

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

No Hope of Legislation by the Present Congress.

THE HOUSE DEFEATS THE ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Laying of a Cable from the United States to Hawaii Discussed in the Senate, But No Conclusion Reached—Expectations That a Vote Will be Taken on the Matter To-day.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The last hope of financial legislation for the relief of the Treasury at the present session of the Congress went by the board when the House, by a vote of 134 to 107, rejected the Administration bill to authorize an issue of \$500,000,000. The bill was beaten before it reached its last parliamentary stage. The result was reached after three days of speeches and at times heated debate, and at the end of a seven hours' session. From 11 A. M. till 3:30 P. M. to-day, when the bill, with the pending substitute, were reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, amendments were offered in rapid succession, most of which were voted down as fast as they were offered. Many of them were desired to load down the bill, and the votes thereon were in no sense test votes. The Bell amendment, for instance, to make the bonds payable in gold and silver, was defeated by the decisive vote of 76 to 106, while the bill was defeated by 134 to 107.

Both the Reed and Cox substitutes with the amendments thereto were rejected after the bill was reported to the House. The Reed substitute authorizing the issue of coin bonds for the replenishment of the gold reserve and indebtedness to defray deficiency revenues was lost—109 to 187. It was a party vote, save for the fact that seven Democrats and Cannon of California voted against it. When the question came up for the third reading and the engrossment of the bill the whole opposition centered upon it while the vote was being taken, which resulted in the final defeat of the bill. The order of the third reading, the interest centering in the vote on Reed. He sat quietly in his seat during the first call and did not answer the name, but on the second call he voted for the bill. Some as soon as the result was announced Reed attempted to make an explanation of the attitude of himself and those of his colleagues who had voted for the bill, but objections were made. He afterwards excepted, however, that he had submitted a proposition (his own substitute) which he considered would meet the situation. The Democrats met at 11 o'clock. Some routine business was transacted before the debate on the bond bill was resumed. Grosvenor of Ohio asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the validity of the election in Tennessee last November.

"I object," shouted Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee. "The House of Tennessee can take care of itself!"

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Administration bill to authorize the issue of \$500,000,000 in gold bonds. The pending question was on the appeal from the decision of the chair ruling the amendment of Bland out of order. The chair was sustained—139 to 52.

Brossius offered a substitute providing such bonds of the denomination of \$20, \$50 and \$100, as can be disposed of, should be deposited for sale with national banks by the Secretary of State.

Sickels (Dem.) of New York made an eloquent appeal for the passage of the pending bill. He believed, he said, that the deliberations of the House on this question marked an important epoch in the history of this country. He was not a financier, he frankly admitted, but he desired to express his deep sense of the importance of this measure, and his solemn belief that the welfare and honor of his country were involved in its adoption upon it. He had had occasion to differ in the past with the Executive, the voice of his own party, but he forgot those differences when he witnessed the brave, manly action of the President in the present financial crisis. Mr. Cleveland's words were worthy of the best of our statesmen, and he forgot all in his admiration of Mr. Cleveland's course on this question. "This was not the time, he continued, to settle definitively and permanently the future of silver or bank money. It was a supreme moment in our history—such a crisis occurred in the history of all—when we must meet our obligations or default. If my long life," he concluded "largely devoted to public service, entered into an appeal to my colleagues to uphold the honor and integrity of our country, for the sake of the Republic, let me say this opportunity."

Bryant (Dem.) of Indiana based an appeal for the passage of the bill on some resolutions of the Indianapolis Board of Trade in favor of the President's recommendation.

Straight (Dem.) of South Carolina created amusement while opposing the bill by describing the degeneration of the Republic and of Congress. "If Washington was to look in upon the House to-day," he said, "tears as big as mountains would furrow his cheeks, and if John C. Calhoun could come down he would wash four-fifths of the members from the Capitol."

Brossius' amendment was agreed to. An amendment offered by Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama to repeal the State bank tax, was voted without division.

Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia offered the Wheeler amendment without the provision that the repeal should go into effect July 1, 1895. He stated that the President favored the repeal of the State bank tax, and on behalf of the 110 Southern Democrats he appealed to the supporters of the bill to give them this crumb.

Daniel (Rep.) of New York reported the resolution adopted by the Board of Trade, Bankers' Association and other commercial bodies of Buffalo in favor of the pending bill.

Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio asserted that the Administration's only hope of relief for the treasury lay in getting Republican votes, and he appealed to the other side to withhold their support and try the experiment of patriotism.

Haughey (Rep.) of Wisconsin offered an amendment to strike out the provision of the Administration bill that should be paid for gold or silver without discrimination, and to be payable in gold or silver. It was lost—74 to 106.

Walker (Dem.) of Massachusetts offered an amendment to require the Secretary of the Treasury discretion as to the interest to be paid on the bonds and the time they should run. Walker's amendment was lost—67 to 81.

Bryan offered an amendment to the Reed substitute offered yesterday to provide that the Act shall be construed to vitiate the policy of the Government to pay all coin bonds in gold or silver at the option of the Government as expressed in a resolution passed by Congress in 1888.

Cobb (Dem.) of Alabama offered an amendment to the Cox substitute which yesterday made bonds issued under its provisions bear 3 per cent. interest, payable in twenty years.

The hour set for the taking of the vote, 3:30, arrived while an amendment of Terry (Dem.) of Arkansas was being read. It cut off this amendment, leaving the two substitutes and the amendments thereto pending. The amendments rejected by the committee were voted on in the House without division, except that to reduce the annual tax on national banks from one to one-quarter per cent. per annum. This was agreed to—200 to 41.

Reed then attempted to enforce the agreement which he claimed had been entered into in committee, by which his substitute should be voted on after the Cox substitute. The vote on such an agreement was denied by Cox.

"It is a question of propriety," said Reed, sharply.

"It is a question of truth," replied Cox, warmly.

The Chair held that the vote should first be taken on the Reed substitute, to which there was a pending amendment.

The Reed substitute provides for an issue of coin bonds to replenish the gold reserve and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet the deficiencies in the revenues. Bryan's amendment added a proviso that nothing should be done to surrender by the Government the right to pay outstanding coin obligations in gold or silver at the option of the Government as declared in the resolution which passed Congress in 1888.

The Bryan amendment was lost, 127 to 103, and the vote was then taken on the Reed substitute, which was lost—107 to 178.

The vote then returned on Cobb's amendment to the Cox substitute. The substitute was practically the Carlisle currency bill, including a provision for the repeal of the State bank tax. The vote was practically a party vote, save that Messrs. Cannon (Pop.) of California, Craue (Dem.) of North Dakota, Davey (Dem.) of Louisiana, Geary (Dem.) of California, Griffin (Dem.) of Michigan, Lawson (Dem.) of Georgia, Pennington (Dem.) of Texas, Shell (Dem.) of South Carolina with the Republicans in favor of it.

Cobb's amendment amended the existing law to bear 3 per cent. interest, and provided that nothing in the bill should be construed as an authorization for a bond issue.

The Cobb amendment was beaten without a division and the Cox substitute, on a rising vote—95 to 184. The House disposed of the substitute and amendment, and the vote was then taken on the third reading and engrossment and was defeated on a rising vote—97 to 184.

Springer demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was called, confirming the rejection of the measure. The vote stood 104 to 161. Before the vote was announced the vote arose and attempted to make an explanation why he and many of his colleagues had voted for the bill, and he got no further than the statement that he had made a proposition to Springer that he would amend the bill to meet the objection to it.

Naval Officer John P. Irish of San Francisco is in the city.

G. M. Francis of the Napa Register and his daughter Mildred are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Steiner left for San Francisco on the steamer of the Pacific Coast line on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. M. of Biggs, Butte County, are at the Capital Hotel.

Miss Phoebe Cousins, the woman suffrage advocate, is stopping at the Golden Eagle.

General Bidwell and Mrs. Bidwell have returned to their home in Chico after a visit here.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR GOOD ROADS.

(CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.)

loaded wagons are the worst road destroyers, while wide tires help to keep the road in good condition. Hence a premium might well be placed on the use of wide tires, and after a reasonable time, a heavy tax be imposed on the use of narrow ones to draft wagons.

Waterproof roads, it should be sprinkled. There is no disputing this proposition by those who have investigated it. Water properly applied in dry weather not only adds to the comfort of travelers and the pleasure of the country, but is also an economic and necessary agency in keeping the road in good repair.

There are many other features of road systems that I would like to discuss in this paper, but the document is becoming too lengthy.

CHEAPEST IN THE END. Good roads can be made to cost less than we are now paying for poor ones, if the cost be distributed over a group of years. Statistics show that California are actually paying out more for poor roads than would be required to meet both the interest and the principal of the cost of good ones.

Then, in conclusion, let me express the hope that the members of this convention have come together frankly, freely and fully discuss the road problem as applied to this State. The time is passing. There should be no haste in reaching conclusions. We should act only after being thoroughly convinced that our plans are best. The public spirit you have shown in coming here, and the expense to consider this important question should keep you together until satisfactory results are reached.

General Roy Stone's Remarks. President Lemmon then introduced General Roy Stone, Speech Agent and Engineer Officer of Road Inquiry by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. As the latter arose to address the convention he was greeted with hearty applause by the delegates.

General Stone said he was happy to say that after March 4th the people of the State would be in a more favorable condition the people of California are in to-day—a happy situation to be in. The next two years may be years of good fortune and disaster.

He considered it a great compliment to be invited to sit in this convention, especially since he has seen some of California's domain and people. The country roads are in a deplorable state, and what the roads are to that country.

He read from a periodical, in which it was stated that the wagon road system of France has been of far greater value than the railroad. Such roads have been of material contribution to the prosperity of the country. The prosperity of France is attributed to its good roads.

The territory of California, said General Stone, is much larger and greater than that of France, and it will be more prosperous if the plan of building roads in France is followed out in this State.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS GOOD ROADS. And to get where France is in the matter of good roads the State will have to do as France has done. It was by the State taking it up that the whole of France got good roads.

Just what is necessary for the people of California to do to get the roads in different parts of the State into better condition, he believed that when Congress will have finished its work we will have arrived at a scheme of State control that will improve the roads of the State.

General Stone said he had seen a great many mudholes in his State from the car windows while on his travels. California possesses a good climate, material that no other State in the Union has, and the people of California should be able to do for themselves.

In the fall in the East it requires two strong horses to haul a light buggy over some of the roads, while in California it only requires two horses to haul two tons on good roads. The people of California have the material for constructing roads which it can be laid to convenient places, and where it is not necessary to transport it up steep hills and mountains.

Many railroads have volunteered to carry road material at the bare cost—20 to 25 cents per mile. If the railroads will not do that for anybody else, they will do it for themselves. Good roads are feeders to the railroads. The State authorities should go to the railroads and endeavor to obtain low rates for the transportation of material for the construction of good roads.

Referring to the use of convict labor, General Stone said such labor is generally in use in North Carolina. Such convict work might be applied to the vagrants and beggars in this State.

NARROW ROADS THE BEST. Referring to the width of roads, he said the narrow road is not only cheaper, but better than a wide road. A road can be constructed over any incident increased of broken rock. A narrow road can be constructed for one-half what a double-track road would cost, and the cost to keep it in repair would be only a quarter that of a wide road.

THE NONPAREIL.



To-day, Remnant Day.

To-day we will hold a special sale of all the Remnants in the different departments of our store. We have set them aside to be cleared out to-day at such prices that it will more than pay you to attend this sale.

Dress Goods. Remnants of the following in Colored Dress Goods: Serges, Cashmeres, Whipcords, Henriettas, Velours, Changeable Materials, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Broadcloths, etc. In Black Goods—Remnants of Henriettas, Drap d'Almas, English, French and Storm Serges, Whipcords, etc. Many of these remnants are dress lengths.

