## PRESIDENT AND THE PAPERS

The Chief Magistrate Transmits a Caustic Message to the Senate.

WILL NOT YIELD THE REQUEST.

A Lengthy White House Document Which Sets Up as the Bulwark of Defense the Executive Prerogative.

Message From the President. WASHINGTON, March L.-The president sent the following message to the senate to

Washington, March 1.—The president sent the following message to the senate to day:

To the Senate of the United States—Ever since the beginning of the present session of the senate the different heads of departments attached to the executive branch of the government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the senate, from the members of such committees and at last from the senate itself, to require the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers or documents relating to such suspension, or for all documents relating to such suspension, or for all documents relating to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to time adopted in making such requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a presumption the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted, that from the first to the last the information sought and the papers thus demanded for use by the senate of the United States and its committees were needed in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to.

Though those suspensions are my executive acts, based upon consideration addressed to me alone, and for which I am alone wholly responsible. I have no invitation from the senate to state the position which I am alone wholly responsible. I have no invitation from the senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to some, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in these premises. In this condition of affairs, I have for borne addressing the senate interest of the united States for his refusal to transmit certain papers, and the reply of this attorney general thereto, and says: Upon this resolution on the senate calling for the Dustin papers, and t

created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of the government under the consti-tution and laws and that they are unencumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of congress growing out of their con-stitution, and unembarrassed by any obliga-tion to the senate as the price of their crea-

tion.

The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in public offices is denied the senate is met by a statement that at no time has it been the disposition or intention of the president, or any department of the executive branch of the government to withhold from the senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While it is by no means conceded that the senate has the right in any case to review the act of the executive in removing or suspendact of the executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body, and though no such paper or document has been spect-fically demanded in any of the numerous re-quests and demands made upon the depart-ments yet asoften as they were found in the ments, yet, as often as they were found in the

ments, yet, as often as they were found in the public offices they have been furnished in answer to such applications.

The letter of the attorney general in response to the resolution of the senate in the particular case mentioned in the committee report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There has been no official papers or documents filed in this department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution. The letter was intended, by its description of the papers and documents remaining in the custody of the department, to convey the idea that they were not official, and it was assumed that the resolution called for information, papers the resolution called for information, papers and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it. Everything that had been written or done on behalf of the senate from the beginning pointed to all the letters and papers of a private and the all the letters and papers of a private and un-official nature as the objects of the search if they were to be found in the departments, and provided they had been presented to the executive with a view of their consideration

executive with a view of their consideration upon the question of suspension from office.

Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the attorney general or any other head of a department "is a servant of the president, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the executive and not otherwise." but because I regarded the 1 aners according to the will of the executive and not otherwise." but because I regarded the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action, purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain. The papers and documents that are now the object of the senate's quest consist of letters and representations addressed to the executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written addressed to the executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration many of them are so irrelevent, or in the light of other facts, so worthless, that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate. Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the senate? If not, who is to determine which belongs to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the senate, as they are day by belongs to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my sciection? Am I to submit to them at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented, but preserved in public offices? Their nature and character remain the same whether they are kent in the executive mansion or deposited character remain the same whether they are kept in the executive mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transmutation in departmental custody, nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files.

If the presence of these papers in public offices is the stumbling block in the way of the performance of senatorial dety, it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional statutory or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the executive. It will be denied, I suppose, that the president may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official

judgment and discretion, and I am quite prepared to avow that cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended

which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to the by citizens known to be of good repute, and by pembers of the pouse of representives and senators or the United States, than upon any letters and doenments presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of senators, and ignoring their representations because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates, and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified identically with the majority in the senate. While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the senate to the papers and

identically with the majority in the senate.

While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the senate to the papers and documents deserbed, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the senate by aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through judicial process of trial or impeachment to review or reverse the act of the executive in suspension, during the recess of the senate, of federal officials. I believe the power to remove or suspend such official is vested in the president alone by the constitution, which in express terms provides that "the executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The senate belongs to the legislative branch of the government. When the constitution, by express provision, superadiced to its legislative daties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office and to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people; and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our government, should be held, under the familiar maxim of the construction, to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions. In the first congress which assembled after the adoption of our constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the executive in the matter of given to that instrument in which the inde-pendence of the executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained.

