee had no buildess to hold back appropriation bills and to stiffe the voice of the members of the house. While the country had been demanding a general bankruptey of congress, and passed through the

the members of the house. While the country had been demanding a general bankruptey but; while the mercantile interests of the west had been demanding cheap transit, nothing could be done because the appropriation committee had chosen to thrust itself upon the house and prevent the other members from doing a solitary thing. Why was it that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from Indian were the and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from Indiana were the only men who could be trusted with the appropriation bills? Did their records low that they were more patriotic than other members of the house? When these immense hard grants were given to the railways, when thieving appropriations were made, where was this great committee to protect the interests of the country? These gentleman said that they object d. Why were had their objections as potent their as now. They were potent has we stop logistation for free trans-

notent new to stop logistation for free trans-nortation, but they had had no power when onfronted with raisroad steals. Mr. Randall-"I never voted a dollar noran acre of land for any railroad."

Mr. Gibson—"I did not ask how the gentleman voted. It is well known while he had

harge of these matters he has controlled leg Randall—"Not in the least; but I an

Mr. Randall—"Not in the least; but It am glad to say hat the democrats voted almost unanimously as I did."

Mr. Gibson—"It is not a question of how the gentleman voted or he did not."

Mr. Randail—"I thought it was,"

Mr. Gibson—"It is because the gentleman thrusts himself in here and makes himself a feature in the discussion that he is discussed. [Laughter.] We want to amend the rules for the public good, not to help or hard the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There is not a member of this house

is not a member of this house but knows that millions of money and thou sands of acres of public lands have been given to private corporations to enable them to lay a tax on the traille of the country. Where one dollar has been expended in free naviga-tion the voice of the rathoad is heard, no only in the prices but in these halls, and every attempt to secure free navigation is attacked, and the committee making the attack is charged by jinniendo with stads. I challenge the appropriation committee to compare their birls with the river and harbor bills and see which have the most jobs in them."

Mr. Gibson then went on to argue in sup-port of the distribution plan, and criticized the appropriations committee's efforts in con-gress, and charged them with neglecting to build a navy and elect fortheations for the protection of the great cities of the country. He would vote to destroy, as far as passible, the arbitrary and tyraunical power of the ap-

Mr. Randall thought that in view of the remarks of the gentleman from West Virginia as to land grants and subsidies, if was proper for him to say that since the hause had been under democratic control there had not been an acre of land ora dollar of subsidy appro-priated. As to his thrusting himself forward here, every member ou in to know that he had done just the reverse. He did not deal in personalities in the house, and if anybody in personalities in the bouse, and if anybody wanted to deal with him personally he ought

most to do it here.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois made a strong argument in opposition to the distribution of the appropriation bills. "The true remedy," he said, "for the evil which had grown up in delaying the reporting of appropriation bills, was facilities are appropriation. delaying the reporting of appropriation bills was to let the committee on appropriations make all appropriations, and to take from it the power of originating legislation. From a mere tempe acceptance of an amounted as proposed, because he helieved that it would lead to increased expenditures. He did not believe that the different committees would be dishonest, but he believed that each committee would protect its specialty, and that expenditures would run away beyond what anybody expected. While it might be a party advantage to have these rules adopted, he did not think the republicans could afford to leep the other side adopt them. If the rules were amounted they would stand for a century in the favor of the party that had the power in the house, and work permanent damage to the country.

ork permanent daming to the country.

Mr. Reset of Maine, spoke in favor of the proposed revision.

Mr. Morrison then gave notice he would endeavor to close the general debate form drow afternoon. Adjourned.

