

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Silver Bill Still in the Hands of the House Committee.

BOSTON BANKERS ARGUE AGAINST ITS PASSAGE.

Congressman Clunie Cited to Appear and Testify Before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee—Secretary Blaine Says No Negotiations are Pending for Reciprocity Between Canada and the United States.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The meeting of the committee on coinage, weights and measures today was attended by quite a number of prominent men. It was expected that some of the members would again indulge in a little filibustering for the purpose of consuming time and delaying the work of securing information.

The following Boston bankers were heard: E. W. Hooper, F. A. Walker, William Endicott, Jackson, F. W. Brad, Ed Atkinson and F. W. Tauste. Each made a short speech, advising the committee that free silver coinage would greatly endanger the financial condition of the country.

The silver men found a friend in Geo. B. Edison, a New York broker. He reviewed at some length the financial condition of the country.

The committee then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Judge Wickham, chairman of the committee, is said to be favored to silver. While not ordinarily arbitrary in his methods, he is said to be nervous up to the situation and will do everything in his power to consume no more time than a fair investigation would demand.

Director of the Mint Leach will probably be heard to-morrow.

The anti-silver men are somewhat disturbed to-night over the report that Vanx of Pennsylvania and Tracy of New York, Democratic members of the committee, are likely to vote for the Sherman silver bill. They already concede that Bartine, Carter, Bland and Williams, and possibly chairman Wickham, will favor the measure.

The opposition to the measure has been counting on Vanx and Tracy. Notwithstanding these reports, chairman Wickham has strong reason for believing that the committee will not report the bill.

OKANAGAN INDIANS.

Report of Agent Cole on the Recent Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a report from Indian Agent Cole of the Colville Agency, in Washington, on the recent trouble with the Okanagan Indians. It recites the killing of freighter Cole, the subsequent lynching of the Indian suspect to have committed the murder, and the resultant excitement. No further trouble is feared.

Agent Cole says, however, that the whisky traffic must be suppressed, and that very soon, or trouble is likely to ensue from this camp.

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IRRIGABLE LANDS.

Copies of the Committee's Report to Be Printed and Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The work of the special committee on irrigation, which made a tour of the arid region a year ago, would have amounted to naught on account of the parsimonious policy of the House Democrats, who objected to an appropriation for printing copies of this very valuable work containing the information secured by the committee on its trip. However, Senator Stewart has succeeded in getting a bill passed to print 15,000 copies, 10,000 of which will be distributed by the Senate and 5,000 by the House.

THE SILVER POOL.

Congressman Clunie Will Be Called Upon to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It is said to-night that the committee investigating the silver pool will invite Representative Clunie to tell what he knows of the alleged speculation going on among the members of Congress, and will be called upon as a witness in Birmingham, and will be called upon as a witness in Birmingham, and will be called upon as a witness in Birmingham.

Land Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the case of Columbus T. Robinson ex parte, involving land in the San Francisco District, Acting Secretary Chandler has affirmed the Commissioner's decision.

General Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Chairman Fournier of the House Committee on Agriculture, said today that the general appropriation bill from his committee would be reported by the middle of next month.

No Reciprocity With Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Baker of New York today addressed a letter to Secretary Blaine regarding the

negotiations going on between this country and Great Britain, with a view of partial reciprocity with Canada, and asking facts.

Secretary Blaine replied, authorizing Baker to contradict the rumors. No negotiations whatever are on foot for reciprocity with Canada, and no scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion confined to natural products will be entertained.

Nevada's Population.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A rough count of Nevada's population by counties was printed in these dispatches several months ago. The following is the official count made public today: Churchill, 708; Douglas, 1,531; Elko, 4,794; Esmeralda, 2,181; Eureka, 3,275; Humboldt, 3,348; Lander, 2,295; Lincoln, 2,469; Lyon, 1,987; Nye, 1,200; Ormsby, 4,883; Reno, 8,487; Storey, 8,906; Washoe, 6,083; White Pine, 1,721. Total for the State, 45,761.

