

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The House Finally Passes the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Provisions for Leasing Gilsomite Mines and Lands Eliminated.

Hartman, Silver Republican, of Montana, Denounces the Financial Policy of the Republican Party, and Delivers, Republican, of Iowa, Replies to the Attacks—Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House today finally succeeded in passing the Indian appropriation bill, and the political debate which has been raging since Monday was transferred to the District of Columbia bill, which has followed it. The only two important changes made in the Indian bill as passed were the elimination of the provisions for the leasing of the gilsomite mines and lands of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, both of which went out on points of order. The features of the debate to-day were the speeches of Hartman (Silver Republican) of Montana, who introduced the resolution calling upon the President for the authority under the Constitution under which he negotiated a treaty that will bind the treasury to pay \$4,000,000 to the Hawaiian bondholders. The Democrats manifested a desire to discuss the report, but the question was not debatable, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays, and upon the demand of Dismore (D.) of Arkansas, the senior minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The report was adopted, and the resolution laid on the table—143 to 101.

At this juncture Quigg (R.) of New York, as a question of privilege, replied to Loud's charge, made yesterday during the controversy over the appropriation for letter carriers, that he (Quigg) stated what was untrue when he said that the prospective deficiency was the exact sum which the appropriation in the current law was below the estimates of the Department. Loud declared that he stood by his statement yesterday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Hartman (Silver Republican) got the floor on a pro forma amendment, and for fifteen minutes he held the attention of the House in a speech denouncing the Republican party for its position on the financial question. He ridiculed Secretary Gage's definition of bimetallism in the latter's speech at Philadelphia on Tuesday. The Republican party he said, forced its right to the term bimetallism when the St. Louis platform was adopted. The whole drift of the purpose and intent of this administration had been avowed and proclaimed by Secretary Gage before the Banking Committee; it was to irrevocably commit the Government to the gold standard.

Hartman said he knew that many Republicans were opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. "But," said he, "what will they do about it when the Banking and Currency Committee report the bill to retire greenbacks, if we may judge the future by the past, there is little doubt of the result. "This is no longer a House of Representatives," he cried in stentorian tones. "It is a house of registers—it is a house to register the will of those who control it."

Hartman proceeded to give an account of Republican history. "A miserable scene," he denominated that which occurred in 1894, when the bond bill was before the House. The bill, he said, "had the indorsement of a Republican platform or a Republican caucus. "I was then," said he, "one of a little band of rebels solemnly pledged to vote against the bill. Just before the vote was taken we counted noses, and numbered seventy-four. I rejoiced that the bill was beaten. The cloak rooms were filled with the mutterings of rebellion against the domination of those in control. Then suddenly the party whip began to crack, and the slaves fled out of the cloak room one by one to vote for the bill their consciences condemned. "In this House we should change the oath. Instead of taking an oath to support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and perform our duties to the best of our abilities, we should at the opening of each session swear to support, protect and defend the Constitution, provided we can obtain the consent of the leading

nations of the earth, and to perform our duties if the Speaker will permit us to do so."

Hartman proceeded to say that he Speaker Reed personally. It was the system he opposed, not the man. "If we must have a tyrant," he said, "Thomas B. Reed is good enough." Again Hartman adverted to the mutterings he had heard in the cloak rooms against the tyranny exercised by the Speaker.

"I have told these complaints," said Hartman, "time and again, that if they did not like the tyranny of the Speaker, they should shear him of his power. "I am afraid the gentleman from Montana has got his cloak rooms mixed," interposed Quigg (R.) of New York. (Republican laughter.) "Perhaps I have," retorted Hartman, "but I give notice that those who are making their cloak rooms will do so in 1898 and 1899, and I repeat that the only explanation of the Chicago platform and under the leadership of William J. Bryan." (Prolonged Democratic and Populist applause.)

Barret (R.) of Massachusetts followed with some criticisms of the House rules, under which he asserted that the legislative functions of the Government had been transferred to the Senate end of the Capitol. De Armond (D.) of Missouri criticized the Cuban policy of the administration, and with fine sarcasm ridiculed the official explanation of the visit of the battleship Maine to Havana harbor. This drew from Dulliver (R.) of Iowa an eloquent reply. "The question of Cuba," said Dulliver, "is not a new question. For seven years the administration of Grant was called upon to deal with an insurrection similar to that of today, and at the end of that time, seven years of responsibility, seven years of anxiety, of worry, in messages sent to this House, he vindicated the policy of the administration, and warned the country that any intervention with the island of Cuba would be not only unwise, but injurious. For my part, I do not aspire to a larger patriotism than that which governed the official career of Ulysses S. Grant. For my part, if I were looking for a sense of patriotism, I would not resort to the districts of Missouri. (Laughter.)

"My friend complains that the Republicans on this side of the House are under a tyranny and the mastery of one man. I deny it. There is no authority that constrains the Republican majority to follow the policy of the Republican party and the administration of a Republican President. My friend says that we are slaves. It is a little peculiar that we have got to go to Missouri for information in respect to the condition of servitude under which we have suffered for many months. It is true we have a leadership in this House, and I for one have very often felt a certain sense of satisfaction that I have not possibly expressed, that we have a leadership of brains and character that we may follow and follow without any loss of self-respect. (Great applause.)

