

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK P. M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature. Bills Passed in the Senate...

SENATE. PRIVATE CALENDAR. Bills on the private calendar were called up by the Senators named...

Mr. KERR: Extending the limits of Butler borough; relating to elections of school directors in Kittanning township...

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Mr. KERR: Extending the limits of Butler borough; relating to elections of school directors in Kittanning township...

Mr. SEARIGHT: Regulating the mode of voting at spring elections in Salt Lick township, Fayette county...

Mr. BERTT: Authorizing the School Board of Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to pay Robert Kelly...

A discussion arose concerning the constitution and the recent popular demonstrations against it...

Mr. LOWRY objected to the bill to prevent the running of oil, tar and refuse matter into Oil creek or its tributaries...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MORGAN presented remonstrances from Sharpburg and Mount Washington...

VIENNA, March 16.—The Reichsrath strongly favors the proposal recently made by the Government to subject the Landwehr to the regular military authorities...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, March 16.—Consols, 92 1/4 for money and 93 for account...

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.—Penitentiary Contract Swindle. (By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE GEORGIA KIDNAPING. (By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) ATLANTA, March 15.—On Friday night last, while Dr. Darden was being murdered in Warren county...

CONFESTED MURDERERS. Mr. DUNGAN, of Venango: Providing for the appointment of a police force for Venango county.

MR. STANG: Joint resolution suspending Wm. M. Bunn \$41 of for witness fees, and Joseph M. Cowell \$175 for witness fees in the contested election of Wm. (Rep.) against Wm. (Dem.)

JOSEPH GAVE rise to considerable discussion in which Messrs. McCLINTOCK and JOSEPH asserted the witnesses had perjured themselves. The latter gentleman asserted that one named Rowan, while rolling in the Willsboro district, resided in his (Joseph) ward, and voted the same day with him at the polls for the Democratic ticket. Two warrants

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, March 16, 1899.

THE CAPITAL. The object of the joint resolution passed by the Senate to-day, postponing removals in civil offices in the Provisional Government of Virginia until thirty days from after its passage...

ARMY ORDERS.—CONSOLIDATION OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS, etc. The following general order has been issued by the War Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1899.—In compliance with the intent of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1899..."

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE. The New York Herald's correspondent says: It was the "Treasury Ring" and not the law of 1789, that ruled out Secretary Sherman...

SECRETARY OF STATE. Mr. Fish qualified as Secretary of State this morning by taking the oath of office before Chief Justice Carter...

VARIOUS MATTERS. The resignation of Gen. Rawlings has been accepted, to date from the 12th inst. The usual large crowd of members of Congress were present...

GENERAL ORDERS No. 18.—Head-Quarters, The Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 16, 1899.—By direction of the President of the United States...

First—Major General H. W. Halleck is assigned to command of the Military Division of the South...

Second—Major General J. A. Mower, will command, according to his brevet rank.

Third—Major Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is assigned to command of the Military Division of the West.

Fourth—Major Gen. J. M. Schofield is assigned to command of the Department of the Missouri.

Fifth—Brigadier and Brevet Major General O. O. Howard is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana.

Sixth—The Department of Washington will be discontinued and merged in the Department of the East.

Seventh—The First Military District will be added to the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Eighth—As soon as Major General Thomas is ready to relinquish the command of the Department of the Cumberland, the Department will be discontinued...

Ninth—The Department of the West will be added to the Department of the East.

Tenth—The Department of the Missouri will be added to the Department of the West.

Eleventh—The Department of the South will be added to the Department of the East.

Twelfth—The Department of the West will be added to the Department of the East.

Thirteenth—The Department of the East will be added to the Department of the West.

Fourteenth—The Department of the West will be added to the Department of the East.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Tenure-of-Office Act in the Senate—Extended Discussion of the Propositions for Suspension and Repeal—Adjournment without a Vote—Bill for Reorganization of the Navy Passed.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, March 16, 1899.

SENATE. The House resolution to adjourn on the 26th was received and laid on the table. The joint resolution amending the Virginia and Texas Provisional Government resolution was passed.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to Minnesota to improve the Mississippi river near St. Anthony's Falls. Referred to Public Lands Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution authorizing the United States Postal Telegraph Company post-offices. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BURBANK introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. Tabled.