The President of Switzerland. BERNE, Dec. 15 .- M. Adolf Bencher, at present vice-president of Switzerham, has a nelected president for the year 1880. He

THE PLUNDER CAPTURED. A Slender Cine Recovers a Trunk

Full of Jeweley. New York, Dec. 15.—The \$8,000 worth of lunder taken from E. N. Marks' jeweiry tore, Chicago, when sacked by burglars on the night of Decamber 7, has been recovered here under peculiar circumstances. The Chihere under peculiar circumstances. The Chi-cago police learned the goods had been shipped to New York and notified the au-thorities here the goods were sent in a trunk, and all the information that could be given was that the trunk was tied about with rope. Detectives were put to work and located a trunk answering the descrip-tion at the West Shore depot. As it was not called for the police opened it and found all the stolen property. Some of it had been broken up and melted. The description of the property got from Chicago tallied with that found in the trunk. It was then selzed and removed to police headquarters where it now is,

#### ADVOCATES OF SILVER. A Big Last of Prominents Promised in New York To-night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- The chairman of the ommittee of arrangements for the silver meeting to be held in this city to-morrow hight has received telegrams from Hon. Thomas Ewing and Hon. A. J. Varner, of Ohio, promising to be present. He is also in receipt of letters of approval from fifty senators and congressmen. Senator Piumb of Kansas writes that he will be glad to learn that New York has spoken sensibly and carnestly upon this question of profound interest to all the propie of the United States, and that she has not as heretofore contented herself with echoing English opinion. General John C. Fremont writes that he is in tayor of a continued use of silver in our currency. tinued use of silver in our currency.

#### GEN. TOOMBS DEAD.

A Prominent Figure in Southern Polities Passes Away.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.- Special to the BEE. - General Toombs' condition remains excee, ingly critical. His physician last night telegraphed that the end is near, as the general is unable to take nonrishment of any

kind, Washington, Ga., Dec. 15.—Gen. Robert Toombs died here this evening at 0 o'clock. The funeral will take place Thursday. Gen. Toombs had been unconscious for several days, and surrounded by his family and friends, he quietly and painlessly passed away.

Convention of Miners.

Pittsnung, Dec. 15,-The mational con vention of coal operators and miners, called for the purpose of arbitrating the difficulties between employe and employer and to es tablish a national scale of wages, together with miners' cost of supplies, which shall govern the operator and men in every mine in the United States, opened here at 10:30 this morning. Fifty delegates were present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Addresses were made by W. P. Rend and David Patterson, both advocat-ing arbitration. Read recommended a gen-eral advance of 25 per cent in the wages of miners and addded that operators could then get better prices to coul. get better prices for coal,

B. Gratz Brown's Funeral. St. Louis, Dec. 15.-The funeral of the late ex-Governor B, Gratz Brown took place this morning from his residence at Kirkwood. Immediate friends and relatives to the non ber of about \$10 were in attendance. There was no public demonstration, the family of the deceased preferring a simple funeral. The pull bearers were Mesars. J. L. Doni-phan, J. F. Brent, W. King, C. Branch, L. F. Jones, D. H. McAdam, D. M. Grisson and E. Clark. The remains were interred in Oak Hill cemetery, where the deceased had ex-pressed a desire to be buried.

Pensioning Mrs. Grant. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- [Special to the BEE. |-On Monday next, under call of states. General Veil, of New York, will introduce bill placing the name of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of Ulysses S. Grant, deceased, on the pension roll, to pay her a pension ring her natural life at the rate of \$5.00 annum from and after the 25d day of July, 1885. Already the names of Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Pule and Mrs. Gatheld, widows of ex-presi-dents, are on the pension roll, each receiving

Cattle Plague in Pennsylvania Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 15.—Pleuro-pue: monia has developed among a large herd of cattle near West Willow, in this county Several animals have already died. Dr. Bridge, state veterinarian, visited here yesterday and ordered four killed and the rest

The Canadian Pacific.

marantined.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 15 .- A report is car rent here that the Canadian Pacific Railway company is arging the British government to bay large quantities of Canadian Pachie railway stock in order to secure control of the trans-Atlantic route to the sea.

Ohio's Election Squabble.

Columnus, Dec. 15.—The supreme cour this morning, on application of the attorney general, granted a peremptory writ of man-damus to compel Clerk Dalton, of Hamilton county, to make a return or election abstruct to special messenger appointed by court to serve writ this evening.