I think it will be found that in subsequent discussions of this question there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending in some way to curtail this power of the president by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the evidence that to limit such power it was sup-posed to be necessary to supplement the constitution by such legislation. The first enactment of this description was passed under the stress of partisanship and political bitterness which culminated in the president's impeachment. This law provided that the federal officers to which it applied could only be suspended during a re-cess of the senate when shown by evidence satisfactory to the president to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or when in-capable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the senate it should be the duty of the president "to report to the senate such meeting of the senate it should be the duty of the president "to report to the senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case." This statute was passed in 1876. When congress is overwhelminly and bitterly opposed politically to the president it may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a congress to determine upon the subjugation of the executive, to legislate to furnish itself a law for that purpose instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right. The law which thus found its way to our statute book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation, it would justify the present course of the executive to its demand.

course of the senate and command the obedience of the executive to its demand.

It may, however, be remarked in passing
that, under this law, the president had
the privilege of presenting to the body which
assumed to review his executive acts his reasons therefor, instead of being excluded
from explanation or judged by the papers
found in the department. Two years after
the law of 1867 was passed, and within less
than five weeks after the inauguration of a
president in political accord with both
branches of congress, the sections of branches of congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the senate were entirely repealed, and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the cases of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability or disqualifica-tion, expressly permitted such suspension by the president "in his discretion," and com-pletely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the senate "the evidence and reasons" for his action. With these modi-fications, and with all branches of the gov-ernment in political harmony, and in the abernment in political harmony, and in the ab-sence of partisan incentive to captious dis-cussion, the law as it was left by the amend-ment of 1869 was much less destruc-sive of executive discretion. And yet the great general and patriotic citizen who, on the 4th day of March, 1869, assumed the duties of chief executive and for whose who, of the 4th day of shareh, 1803, assained the duties of chief executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were, on the 5th day of April, 1839, removed, mindful of his objection to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and apprehensive of the injury that threatened the public service in the continued operation the public service in the continued operation of these statutes, even in their modification, in his first message to congress advised their repear and set forth their unconstitutional

repeat and set forth their unconstitutional character and huriful tendency.

I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for the repeal of these laws has been since repealed. If it is not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed. the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character. And so it happens, that after an extension of nearly twenty that after an extension of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuctude these laws are brought forth, apparently ropealed as well as unrepealed, and put in the way of an executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted. But why should the provisions of a repealed law, which required a specific cause for suspension, and a report to the senate of "evidence and reasons," be now in effect applied to the present executive instead of the "evidence and reasons," be now in effect applied to the present executive instead of the law afterwards passed and unrepealed which distinctly permits suspensions by the president "in his discretion," and carefully omits the requirements that the "evidence and reasons for his action in the case" shall be reported to the senate. The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different three months been presented to the different departments of the government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion. may be their form, have but one complexion. They assume the right of the senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office. My oath to support and defend the constitution; my duty to the people who have chosen me to the executive powers of their great office and not to relinquish them, and my duty to the chief magistracy which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands.

paired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands.

To the end that the service may be improved, the senate is invited to the fullest scratiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment. I shall continue, as I have thus far done, to furnish at the recuest of the confirming body all the inthe request of the confirming body all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the place of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the senate, nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the president was subject to review by the senate, yet if the constitution and laws have placed this responsibility upon the executive branch of the government, it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involves relinquished.

relinquished.

It has been claimed that the present executive having piedged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of the suspended official as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the senate should review the case for his vindication. I have said that certain officials should relinquished.

not in my opinion be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power, and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how the course thus announced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against unjust suspensions in justice to the executive. Every pledze which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of executive power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course, the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it approximation. that no mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension have been denied, and adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspensions has caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted on more changes in offices. The piedges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the senate, and I am unwilling to

they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the senate, and am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment.

There are no grounds for an allegation that tear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials, and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends, and wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them. Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointees fered of confirmations of appointees conditioned upon the avowal that the suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolution now before the senate that no confirmation will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with a synthesis to discourage or detay me with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am con-vinced leads to better government for the people, GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Washington.

#### OMAHA EIGHTY-FOUR.

Leads Every City in the Union in the Percentage of Increase. Boston, Mass., March 1.-The following statement of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending February 27, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	In crease.	Decrease,
New York	\$ 570,399,480	. 34.9	
Boston	67,279,057	99.4	
Philadelphia		35.1	
Chicago		8.6	
St. Louis	15,004,900	29.9	
Baltimore	10,417,675	6.1	
San Francisco	8,054,514		7.9
Cincinnati	7,800,000 7,747,501	16.9	
New Orleans	7,747,501		.9
Pittsburg	7,078,084	14.4	
Kansas City	3,600,000	6.1	
Louisville	3,456,710		
Providence	3,373,300	15.8	
Omaha	3,300,000	84.3	***
Milwaukee		25.6	10.00
Detroit		100.00	
Denver	2,066,942	63.7	
Cleveland		38,8	
Memphis		90,0	7.8
Columbus	1,614,030	62,6	
Galveston			1
Hartford	1,430,118	11.8	1
Indianapolis	870,000	9.	
New Haven	851,148	16,8	
Portland	821,809	6.4	
Peoria	662,000		1.5
Worcester	665,382	15,9	
St. Joseph	662,000	37,3	
Springfield		8,6	
Syracuse		7.7	***
Lowell	435,026	27.8	***
Total	810,530,438	29,6	
Outside New York			
			-

