

WARM DISCUSSION IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Much Bad Blood Developed in the Debate Over the Cuban Question.

Numerous Stormy Passages and Personal Charges.

Senator Morgan Declares That Instead of Sending a Lawyer to Cuba to Investigate the Case of Ruiz, the Administration Should Send a Ship of War to Havana to Demand Redress.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Much bad blood was developed in the Senate today over the Cuban question, and there were numerous stormy passages and acrimonious personal charges.

Early in the day Morgan of Alabama called up his resolution declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba, and recognizing both parties as belligerents. He spoke for some time in a dispassionate manner of the resolution, but was aroused by Hale of Maine to a series of sharp retorts. It led to the declaration by Morgan that instead of sending a lawyer to Cuba to investigate the case of Dr. Ruiz, as was contemplated, the Administration would do well to send a ship of war to Havana to demand redress.

At another point Hale questioned Morgan's statement that Cuban prisons were "stuffed" with American prisoners, declaring that the information reaching him (Hale) showed that no such condition existed. Morgan asked who this information came from, and then hotly asserted he knew where it came from, and the world knew where it came from, as the Senator from Maine had not denied that he was in communication with the Spanish authorities.

Hale indignantly denied that his information came from Spanish sources, and said it was furnished in every item by American citizens. The strain occasioned by this charge and denial was relieved by the expiration of the morning hour, which cut off the debate. The Morgan resolution lost its place and went to the bottom of the calendar, but Morgan will continue his speech to-morrow, and has given notice of a motion to proceed with the Cuban resolution to a final vote.

Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill, Stewart of Nevada speaking in opposition. The discussion drifted to the financial question, Chandler and Stewart having a discussion on bimetalism.

During the day Earl (D.) of South Carolina introduced a resolution for the immediate reorganization of Senate committees, and the filling of all vacancies. He spoke briefly for the first time since entering the Senate, on the injustice of keeping the new Senators from committee service. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Minister Hatch of Hawaii and Mr. Thurston, the special representative from that country, were visitors in the diplomatic gallery of the Senate today.

One of the bills introduced was one

by Davis (R.) of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for cable communication with Hawaii, Japan and China.

Vest (D.) of Missouri, a member of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution requesting of the Secretary of the Treasury information as to whether orders had been sent to customs officers relating to the tariff bill now pending before the Finance Committee, and also information as to the authority for such orders.

An objection by Morrill (R.) of Vermont, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, sent the resolution over till to-morrow.

The Cuban question came up when Morgan called up his resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives, that a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality in the contending Powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Morgan was recognized in support of the resolution, speaking in his usual calm, dispassionate style. He said a movement which in any way embraced the contingency of war was of such a solemn nature that it should be free from excitement. If the United States Government had taken proper care of its citizens in Cuba, great loss of life and property would have been avoided. This resolution was designed to place the United States in a position to protect its citizens.

"But," he added, "I am almost hopeless, after the policy of the past months, that any administration will get its courage up to the point of sending our ships to Havana and demanding justice and liberty for our people."

Morgan referred to the death of Dr. Ruiz, and commented on the reported purpose of the Administration to send a lawyer to Havana to investigate. "Instead of hunting out a lawyer to go down to Havana," declared the Senator, "our authorities would do well to send a ship of war to Havana with a Commissioner on board, and say to Spain: 'If that man has been murdered, you must punish the guilty ones, and on the spot make immediate indemnity.'"

Here Hale came in with a series of questions, and there was a rapid exchange with Morgan.

"Do I understand," queried Hale, "that the Senator objects to sending to Cuba an agent—be he lawyer or not—to establish the facts?"

"As an American," responded Morgan, "I would regret to see a lawyer go there, but if I were a British subject I would expect to see a ship of war as well as a lawyer go there."

In the course of his speech, Morgan referred to Spanish prisons being stuffed with American prisoners. This brought on another sharp exchange with Hale.

"What evidence has the Senator," asked Hale, "that the prisons of Cuba are filled with American citizens? I do not believe that assertion."

"I will answer," responded Morgan, "by asking a question. 'I would like to know on what authority the Senator from Maine predicates his belief that my statement is not true? Who gave him this information?'"

Hale stated that he was not called upon to prove a negative. It was for Morgan to establish the affirmative by records from the State Department, or from any other authentic source.

"My information is just the reverse," proceeded Hale. "It is to the effect that within the last six months, particularly within the last six weeks, whenever our authorities have intervened for the release of a citizen, it has been responded to in a friendly tone, and in nearly every case their release has occurred."

Morgan said the Maine Senator had not answered the question as to who was his authority, adding: "But I know who it is. The world knows who it is. The Senator cannot conceal the fact that he is in communication with the Spanish authorities."

