

THE WAR CLOUD PASSES.

Belief that the Chile Controversy Will Soon be Settled.

LETTER OF APOLOGY RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

The Southern Republic Bears No Ill-Will Toward the American Flag or Uniform--Willing to Accede to the Demands of the United States, but Wishes to Refer the Baltimore Matter to the Supreme Court.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--Developments in the Chilean controversy since the President's ultimatum have been a series of surprises, of which that of today was not the least. When the first news of the decision of the Chilean Government to practically concede all that the United States asked was received in an Associated Press cable message from Santiago it indicated such a complete change on the part of the Chileans that while there was hope that it was true, many persons were hardly able to credit it. A later dispatch not only confirmed this message, but each new development added to its force, making stronger the statements originally published. Egan's dispatch received yesterday, in addition to what was already known, indicated that Chile was willing to apologize for the Matia note, which had been one of the worst features of the controversy. "What Egan said, however, was not in all respects satisfactory, inasmuch as it was an admission to Congress official information was not obtainable. It is believed that Egan's message was one transmitting the Chilean Government's reply, and giving the substance of the concessions made. For this reason Egan may not have been fully conversant with the statements, and may not have made clear the full force of Pereira's answer.

The dispatch containing the reply of Egan to Pereira, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, was very long and the translation was not completed until today. It is said to be a frank and splendidly written document, treating thoroughly and in a spirit of friendship and good will to the United States. It is said to be clear and unequivocal. Nothing whatever is left of the Matia note, which is not only withdrawn, but apologized for. The most sincere regret is expressed for the Baltimore incident, and the offer to refer it to the American States and Chile, and to be made as an illustration of the friendly feeling of the Chileans toward the United States. The expressions of cordiality toward the American States and Chile, and the tone of the document is apparently so sincere, friendly and manly, and leaves the matter in such shape, that it is hardly possible to believe that any other countries closer together and result in an amicable adjustment of the whole difficulty.

The prospect of war, it is thought, is now over, and while considerable remains to be done before the controversy in its entirety will be closed and be simply a matter of history, the matter is in such shape as to bring the two nations closer together and make further proceedings in the matter comparatively easy of adjustment.

Blount, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, in speaking of Chile's latest dispatch, said: "The whole matter is settled, and nothing but the preliminaries remain to be arranged. The apology made by Chile is as complete as it could possibly be. "You mean that the 'before was as ample'?" asked Congressman Springer, who was among the little coterie of Congressmen who gathered around during Blount's statement. "No, I don't say that in so many words," said Blount, "I mean simply that so far as the whole question is concerned there is no more to be said. It is our wish expressed in the final demand of the State Department. I cannot quote the exact language of the dispatch, but the translation, which was shown by Mr. Blaine. It covered six or seven pages of folio, and there was expressed terms of great cordiality and respect was especially clear and vigorous in repelling the charge of hostility on the part of the Chileans to the American flag and American uniform. The whole spirit of it was regret at the Baltimore occurrence, and the utter disavowal of any ill feeling toward the American uniform. To give you the time the Chilean 'chile late the American uniform'! No! 'Too well does she remember that flag and uniform in her ports and harbors, and that she will stand by them for independence (referring to Chile's struggle years ago to achieve independence). To illustrate the feeling we entertain toward the American flag, we are willing to submit the whole matter of the Baltimore affair to that august tribunal, your Supreme Court. I do not quote, perhaps, the exact words of the dispatch, but the effect of it says: 'It is not necessary to submit it to the Supreme Court; but in order to show our feeling toward you, we are willing to submit it to your court.' They withdrew their request for Minister Egan's withdrawal, and speak of the Matia note as an error of judgment, which was seen to meet the American demands."

"But what about the apology demanded?" again interrupted a member. "I mean that the Chilean Government," replied Mr. Blount, "but the whole argumentation and declaration of respect and regard for the American flag by the Government to have the guilty parties arrested--all these illustrations are given as to their feelings in an attempt to exhaust the idea, there was any hostility toward us. Mr. Blaine seemed much elated over the dispatch, and regards it as an assurance of the end of the controversy. While the apology will not be put in diplomatic language the dispatch is just as full and complete in its regard of the whole affair as could be. Turning to the dispatch in Spanish, 'I tell you the bottom is out of it, that is all, the Administration will not have a straw to stand on if it continued to make demands with that dispatch in hand, and I have no idea they are going to force it any further. No one can read that entire correspondence without feeling a sympathy for the attitude of the Chilean Government. Mr. Blaine informed me that the President would give his answer to-day or to-morrow."