Review of the British Markets. LONDON, March 1 .- The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Snow storms which have prevailed during the week have been unfavorable to field work. The markets for native wheats have been more active; prices are 6d@1s dearer. Sales of English wheat were 68,822 qrs, at 29s 3d, against 54,502 qrs, at 32s during the corresponding period last year. Foreign wheats are firmer. Corn is 3d dearer. Oats are 3d are firmer. Corn is 3d dearer. Oats are 3d dearer. I'wo cargoes of wheat were sold, one of them being of No. 1 California, which was bought for Antwerp at 34s 6d; one cargo was withdrawn and one remained. Trade forward is improving. At to-day's market wheat was quiet but steady; foreign wheat was in favor of sellers; corn was rather weaker; grinding barleys are 3d dearer on the week; oats are 3@6d dearer on the week; peas 6d dearer on the week.

Grain in Sight and Store. CHICAGO, March 1,-The number of bushel of grain in store in the United States and Canada on February 27, and the amount of increase or decrease compared with the pre-

	vious week, will be posted on 'Change,	o-mor
Y .	row as follows;	
	Wheat52.148,859 Decrease	622,92
	Corn	529,84
1	Oats 2,248,161 Increase	245,95
	Rye 696,653 Increase	4.75
	Barley 1,446,827 Decrease	123,00
	The amount in Chicago elevators	on the
	date named was:	
i	Wheat	287.78
	Corn	032,03
ı		411,98
t		269,39
	Barley	148,20
1		
2011	Elmin Dainy Mantrat	

Elgin Dairy Market. Cmcago, March 1.—Inter Ocean's Elgin (III.) special: No cheese was sold on the board of trade to-day. Butter sales aggre-gated 7,550 lbs at \$1,631 c. There were pri-vate sales of 3,780 lbs of butter. Total sales,

## THE WEATHER.

A Maine County Laboring Under Three Feet of Snow. CALAIS, Me., March L.-Cristook county is snowed under fully three feet on the level. Trains are blockaded in all directions. A large portion of both the New Brunswick and St. Croix & Penobscot railaoads will have to be shoveled out.

Trains Ten Feet Deep. St. Johns, N. B., March 1.—This city is blockaded by snow, and since Friday night no trains or mails from the west have reached here. Trains due Saturday morning and Saturday nigut are at Green Point sur-rounded by drifts ten and fifteen feet high.

Weather for To-Day. Missouri Valley-Fair, slightly warmer weather, followed by local snows or rain; winds generally southerly,

### THE CHESS PLAYERS. Zukertort Resigns the Second New

Orleans Game. NEW ORLEANS, March 1. - The chess contest between Zukertort and Steinitz was resumed this afternoon. Zukertort having the first move, chose the white. The game was the double Ruyo Lopez knight opening, and throughout the early part was a regulation "book game." On his sixteenth move Zukerfort secured a position which evidently disconcerted Steinitz, who became very restless but he managed in subsequent moves to overcome his antagenist's sequent moves to overcome his antagonist's advantage, and after forty-two moves had been nade by each Zukertort resigned. Zukertort's playing time was I:25; Steinitz's, 2:89. Zukertort suffered from insomnia last night, and complained of not feeling well to-day in consequence. The contest will be re-sumed on Wednesday at 1 p. m.

# WEAVER ON THE RAGGED EDGE

A Very Poor Showing in His Brief Filed in the Contest Case.

40. CAMPBELL MAY TURN HIM OUT.

Frederick's Bill for Another Judicial District in Iowa-Sparks' Good Work in the Land Office -Washington Notes.

The Campbell-Weaver Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- | Special Telegram. |-Ciovernor Campbell of lowa is happy to-night, and General Weaver is correspond ingly ill-natured. The cause, the weak and filmsy case made by Judge Cook in his behalf filed for Weaver to-day in the Campbell-Weaver contested election. Weaver has claimed all along that he could show a clear case and an increased vote, but his feathers are drooping and he cries, "Help me, Cassius Cook, or I sink." A careful analysis of the brief shows that all over the district they have raked together barely two dozen illegal votes cast for Campbell, with all their postmasters and revenue agents at work, with manufactured testimony and all. Their attempt to use Cook's old "colored colonization dodge" proved a miserable fiasco. The "car load" of darkies failed to materialize, and idiots and convicts all having voted for Weaver, they are in a bad straight. They prove two or three votes of democrats bought at Ottumwa by republicans at \$1 apiece, but Campbell beats this, showing that the democrats had to pay \$4 aplece for republicans in the same city.