Hale was at once on his feet, speaking with great earnestness, but free from agitation. "Not one single item of this information has come from the Spanish authorities," he declared. "On the contrary, he had talked with many people coming from Cuba; he had received letters, all from American citizens, with American names and residence, and in time he might present this American testimony to the Senate."

At this point, 2 o'clock, the morning hour intervened to cut off the debate, and give the right of way to the bankruptcy bill.

Morgan wanted to go on, but when the friends of the bankruptcy bill insisted, Morgan said he would have to proceed with the Cuban resolutions, and thus displace the bankruptcy bill. This threatened a test vote. It was finally arranged, however, that Morgan should proceed to-morrow.

Hale insisted, however, that the Cuban resolution should be displaced, and go to the end of the calendar, though

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**Wednesday, 9:30**

**SPECIAL SALE**

**Ribbons, Hosiery, Aprons, Embroideries, Flouncings, Gloves.**

The sale will include an unusually large number of interesting items.

**LOT 1—Black Silk Lace Flouncings and All-overs, in chantilly and guipures, 45 inches wide. Were \$1 25 to \$2 50 yard. Reduced to 28c yard.**

**LOT 2—First quality Gros Grain and Satin-edge Ribbon, pure silk and in leading colors. For fancy work, tying the hair, dress trimming, etc. Sale prices, according to width, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 14c Yd.**

**LOT 3—Fancy Ribbons, including changeable taffetas in moire effects. Width 3 to 4 inches, and original prices 30 to 40c yard. Reduced to 9 to 19c Yard**

**LOT 4—All-over Grass Linen Embroideries in neat open-work designs. Width, 45 inches, and original price, \$3 yard. Sale Price, 68c Yard.**

Also some narrower widths at 28c yard.

**LOT 5—Women's Black Silk Taffeta Gloves, embroidered backs like kid gloves. Perfect fitting, all sizes and regular 50c quality. Sale Price, 28c Pair.**

**LOT 6—Children's Sun Bonnets. Last season's style at 50c and 75c. Reduced to close to 19c each.**

**LOT 7—Women's Fine Gauge Black Cotton Hose, full regular made, Hermsdorf dye. Sale Price, 13c Pair.**

**LOT 8—Assorted lot of Cambric Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed, at 28c and 38c each.**

**LOT 9—Summer-weight Ecru Cotton Vests for women, high necks and long sleeves. Special price, 18c.**

Continued top of column two.

**French Challis.**  
Fine Wool Challis, as light weight as the cotton challis and in the most delicate colors of patterns, 45c. Are likely to be more popular this season than ever before. Their charm is irresistible.

**Black Etamine, 25c.**  
That very wide-awake New York buyer who represents us in the East sends ten pieces of Black Figured Etamine Cloth, which he bought below value and which we are able to sell for 25c yard. The patterns are chiefly large floral designs.

**Serges.**  
All colors in 42-inch French Serges, all wool and 37c yard.

**New Plaid Dress Goods in light effects for summer wear. Price, 20c yard.**

**French Organdies.**  
Exquisite patterns in Imported Organdies, about 31 inches wide and in light effects. Price, 25c yard. As one woman writes of them: "The new organdies are out, and they are prettier than any silk weave ever offered; crisp, transparent, pliable, exquisite in coloring and adaptable to all sorts of occasions. We shall go to swell affairs knee deep in organdie ruffles, with our shoulders in a cloud of more ruffles."

They are specially effective over organdines or thin silk lining.

Other styles in Organdies at 30c and 40c.

**Plain Silk Mulls, 60c yard.**  
Black Open-work Organdies in stripes and figures, 20 and 25c yard.

**Iridescent Camels' Hairs.**  
Tan, gray, green and other shades in the New Iridescent Camels' Hair Dress Goods at 65c yard. Width 40 inches.

**Granite Cloths.**  
A good weight cloth for tailor-made suits. Comes in heliotrope, new green, navy blue and black. It is 54 inches wide and six yards will make a suit. One of the new cloths for this season. Price, \$1.

**Fancy Mixtures.**  
At 50c a yard we show a countless variety of pleasing checks and figures, and in point of quality the very best values to be had. Some of these suitings we get direct from the mills in England; others direct from American makers.

**Novelty Silks.**  
Regular beauties in Fancy Silks for waists, etc., at \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$1 75 yard. They must be seen to be appreciated.

**Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K Street.**

**Who opened that bottle of HIRES Rootbeer?**

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.

**HIRES Rootbeer**

is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood, a temperance drink for temperance people.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.**

**PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—William Jennings Bryan, late Democratic candidate for President, called at the White House to-day with Representative McMillin of Tennessee and Attorney-General Smythe of Nebraska, to pay his respects to his late opponent.