The manner of Blount showed the pleasure felt at the news communicated to him by Secretary Blaine, with authority for him (Blount) to repeat it to such persons as he saw fit to make it known. "McCreary of Kentucky, another member of the committee, when seen said: 'Everything is much brighter now.' "Hitt, Republican member of the committee, said: 'The situation looks a great deal better, and the dispatch received puts the trouble in a more satisfactory shape.' "Other members of the House who were seen showed the feeling of relief they felt at the outcome of the trouble.

In the Senate also members of the Foreign Relations Committee gave evidence of satisfaction. The committee had placed a proclivity of absolute secrecy on all its proceedings, but it was evident they were glad that from them had been taken the grave responsibility of declar-

ing war and that a practical solution of the controversy had been reached consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the United States.

Senator Hoar said it was a subject of much congratulation to the American people, and he thought the matter now ended. Cable of Illinois, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "I am glad at the satisfactory turn matters have taken, and think it now time for the great American people to be generous. People are what we were after, and that having been conceded, we will be too liberal. I am sure, to impose undue financial penalties upon our already bankrupt Republic."

Private Secretary Hildford said to-night that the additional correspondence would be sent to Congress to-morrow. It will not be a long and brief, and will not aggregate more than 100 lines. There has been much speculation as to the time the Administration received the executive message, and the apology and concession, and some members of Congress even hazarded the statement that the President received a reply before the executive message was communicated to Congress on Monday. This false impression, which threatened to become general in some quarters to-night, Chairman Blount seeks to correct. "As I understand," said he, "the dispatch from Chile was received by the Administration early Tuesday morning. At 11 o'clock, however, the Chilean Minister, President by confidential message that a dispatch had been received from Chile at the State Department, but had not yet been translated. Chilean Minister Pereira was not received until the morning following the transmission of the President's message to Congress."

ONLY QUESTION LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.--The following was sent to Valparaiso at 11:45 A. M. today: "Telegraph any political news, respecting Chile and the United States. The following was received in reply at 2:50 P. M.: 'The United States ultimatum has not yet been made public. Chile replies that it is not possible to publish it. It is generally understood that the Chilean Government will give satisfaction. The only question likely to cause trouble is the ultimatum of the United States flag. Everything is quiet.'"

SENATORIAL RUMOR. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.--A sensational rumor is current on the Stock Exchange that the Chilean Minister is to be killed. When the rumor was brought to the attention of the State Department officials at Washington by the Associated Press they at once denied it and pronounced the rumor "absurd."

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN CHILE. SANTIAGO (via Galveston, Tex.), Jan. 27.--A special dispatch to the Associated Press from Santiago, Chile, says that President Harrington's ultimatum has not yet been made public. It is awaited on all sides with intense interest. The ultimatum has already been indicated in the Associated Press dispatches from here, and this, as far as learned, meets with general approval on the part of the intelligentsia. The news that President Harrington had sent a special message to Congress on Monday relating to the points at issue between the United States and Chile, and the dispatches published here yesterday and to-day describing the attitude of the American public toward the matter, have been received with great interest here. The Baltimore incident, the President's ultimatum and message, and the dangerous tension of the relations between the two countries, were the sole topic of conversation in all circles. They dominate the newspaper columns to the virtual exclusion of all other questions.

THE NAVAL OFFICERS. The naval officers are reported to be much stirred up at the thought. They have called upon to salute the stars and stripes, they are going to do so according to the reports published in today's papers, that they would see the flag flying before they would salute the American flag. Whatever the Government may say officially in withdrawing the offensive note sent to Chile, the abundant indications that Matia's popularity will be increased by a decrease because of his authorship of that now famous dispatch. In view of the fact that the Chilean Minister is the most popular act of his administration. While the Cabinet is deliberating upon the precise form of language in Matia with a grand and imposing banquet to be given at the Hotel de la Monnaie on the 29th inst., and promises to be a brilliant affair.

