

Pittsburgh

Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1886.

NUMBER 135.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Discussion in the Senate on the Bills to Admit Southern States to Representation—The Tax Bill Discussed in the House—No Final Action.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1886.

SENATE.

Petitions from the West in favor of an eight hour law, and from the labor makers of Indiana for a modification of the tax on tobacco, were referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill concerning land claims in Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill relating to United States notes, and the substitute of the Committee, providing that any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, notwithstanding any similar bill relating to United States notes.

The Arkansas bill came from the House and the Senate insisted on its amendment, and ordered a Committee of Conference.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. He explained that in the substitute the Committee had stricken out Alabama, and that by mistake Florida was inserted, contrary to the opinion of the majority of the Committee, though he personally had not inserted it. He stated the number of votes cast for and against the Constitution in the States enumerated, and in the matter of Florida read a communication from the General of the Army, enclosing a telegram from Gen. Meade, dated Atlanta, June 3d, 1886. Gen. Meade's telegram states that the majority in favor of the Constitution in Florida is 3,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL proceeded to explain the substance of the Committee, which has already been published.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by inserting Alabama.

Mr. DRAKE argued that it was better to lay this bill aside until the Conference Committee had reported upon the fundamental conditions to be inserted.

Mr. SHERMAN urged the admission of Alabama, which was in better condition than any other to maintain and nine-tenths of whose people were in favor of the Constitution.

Mr. STEWART also favored the admission of Alabama.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to vote for a separate bill to admit Alabama, but thought it would be unwise to saddle this bill with the Alabama question.

Mr. HOWARD supported the bill with Alabama left out and Florida in, the theory of the reconstruction acts having been that when a State is admitted, the registered voters desired the admission of a State, it should be admitted.

Mr. BURKHAU believed the simple and honest way would be to recognize the defeat of the Constitution and hold another election.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that it would not be in the interest of reconstruction to include Alabama. They might in this instance, it was an act to change the provision that excluded her.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the establishment of a Constitution in Alabama, as it had been rejected by the people under laws passed by Congress. To admit Alabama after that vote was little short of fraud.

Mr. MORTON had no hesitation in voting for the immediate admission of Alabama, but as some Senators were objecting, he must vote against the amendment and support a bill for her separate admission.

Mr. WILSON would admit all the States without reference to how their votes were cast at the next election. He had never seen any doubt of the result, and would vote for his amendment if he could.

Mr. YATES had long believed none of the rebel States should be re-admitted until it was shown that a majority of the people were loyal, though as a choice of evils he might vote for this bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made an eloquent argument on the general subject of reconstruction and negro equality. His opposition was based on the belief that Congress violated the Constitution in admitting the right to dictate who shall vote at the polls and to change State Constitutions at pleasure. He insisted strongly on the negro's right to the franchise.

Mr. CONKLING defended the provision requiring a majority of the registered voters for the reception of a Constitution.

After a long debate, and without action on the bill, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, presented a resolution of the Ohio Legislature for a survey of the Miami & Erie Canal for the purpose of enlarging it to the capacity of a ship canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS presented a bill to amend the act relating to the appointment of judges on the army appropriation. He made a report on the committee on the bill.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of reports of a private character from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The joint resolution to advance Captain Thomas H. Stevens twenty-five hundred dollars on the list of Captains in the navy, for services during the war, was passed, as also was the resolution to advance Captain J. H. Armstrong from the retired list to active duty on the list of Captains in the navy.

United States Court House, post office, etc., in Covington, Ky., referred.

Mr. PERHAM, from Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill relating to pensions. The first section confers the existing pension laws so as to give precedence to widow or child, in the following order:—1st. Mothers; 2d. Sisters; 3d. Orphans; 4th. Brothers and sisters, who shall be pensioned in the order of their age; 5th. The other sections apply to matters of detail.

After discussion and explanation, the bill passed.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to authorize the front proprietors on Menominee River, in Michigan and Wisconsin, as riparian owners, to have surveyed and to enter the waste lands on that river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HARRIS presented a bill to amend the act relating to the appointment of judges on the army appropriation. He made a report on the committee on the bill.

A large number of amendments were offered, but after considerable discussion, they were all rejected or withdrawn, and the question taken on Mr. Garfield's motion to strike out the section, which was carried—44 to 64.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Chinese Embassy Officially Received—Nominations Made by the President—Nominations Confirmed—Coal Trade with Canada—Iron Clads Detained at New Orleans, etc.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1886.

CHINESE EMBASSY PRESENTED.

To-day the Chinese Embassy and suite repaired to the State Department and were there joined by the Secretary of State, and the party then proceeded to the Executive Mansion. The presentation ceremonies were witnessed from the vestibule by crowds of ladies and gentlemen, the door being open. The high officials respectively were introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and brief remarks were made by Mr. Burlingame and the President. The Embassy was then introduced to members of the Cabinet. The President exchanged a few words with the Chinese through the interpreter. All seemed pleased with the interview. The Embassy returned to the State Department, where they were entertained with a collation.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated Martin McMahon, of New York, Minister Resident to the Republic of China, resigning; W. H. Paine, Secretary of the Interior, resigning; Nathan G. J. R. G. District Attorney for West Virginia; and John H. Alden, to be District Attorney for the Virginia District, in place of L. H. Chandler, whose commission will expire on the 30th of June.

DUTY ON COAL.

The British Minister, it is said, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, calling attention to the fact that the United States Government admits American coal free of duty. It has resisted the pressure of Nova Scotia coal interests to impose a duty of fifty cents per ton on foreign coal, and that this course has been adopted by the Canadian Government in the hope of securing some reciprocal legislation.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The British Minister asked whether the Government is prepared to consider the question. The matter having been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said he replied that Congress having abrogated the old reciprocity treaty, he did not consider it proper that the Executive should reconsider the question, unless Congress shall give some indication of its desire to do so.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent from London, by the steamer "Albatross," a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he stated that the Government of the United States had agreed to pay for the coal used by the British Government in the United States, and that this course has been adopted by the Canadian Government in the hope of securing some reciprocal legislation.

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