Weaver's evidence was by a person giving

his occupation as clerk, but a cross-examination developed him into a clerk of a saloon without character. Weaver's principal wit nesses are, many of them, men wnom he has since paid off with postoffices, such as Anderson of Montezuma, Brown of Prairie City. Klise of Baxter, Starkman of Richland, and a dozen others who worked for the substance of things hoped for. His attorney in chief is now happy as commissioner to the Navajos, and has gone to the happy hunting grounds. The brief presented is weak in language, but weaker in testimony, and it is even hinted that it is a give-away and that Cook intends to run next fall and wants Weaver out of the way. However that may be, Weaver has certainly received a black eye, and feels it, If this democratic house could only rise above its intense partisanship, Weaver would take Greeley's advice in less than two weeks and "go west,"

FOR A NEW IOWA JUDICIAL DISTRICT. To-day Mr. Fredericks of Iowa, introduced introduced his pet scheme to create a judicial district in his congressional domain. The bill provides that the act of congress to divide the state of Iowa into five judicial districts, approved July 20, 1882, shall be amended as follows: That the counties of Cedar, Johnston and Tama shall be transferred to the northern district and made a part thereof; and that said counties and the counties of Grundy, Hardin, Butler. Brewer, Blackhawk, Benton, Lynn, Jones and Clinton shall constitute a new division in said northern district, to be called the Cedar Rapids division of the norther district, and that the terms of court for which shall be held at the city of Cedar Rapids. All provisions of the act of July 20, 1882, shall be applicable to the division created by this act. The time for holding court in the Cedar Rapids division of the northern district shall be the third Tuesday of February and the second Tuesday of September. The Iowa delegation is almost against the advisabilty of the passage of this bill, and say Mr. Fredericks knows it can not succeed. They say there is one too many judicial districts in the state now.

SPARKS IS DOING GOOD WORK Eighty-six homestead, timber culture and other entries, and 145 pre-emption filings were cancelled for fraud by Commissioner Sparks during the month of February, and he held for cancellation upon the same ground eighty-one timber culture and twen ty-two pre-emption filings. He also during that period recommended criminal proceed ings against fifty-seven for timber frespass on government lands, and civil suits in twenty-two cases to recover \$2,931,965, the value of the timber cut. The largest of these eases which he has recommended suit to be brought against, is the Sierra Lumber company of San Francisco, for the cutting of 2,000,000 feet of timber. This is the largest fraud that the land office has ever had to in terfere with.

BLAIR'S BILL DOOMED TO DEFEAT. Indications do not point to the passage of the educational bill, which proposes to distribute among the states, pro rata, large sums for public school purposes. Indeed, it seems more stoutly opposed in this congress than it was in the last one. It has lost ground, evidently, in the long discussion in the senate. The constitutional objection urged by Senator Morgan and some others of the debaters there have had more weight than was ex pected by the friends of the bill. It may get through the senate, but there seems small prospects of getting it through the house.

MOVEMENTS OF DAKOTAIANS. Senator-elect Moody has left for his hom in Dakota, Governor-elect Mellette and other prominent workers for Dakota state hood, including Senator-elect Edgerton, are expected here in a few days. There are several well known democrats here from the territory, among whom are William T. Love and C. C. Frost of Huron, at work for the Harrison bill, which will be considered by the house committee on territories next week.

WANT A WESTERN SOLDIERS' HOME. The Iowa delegation presented in the house and senate to-day duplicate copies of a joint resolution and memorial passed by their state legislature, asking for the establishment of a northwestern branch of the home for disabled and indigent union sol-diers and sailors. The documents were reterred to the committee on militarya ffairs of each house.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES. James Neel has been appointed postmaster at Neel, a new office in Dundy county. Daniel T. Kennedy at Pekin, a new office in Keya Paha county. John Norwood has been commissioned postmaster at Laird (Neb.), Peter J. Korth at Portsmouth (Iowa), and Robertson Gannaway at Pleasant Grove

WILD IDEAS FROM DOUGLAS. A large number of Douglas county citizens have petitioned congress to so amend the constitution of the United States as to abolish the presidency. They want the executive's functions performed by a tribunal to be selected by the people or by congress.

## FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The senate com nittee on public lands voted to report adversely on the nomination of Surveyor Gen-

eral Dement of Utah. The minority report of the senate judiciary committee on the Dustin case was presented. It is three or four times as long as the majority report. It embodies no resoluMr. Pugh asked that the report be printed and placed on the calendar. It was not read in the senate.

The report says that when President Cleveland came into office he found about 35 per cent of the offices filled by republicans, appointed as a reward for palty services. The party to whom the president owed his nomination and election had been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the government for nearly a quarter of a century. The triends and supporters of the president made application for a redistribution of public trusts. No other president has ever been subjected to such a severe trial, or had met with so many grave difficulties, and no other had such an abundant supply of valid reasons and causes urging him to the free exercise of the power of removal from federal office, and none other ever resisted more than he the just claims of his supporters or used his power of removal more conscientiously, cautiously and sparingly. Notwithstanding these facts, the 650 nominations sent to the senate in suspension cases had been allowed to remain before the committee without consideration and final discosition. Dustin has made no complaint before the judiciary committee, the president or attorney general that he was wronged by the suspension. The committee was fully informed that Barrett was recommended to the president by all the members of congress from Alabama, on personal knowledge of his The report says that when President Clevethe suspension. The committee was fully informed that Barrett was recommended to the president by all the members of congress from Alabama, on personal knowledge of his high character. Stripped to the naked truth, without any special pleading, the case made for the senate on their resolution and the answer of the attorney general is whether the senate has a right to demand of the attorney general the transmission, against the order of the president, of the only paper or document of the description mentioned in the resolution. That paper or document, it is stated in the request, relates exclusively to the removal of Dastin by the president, and for that reason alone is not transmitted. In conclusion, the minority of your committee are gratified at being able to state that in the Forty-sixth congress, when the democrats had a majority in the senate, no such spectacle as that now exhibited to the country was ever witnessed in the history of its proceedings.

proceedings.

The report is signed by Senators James L.
Pugh, Richard Coke, George G. Vest, and
Howell E. Jackson.

The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, ad-

House. Washington, March 1.-Mr. Brumm asked unanimous consent to have printed in the senate a memorial signed by J. P. Brigham and others, asking the impeachment o Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanors in the ex ecution of the silver law.

Mr. Eibridge moved to suspend the rules and pass the Mexican pension bill with a proviso excepting from its provisions persons

politically disabled. After debate, and pending action upon the motion, the house adjourned.

I cbruary Debt Statement.

Washington, March L.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day for the month of February: Interest bearing debt, principal and interest, \$1,201,222,506,64; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$4,465,849,05; debt bearing no interest, \$562,045,715,77; total debt, principal and interest, \$1,828,334,071,46; decrease of debt during the month, \$2,702,153,32; cash in treasury available for reduction of the public debt, \$223,955,748,94; reserve fund, \$100,000,000; total cash in the treasury, as shown by the treasurer's general account, \$491,489,985,52. February Debt Statement.

THE OVERLAND WAR. No Decrease in Rates - A Fiercer

Fight Looked For. CITICAGO, March 1.-[Special Telegram.]-San Francisco passenger rates are still as low as they were-\$89.50, for first class limited riding from Chicago. Commissioner Midgley, who went to New York to induce the trunk lines to prorate with the overland allfornia lines so that they could bette compete with the Sunset route, which takes its freight by water around to New Orleans, has returned without accomplishing his purpose. The Southern Pacific, by having a steamer route to New Orleans, appears to be able to control a majority of the business, do what the other roads may. The Rock Island claims that by not meeting the St. Paul's \$3 cut to Council Bluffs except on through business, it has greatly surprised and disgruntled that road and its ally, the Northwestern. On the other hand the St. Paul laims that it and the Northwestern are carrying all the Council Bluffs business, and that it wants nothing better than the present state of things. Railroad men are expecting more active fighting on this Missouri river

The Rates Ruling From 'Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 .- Owing to th demand of the Iowa roads that full fare be charged between Omaha and Chicago, prices on unlimited tickets have been advanced to New York to \$95.25, and Chicago \$72.50. No change in limited tickets. The Southern Pacific made a new move in the light this afternoon by cutting third class tickets. Their announcement was immediately followed by similar action on the part of all the other overland roads, and schedules of open other overland roads, and schedules of open rates were conspicuously posted at all the offices as follows: To Omaha and Kansas City, \$12.50; Chicago, \$17.50; New York, \$28.50; Boston, \$30.50. Heavy sales of third class tickets resulted in consequence of this reduction.

The Illinois Central's Annual. CHICAGO March 1.-The annual report of ne directors of the Illinois Central railroad for the year ended December 31, 1885, shows that the gross sum received for the year was \$12,621,000, an increase of \$464,000 for the lines in Illinois and the south, and a decrease of \$34,000 in Iowa. The net earning were \$4,776,000.