The Fire Record. WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 15,-The Ariin; ton cotton mills burned to-day. Loss esti-mated at \$75,000 to \$100,000. Fully insured.

That Railway Commission.

O'Neill Tribune. That railway commission business i no new thing. A great many states have tried it and we have been unable to learn that gany good has resulted from their efforts. It is a nice job for the commis. sion and doesn't bother the railway monopolies any; In fact, were it not for an occasional report and the regularity with which their salaries are drawn, people would forget that they were in existence. Mr. Matthews falls into a grevious error when he thinks that we have condemned them before giving them a trial. Their late expedition up this valley was enough for us, even if we knew nothing of such a thing as a railway commission before then. But such is not the case. Wis consin tried it to her sorrow and so did Iowa and a large number of other states. The result has been about the same everywhere. A railroad would rather fight a commission any time than the most corrupt legislature. It is a good deal encaper. Three men are ender to buy than a landsed.

This proposition of having a railroad commission was brought before the perple at the election a year ago and was promptly smilled out. The tribune opposed the measure then and later ou, when a republican legislature passed the bill creating it over the vote of the people. We were willing to be converted by the commission, however, and waited for their report. It was as we feared it would be incomplete, weak and of no for their report. It was as we feared it would be incomplete, weak and of no consequence. Their actions indicated that they were not on an investigating tour and their report in no way belies their netices. The people of Nebraska, or at least the north part of it, have no especiation of being released from the convenies of monocolies as the complete of monocolies. repression of monopolics by this com-

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Eclectic Physi-cian and Surgeon, 703 N. 16th street, near Webster. Day and night calls promptly attended to.

## KILLED BY SCALDING STEAM

Frightful Passenger Train Collision on a Georgia Road.

FATAL TELESCOPING CARNIVAL

Eleven Corpses Gathered from the Mass of Debris and Injured Occupants of the Coaches - Details of the Accident.

A Crash on the Curve. ATLANTA, Dec. 15 .- A frightful and fatal disjon occurred this morning shortly after midnight on the Georgia Pacific railway, about fifteen miles from Atlanta, in which eleven lives were lost and three persons were so badly injured that it is thought death will result.

The circumstances of the wreck are as follows: The East Tennessee and Georgia Pathe reads use the same track from Atlanta to Austell, where they diverge, one going west and the other north. They, however, leave the city from different depots and meet just at the city limits, and from there they both use the same track to Austell. use the same track to Austell,
Just one mile east of Austell, towards Atlanta, is a water tank used by the Georgia
Pacine. The night passenger train of the
Georgia Pacine leaves here at 10 o'clock and
the East Tennessee train leaves at 10.45.
Last night, however, the Georgia Pacine
train had been somewhat late, and when it
stopped at the water tank was on the East
Tennessee's time. The East Tennessee passenger train came flying around the curve
near the water tank and without a moment's

Tennessee's time. The East Tennessee passenger train came flying around the curve near the water tank, and without a moment's waining went.

CRASHING INTO THE BEAR

of the Georgia Pacine train. Engineer Owen and the meman of the East. Tennessee train saw the Georgia Pacine train, but too late to avoid the collision. The breman jumped from the engine, but the engineer remained at his post reversing the engine and applying the air brakes. He was unable, however, to avert the collision. The eigene tore its way into the rear coach, and the rear coach telescoped the one in front of it, which was forced into the one alread of that again. The rear coach was alled with passengers, many of whom were sa pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir, and escaping steam soon caused the death of ave or six. The cries of the injured rent the air. All was darkness, and the statements of those who hastened to the sene are to the effect that

WOIDS CANNOT DESCRIBE

the awfulness of the situation. As soon as possible the east Tennessee train was backed from the wreek, and the work of removing the dead and wounded commenced. From Austell a message was sent to Atlanta, applicating the officials of the accident and asking for help. Al 2:25 a.m. a train left here bearing physicians and several of the railroad officials.

The officers of the road immediately set to

coating physicians and several of the rail-road officials.