SCHLEY'S MISSION TO WASHINGTON. BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.--The Herald will to-morrow publish a story to the effect that the Chilean Minister, who is said to be lying in the harbor of Valparaiso, prior to the success of the Congressional party, an executive officer of that party, and that he is acting as a paid correspondent he suspended the officer in question for ten days, but after that time was reinstated. This matter is what caused the Chilean Minister to resign from San Francisco. It is well-known that Schley's orders to his officers and crew to salute the American flag, and the expression in favor of either side.

BALMAEDA'S SUPPORTERS PLEASED. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.--A Herald's Valparaiso special says: Intense anxiety is felt in this city as to the reply of the Chilean Minister to the ultimatum of the present Government, and are doing all they can to inflame the people. In Valparaiso, the Chilean Minister is being discussed with more enthusiasm. The Chilean bankers generally believe a peaceful settlement of the pending difficulties between the United States and Chile will be reached. In Iquique especially, the people appear wrought up to a high pitch. The Peruvian residents are jubilant over the existing state of affairs.

The press of Santiago and Valparaiso print the wildest stories relative to the ultimatum. La Union is especially bitter, and calls upon the people, male and female, to stand together in upholding the honor of the country. In regard to the story current that the United States would require a salute to the stars and stripes, it says: "Our noble sailors would prefer sinking to the bottom of the sea rather than salute the Yankee flag." A majority of the intelligent people look upon the act of the Government in regard to the apology and the withdrawal of the demand for a salute to the stars and stripes as a favorable light. La Union prints a letter from an Englishman advising the severance of all diplomatic and consular relations with the United States.

A report reaches me that the Cabinet is much dissatisfied with the course of Montt, Chilean Minister at Washington. His last message, received Friday, it is said, assured the Government that the affair was coming to a speedy conclusion. He has all along led the President and his advisers to believe that Blaine was desirous of submitting the whole affair to arbitration. Some think Pedro Montt was misled by Richard D. Trumbull, Julio Foster, and other Democratic friends. The excuse made for demanding the recall of Minister Egan is that it was understood that the Chilean Government had placed a proclivity of absolute secrecy on all its proceedings, but it was evident they were glad that from them had been taken the grave responsibility of declar-

THE RUM TRAFFIC.

Political Reformers Will Endeavor to Wipe It Out.

FOLLOWERS OF THE MOVEMENT IN CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO.

Little Prospect of Capturing the Revolutionsist Garza--Cal McCarthy Defeats Tommy Callaghan in Fourteen Rounds at New Orleans--Senator Plumb's Estate Sued for a Large Sum of Money.

Special to the Record-Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.--To-day a national conference of the representatives of the various political reform movements now existing in this country, including Prohibitionists, Farmers, Laborers, Greenbackers, General Reformers, etc., was held in secret session. Miss Frances E. Willard presided. It is stated the object of the conference is to devise ways and means for electing a President of the United States, who will, with one blow, kill the rum traffic. Ignatius Donnelly was down for the opening speech, but failed to appear. The idea is to unite all these elements on one candidate for the Presidency, in the belief that they will outnumber either of the regular parties. It was decided that representatives of the various movements hold a separate meeting and decide upon the planks of the reform party to be presented in a joint platform, and when the meeting is reassembled and the reports were made it was found many things insisted on by one party could not be tolerated by another.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY labored in the general meeting and in committee for the adoption of a platform demanding that the exclusive importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be conducted by the government or State at cost, under conditions and restrictions which may be adopted by the various States. Their work was largely intellectual, as the plank found no place in the program of the party.

Ignatius Donnelly, H. E. Taubeneck and others have expressed the opinion that the address in its present form will not be acceptable to the People's party. The prohibition clause should be modified so as to save to foreigners the idea of individual rights in the matter of beer drinking. The address referred to makes the following suggestion to the people of the United States: "We favor the consolidation of all political elements in behalf of the reform party, and we urge the general Government to withdraw its intervention of private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and such money should be full and legal tender for all public and private debts. The saloon is a great enemy of reform and we denounce its pernicious influence and demand its suppression."