The report attributes the decreased earn-ngs of the Iowa leased lines principally to be decrease of business consequent upon the lessening of immigration into I awa and the states beyond. The causes mentioned are higher taxation, building of opposition lines and lowering of freight and passenger

A Big Cut By the Sunset. SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.-T. C. Stubbs general traffic manager of the Southern Pacific company, made one general rate of \$10 per ton on all treight to New York re-gardless of class. He also ordered two rates to be made from New York to this point of \$1 per hundred on freight heretofore charged \$3 or over per hundred, and 75 cents for freight previously carried for less than \$3.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Wife of the American Minister Complimented by Queen Vic. London, March 1.-Queen Victoria spontaneously paid a great compliment to America to-day in receiving Mrs. Phelps, wife of the United States minister, in a pri-

wife of the United States minister, in a private audience at Windsor castle, Mrs. Phelps was accompanied by the Earl and Countess Roseberry. The party met at Windsor station and were conveved to the castle by special court carriages. The countess presented Mrs. Phelps in the ambassador's room. The queen received Mrs. Phelps most condially and conversed with her some time. The reception of a minister's wife privately by the queen is almost phenomenal. That honor is due only to the wives of ambassadors. The honor is more market because the queen will hold a drawing room shortly, at which it is customary to present ministers wives to her. Mrs. Phelps was attired in mourning. The party lunched at the castle and was conveyed back to the station in the same royal carriage, preceded by gorgeous postillons. Mr. Phelps did not accompany his wife. Official nobice is given in the court circular of the presentation of Mrs. Phelps. court ci Phelps.

Welsh Opposition to Home Rule. LONDON, March 1.—The Welsh members of the liberal party united in intimating to Gladstone that it will be impossible ( r them to support any proposal tending to the estab-lishment of a separate parliament in Ireland.

LABOR TROUBLES. McCormick's Reaper Works Resum-

Operations,
Cuicago, March 1.—The McCormick reaper
works resumed work this morning, 150 men reporting for duty. Great crowds were in the vicinity of the works early in the morning, and to their presence is ascribed the fact that a larger number did not apply for work through fear of Intimidation. A large force

that a larger number did not apply for work through fear of Intimidation. A large force of police were on hand to preserve order, and arrested three or four men who were noisy and aggressive. The lockedout men are to hold a mass meeting this forenoon near the works. When the great bell sounded at the works not to exceed 150 men had entered the yards. Large numbers of working men had appeared carrying their dinner nalls, but were taken in charge by strikers. A great many were prevailed upon to remain out. Great crowds of strikers lined Blue Island avenue facing the works, with the evident intention of intimidating any men expecting to go to work, and finally the police ordered them back. They were slow to move at first, but when the order to disperse came a second time and the officers advanced, they turned and ran across the prairies, scattering in all directions. The dispersal of the crowds restored confidence to the minds of the wavering ones, who had been prevented from entering at first, and they started hurriedly for the works. In five minutes, according to Mr. McCormick's count, 350 men were at work in the various departments. Superintendent Averill says a number of men refrained from returning owing to having received threatening notes last night. By tomorrow he expected the work to be in full operation. Mr. McCormick opened the yards in person and declared he would not shut down now if he only had a dozen men to work.

The policearrested twenty men for creating a disturbance, one of whom was making a speech advocating that the strikers use their revolvers and shoot any one entering the yards. They were taken to the police station and arraigned for carrying concealed weapons. They were fined \$5 and costs each. Revolvers were found on their persons.

The Eight Hour Movement. CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.-The eight hour movement is assuming formidable proportions in this city, and promises to be very general among wageworkers, both organized and unorganized. Already the Bricklayers' union have decided to stand for eight hours work at eight hours pay, on May 1, 1886, as recommended by the Federation of Trade and Labor unions of the United States and Canada, and as they number 4,000 men—in fact all working at the trade in Chicago—their demand is likely to be acceded to. The Plasterer's union, numbering some 1,500, have taken like action, as also the lathers, carpenters and all building trades. The Cigarmaker's union has also decided to make a stand for eight hours, and the Typographical union, numbering some 1,500 members, yesterday decided to fall into line and work eight hours from and after May 1, and invited the other printer's unions in the country to co-operate. The general feeling among the workers seems to be to accept eight hours pay for eight hours work, and manufacturers and employers generally do not seem to strenuously object to their proceeding. union have decided to stand for eight hours

