25 SENATORS AT PRAYERS.

THE LOBBIES, STAIRS, AND GALLERIES THRONGED WITH VISITORS.

The Confusion, Bustle, and Disorder that Mark the Closing Hours of Congress Manifested in Both Houses—Many Bills Rushed Through the Senate—A Resolution Favoring Commercial Union with Canada Passed in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The confusion, bustle, and disorder that mark the closing hours of the session of Congress were manifested for the first time in the Senate to-day. Crowds thronged the lobbies, climbed the stairs, and packed the galleries, the lazy doorkeepers of which were kept on the move all day long in the attempt to preserve decorum. The Senators themselves caught the infection of unrest and moved nervously about the floor and became impatient of delay. All sorts of odd mishaps marked the day. The first befell Senator Hiscock and Vice-President-elect Morton on their way to the Capitol. They had stopped to view the interior of the Pension building, where the great ball is to be held, and were walking on toward the Capitol, when they met a delegation of New Yorkers at the corner of Fifth and F streets. They stopped on the car track to greet the visitors. Mr. Morton had extended both hands to his friends, and Mr. Hiscock had removed his hat to let the wind blow through his luxuriant hair, when a reckless bobtail car, driven at furious speed, dashed into the group. Some of the visitors were nearly knocked down by the horses, and Messrs. Morton and Hiscock barely saved themselves from being run over by leaping on either side of the track. As it was, the Vice-President elect was terribly bespattered with mud, and the Senator's dignity received a shock from which it did not recover all day. Mr. Morton was safely landed at the Capitol, where he received visitors in the Vice-President's room.

The Senate had not been long in session when another queer mishap occurred in the Senate Chamber. The venerable Mr. Payne, of Ohio, in attempting to pass up the centre aisle, from the Clerk's desk, stubbed his toe on one of the steps and fell sprawling at full length on the green and gold carpet. Several Senators ran to his assistance, but the old gentleman, in spite of his eighty years, scrambled to his feet unaided and unhurt.

In atonement for yesterday's shameful neglect of devotions, at which only four Senators were present, twenty-five Senators attended prayers this morning. The States represented were Colorada, Nebraska, Minnesota, Nevada, Michigan, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Vermont, Iowa, West Virginia, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Delaware, New Jersey, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia—twenty-three States.

This is by far the best showing the Senate has made this session.

The interesting visitors of the day were the gallant one-legged soldier Governor of Pennsylvania, Gen. Beaver; M. W. Fuller, the silver-haired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with the ends of his drooping moustache newly trimmed; Justice Blatchford, and the handsome and dashing Democratic Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, whose fine-cut profile, handsome black whiskers, and dark eyes drew the attention of the galleries.

It was a noisy, distracting, uncomfortable day for everybody. The Senators could not hear one another, the stenographers were bothered, and the gavel lost its power.

Mr. Faulkner sent up the credentials of the reelection of his colleague, Mr. Kenna, which were read at length, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a Senate resolution requesting information on the subject of alleged irregularities in the classification of sugars, of improper allowances of damages to imported merchandise at New York, and of undervaluation of worsted and woollen.

Mr. Cockrell presented the report of the conference committee on the bill for the relief of certain volunteers of the late war and the war with Mexico. The bill provides for the payment to the soldiers of the difference between what they were entitled to by reason of promotion and the amounts they actually received. The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. Pasco reported the conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and said he would call it up for consideration as soon as it could be printed.

Mr. Pasco presented a petition from the army post at Pensacola, Fla., praying for the construction of a military road in Florida.

Prohibition and Sunday rest petitions were presented by Messrs. Frye of Maine, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson of New Jersey, Vest of Missouri, Sherman of Ohio, Davis of Minnesota, Farwell of Illinois, Spooner of Wisconsin, Sabin of Minnesota, Evarts of New York, Wilson of Iowa, Stockbridge of Michigan, Turple of Indiana, Wilson of Maryland, Allison of Iowa, Chandler of New Hampshire, Mitchell of Oregon, Blair of New Hampshire (from New Mexico), and Cullom of Illinois.

Mr. Plumb presented the conference report on the General Land Forfeiture bill, and endeavored to have it agreed to by the Senate. Mr. Edmunds worried the Kansas Senator considerably by his pointed questions as to the features of the agreement, which Mr. Plumb utterly failed to answer to his satisfaction, and the bill was temporarily laid aside to be printed and called up later in the day. Mr. Edmunds asked why some of the papers upon which certain clauses of the bill were based were not reported with the bill. Mr. Plumb explained that they were in the committee room, but that the clerk was temporarily absent. When the bill was laid aside, Mr. Edmunds very significantly said that he hoped that the papers would be found by the time the bill was called up.