Mrs. Harrison Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Harrison has nearly recovered from her attack of diphtheria sore throat, but Mrs. McKee has been taken ill with a severe case of tonsillitis. Dr. Gardner has decided that much of the sickness at the White House comes from the almost continuous presence of large ferns and plants used in decorating the rooms on occasions of dinners and receptions, they accumulating an unhealthy amount of dampness.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following Postmasters have been commissioned for the year: Thomas G. Parsons, Clipper Mills; Merton G. Knox, Paradise; Charles T. Romie, Paradise Springs. The name of the Maynard postoffice has been changed to Del Sur.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The sundry civil bill, as completed by the subcommittee, carries the largest appropriation of any similar bill for many years, totaling up more than \$36,000,000. This is due to the heavy appropriations for public buildings, heretofore authorized harbor improvements, and a large appropriation of \$700,000 for a Government exhibit at the World's Fair, and a million-dollar appropriation for the census.

New Coal Mining Station.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Dolph today proposed an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$600,000 for the maintenance of a coal mining station on the coast of the United States, on the vessels on Pearl River, Hawaiian Islands.

Land for an Indian School.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Noble today transmitted to Congress a communication from the Commissioner of the Land Office, recommending that a tract of land in Arizona be set aside for Indian school purposes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE PASSES THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

The House Will Consist of Three Hundred and Fifty-nine Members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the Senate the bill creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General was passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the apportionment bill.

An amendment to increase the representation of Arkansas from six to seven seats was rejected—yeas 32, nays 33. Davis, McMillan, Paddock, Stewart and Washburn voting with the Democrats.

An amendment to increase Minnesota's representation by one was also rejected—yeas 31, nays 32. Casey voted with the Democrats, two of whom did not vote.

An amendment to increase Missouri's representation by one was rejected—yeas 31, nays 32. Davis and Washburn voting with the Democrats, Casey, McMillan and Stewart voting no.

An amendment to increase the representation of New York from thirty-four to thirty-five seats was rejected—yeas 31, nays 32. Davis and Paddock were the only Republicans voting in the affirmative.

Davis then withdrew the amendment fixing the total number of representatives at 390.

Berry offered an amendment fixing the total number 359, giving one more each to Arkansas, Minnesota and Missouri. It was laid on the table, Davis and Washburn voting in the negative.

The bill then passed exactly as it came from the House—yeas 67, nays 24, a strict party vote.

The Senate then took up the House bill for the adjustment of accounts of laboring men, and substituting for it a bill making it unfinished business.

Blair consented to have it laid aside temporarily for the army appropriation bill.

Gorman objected, however, and on motion of Allison the army bill was taken up, displacing the eight-hour bill.

On motion of Hawley the proviso was stricken out of the bill, so that no officer shall receive pay on the retired list while receiving a salary as a Government official.

The committee amendment to strike out the proviso limiting the rates to be paid for transportation on land grant roads to 50 per cent. of the rates charged by private parties, and substituting for it a proviso that the rates shall be charged as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable—not to exceed 70 per cent. of the charges to private parties, was discussed at length and went over.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the House the bill was approved without objection.

A bill was passed providing for the issuing of a commission to P. C. Johnson as a member of the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy appropriation bill.

The committee having risen, Dingley, the Chairman of the committee investigating the alleged silver pool, presented the special report of the committee.

CALIFORNIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Arguments in Favor of the World's Fair Appropriation.

The First Time in Her History When California Can Show the World Just What She Is.

Seventeen of the twenty-one members of the Executive Committee of the California World's Fair Association appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly and the Finance Committee of the Senate last evening, in joint meeting, to urge the passage of the two bills now pending in the Legislature to enable California to make an exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

Mr. James Phelan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was the first to address the legislators. He briefly reviewed the proceedings of the World's Fair Convention in San Francisco, and its results thus far, as shown in the formation of the association and the selection of the Executive Committee. He said that from no part of the State has any objection come to the proposition for California to have a commendable exhibit at the coming World's Fair. The committee had decided to ask for only \$300,000 for the purpose of exhibiting the State's products, and yet in proper hands it might prove sufficient to secure a creditable exhibit of the State's products and resources.