"I understand perfectly well the failure and difficulty of my friend from Missouri, and I appreciate it. The only leadership of the Democratic party in this House has had the leadership of its own party. It was put into the hands of a distinguished young friend of mine from Texas (Bailey), and he had to fight for it every day at the extra session. (Laughter.) One day the gentleman from Kansas (Simpson) got it away from him, and the next day the scepter of authority and influence of the party was seized by that picturesque character that has appeared among us from the far distant coast of Washington (Lewis). (Laughter.)

"The next day the gentleman from Tennessee was fighting to see who would have the leadership of the Democratic party, while in the background, always melodious and ready with his advice and ready to seize the falling scepter from his own hands, was the man from Missouri (De Armond) who has just taken his seat, and who in that Congress and in this has delivered more speeches with more ease and less effect than any man that has appeared in the deliberations of Congress for the ten years that I have had the honor to serve on this floor." (Great laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

Without further amendment the committee rose, and the Indian bill was passed.

The House then immediately went back into committee and took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The general debate drifted quickly into the question as to whether property had come with the Dingley law. Greene (Pop.) of Nebraska said that not a single farm product, except wheat and wool, was higher this year than a year ago. Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio, as the latest evidence of prosperity, called attention to the ten cent per ton advance in the wages of coal miners agreed upon at Chicago yesterday. The increase, he said, affected 200,000 miners. Swanson (D.) of Virginia submitted some remarks on the situation from the cotton industry in the South, attributing the depression in the North to this excessive high tariff duties. At 5:05 p. m. the House adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—To-morrow at 6 p. m. the Senate will vote upon the Teller resolution and the pending amendments thereto. When the Senate to-day took up the resolution, the agreement should be taken before adjournment. The resolution was changed in order that all Senators should have an opportunity to speak. To-morrow's session will begin at 10 a. m., and after 2 p. m. the speeches will be confined to fifteen minutes each. To-day's session continued

for more than six hours, the resolution being under discussion throughout practically the entire session. While the speeches for the most part were studied efforts, the speaker was frequently with lively incidents and spicy colloquies.

After transacting some minor business, the Teller resolution was laid before the Senate, and after considerable discussion it was agreed that the vote should be taken to-morrow at 6 o'clock, the Senate to meet at 10 o'clock and the last four hours of debate to be under the five minute rule.

After this agreement had been reached Daniels resumed his speech begun last evening. He made a legal argument in support of the pending resolution, holding that the Government contemplates giving to the Government the option as to the kind of money he was to be paid. The creditor would naturally pick that dollar which was the most valuable to him, but if he did not know which he would receive he would do his utmost to maintain the parity of all dollars. He enumerated the great men who supported the resolution in 1878, beginning with the distinguished author, Stanley Matthews, and concluding with the present President of the United States. He thought, therefore, the attacks upon the honorable minority of supporters of the resolution now were ill-timed and unwarranted. He closed with a tribute to the Democratic party. Lodge followed Daniel. He said he had always been an international bimetallist, and was one now. He had done everything in his power to promote an international agreement, as he believed that would do much to simplify the question. He was constrained to believe, however, after hearing the eloquent statement of the Senator from Colorado (Wolcott), that the attempt to secure an international agreement had failed, temporarily at least. He held, therefore, that the country was confronted with two propositions, one of which it would have to accept. Either the existing gold standard must be maintained or the country must adopt the free silver standard. The latter alternative means, said he, the disappearance of gold from circulation, and the placing of the country upon a silver basis. It has now come to a contest between the two standards. Lodge declared that any change in the monetary standard would have dire results upon the masses of the people. The adoption of the resolution and the enforcement of its provisions, he thought, would be a policy fraught with great danger to the country and to the people.

The Kentucky followed in a set speech in support of the resolution. Lindsay thought the question had been answered. He held that the opponents of the resolution had made a false issue in endeavoring to make this resolution an important matter. In a colloquy between Lindsay and Caffery, the latter declared "The Government is morally bound to pay its obligations in the best money. If gold should depreciate or silver should exceed it in value, it would be a violation of public faith to pay our obligations in gold."

In reply to Lindsay's statement that the opponents of the resolution had forced the fight, Aldrich said: "The Senator from Kentucky is under a misapprehension. We did not bring this resolution before the Senate. It was brought here by one of your distinguished friends, after it had been introduced by the Senator from Colorado (Teller). Three years ago it was introduced in the House by the Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, the great leader of the Democratic party, and the discipline of your party is so strong and excellent that even the Senator from Kentucky is now found fighting under Mr. Bryan's leadership."

"The Senator from Rhode Island had better look after his own leaders," retorted Lindsay, "and not trouble himself about mine."

"I don't expect," retorted Aldrich, "that the Senator from Kentucky will ever vote under my leadership. Discipline on that side of the chamber is too strong for him, and I wish that party loyalty were as strong on this side of the chamber."