Mr. Plumb presented a petition from Grand Army posts in Kansas asking for more liberal pension laws.

Mr. Cockrell presented the memorial of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association of four States in favor of the opening up of the Indian Territory.

The agreement of the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill was then announced. Mr. Ingalls, in connection with the subject, then submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury containing an estimate of a deficiency of $355,888 for the support of the army for the current fiscal year. Mr. Ingalls also submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the sale of a California Indian reservation, also a letter from the same department enclosing a copy of the report of Gov. Swineford of Alaska on the subject of alleged outrages committed on Indian women in that Territory.

A message was received from the House announcing the amendments made to the bill to organize the militia of the District of Columbia. Gen. Hawley is the father of this bill, and he succeeded in getting it before the Senate, and it was passed after a short discussion. When the question was first put not a Senator voted on either side, and Mr. Ingalls was compelled to request Senators to respond to their names, which a few of them did.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the Senate bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries in Alaska, with a recommendation that the House amendment extending the provisions of the bill to Behring's Sea be disagreed to.

Mr. Morgan said that the question involved in the amendment was of such a serious and important character that the Committee on Foreign Relations would not undertake to pronounce that weight of judgment upon it which was due to its magnitude. Mr. Sherman added that the Committee on Foreign Relations was of opinion that, while there was no objection to the Senate bill as passed, the House amendment had no relation to the subject matter of the bill and involved serious matters of international law and of public policy and ought to be considered by itself. The merits of the House amendment had not been considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that committee was not at all committed for or against, but the House amendment had simply no connection with the bill itself and ought to be disagreed to. The amendment was disagreed to and a conference asked.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a substitute for Mr. Stewart's resolution, continuing the Select Committee on Pacific railroad matters until the debt is adjusted, and also authorizing the committee to examine personally the roads of the several companies and the counties through which they pass, or which is immediately contributory to them, for the purpose of ascertaining how the indebtedness can be so adjusted and paid as to advance the development of the country and afford the inhabitants thereof reasonable freight and passenger rates. Mr. Edmunds objected to the consideration of the resolution, remarking that there were eight or ten other committees which had been provided for enjoyment during recess. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Jones of Nevada also reported back the resolution, which was agreed to, for the payment of $1,064 to Mr. Finley, who held the office of Senator from Florida, under appointment from the Governor from March 4, 1887, to May 13, 1887, when a Senator was elected.

Mr. Jones also reported back the resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to continue the investigation of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Mr. Spooner said that the testimony already taken showed a state of things in that office which was not far from scandalous, although there was nothing in it that reflected on the personal integrity of the Supervising Architect. He believed that the present system for the selection and purchase of sites for public buildings ought to be investigated. There was nothing of a partisan nature intended.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution—which was agreed to—authorizing the Committee on Mines and Mining to continue during the called session the inquiry as to the cutting of timber on the public lands for mining and domestic purposes.

Mr. Riddleberger made two or three efforts to break in on the procedure at intervals, but Mr. Chase of Rhode Island, Quaker, who was temporarily in the chair, shut him out with promptness and firmness.

Mr. Gorman secured the adoption of a joint resolution for the printing of 11,000 copies of the report of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries on the result of the Alaskan explorations of the steamer Albatros.

At 2 o'clock the morning hour expired, and Mr. Chase said the order of business was Mr. Hoar's bill to prevent fraud resolution. This was laid aside by unanimous consent, and the Senate continued on miscellaneous business. Confusion reigned in the chamber. Half a dozen Senators were fussing over little bills that they wanted to have passed, and the crowded galleries shifted about uneasily, probably because the proceedings on the floor were so exceedingly uninteresting. The Mississippi River Committee was authorized to go on a junket during the recess, and, after some discussion as to what should be done next, the Senate agreed to a motion of Mr. Davis of Minnesota to take up pension bills that had passed the House and were favorably reported on the calendar. The monotonous reading of these bills went on for an hour. Only a few Senators remained in the chamber, and many of the bills were passed without an audible yea or nay on either side. The only bill that gave rise to debate was one giving a pension to Mary Newton, the daughter of John Jordon, a Revolutionary soldier. She is now 85 years of age and infirm. Mr. Cockrell of Missouri thought it was stretching the law to pension her, and Mr. Edmunds of Vermont agreed with him that it was too late to ascertain the merits of the case a century after the war. Notwithstanding these objections, the bill was passed by a vote of 26 to 15. Thirty bills were passed and the calendar exhausted.