The officers of the road immediately set to work to have the track cleared, and at 8:30 dits morning this had been completed. About, i:30 a. in a train left Austelle for Atlanta with the dead and injured, arriving here at s:05. The killed were placed on beers in an indeftaking establishment and hundreds of people have crowded its doors all day. The following is a allowing is a

following is a
CORRECTED LIST OF THE KILLED:
Bernard Peyton, attorney for the Georgia
Pacine, formerly of Charlottsville, Va., but
recently of Burningham, Ala.
Nathan Stanley, of Anniston, Ala.
E. Y. Huve of Fastroint Ga.
J. W. Piene, of Texas, and little baby.
The infant of Jake and Mary Banks, wing
died in its mother's arms.
Two little children, one a baby belonging
to Mr. Bright.
Jake Banks, of Fairburn, Ga.
Mary Banks, the wife of Jake Banks.
Mr. Bright of Fairburn, Ga.
THE ISSURED ARE.

John Bryant of Olford, Ala. A. B. Cooke of Fairburn, Ga.

W. J. Inwood of Ja rn. E. N. Elfison of Riverside, Ala.

P. A. Ballow of Salein, Ala. J. H. Link of Salein, Ala. C. W. Belton, bound for El Paso, Tex. Mrs. Jane Eliza Brown, going to Cleveland.

Mrs. Jane Eliza Brown, going to Cleveland county, Ala.

A colored man named Jack Rogers.
Mrs. Bright died this arternoon and Beiten is rapidly sinking; also is Mrs. Brown,
The mane for the accident cannot yet be placed, and an investigation will be necessary to settle it. The East Tennessee conductor says he was on his time and following the schedule and his directions in full. The Georgia Pacine conductor says that he had no official knowledge of the night passenger train of the Tast Tennessee and ran out as he had always done.

The coroners inquest has been going on all day. In the examination Dr. Roy, surgeon of the Ceorgia Pacine, said that when he arrived on the scene the engine had telescoped the sleeping coach, passing through the entire length of the car, within a few feet of the end, and water and steem from the boiler gas ed through and flooded the whole train. According to his examination not a single one of the death from being scalded and from the inhalation of steam.

from the inhalation of steam. Lively Typographical Tussel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.-The type setting entest between Joe McCann of the Herald and W. C. Barnes of the World, for a \$1,000 purse and the championship of the state, was won by McCann, who in four hours set 7,03215 ems of solid minion without para-graphs. Barnes set 6,376,

Gets There Again. BOSTON, Dec. 15 .- The balloting to-day for mayor of the city resulted in the re-election of Hugh O'Brien, democrat, over J. M. Clark, republican, by a majority of 7,597 in a total vote of 41,777. O'Brich's majority is the largest ever given to a mayoralty candidate in Boston.

Caught Short on Judgments. Oswinso, N. B., Dec. 15.-The store of James McCarrby, a heavy dealer in dry goods and crockers, was closed to-day on judg-ments associating to \$17,000, Assets will probably aggregate \$125,000,

Weather for To-day. Missouri Valuey-Fair weather, east to south winds, occasionally variable; slightly warmer in southern portions; slight changes in temperature in nothern portion.

## Rheumatism

We should if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for themsetisin; but thousands who have suffered its toins have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. "I was affected with thromatism twenty

years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but

grew was a and it one time was almost help-less. It also as parille did me more good than all the other medicals I ever had." H. T. Bancour, Shirley Village, Mass. "I had theumailed three years, and got no relief mil i mak Hood's Sarasparilla. It has done great transactor me. I recommend it to

others." LEWIS BURBANE, Elddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsopacilla is characterized by three preulimities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; Ed, the proportion; Ed, the process of securing the active or ternal qualities. The result is a medicine of normal strength, effecting cures nitherto unknown. Bend for breek containing additional cyle nec. "Hood a Saraa a alla tones up my system. continue my bound, surppens my my strike and seems to taske me ever." J. P. Tucan'son, Register of Beeds, Lowell, Mass.
"Head's Sursardilla beats all others and is worst to weight a gold." I. Banarkeron, in thank Sureal, Kew York Cay.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all drummists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.