Wolcott (R.) of Colorado was on his feet in an instant. "The Senator from Rhode Island," said the latter, "expresses the wish that party discipline were stronger on this side of the chamber. I wish so, too. And I wish that Senators on this side of the chamber would not go off from the tenets and principles of the Republican party at the behest of an individual conversation, as some of them have done."

Lindsay concluded his speech by saying that he would vote in accordance with his statements. He maintained that the question presented was one of simply law, and not in any sense one of expediency. He held that the amendments should so change as to work hardships to the Government creditors, that was a misfortune, but not a violation of the public faith. Caffery (D.) of Louisiana, delivered an extended speech in opposition to the resolution. Smith of New Jersey followed Caffery. He said the adoption of the resolution was either misunderstood, or the debate had taken such a wide range as to submerge the question. He saw no necessity for the resolution. Cockrell supported the resolution. He discussed the question at some length, taking up and defining various financial enactments since 1870, to show that United States bonds were practically declared to be payable in silver.

KANSAS PACIFIC ROAD.

The House Committee Agrees to Report the Fleming Resolution. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Pacific Roads agreed today to report what is known as the Fleming resolution, concerning the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with amendments embodying propositions made by Senator Thurston. As reported, the resolution provides that the President, in his discretion, will protect the interests of the United States by bidding in the Kansas Pacific property to the full amount necessary to protect these interests, and any sums necessary to redeem paramount liens are made available out of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Thurston provisions, with modifications, provide that after the Government acquisition of the Kansas Pacific, the President, in his discretion, may dispose of the property to the best advantage of the United States. Representative Maguire of California offered an amendment, which was defeated by a party vote, 6 to 5, that on a sale by the Government the purchase price should be the amount of the present liens in claims of the Government. In addition to the first mentioned, Maguire secured the insertion of the words that the sale should be to the best advantage of the United States.

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\$1,000 To the person who will send us the largest number of subscribers to the "Ladies' Home Journal" between now and April 15, 1898. This is in addition to a liberal commission paid for every subscriber secured.

We shall divide \$1,500 among 440 agents who do the best work for us between now and April 15, 1898. Our Pacific Coast Manager will be pleased to see those desiring to take up the work. Address W. H. DANIELS, Golden Eagle, Sacramento, Cal., February 1st to 4th.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOTH FUTURES AND SPOT WHEAT HIGHER.

Barley Firm for Feed and Brewing—Oats Sharing in the General Advance in Grains. San Francisco, Jan. 27th. Wheat is higher; locally both futures and spot values are higher. Barley is firm for spot feed and brewing, but futures declined. Oats are firm and are sharing in the general advance in grains; prices on Feed Oats are higher. No changes in Corn; market quiet; none arrived to-day. Further advances have been made for some varieties of Hay and dealers predict still higher prices. Bran and Middlings are firm at previous prices. Apples are very firm, but oranges go slowly. Mexican Limes are very firm. No changes in Butter prices; the market is quite steady; the demand is chiefly for medium and cheaper grades. Store Eggs are scarce and in demand; prices have advanced; ranch are in ample supply, and show no change.

Produce Quotations. FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extra, \$4 55/4 65; Bakers' Extras, \$4 20/4 30. WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, \$1 41/4 per cwt for No. 1 and \$1 43/4 for choice; Milling, \$1 42/4; No. 2, \$1 40/4; No. 3, \$1 38/4; No. 4, \$1 36/4. BARLEY—Feed, good to choice, \$1 75/4 85; \$1 75/4 85; \$1 75/4 85 per cwt; Brewing, \$1 60/4 70. OATS—Poor to fair, \$1 10/4 15 per cwt; good to choice, \$1 15/4 20; Fancy, \$1 20/4 25; No. 1, \$1 22/4 27; No. 2, \$1 20/4 25; No. 3, \$1 18/4 23; No. 4, \$1 16/4 21. CORN—Large Yellow, \$1 05/4 10; Small Yellow, \$1 05/4 10; White, \$1 05/4 10. RICE—No. 1, \$1 55/4 60 per ton. BUCKWHEAT—\$1 55/4 60 per ton. ROLLER BARLEY—\$2 22/4 23 per ton. CLIPPED OATS—\$1 60/4 70 per ton more than the whole grain of quality. HAY—Prices ex-car or cargo are as follows: No. 1, \$1 30/4 35; No. 2, \$1 25/4 30; No. 3, \$1 20/4 25; No. 4, \$1 15/4 20; No. 5, \$1 10/4 15; No. 6, \$1 05/4 10; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. STRAW—\$2 40/4 50 per bale. FEEDS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. PEAS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. BEANS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. 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BRUSSELS SPROUTS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. CAULIFLOWERS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. LETTUCES—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. SPINACH—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. CARROTS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. RADISHES—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. GREEN BEANS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. PEAS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 00/4 05; No. 10, \$1 00/4 05. LENTILS—No. 1, \$1 10/4 15; No. 2, \$1 05/4 10; No. 3, \$1 00/4 05; No. 4, \$1 00/4 05; No. 5, \$1 00/4 05; No. 6, \$1 00/4 05; No. 7, \$1 00/4 05; No. 8, \$1 00/4 05; No. 9, \$1 0