Mr. Blair of New Hampshire, for the one hundredth time this session, asked for unanimous consent to take up his prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Butler of South Carolina interposed with a request for unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of other House bills on the calendar, but Mr. Dolph objected.

Mr. Riddleberger began to talk about an executive session without the formality of getting recognition.

"The Senator will pause," said President Ingalls, sharply.

Riddleberger finally got the floor, however, and his motion for an executive session was carried by a vote of 24 to 20. Mr. Hoar voted with the Democrats for an executive session. Quay and Cameron, who voted with the Democrats yesterday in the secret session, voted against them to-day, and Mr. Quay explained that he wanted to take up bills on the calendar first.

The executive session lasted for an hour. The time was spent in discussing minor nominations. The nomination of Commissioner Webb was reported from the District Committee, but an objection was made to immediate action upon it and it went over till to-morrow. At 5⅝ the Senate took a recess to 8 P. M.

It was the general opinion after the executive session closed that Riddleberger's efforts to confirm Webb would be abandoned, and that the other hung-up nominations had a slim chance.

Fifty-nine Senators were absent when President Ingalls called the Senate to order at the evening session. Mr. Edmunds was one of the seventeen Senators present, and he promptly notified the reckless ones that no business could be transacted until a quorum was present. The roll was called, and thirty-seven Senators answered to their names. After waiting ten minutes nine more strolled in, and Mr. Ingalls announced that the Senate was ready for business. A little tussle took place between Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, who wanted to continue the consideration of the conference report on the bill organizing the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad, and Mr. Hale, who desired that the Deficiency Appropriation bill be taken up. The conference report was pending when the recess was taken at 5⅝, and Mr. Edmunds insisted that its consideration be continued. As usual, he had his own way, and Mr. Hale submitted as gracefully as he could. Mr. Edmunds applied his usual cross-examination tactics to the friends of the bill and voted against its passage. His was the only dissenting vote, however, and the conference report was agreed to.

The Southern outrage resolution of Mr. Hoar, which is almost the only unfinished business, was again laid aside, and on motion of Mr. Hale the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was laid before the Senate. The bill consists of 126 closely printed pages, and would fill about eight columns of THE SUN. The Senate set itself the task of finishing it before adjournment. The amendments were many, but the amounts called for were generally very small, and the changes provoked little discussion. A. W. L.

LIVELY SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Almost an Uproar During the Debate of the Des Moines Land Bill Veto.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—No one has struck the tariff gong. The legislative throat is gorged with conference reports. It cannot be cleared without a Sunday session. The Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, the Deficiency bill, and the Indian Appropriation bill are still to come before the House. Add to these conference reports upon scores of other bills of minor importance and you will begin to have an idea of the obstructions in the way of the Randall-Cowles bill. Meantime Mr. Crisp of Georgia presses his California contested election case unceasingly. The House is approaching the dead line, and a spasmodic shove of the election case at an untoward moment may kill a big appropriation bill and necessitate an extra session.

Before 10 o'clock this morning the Capitol was thronged. The corridors and rotundas were so jammed with visitors that it was difficult to keep up communication between the House and the Senate. The galleries of both Houses were packed until their occupants were hardly able to breathe. The great platform extending from the main rotunda to the open plaza is draped with bunting. It is here that Gen. Harrison is to take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address. Among those thronging the corridors was the Hon. James R. Davies and a squad of New Yorkers, bearing two silken American flags. They carry thirty-four stars, and are to be presented to Mr. Spofford of the Riggs House.

Mr. Randall and Mr. Mills were on hand bright and early this morning. Silver Dollar Bland was tardy. He did not appear until the blind chaplain had gone home, and the journal was read and approved. There were thirty-three members at prayer this morning. The first to obtain the floor was the Hon. Presley T. Glass of Tennessee. He had a score of competitors. When the Speaker recognized him he asked for the consideration of a House bill of minor importance. The hall buzzed like a room filled with hornets. The Speaker rapped for order without securing it. Then he turned to Mr. Glass, saying:

"It can't be done at this time. The rule provides that after the reading of the journal the Speaker shall call the names of members alphabetically until 11 o'clock. There is in the hands of the Chair a large number of House bills with Senate amendments, Senate bills, executive communications, and other papers which ought to be laid before the House at this time or on this day, and if there be no objection the Chair will now proceed to lay them before the House."

"Well," broke in the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, "there is no objection. If it is outside of the rule of reference."

Speaker Carlisle replied that the Chair would then reserve them until 11 o'clock, and would at that hour lay them before the House for reference.