The Chinese Must Go. PORTLAND, Ore., March 1.-Between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning a mob of eighty masked men, divided into two squads, visited the Chinese working back of East Portland and Albina, the eastern suburb of this city, and drove them out. There were 180 Chinese in all, all of them engaged in wood chopping and grubbing on land lying one to three miles back of town. Some of the men wore masks, others had their faces

the men wore masks, others had their faces blacked, and some wore sacks over their heads with holes for eyes, and all of them were armed. They came to the camps where the Chinese were asleep, routed them out, displayed revolvers, and ordered them to pack up and leave at once. The Chinese offered no resistance and allowed themselves to be driven to the ferry boat and taken to this city. The mob worked with great secrecy. The night was dark, and the officers of the law knew nothing, of its section, until of the law knew nothing of its action until the Chinese arrived here, marching up the street about 2 o'clock in the morning.

## WYOMING WAIFS.

Substantial Business Men Incorporate a North and South Railroad. CHEVENNE, Wyo., March 1 .- [Special Telegram.]-Articles of incorporation of the Cheyenne & Northern Railway company were filed with the secretary of the territory this evening. Capital \$3,000,000, divided into \$0,000 shares. The incorporators and trustees for the first year are Thomas Sturgis, secreretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers' asso ciation and president of the Stock Growers' National bank of Chevenne: Henry G. Hav. eashier of the same bank: Francis E. War ren, governor of Wyoming and president of the Warren Mercantile company and the Warren Live Stock company: W. M. C. Irwin. vice president of the First National bank of Cheyenne; Morton E. Post, banker and exdelegate in congress; Joseph M. Carey, present delegate for Wyoming; Erasmus Nagle and W. Corlett. The line of the road is from Chevenne north to Fort Larmie, thence northwest to Fort Fetterman, and through Johnson county to Montana, thence northwest to the Northern Pacific. The company is organized upon the strength of \$500,000 subsidy to be given by Larmie county to a north and south road. It will probably be operated in conjunction with the Union

The Lance Creek Cattle company, with \$1,000,000 capital, and A. H. Hord and T. B. Hord, with some New York gentlemen, as trustees, also incorporated to-day.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

Northern Pacific Depot at Winnipeg Totally Destroyed. WINNIPEG, Man., March 1 .- A fire broke out at an early hour to-day in the Canadian Pacific railway depot and the structure was totally consumed. The origin of the fire is a mystery, unless it was by gas or some combustible substance in the baggage room where the fire started. The building and contents were valued at \$200,000, and their only insur-ance is \$40,000. All offices have been thoroughly gutted, except what may be saved of the contents of the safes. Business was resumed in the old station to-day pending the construction of a new building.

Fire in Toronte.

TORONTO, Marel: 1 .- A fire yesterday at Point Perry destroyed many fine houses and uncompleted blocks that had been erected ince the fire of eighteen months ago. While since the fire of eighteen months ago. While the fire was in progress a terrible explosion of gunpowder stored in a cellar of one of the burning buildings, took place, but no one was injured. The weather was very coid and water froze in the pipes. The fire spread so rapidly that many poor people were compelled to fice from their homes without anything else than the clothes they were. The loss will not exceed \$100,000.

At West New Brighton WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., March 1 .-A fire started in Bodine Bro,'s lumber yard this afternoon with a stiff gale blowing. Engines from the neighboring towns were called to assist in fighting the flames. At 10 o'clock to-night the fire was thought to be under control. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$21,000.

At Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, March !- Two buildings belonging to the oileloth works of George W Blabon & Co., burned to-day. Loss, \$75,000;

At Whitehall, N. Y. TROY, N. Y., March 1 .- E. W. Hall's opera house at Whitehall, and a number of smaller buildings, were burned to day. Loss, \$55,000.

Before buying get prices at the Central Lumber Yard, 13th and California.

A WAIF WITHOUT A FATHER.

The Surprise Party Played on a Nebraska City Merchant.

FOUND AN INHABITED BASKET.

The Covering Removed Reveals a Squalling Infant-He Commences Criminal Action Against the Alleged Mother.

A Babe Without a Papa.

NERRASKA CITY, Neb. Feb. 28.-[Special.] Some person or persons, who are at present unknown, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock last evening left a basket containing a male infant who was apparently not over two days old, at the side door of the residence of F. N. Rottmann, the well-known merchant and landlord of this city. The servant girl employed at the residence of Mr. Rottmann had occasion to go to the barn at So'clock or a little after to look after a cow which had been ailing all day, Mr. Rottmann not being able to look after the animal on account of being under the weather himself. On her return to the house, about five minutes later, she discovered a small market basket on the steps of the side door which she had just passed out of a few minutes before, a white cloth being spread over it. Placing her hand under the cloth her surprise turned to fright when she felt something warm. She at once ran into the house and notified Mr. and Mrs. Rottmann, and the basket being brought into the house, the contents were discovered to be a "bouncing little baby boy," apparently about one or two days old, well dressed, and evidently then under the infldence of some opiate.