BEFORE CONGRESS.

FARMERS AND LAWYERS HAVE A BATTLE IN THE HOUSE.

The Result a Decisive Victory for the Agriculturists--Proceedings of the Senate.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--The farmers and lawyers had a battle in the House today, and the result was a decisive victory for the agriculturists. For several sessions there has been a jealousy between the Judiciary and Agriculture Committees in the matter of oleomargarine legislation. To-day it was revived by the introduction of a bill by Hatch, amending the present oleomargarine law. Hatch asked for its reference to the Committee on Agriculture, to which Chairman Robinson's objection was sustained. The roll-call resulted in a victory for Hatch--128 to 81.

The purpose of the bill, said Hatch, is to give the Government the right to place packages in the same legal condition in the States as the Wilson bill places the sale and distribution of liquors. The bill provided that oleomargarine transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival, be subject to the same laws, regulations, same manner as though such oleomargarine was produced in such State or Territory. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A number of bills of little importance were introduced and referred. Discussion on the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed, and Mr. Hoar, in a speech, showed in general advocating the proposed rules, expressed himself in favor of a steering committee of five to draw up the rules which could be brought to the attention of the House. It was too large a power to vest in the Committee on Rules.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--In the Senate, among the bills presented was one incorporating the Society of American Foresters.

Hatch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to report what steps, if any, had been taken to have sailing vessels, of any kind, on any point on the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands. The resolution was agreed to. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate copies of the correspondence with the Government relating to the non-acceptance of Blair as United States Minister to China. After considerable discussion Morgan withdrew his resolution so as to request the President to furnish the correspondence. It is not incompatible with public interests. It was then agreed to.

THE RUM TRAFFIC.

Political Reformers Will Endeavor to Wipe It Out.

FOLLOWERS OF THE MOVEMENT IN CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO.

Little Prospect of Capturing the Revolutionsist Garza--Cal McCarthy Defeats Tommy Callaghan in Fourteen Rounds at New Orleans--Senator Plumb's Estate Sued for a Large Sum of Money.

Special to the Record-Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.--To-day a national conference of the representatives of the various political reform movements now existing in this country, including Prohibitionists, Farmers, Laborers, Greenbackers, General Reformers, etc., was held in secret session. Miss Frances E. Willard presided. It is stated the object of the conference is to devise ways and means for electing a President of the United States, who will, with one blow, kill the rum traffic. Ignatius Donnelly was down for the opening speech, but failed to appear. The idea is to unite all these elements on one candidate for the Presidency, in the belief that they will outnumber either of the regular parties. It was decided that representatives of the various movements hold a separate meeting and decide upon the planks of the reform party to be presented in a joint platform, and when the meeting is reassembled and the reports were made it was found many things insisted on by one party could not be tolerated by another.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY labored in the general meeting and in committee for the adoption of a platform demanding that the exclusive importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be conducted by the government or State at cost, under conditions and restrictions which may be adopted by the various States. Their work was largely intellectual, as the plank found no place in the program of the party.

Ignatius Donnelly, H. E. Taubeneck and others have expressed the opinion that the address in its present form will not be acceptable to the People's party. The prohibition clause should be modified so as to save to foreigners the idea of individual rights in the matter of beer drinking. The address referred to makes the following suggestion to the people of the United States: "We favor the consolidation of all political elements in behalf of the reform party, and we urge the general Government to withdraw its intervention of private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and such money should be full and legal tender for all public and private debts. The saloon is a great enemy of reform and we denounce its pernicious influence and demand its suppression."

BEFORE CONGRESS.

FARMERS AND LAWYERS HAVE A BATTLE IN THE HOUSE.

The Result a Decisive Victory for the Agriculturists--Proceedings of the Senate.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--The farmers and lawyers had a battle in the House today, and the result was a decisive victory for the agriculturists. For several sessions there has been a jealousy between the Judiciary and Agriculture Committees in the matter of oleomargarine legislation. To-day it was revived by the introduction of a bill by Hatch, amending the present oleomargarine law. Hatch asked for its reference to the Committee on Agriculture, to which Chairman Robinson's objection was sustained. The roll-call resulted in a victory for Hatch--128 to 81.