The House then went to work under the special order, giving one hour for members to ask unanimous consent to consider private bills. The pending bill came over from yesterday. It had been called up by Mr. Allen of Michigan, to increase the appropriation for the cost of the public building at Winona, Minn. As Mr. Allen was absent, Judge Wilson of Minnesota took charge of it. All eyes were turned upon Silver Dollar Bland when the bill was called up. He took a wad of spruce gum from his mouth and said:

"This, I believe, is the bill on which the call rested yesterday, and on which I had the report read."

"It is," replied the Speaker.

"I presume," said Mr. Bland, "that this bill will go through as others have done. I am in hopes, however, that this may be the last public building bill called up. [Laughter.] In order that business of a less objectionable character may be reached, and trusting that this is the last of such raids on the public Treasury, I propose to give the House an opportunity to consider and pass this bill if it so desires."

The bill went through with a rush.

The next name called in alphabetical order was that of John Allen of Mississippi. He asked unanimous consent to consider a bill to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company. Mr. Bynum of Indiana tripped the Mississippian with an objection, and he retired.

The second name called was that of Albert R. Anderson of Iowa. He got unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada. It is as follows:

That when it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system for internal taxes to be collected, and, like import duties, to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the Government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and reciprocal revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts, in a commercial union, and said Commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

Leave was granted to members to print speeches upon the measure in the *Record*. Mr. Hitt of Illinois said that without delaying the House by a speech now he would print some of the many reasons for wider commercial relations with Canada: The similarity of the present tariff system of the two countries and the facility of assimilation; the enormous increase of our exports to Canada, from fifty to seventy or eighty millions per annum, certain to result; the practicability of preventing all fraud under a common tariff and internal revenue; the great saving to both countries and greatly increased prosperity to both, and the guarantee of peace and harmony in the future. The bill was then passed. Members predict that its passage will cross Canadian interest in Canada, and probably lead to the downfall of the Macdonald administration.

The third name called was that of the Hon. C. G. Anderson of Kosciusko, Noxubee county, Miss. He secured unanimous consent to refer a war claim to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk then shouted the name of a third Anderson. It was that of the Hon. George A. Anderson of Illinois. He asked for the consideration of a bill to authorize the State of Illinois to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States. While the bill was before the House the hour expired, and Mr. Anderson was left swinging upon the hook of hope.

There was a swirl of members toward the Speaker's desk. Mr. Mills kept his eye upon Mr. Randall, and Mr. Holmes was on the floor waving the President's Des Moines veto. Mr. Crisp was on the qui vive to spring the California contested election case, and Silver Dollar Bland appeared to be on the watch for everything and nothing in particular. The Speaker wielded his gavel with great emphasis, and then began to clear his desk of Senate bills.

The first was a joint resolution for the relief of the Venezuelan Transportation Company. Stephen V. White asked unanimous consent to consider it, but Mr. Adoniram Judson Holmes of Iowa objected. He was working on behalf of the Des Moines settlers. The resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The next bill laid before the House by the Speaker was the bill punishing sawdust swindlers. The Senate had attached some unimportant amendments. On the previous occasion Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, who introduced the bill, had tried to get the House to agree to them, but Mr. Randall objected. To-day Mr. Enloe asked the House to non-concur and appoint conferees. The House agreed to do so. This was a shrewd move on the part of the Tennesseean. Conference reports are privileged, and he can thus get his bill before the House at any time.

The Speaker next laid before the House Senate amendments to a bill to restore to the public domain and regulate the sale and disposition of certain lands east of the Mississippi River in Louisiana. Mr. Gay got the House to agree to them.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia next shot through a lot of bridge bills with lightning speed. They were as follows:

Authorizing the Henderson State Line Railroad Company to place bridges over the Green and Barren Rivers in Kentucky.

Giving the Kentucky Midland Company a similar privilege.

Bridging the Osage River in Benton county, Missouri.

Authorizing the Natchitoches Railroad Company to bridge the Red River in Louisiana.

Giving the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway Company permission to bridge the Red River and the Ouachita at Monroe.

Giving the Fort Smith and Choctaw Company the right to cross the Poteau River near Fort Smith, Ark.

The Speaker next picked up the Senate amendment to a bill to provide for the sale of lands patented to certain members of the Flathead band of Indians in Montana. Mr. Toole secured the assent of the House.

The next thing on the table was a Senate amendment to the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the Methodist College Association of Southwestern Kansas lands in that State. Mr. Peters of Kansas secured the assent of the House.

The Speaker next raised the bill to increase the police force of the District of Columbia. It was passed by mistake on Wednesday, and the Speaker had recovered it from the clutches of the Senate. The Rev. Mr. Taulbee shot it into the District Committee, where it will die.

The next document was a Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School in Virginia. It has been audited in the Court of Claims. Gen. Wise pulled it through the mill.