Sheriff McCallum was at once summoned, and in company with Constable Hail began at once to see it they could trace up the mystery. They found footprints along the fence in the alley, and also the print of the bottom of the basket, evidently the place where the party was in waiting before putting his or her plans into operation. The same foot prints were also traced for over half a mile, and also at one place the print of the basket was discovered again. The night being stormy and dark the officers gave up heir search until this morning.

It is thought that the reason the babe was left at Mr. Rottmann's was from the fact that Mr. R. is one of the wealthiest men of our city, and having lost his little bably a few weeks since, the party thought that the little stranger might receive the benefits of a good home, and might be more welcome, in a measure filling the loss Mr. and Mrs. Rottmann have met with so recently.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 1 .- | Special Telegram. |-As an outcome of the baby found on the doorsteps of F. W. Rottmann's residence Saturday night, that gentleman swore out a warrant against Mrs. F. Dunke late this evening, charging her with malicious libel and slander against him, by charging falsely and maliciously and in a public manner that he, Rotterman, was the father of a certain illegitimate child which had been abandoned and left on his goorsteps. The preliminary examination will take place to-night or to-morrow in the county court. It is thought before the matter is through with there will be some interesting developments. Mrs. Dunke denies the charge.

Some Creditors Got Left. EXETER Neb., March 1 .- [Special]-W. J. Sullivan's general merchandise stock was sold at anction here Saturday for \$1,575 to Meyer & Raapke, Omaha. About \$1,400 of this with notes and book accounts will cover the first mortgage held by D. H. Mullholland. It is generally thought here that the stock brought about full value. The other creditors, principal among whom are Meyer & Raapke. Omaha, and Plummer, Perry & Co., of Lincoln, \$800; Reed, Jones & Co., Omaha, \$500, will get practically nothing. This stock of goods has canged hands six times in the past five years with two failures(?), and during this period of time it has not been at all plain who owned the stock.

Tribute to Judge Mitchell. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 1 .- [Special Telegram.]-The court house at this place was draped in mourning all day Sunday and the great bell kept tolling during the hour Judge Mitchell's funeral was being held at his old Iowa home. The following delegation from this city attended the funeral: M. L. Hayward, William Vallentine, W. A. Cotton, T. B. Stevenson, S. H. Calhoun, W. E. Hill, Dr. Bishop and William McLennan. Besides a beautiful home in this city, Judge

Mitchell had \$10,000 insurance on his life. Died from Natural Causes. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 1 .- [Special.] The Morning Mail, a daily paper established in this city some three months ago, died a natural death on Sunday morning of this week. It demonstrated the long established fact that a morning daily without dispatches was a misnomer, and a burden to its

Her Husband Her Murderer. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 1.-The corener's inquest in the Graham wife murder case was resumed this morning. After several witnesses were examined the jury returned a verdict that Sarah Gaaham came to her death at the hands of George Graham by means of a pistol shot wound in the right breast, and other unknown means, and that Emma Malloy and Cora Lee were accessories thereto, etc. The Herald will print a state-ment from Mrs. Malloy, very lengthy and re-plete with scriptures. It bears hard on Gra-ham, and protests the innocence of herself and Cora Lee. Excitement is running high to-night.

Powder House Demolished. DAYTON, Ohio, March 1 .- The dry house of the Miami Powder company near Xenia blew up this morning, killing three men and blowing the building and machinery to atoms, The shock was directly felt here all over the city. There were 2,400 twenty-five pound kegs in the house when the explosion occurred. It was caused by the explosion the boller used in drying the powder, loss is heavy, but cannot be estimated.

Father, Mother and Child Drowned. HALIFAX, N. S., March 1 .- Alex McDonald, wife and child, while crossing Lake Bras d' Dor, Cape Breton, Saturday night, broke through the ice and were drowned.

An Interesting Lecture. A good audience greeted Rev. A. P. Mead last evening at the Seward street M. E. church, to listen to his lecture on "Romance of the Pulpit." Those who were present with the expectation of hearing a dry pulpit oration were happily disappointed, for the speaker ex-hibited a talent for interesting his andi-ence in everything that he said. The lecture itself is extremely interesting, and the manner of its delivery was eloquent, full of pathos and sparkling with

intraction. Rheumatism loses its grip whenever St. Jacobs Oil is applied. Fifty cents a bottle.

Low prices, good grades and a squar deal. Central Lumber Yard, 13th & Cala