The purpose of the bill, said Hatch, is to give the Government the right to place packages in the same legal condition in the States as the Wilson bill places the sale and distribution of liquors. The bill provided that oleomargarine transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival, be subject to the same laws, regulations, same manner as though such oleomargarine was produced in such State or Territory. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A number of bills of little importance were introduced and referred. Discussion on the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed, and Mr. Hoar, in a speech, showed in general advocating the proposed rules, expressed himself in favor of a steering committee of five to draw up the rules which could be brought to the attention of the House. It was too large a power to vest in the Committee on Rules.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--In the Senate, among the bills presented was one incorporating the Society of American Foresters.

Hatch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to report what steps, if any, had been taken to have sailing vessels, of any kind, on any point on the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands. The resolution was agreed to. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate copies of the correspondence with the Government relating to the non-acceptance of Blair as United States Minister to China. After considerable discussion Morgan withdrew his resolution so as to request the President to furnish the correspondence. It is not incompatible with public interests. It was then agreed to.

THE RUM TRAFFIC.

Political Reformers Will Endeavor to Wipe It Out.

FOLLOWERS OF THE MOVEMENT IN CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO.

Little Prospect of Capturing the Revolutionsist Garza--Cal McCarthy Defeats Tommy Callaghan in Fourteen Rounds at New Orleans--Senator Plumb's Estate Sued for a Large Sum of Money.

Special to the Record-Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.--To-day a national conference of the representatives of the various political reform movements now existing in this country, including Prohibitionists, Farmers, Laborers, Greenbackers, General Reformers, etc., was held in secret session. Miss Frances E. Willard presided. It is stated the object of the conference is to devise ways and means for electing a President of the United States, who will, with one blow, kill the rum traffic. Ignatius Donnelly was down for the opening speech, but failed to appear. The idea is to unite all these elements on one candidate for the Presidency, in the belief that they will outnumber either of the regular parties. It was decided that representatives of the various movements hold a separate meeting and decide upon the planks of the reform party to be presented in a joint platform, and when the meeting is reassembled and the reports were made it was found many things insisted on by one party could not be tolerated by another.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY labored in the general meeting and in committee for the adoption of a platform demanding that the exclusive importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be conducted by the government or State at cost, under conditions and restrictions which may be adopted by the various States. Their work was largely intellectual, as the plank found no place in the program of the party.

Ignatius Donnelly, H. E. Taubeneck and others have expressed the opinion that the address in its present form will not be acceptable to the People's party. The prohibition clause should be modified so as to save to foreigners the idea of individual rights in the matter of beer drinking. The address referred to makes the following suggestion to the people of the United States: "We favor the consolidation of all political elements in behalf of the reform party, and we urge the general Government to withdraw its intervention of private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and such money should be full and legal tender for all public and private debts. The saloon is a great enemy of reform and we denounce its pernicious influence and demand its suppression."

BEFORE CONGRESS.

FARMERS AND LAWYERS HAVE A BATTLE IN THE HOUSE.

The Result a Decisive Victory for the Agriculturists--Proceedings of the Senate.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--The farmers and lawyers had a battle in the House today, and the result was a decisive victory for the agriculturists. For several sessions there has been a jealousy between the Judiciary and Agriculture Committees in the matter of oleomargarine legislation. To-day it was revived by the introduction of a bill by Hatch, amending the present oleomargarine law. Hatch asked for its reference to the Committee on Agriculture, to which Chairman Robinson's objection was sustained. The roll-call resulted in a victory for Hatch--128 to 81.

The purpose of the bill, said Hatch, is to give the Government the right to place packages in the same legal condition in the States as the Wilson bill places the sale and distribution of liquors. The bill provided that oleomargarine transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival, be subject to the same laws, regulations, same manner as though such oleomargarine was produced in such State or Territory. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A number of bills of little importance were introduced and referred. Discussion on the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed, and Mr. Hoar, in a speech, showed in general advocating the proposed rules, expressed himself in favor of a steering committee of five to draw up the rules which could be brought to the attention of the House. It was too large a power to vest in the Committee on Rules.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--In the Senate, among the bills presented was one incorporating the Society of American Foresters.