The Speaker next laid before the House a Senate bill to authorize the sale of a tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Morrill of Kansas secured unanimous consent for its consideration. He then submitted for it a House bill, which authorizes the leasing and not the sale of land. The bill was passed.

The discussion during the passage of these bills was unparalleled. It was almost impossible to hear what was going on. Members rushed backward and forward in a vain effort to keep track of the business. Watchdog Holman was in his seat listening intently. The only watchdog off guard was Buck Kilgore. His duties as one of the Committee on Enrollment kept him away. He entered the House not long afterward with ears pricked, ready for business.

The Speaker next laid before the House a Senate bill providing for the erection of a public building at Allentown, Pa. It attracted the attention of everybody, but more especially that of Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania. A similar bill had passed both Houses and been vetoed by the President. It was credited to Mr. Sowden's opposition to the Mills bill. Mr. Sowden asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. Silver Dollar Bland called for the reading of the report, and Sunset Cox wanted to know whether this was the bill that had been vetoed. Mr. Sowden said that it was in different form from the one vetoed by the President. That appropriated $75,000, and this appropriates $50,000. The report was read. Mr. Bland said that in view of the fact that the bill seemed to have been framed so as to obviate the objection presented in the veto, he would not object to it. Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana objected. Mr. Sowden asked that the bill be retained on the Speaker's table. The Speaker replied that this would be done if there was no objection. There was. Mr. Sowden afterwards applied to Mr. Blanchard to withdraw his objection. That gentleman, according to Mr. Sowden, plainly told him that he had objected to the consideration of the bill because Mr. Sowden had voted against the bill of the Louisiana delegation for the improvement of the Red River and Harbor bill. As that bill carries nearly $12,000,000, and the Allentown bill only $50,000, Mr. Sowden seems to think that this is pretty severe punishment. He says he opposes the River and Harbor bill from a strict sense of duty.

The Speaker next picked up a Senate bill granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through Leech Lake and White Earth Indian reservation. Knute Nelson yanked it through in a jiffy.

The Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp then shot through another bridge bill. The bridge is to cross the Tallapoosa River. The next Senate bill laid before the House granted the right of way to the Forrest City and Watertown Railroad through the Sioux Indian reservation. Mr. Gifford of Dakota secured its passage.

The next was a Senate bill providing the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for the rights for railroads through Indian reservations in certain contingencies. It was sent to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Speaker next raised a bill granting the right of way and other privileges to the Hampton and Old Point Railroad Company. The company owns a horse railroad. The bill places the fare at ten cents. Mr. Springer tried to reduce it to five cents, but failed. He House obliged the Hon. George Edwin Bowden of Norfolk, and the bill passed.

The Speaker next lifted a Senate bill providing for an additional Justice for the Supreme Court of Idaho. He asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Springer—This bill should pass, and unless it is passed now it will fail.

Mr. Du Bois—The Attorney-General has written a letter in favor of its passage.

The great and only Wm. L. Scott—I object to that kind of a report on the ground that confirmations are now hung up in the Senate.

Mr. Springer—I hope the bill will be allowed to remain upon the Speaker's table.

It was left there.

The Speaker next threw down a Senate bill for the relief of Warren Hall.

"I trust that there will be no objection to the passage of that bill," shouted Watchdog Holman; "it is in favor of a colored man whose case has been before the House for many years."

The bill was read. Hall alleges that he is the son of an Indian woman. He was kidnapped in New Orleans and sold to one Roach in Mississippi. He was allowed to raise hogs and other stock, which he exchanged with Roach for corn. He joined the Union army in 1863 by United States troops and used in fortifications at Memphis. It was afterward sold and the proceeds placed in the United States Treasury. Hall tried to assert his right of ownership in the United States Supreme Court, but without success. The Court held that his condition was in fact that of a slave, and that in consequence he was incapable of making contracts or of acquiring property. The bill refers the entire case to the Court of Claims, removing the bar of limitation and of so-called "slavery de facto." Hall will then be allowed to prove his free birth, the contract with Roach, and his title to the property.

When the bill was read Watch Dog Holman said: "I ask to submit a single word."

"I object to debate," said Mr. Randall.

"Let it go to the committee," said Gen. Bayne of Pennsylvania.

As business now stands this will kill it.

"Hold on," broke in Watch Dog Holman; "a single word on the bill. I think a colored man is entitled to a fair hearing."

The House roared with laughter, Gen. Beaver said, "The gentleman from Pennsylvania thought he was a white man." [Renewed laughter.]

"If there be no objection," shouted the Speaker, "the question will be put on the passage of the bill."