Mr. Phelan said that the exhibit of California will be largely in excess of the home demand, and her people must look abroad for buyers. It is believed the means of attracting attention to our manifold products, and that it will result in a widespread demand therefor.

General N. P. Chipman, who was President of the World's Fair Convention, endorsed all that Mr. Phelan had said. He spoke of the representative character of California's products, and said that the State cannot be overestimated. In Sacramento Valley alone, the aggregate land-holdings of 199 proprietors is 1,822,000 acres, and of these 1,100,000 are actually cultivated. These large land-holdings represent a displacement of many thousands of population, and are simply waste. Between the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys, there is a loss of 1,000,000 acres of land, and 20,000 population, showing that a large portion of the native-born population of California is being lost.

Mr. Mills then reviewed the growth of the raisin industry at Fresno, which had shown remarkable development. The raisin crop of California would be over-production of fruit in the State. The reason why this cannot be made is found in the fact that as our fruit production increases, the market for our products of other countries becomes cheaper. At the World's Fair California can demonstrate that a country that produces more than 100,000 boxes of raisins can successfully compete with countries where only 14 cents a day is paid for similar labor. This cannot be done, and it has a deep impression on all thinking people.

As California produces the fruits of the world, other places will go out of the market, and the market for our products will be broken up and the vast ranches will be taken over by people with prosperous producers.

England would be a larger consumer of our products if she knew we had them. The market for our products is being broken up and the vast ranches will be taken over by people with prosperous producers.

There is no such thing in civilized life, said Mr. Mills, as standing still. If there is no growth, we are going backward. There can only be a healthy and a progressive future for the State if there is hope for the future; and the hope of California lies in the development of her resources.

There is more than a mere consideration at stake in this matter. Something is due to the patriotic pride of the citizens of California. The exhibition must be limited by the amount of money available for that purpose. With \$300,000 we shall have a \$300,000 exhibit; with \$100,000 we shall have a \$100,000 exhibit. We must have a hundred-thousand-dollar exhibit, if we are to have a native son of the State and the native daughters, too—saved the humiliation of California exhibiting herself before the world in a way that would be a disgrace to her name.

If there were a time in the history of the State when economy and wisdom should govern legislation, that time is the present; but there is no argument that would induce the Legislature to expend money to awaken enterprise and energy in a people.

Mr. Mills concluded his remarks by eloquently pointing out that what would be returned to California when her marvelous exhibit should be contrasted side by side with those of the far eastern countries, and that if he took his seat he was loudly applauded.

COMMISSIONER DE YOUNG.

M. H. DeYoung being called upon, related how he had labored with the National Horticultural Bureau appointed by the Horticultural Bureau, and how he had selected a man named Reynolds, who had been a resident of Illinois village, and who had advised him that he knew nothing whatever about horticulture, viticulture or kindred matters.

Mr. DeYoung thought that there should be three State Commissioners instead of seven, as the necessary expense of so many would necessarily be heavy.

Mr. Estee replied that the Executive Committee had carefully considered the proposition, and had concluded that the best plan would be to have one Commissioner and a practical California horticulturist.

Some pertinent remarks and suggestions were made by J. D. Redding. He said that no State should be so lonely as California, and hence none whose resources were so poorly understood as California. The first time she was given an opportunity to show the world what she is capable of, it was bad policy now to begin to talk about the expense.

Several other members of the committee were called upon, and their remarks were generally in favor of the bill.

Mr. Estee then reviewed the bill enabling country Boards of Supervisors to appropriate money for the State exhibit, the provisions of which are already well understood. He said: "We are here simply to represent to you what we think should be done. We do not ask that \$300,000 is not too much for the purpose, when the results to be obtained are so promising. We are here only as humble messengers of the people of the State, and ask you to give your hearty consideration which your judgment may dictate."