Hatch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to report what steps, if any, had been taken to have sailing vessels, of any kind, on any point on the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands. The resolution was agreed to. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate copies of the correspondence with the Government relating to the non-acceptance of Blair as United States Minister to China. After considerable discussion Morgan withdrew his resolution so as to request the President to furnish the correspondence. It is not incompatible with public interests. It was then agreed to.

THE RUM TRAFFIC.

Political Reformers Will Endeavor to Wipe It Out.

FOLLOWERS OF THE MOVEMENT IN CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO.

Little Prospect of Capturing the Revolutionsist Garza--Cal McCarthy Defeats Tommy Callaghan in Fourteen Rounds at New Orleans--Senator Plumb's Estate Sued for a Large Sum of Money.

Special to the Record-Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.--To-day a national conference of the representatives of the various political reform movements now existing in this country, including Prohibitionists, Farmers, Laborers, Greenbackers, General Reformers, etc., was held in secret session. Miss Frances E. Willard presided. It is stated the object of the conference is to devise ways and means for electing a President of the United States, who will, with one blow, kill the rum traffic. Ignatius Donnelly was down for the opening speech, but failed to appear. The idea is to unite all these elements on one candidate for the Presidency, in the belief that they will outnumber either of the regular parties. It was decided that representatives of the various movements hold a separate meeting and decide upon the planks of the reform party to be presented in a joint platform, and when the meeting is reassembled and the reports were made it was found many things insisted on by one party could not be tolerated by another.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY labored in the general meeting and in committee for the adoption of a platform demanding that the exclusive importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be conducted by the government or State at cost, under conditions and restrictions which may be adopted by the various States. Their work was largely intellectual, as the plank found no place in the program of the party.

Ignatius Donnelly, H. E. Taubeneck and others have expressed the opinion that the address in its present form will not be acceptable to the People's party. The prohibition clause should be modified so as to save to foreigners the idea of individual rights in the matter of beer drinking. The address referred to makes the following suggestion to the people of the United States: "We favor the consolidation of all political elements in behalf of the reform party, and we urge the general Government to withdraw its intervention of private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and such money should be full and legal tender for all public and private debts. The saloon is a great enemy of reform and we denounce its pernicious influence and demand its suppression."

BEFORE CONGRESS.

FARMERS AND LAWYERS HAVE A BATTLE IN THE HOUSE.

The Result a Decisive Victory for the Agriculturists--Proceedings of the Senate.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--The farmers and lawyers had a battle in the House today, and the result was a decisive victory for the agriculturists. For several sessions there has been a jealousy between the Judiciary and Agriculture Committees in the matter of oleomargarine legislation. To-day it was revived by the introduction of a bill by Hatch, amending the present oleomargarine law. Hatch asked for its reference to the Committee on Agriculture, to which Chairman Robinson's objection was sustained. The roll-call resulted in a victory for Hatch--128 to 81.

The purpose of the bill, said Hatch, is to give the Government the right to place packages in the same legal condition in the States as the Wilson bill places the sale and distribution of liquors. The bill provided that oleomargarine transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival, be subject to the same laws, regulations, same manner as though such oleomargarine was produced in such State or Territory. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A number of bills of little importance were introduced and referred. Discussion on the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed, and Mr. Hoar, in a speech, showed in general advocating the proposed rules, expressed himself in favor of a steering committee of five to draw up the rules which could be brought to the attention of the House. It was too large a power to vest in the Committee on Rules.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.--In the Senate, among the bills presented was one incorporating the Society of American Foresters.

Hatch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to report what steps, if any, had been taken to have sailing vessels, of any kind, on any point on the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands. The resolution was agreed to. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate copies of the correspondence with the Government relating to the non-acceptance of Blair as United States Minister to China. After considerable discussion Morgan withdrew his resolution so as to request the President to furnish the correspondence. It is not incompatible with public interests. It was then agreed to.

COAST CHRONICLES.

Sacramento Horses Sold Under the Hammer at San Francisco.