"Gen. Wheeler—The gentleman states that this bill was sent to me by an ex-member.

Judge Payson—I do.

Gen. Wheeler—The gentleman is mistaken.

Judge Payson—Egbert L. Viele wrote that bill, and he told me that he gave it to you, and you read it in your place. [Great applause.]

Gen. Wheeler—The bill was handed to me by Mr. Oates. I revised it with the gentleman from Illinois, and then I introduced it.

Judge Payson—Well, what difference does it make? Mr. Viele counselled with you time and again about this. You have shown me telegram after telegram received from Mr. Viele, a former member of this House and now attorney for the Navigation Company's title.

Gen. Wheeler—I never knew that he was attorney for the Navigation Company.

Judge Payson—Oh, I have seen him around here often. He has more frankness than the gentleman from Alabama. He openly avows that he is their attorney and here in their interest.

The Judge yielded the remainder of the time to Gen. Weaver, who made a telling speech in favor of the settlers.

At the close of the debate the Hon. William Henry Hatch of Hannibal was in the chair. "The question," said Mr. Hatch, "is, shall the House pass the bill, the veto of the President notwithstanding? It requires a yea and nay vote."

The excitement while the roll was being called was intense. Members came rushing from the cloak and refreshment rooms. Two came out of the barber shop in their shirt sleeves.

The Democrats who voted to pass the bill over the veto were Bland of Missouri, Bynum of Indiana, Campbell of Ohio, Timothy J. Campbell of New York, Crain of Texas, Cumbinate of Ohio, Dockery of Missouri, Gay of Louisiana, Greenman, of New York, Heard of Missouri, Holman of Indiana, Lafoon of Kentucky, Lanham of Texas, Macdonald of Minnesota, Matson of Indiana, McKinney of New Hampshire, Merriman of New York, Morgan of Mississippi, Paul of Virginia, O'Neil of Missouri, Pidcock of New Jersey, Sayers of Texas, Shively of Indiana, Smith of Wisconsin, Stone of Missouri, Tarsney of Michigan, Taulbee of Kentucky, Tillman of South Carolina, Townshend of Illinois, Vance of Connecticut, Weaver of Iowa, and Yoder of Ohio.

The Republicans who voted to sustain the veto were Davenport of New York, Delano of New York, Ketcham of New York, Laidlaw of New York, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Parker of New York, Phelps of New Jersey, Sawyer of New York, Sherman of New York, West of New York, and White of New York.

The yeas were 147 and the nays 104. As this was not two-thirds of the vote cast, the President's veto was sustained.

Both Bland and Randall were on the qui vive when the vote was announced. It was evident that they anticipated a lull in conference reports. This would give the one who got the floor the right of way. Mr. Mills secured recognition and called up the bill for the relief of the Texas cattle raisers, which was vetoed by the watch dog. Mills's face was wreathed in smiles. Randall promptly rushed down the aisle and raised the question of consideration. In an instant the House was boiling like a huge caldron. Everybody brought to his feet. Speaker Carlisle, after Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, however, cooled it by a fresh conference report. He had run his bill for the punishment of sawdust swindlers through the conference mill within two hours and it came up as a question of privileges. Mr. Mills gave way for the sawdust bill, but the Senate amendments, was before the House.

John Allen of Mississippi, squeezed some fun out of it. He said that he had noticed that members in the House frequently received notes addressed apparently in the delicate handwriting of ladies and marked "personal." They would retire into odd corners and secretly tear open such missives. Their faces indicated a perturbation of mind which unfitted them for legislation. The notes usually contained love messages. He thought that some provision should be made to prevent the mails from conveying such messages.

It was now three minutes of 5. Under the special order the House takes a recess at 5, the evening to be devoted to the consideration of private bills, with instructions to Speaker to put the clock ahead. Anxious to waste the three minutes, Silver Dollar Bland demanded the reading of the conference report. At one minute of 5 he withdrew the demand and the report was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 8. The Speaker then declared in recess.

At the evening session the House passed thirty-five private pension bills, and at 10 o'clock adjourned. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

RAILROAD WRECK IN CANADA.

Two of the Three Passengers in the Train Killed and the Other Badly Injured.

PARIS, Ont., March 1.—A serious accident occurred here this evening on the B. and L. H. Railway, the Northwestern branch of the Grand Trunk. Two persons were killed—Mrs. H. G. Law of Drumbo, Ont., and her six-year-old daughter—and one man was severely injured. This small loss of life is only due to the fact that the train was standing at the station and there were only the three passengers named in the cars.