Silks. Remnants of India, Surah, Faille, Gros-grain, Bengaline, Japanese and Taffeta Silks, both plain and figured.

Fancy Goods. Remnants of Black, Cream and Colored Laces in all widths, Flouncings, Lace Nettings, Embroideries, Veilings, Ribbons, Ruchings, Linings and Trimming of all kinds.

Domestics. Remnants of Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannellets, Satens, Linens, Swisses, Towelings, Table Linens, Muslins, Sheetings, Cloakings, Cretonnes, Draperies, etc.

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Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

THE NEW YORK GIRL. Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer Describes Her Many Charms.

Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer has a paper in the Century on "People in New York," and Charles D. Gibson furnishes the illustrations. Mrs. Van Rensselaer writes as follows:

One can feel sure that nothing will ever quite break the scepter of the American girl. But in New York at least, a rival scepter has recently been erected, held by her most illustrious admirer, Mr. R. N. Y., the youthful matron who has actually captured the girl's right to the first place in society, and she does not yield what she has achieved even when the adjective "young" is attached to her name. There is great gain in this, for social talents, other gifts, must be developed as well as born; and a reflex part of the gain already shown in the improvement of the girl herself. Her admirers have greatly benefited; she dresses more attractively than ever, because more appropriately; she thinks more about her mind and her intellect, and is more independent and ambitious in this respect; she has actually enough account of the boundaries prescribed by her sex and age, and as was formerly the case, she continues to say that she is not a matron, and a beautiful woman, individually and collectively, leads in that combination of the results of money, good taste, unassuming self-reliance, and that highly finished physical bearing which in the vernacular, is called "style."

As a rule, I think, she is the most attractive in her daytime clothes. She looks well at a ball; she is well-mannered, and better yet in her carriage, and especially in summer, when her out-door plumage may be bright and light, beribboned, beaded and very flatterous. Shall I venture to say that she is a very singularly pretty person rather than a beautiful person? Only true beauty of face and form shows at its best in ball attire, and the stunner it is the better it then appears.

But stateliness of manner and regularity of feature are not the characteristic merits of New York women; brilliancy of expression, rapidity of eye and mouth and color, vivacity and wit, and a generous grace of movement. And therefore when I say that daytime clothes become her best I do not mean the kind which is so singularly well-becoming to her sturdiness. English custom. She is not at her best when tailor-made. If she could wear her tea-gowns in public, the public would then admire her most. But failing in this, it may very pleasantly contemplate her at the evening sessions of the horse show. Almost a special type of costume has been devised for her for these particular occasions, more gay and ornate than any worn with her in any other time in town. And when you see her thus arrayed, and multitudinously repeated, you feel that the horse show must have established less to display our steeds than to display our young women in the most scientifically favorable light.

The Care of the Scalp. Hard rubbing is the most effective means of promoting the growth of the hair. A few minutes' vigorous rubbing with the finger-tips on the scalp daily will soon bring evidence of its efficacy. The scalp must be kept clean. When hair is naturally oily frequent washing is the only remedy. The hair serves as a sort of a comb, and it is to be washed effectively means of cleansing it is to wash it. To avoid taking cold put cotton in the ears while washing and do not use very warm water. Rinsing with cold water prevents the possibility of taking cold. A strong lather of white castile soap makes a good shampoo. Do not apply the soap directly to the hair, for that makes it sticky. Shake a suds in the wash bowl, and then use. Comb or brush the hair while still wet, and there is not the slightest struggle with snarls and tangles. An egg rubbed into the scalp is a splendid shampoo for black hair. Blondes and those who wish to keep their tresses as light as possible should use a tannin of common yellow laundry soap. Follow soap in very slight beating, and do not wash it gives the hair a fine, satiny gloss.

Harpur's War History. All who have received a portion of the numbers of "Harpur's History of the Civil War" at this office are notified to call without delay and get the remaining numbers, as they will be on hand only for a limited period. Until further notice our subscribers can get this valuable history sent direct to their address from the publishing house by leaving their orders at this office.

A Japanese bride's playthings are buried on her wedding day, typifying the end of her childhood.