RICH OIL DISCOVERY IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

A Timely Rainstorm in Arizona Saves From Destruction Thousands of Acres of Grain and the Starving of Stock on the Ranges--Chinese Laborers Driven Out of Fort Bragg--Mysterious Disappearance of a Santa Cruz Councilman.

Special to the Record-Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.--The auction sale of standard-bred mares, fillies and colts of the well-known Sacramento breeder, Dr. M. W. Hicks, who is retiring from the business, occurred today. The sale was the most important and in attendance the largest at any horse auction on the Pacific Coast for many years past. Horsemen from all parts of this and neighboring States were present. Owing to the superabundance of horses in California and the present stagnation of trade, prices ruled somewhat low. Every one of the seventy-six were disposed of, however, the total sum realized being \$16,775.

The keenest competition was evoked by Empress (229), who was bought by Charles S. Neal for \$850. He also purchased Flash, a chestnut mare by Egmont, out of Lightfoot, for \$750. Frank Burke secured the bay mare Lady Stevens, a sister to the well-known Standardbred in foal to Stamford, for \$250. A bay yearling colt by Ross S., out of Pearl, sold to G. H. Foster of this city for \$350. Among the prominent breeders and owners present were Count G. Valentin, Wilbur F. Smith, Dr. Abey, W. Vioget, F. Burke, Ira Pearce, Charles S. Neal, Gilbert W. Perkins, W. G. B. Leggett, D. J. Murphy, J. Corley, L. Bowley, P. Farrell, G. W. Hancock, L. Clausen, W. Mitchell, A. Hall, W. Snider, William B. Brown, H. Miller, H. E. Eike, H. J. DeLoe, Jim Dustin, Ben Harris and S. C. Tryon.

MORE SMALLPOX.

Cases Break Out Among the Quarantined Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.--The Chinese and steamer passengers who arrived on the China steamer Rio de Janeiro nearly two weeks ago will not be released from quarantine for some little time yet on account of other cases of smallpox having been discovered since the passengers took up their abode at the station. According to reports from the station, it is learned that five new cases were announced, but only two of them could be verified.

WELCOMED RAIN.

Arizona Jubilant Over a Heavy Downpour.

TEMPE (A. T.), Jan. 27.--Rain began falling throughout central and northern Arizona at early morning hours today and continued steadily to fall all day. There is no prospect of a break. With the exception of a brief shower New Year's Day it is the first rain since February 15, 1891. It is very timely and the salvation of thousands of acres of grain in Salt and Yuma Valleys. Had the dry spell continued very many thousands of acres of the cattle and sheep on the ranges would have perished. Already all of the stock which could be moved has been driven to the river and the heavy influx was telling on the pasturage.

RAIN AT REDONDO.

REDONDO, Jan. 27.--A light rain has been falling for six days in this city. A very large acreage is planted in grain and the rain assures fine crops. The farmers and fruit-growers are all jubilant.

RICH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

RICH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY. PASO ROBLES, Jan. 27.--A great discovery of oil has been made near here, on the Santa Rosa creek. Soon after the discovery was made, the land was leased for an acre on which the find is located 5,000 acres on which the find is located for a term of twenty years, and formed a stock company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, to develop the oil fields. A. F. Benton, manager of the Santa Rosa creek, is at the head of the enterprise. The work of development will commence as soon as the incorporation papers are filed.

Restocking the Rivers with Fish.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.--The Fish Commission has succeeded in accumulating 2,000,000 young salmon, as the result of the fall run hatching, and will place them at the headwaters of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Eel and Kings rivers. In earlier years salmon were abundant in the Sacramento. An effort will be made to restock the river. The fish are all Sacramento river salmon. Half a million young River Hampshire trout will be planted in suitable waters of the East by the Southern Pacific Company. During the spring the commission keeps its deputies watching the most frequented streams about San Francisco Bay, to prevent trout-fishing above tide-water.

His Whereabouts a Mystery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.--A. L. Weeks, a member of the City Council of Santa Cruz, has been missing for over a week. He has not been seen since a week ago Monday, when he left G. W. Darber on the corner of Ellis and Taylor streets, saying he was going to the Land Office. He has not returned to Santa Cruz, and the police have searched this city for him in vain.