The local express going West at 5 o'clock had just been made up and backed into the station when suddenly from around a sharp curve which leaks to the Brideaver the Grand River came a special train from Brantford running at high speed, and dashed into a train which was standing still. The crash was terrific, one first-class car being completely demolished and driven right under the baggage and express car in front. At once there was a scene of wild confusion. No one knew how many passengers were on board the train, and, with the memory of the St. George accident in mind, the worst was feared. But nearly the entire population of the town was soon flocking to the scene, willing hands were soon at work clearing the wreck, and Mr. J. G. Englis was quickly gotten out alive, but seriously hurt. The bodies of Mrs. Law and her child were found in the passage of the dreadfully crushed car, under the floor of the baggage car, crushed out of all semblance to humanity. It was evident, from the position in which they were found, that the child died clasped in its mother's arms. The two cars mentioned and the locomotive of the special are total wrecks.

Lester Wallack's "Rosedale" Revived in Boston.

BOSTON, March 1.—To-night the old Boston Museum was packed with Boston's representative people, at the benefit performance tendered Mr. R. M. Field in recognition of his twenty-five years honorable and successful career as manager of the theatre. The old domestic drama "Rosedale," written by Lester Wallack, was revived, but the characters were not presented by the same actors who made the play famous a quarter of a century ago. Lester Wallack's part, *Ethel Gray*, was assumed to-night by Jack Mason, and George Wilson essayed the role *Rusberry Robb*, taken at that time by William Warren. Little Olive Homans made a very favorable impression as *Sir Arthur May*. Mrs. J. R. Vincent in 1864 took the part of *Jobatha Snow*, which was to-night assumed by Miss Fannie Addison. Mr. Field was called before the curtain after the third act and a rousing reception was given him.

Henry George Going Abroad.

Henry George, his wife, two daughters, and Miss Minnie Crawford last evening boarded the steamship Ems, which sails for Bremen early this morning. The party will spend about four months on the Continent and in England and Ireland. About 200 members of the Manhattan Single Tax League visited the steamship in Hoboken, accompanied by a band, which serenaded Mr. George. President McCabe of the club made a short speech, to which Mr. George responded. Delegations from the Jersey City and Newark Single Tax Leagues joined in cheering their leader. Mr. George, in his speech, said he was glad to go abroad and give the workers in other countries assurances that the workers here were doing splendid work. He felt better about going abroad this time than he ever did before. The band played national airs.

Had to Whip Both Husband and Wife.

ANSONIA, March 1.—A glove contest between George Allen, a well-known amateur light weight of Bridgeport, and an amateur named Tracey of Waterbury, was arranged a few weeks ago, and came off in Union City, a few miles north of here, on Monday night. It was a friendly contest for points, and but a few of the friends of the contestants were present. The men were evenly matched. At the end of the sixth round the affair was declared a draw, but the referee of the referee not suiting either the backers or the principals, it was agreed that three rounds more be fought. In these the work was more vigorous than scientific, and Allen was declared the winner.

Upon their return to Waterbury Allen and his party went to a well-known resort, where a woman entered, and, stepping up to Allen, she introduced herself as the wife of Tracey. She asked him why he had punished her husband so badly, and, picking up a poker, she began belaboring Allen over the head and shoulders. Pushed in, and grabbing the poker wrested it from the hands of the woman. Allen remarked that he would rather go three another nine round fight than have Mrs. Tracey get at him again.

Banquet of the Titans.

The Titans, sons of Mother Earth, last night welcomed the approach of spring by their annual Olympian banquet and Ambrosial night in the Hotel Brunswick. Alfred Wagstaff, the Maister, occupied the chief seat. Count Riva, the Italian Consul, was the principal guest, and among the others present were W. Harris Boome, C. Lyman Collins, A. L. Northrup, E. L. Lawrence, O. B. Iselin, W. E. Lucas, J. J. Farrey, Ingersoll Lockwood, Col. H. C. Wagstaff, Judge J. R. Olney, E. R. Dennis, H. Ellis Hart, Wayland Conklin, D. S. McEwen, D. Bonam, J. S. Pike, A. Aplington, and Prof. Batts.

For the Inauguration.

Take the new line to Washington via New Jersey Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.—Adv.

Never fails to cure Itching Piles.—Burnett's Kalliston. For sale by druggists.—Adv.

BOTHERSOME MORMON WOMEN.

Three of Them Elope with a Brakeman—Termagants in the Fold.

SALT LAKE, March 1.—Many of the older and more conservative Mormons are disposed to grumble because the wholesale proselyting now in progress is bringing into Zion hundreds of men and women who are thought to be altogether too worldly for association with the saints. The-old timers hold that in the case of women, in particular, great circumspection is needed, and that it would be better to have fewer converts than to be annoyed by the scandalous performances and the stiff neckedness of so many who, clearly enough, do not have the good of Mormondom at heart. One or two of the elders have ventured to hint as much as this in their sermons, but it is in private conversation that most of the complainings are heard.