It is the first time in the history of the State," resumed Mr. Estee, "when, by the expenditure of so small a sum of money, we can show to the various countries of the world what we have to sell. We should have five million-dollar people here. The Legislature can give the people of the East and Europe an object-lesson in management that will be far more beneficial to them than sending out a few picture-books. The Columbian World's Exposition should be an exhibition of the products of the State. Being asked as to the estimated cost of a suitable building in which to exhibit California products, Mr. Estee said the committee had received offers from architects, but it was known that the State Fair building here cost something like \$100,000. California could get a building for a million dollars. An exhibit, and orange-growers are already putting trees in boxes to be transplanted there. A building to cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000 would answer the purpose, and the remaining \$200,000 would be sufficient to run the exhibit for six

months, get the products together and apply of perishable articles. The Executive Committee first thought it could get along with less than half a million. There were gentlemen present who had been on the ground and knew what other States were doing. They know that it will take money to make a proper exhibit. Illinois now has a bill for \$1,000,000. It is expected that a little money for the proposed exhibit and thoroughly advertise California's products and immense resources.

Mr. William H. Mills to give some idea as to the probable cost of transportation for the proposed exhibit. He replied that he believed it would cost \$100,000 at that time the subject of transportation. He was not authorized to give any expression on the subject, and besides it is almost too early to do so. He was chosen as a member of the Executive Committee to represent the transportation interests, but the question as to the cost of transportation has not yet been answered only after all the transportation companies other than the Southern Pacific shall be consulted. He would not be as was sometimes the case, but he would be as reasonable as possible, but to-night they had before them none of the factors by which the cost of transportation would be determined. He said that the first place, nobody yet knew what there would be to transport.

California, he begged to remind the committee, was said to be the State in the first time to be represented where all the world's products would be shown. He said that the cost of transportation would be required to transport the exhibit there.

Mr. Mills then explained how the committee had estimated the cost of the exhibit building would cost about \$100,000, and because of the difference in the price of materials and labor—would cost \$225,000 in California. The rest of the money would, it was hoped, suffice to make a creditable exhibit of products.

General N. P. Chipman, who was President of the World's Fair Convention, endorsed all that Mr. Phelan had said. He spoke of the representative character of California's products, and said that the State cannot be overestimated. In Sacramento Valley alone, the aggregate land-holdings of 199 proprietors is 1,822,000 acres, and of these 1,100,000 are actually cultivated. These large land-holdings represent a displacement of many thousands of population, and are simply waste. Between the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys, there is a loss of 1,000,000 acres of land, and 20,000 population, showing that a large portion of the native-born population of California is being lost.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Meeting Notices.

THE LADIES OF SIXTH-STREET M. E. Church will give a social on FRIDAY EVENING, January 30th, to which the public is cordially invited. Refreshments served.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the M. E. Church will be held at the City of Sacramento on WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1891, at 10 o'clock. J. A. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Wanted.

WANTED—GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE at CENTRAL HOUSE. ja29-30

WANTED TO BUY, SMALL VACANT lot or cottage and lot, west of Tenth and south of K Street. Apply to STRUBEL, 317 J Street. ja29-30

WANTED TO PURCHASE A COUNTRY place. Address B. H., this office. ja29-30

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTERER at once at CHAS. C. CAMPBELL'S, between K Street, carpets and furniture. ja29-30

WANTED TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms, with board, for two persons. Address K., this office. ja29-30

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to do housework in an American family; is a good cook. Please call at 314 1/2 J Street. ja29-30

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG Japanese to do housework in an American family. Address F. GEORGE. ja29-30

WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG LADY, a fish and oyster for children or help with housework; reference exchanged. ja29-30

WANTED—A MARE WEIGHING 1,000 lbs. and over, in private family. Manion House dining-room, Seventh street, between J and K. ja29-30

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO WASH dishes and do housework in private family; no children; wages \$10; 717 L Street, between Seventh and Eighth. ja29-30

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE saw, in A1 order. State of horse-power must be a straw-burner. Address at once Box 1