Mr. SUBINER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported favorably on a bill to carry into effect the decrees of the New York Southern District Court...

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas or Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast...

Mr. HENGER introduced a bill to repeal the act of March 2, 1887, relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees appearing in the records of the United States Courts. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to repeal the act of March 2, 1887, relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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to meet a special occasion, the like of which had never before occurred in the history of the country, and probably would never occur again. It was not intended to govern future Presidents, but only a temporary protection against the would-be administration of President Johnson, as was shown by the indefensible fact, that if the law had not been called into existence by the conduct of Johnson, no Senator or Representative would think of proposing such a law at this time.

Why then, continue the law after the occasion for it had passed? He believed its immediate repeal was demanded by the best interests of the country, because the administration could not be carried on successfully under its operation. He would go farther and say the country had gained nothing by the law, even during the administration of President Johnson, and that the Republican party had gained nothing out of it. It had been a mistake from the beginning. The Senator (Mr. Howe) in the course of his argument in the House, in favor of the law, had said the President might just as well be allowed to remove a Supreme Court Judge at pleasure, as to remove a cabinet officer; but the cases were entirely dissimilar, because, according to the theory of our government, the cabinet officer is dependent upon the Executive for his tenure of office.

Mr. HOWE explained he had been replying to the argument, that in order to secure an efficient administration of the public service, it was necessary that cabinet officers and heads of departments should be removable at the pleasure of the President, and had said in reply that if the argument was a good one it applied also to the Judiciary, because it was equally necessary, in order to secure an efficient administration of the judicial system, that the President should have power to remove judges at will.

Mr. MORTON said his statement of the view of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) was substantially correct, and that the explanation did not affect the force of his reply to it. He then proceeded to discuss the operation of the act as it stood, and to show that instead of purifying the public service, it actually served to keep corrupt men in office.

The President could not remove any officer, unless for cause, and the result was, that although he might have a charge entirely satisfactory to his own mind, yet not having tangible proof he would let him remain undisturbed, rather than take the risk of failing to make out a case before the Senate, and subjecting himself to the suspicion of asking the Senate to remove an officer. He (Mr. Morton) had talked a short time on this subject with Commissioner Rollins, who had told him that in the latter part of his administration many officers were left undisturbed for want of tangible proof of wrong doing, while the moral evidence was most convincing.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether the instances referred to had occurred during recess? The Commissioner had been examined before the Committee of which he (Mr. Edmunds) was a member, and stated he could not get the President to remove anybody from office during the session of Congress.

Mr. MORTON did not think the question pertinent to his argument. He had been talking on this subject with Commissioner Rollins, and he had expressed the opinion that there was a pretty good one for a bad President, but very bad one for a good President. He (Mr. Morton) believed the Government was being run on for the benefit of the public, and not merely for the benefit of officeholders, the Executive should be left free to make removals at his pleasure, and not subject to the veto of the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought that having been a member of the Finance Committee since the passage of the Tenure-of-Office Act, he knew as much as anybody on the revenue service, and its action, so far as he knew, whenever an officer was removed, it was not the principle of expediency and general sentiment of the people demanded that the law should be unconditionally repealed, and that the President should be left free to inaugurate and carry out the great reforms demanded and expected of him by Congress and the people.

Mr. YATES, without going into an argument as to the constitutionality of the law, expressed the opinion that it ought to be unconditionally repealed. He thought that in the matter, whether with reference to the interests of the whole country, or merely to those of the party, Congress ought to be governed by the same considerations that influence men in their business transactions. Where a man had employed an agent, the first thing he did was to try to satisfy that agent that he had confidence in him and was willing to trust him. So the Congress of the United States, representing the people, ought to do all in its power to satisfy the lately elected President that the people trusted him. The administration ought to be given fair play. The responsibility for removals from office rested with the President, and he should be left free to make them, and they be held responsible. He (Mr. Yates) was determined to give his inclinations, would rather fight against an administration at any time than support it; but he was determined to give the present administration his hearty support until it should see good reason to withdraw. The act was an obstacle in the way of the President, and an incubus upon him in reforming the public service.

Mr. EDMUNDS called the attention of Mr. Yates to a legal opinion, which he

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