A few days ago a great scandal was created by the elopement of three of the wives of a prominent Mormon with one man, a reckless fellow, who had been a brakeman on the railroad. All of these women were new comers, and had been sealed to the elder only recently. The brakeman had been noticed about the premises occupied by one of the wives, but as he was supposed to be a relative, who thought well of Mormonism, his movements caused no suspicion. When it was discovered that the three new wives had taken their departure there was doleful wailing and gnashing of teeth, particularly on the part of the elder wives, for the escapade proved the assertion which many of them had been making, that the eagerness of proselytes to secure recruits was bringing into the fold a very undesirable class of women. To make this element more offensive, two of the women left letters to their lord reviling him, and one of them said in her note that she had never intended to stay more than a few months any way. When just heard of the brakeman and his three companions were en route to Tacoma, where it was announced that he intended to make one of the women his wife.

Besides several other cases of elopement the peace of Zion has been broken of late by numerous exhibitions of temper on the part of newly received wives. Obedience by women is a fundamental precept in Mormondom, and no truly religious woman, whether the first or the twentieth wife, ever thinks of questioning the will of her master. It may be imagined, then, with what have the performances of some of the younger women are viewed, more particularly when it is understood that in some cases the new comers have locked their houses against their husbands, have smashed washboards on their heads, and have set other wives by the ears over trifling matters. Few of these scandals have reached the new-papers, but that they exist and are increasing in number is evident to the most casual observer.

More than one-half of the recruits now coming into Mormondom are from various American States, and it is against this policy of enlistment that the more conservative of the saints are now protesting. The average American bred woman comes, it has been found, without a sufficient religious bias. She is prejudiced, believes as much in sin as she is compelled to, provided she likes her situation. Failing to find things to her satisfaction, the terrors of the Bishops, the avenging angels, and the judgment are nothing to her. While the Church is increasing its numbers in this manner, it is believed by many that it is introducing an intractable element which may weaken the organization more than any other cause that has yet manifested itself.

TOO MUCH FOR THE PRISONERS.

They Stopped Raising Ned when the Dakota Weather was Let in on Them.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, March 1.—The prisoners in the jail here have had a habit of making noise enough to wake the entire town, and the Sheriff has sought in various ways to put a stop to the nuisance. At present there are fourteen inmates, most of them train and stage robbers and cattle thieves. The other night they concluded to celebrate the admission of South Dakota as a State, and when everybody else in town had gone to bed they began their entertainment by yelling like Indians, banging the doors, and rattling chains. The noise was something much worse than was ever known before, and it was not long before a big crowd gathered at the jail, thinking that possibly a general delivery was in progress.

It seems that the Sheriff had been waiting for a repetition of the offence, and after his first command for silence was drowned in a renewed uproar he quietly dumped the stove and carried all the blazing coals out of doors. On his return he threw open every window in the building, and as the prisoners were lying on the low zero it did not take long for the new condition of affairs to make itself felt. In five minutes every prisoner was begging him to let up, but he told them he would freeze the noise out of them. At length they became still, and then, their promising him solemnly that they would never hold another celebration, he closed the windows and rebuilt the fire.

Orange County Financiers in Trouble in the West.

PORT JERVIS, March 1.—Two of the blue-blooded and wealthy families of the Neversink valley, descendants of the first Huguenot settlers, have received distressing news from the West. Twelve years ago A. R. Gumaer, Joshua Mulock, and Ira Mulock, the two latter brothers, and all young men, members of the families referred to, went to Cañon City, Col., provided with a snug capital by their parents, with which they started the Cañon City Bank under the firm name of Mulock Bros. & Co. Ira Mulock became the managing member of the bank, and young Gumaer was made cashier. The institution enjoyed the best of credit and standing, and a great many thousands of dollars were sent to the young financiers by their friends and relatives in Orange and adjoining counties to invest in mortgages on Western property. Last summer the bank suddenly collapsed. The firm made an assignment to George L. Dudley of Cañon City. He found there was a great deal of complication, and he recently was obliged to report that the liabilities of the firm were over $200,000, while the assets were less than $5,000. Ira Mulock disappeared, going to Canada, it is alleged, with a large share of the bank's funds. Young Gumaer, the cashier, has been arrested charged with having received large deposits from customers, knowing that the bank was insolvent. His trial came up last week, occupying all the week. His family has received a despatch that he has been found guilty of the charge.