He was greeted warmly by McKinley. The latter said he had received a copy of Bryan's book a few days ago, but had not yet had time to read it. After an exchange of courtesies and pleasantries Bryan retired. He expressed a desire to be shown through the White House, and Doorkeeper Dubois conducted him through the various parlors and the conservatory. In the main corridor, just as he was emerging, he met Mrs. McKinley who was going out for a drive, and saluted her cordially. Bryan was besieged by newspaper men who asked him for his views on the Ohio and Michigan elections yesterday.

"They indicate that confidence has been restored," he said laughing. "They need no explanation from me, and speak for themselves."

**ARGUES A CASE IN SUPREME COURT.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Supreme Court rooms and the corridors without were crowded with spectators today attracted by the appearance of William J. Bryan, counsel in the case. The case on hearing involved the constitutionality of the law of the State of Nebraska to regulate railroads, to classify freights and fix rates. Several railroad companies were arrayed against the State Board of Transportation, the Union Pacific at the head, with James C. Carter as chief counsel.

Bryan, in beginning his argument, said it was unfortunate that there was no established rule by which the court was to determine what were reasonable rates.

"A railroad is," he said, "to a certain extent a monopoly, and the people cannot depend on the laws of competition to protect them from the exactions of a monopoly."

In deciding what were reasonable rates, he argued, the court must not base itself on the present value. Farmers and storekeepers whose property fell in value could not charge higher rates, not having a monopoly. When he came to discuss the rights of corporations Bryan became somewhat oratorical. "If a few corporations can secure a monopoly and not be governed by the same rules as others the people are victims of their monopolies. The rights of citizens to reasonable rates is as sacred as those of the railroads to reasonable profits." In concluding he declared that the people who gave value to the road by using it were as much entitled to consideration as those who contributed to build it. Bryan spoke until 2 o'clock, and when he had finished the crowd swept from the court room with a rush.

Don't find fault.

**PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.**

**NATIONAL COMMISSION SOON TO SUBMIT A REPORT.**

**Substance Embraced in a Letter Addressed to the Secretary of the Interior.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The substance of a detailed and voluminous report to be submitted by the Government Forestry Commission, the body designated by the National Academy of Science, is embraced in the following letter, which has just been submitted by the commission to the Secretary of the Interior, in advance of a formal report, to be made early in May:

"Legislation relating to reserved forest land of the public domain, which the Commission of the National Academy will recommend in its final report now in course of preparation, provides for the following:

"First—That authority be given the Secretary of War to make details of troops at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to protect temporarily and until the forest services are organized, the property of the Government in the forest reservations from fire and trespass, and to enforce such rules and regulations as he may make for their care.

"Second—The establishment of a permanent Forest Bureau in the Department of the Interior, to be composed of trained officers to administer, maintain and improve the reserved forest lands.

"Third—The appointment of a commission to institute, as rapidly as possible under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, topographical surveys of reservations, and determine what portions of them should be permanently reserved on account of their forest covering, and what portions should be reopened to entry and sale.

"Fourth—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue necessary rules and regulations for the protection, growth and improvements of forests on reservations, for the sale of timber, firewood and fencing from them to the actual settlers in and adjacent to the reservations, and to owners of mines legally located therein for use in such mines, granting permits to sawmill owners to enter the reservations for the purpose of manufacturing such lumber as may be sold to actual settlers in and adjacent to the reservations and to owners of mines located therein; for allowing actual settlers timber for their immediate personal use; for allowing the public to enter and cross the reservations; for granting to the County Commissioner the right of way for irrigation ditches; for permitting prospectors to enter the reservations in search of valuable mineral. The commission will recommend that the reservations be opened to location of mining claims under the general mineral laws."

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**For Catarrh Hay-Fever Cold in Head**

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Leave Los Angeles Wednesdays, San Francisco, Thursdays, in clean, modern, not crowded tourist sleepers. Through to Chicago and Boston.

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For tickets, berths and folder giving full information, apply to any So. Pac. agent, or to T. H. DUNN, 222 So. Spring St., Los Angeles; W. D. SANBORN, 12 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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To anyone finding upon analysis and proving the slightest adulteration in

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**OUR BOCK BEER!**

**THE BEST EVER BREWED!**

Now on Draught In All the Saloons.

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**BEFORE**

long my throat was filled with sores, large lumps formed on my neck, and a horrible ulcer broke out on my jaw,—says Mr. O. H. Elbert, who resides at cor. 22d St. and Avenue N., Galveston, Texas. He was three times pronounced cured by prominent physicians, but the dreadful disease always returned; he was then told that

**HOT SPRINGS**

his hair had all fallen out, and he was in a sad plight. After taking one bottle of S. S. S. bottles cured him completely, so that for more than six years he has had no sign of the disease.

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