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WORK OF CONGRESS

A Thirty Hour Session of the Senate.

Bitter Fight Over the Federal Elections Bill.

Faulkner, of West Virginia, consumes Twelve Hours Trying to Make His Speech.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Senate hours between 2 and 5:30 this morning were spent in waiting for a quorum that did not come. At 5:45 a. m. the appearance of Mr. George completed the roll and Mr. Faulkner again began his speech. At 7:35 Mr. Daniel moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost and a quorum having disappeared, there was a lull until 9:30. A quorum then being present, Mr. Faulkner continued his remarks. He concluded at 10:3, having held the floor twelve hours.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of a motion to recommit the Elections bill, with instructions to the committee to report it back with provisions for the election of members to Congress on days when no other election is held in the several States.

Mr. Vest demanded the yea and nay vote on Mr. Faulkner's amendment, which eliminates from the bill such features as color, and the judicial functions upon the canvassing board. The matter went over for the present, and Mr. Vest argued in favor of the proposed amendment, providing that the Circuit Court shall appoint two chief supervisors of elections for each judicial district in the circuit, and not of the same political party. He said the Democrats would exhaust every parliamentary method to defeat the bill.

The question recurring on Mr. Vest's amendment Mr. Hoar moved to table it. Agreed to. Yeas 32, Nays 25. Mr. Faulkner gave notice of an amendment to strike out the clause giving supervisors of elections power to transfer any supervisor from service in one part of a Congressional district to another part of the same district.

Mr. Wolcott moved to amend the bill by providing that any person falsely claiming to be a citizen of the United States, or to be a resident or qualified voter in any application, shall be punished by confinement not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment. Agreed to.

Mr. Hoar moved to table Mr. Vest's amendment. Agreed to. Yeas, 32; nays, 25.

Mr. Reagan offered an amendment to come in at the end of section three, providing that the chief supervisor shall keep the petition and lists of names appended to them open for inspection and examination by citizens at all reasonable hours.

Mr. Hoar moved that the resolution be placed on the table. A vote was taken and the result being a tie, yeas 30, nays 30, the vice-president voted aye, and Mr. Reagan's resolution was laid on the table. The Republicans voting nay were Messrs. Quay, Teller, Stewart and Wolcott. The following were paired: Messrs. Chandler and Blodgett Pettigrew and Call, Dolph and Colquitt, Blair and George, Pierce and Gibson, Plumb and Vest.

Mr. Vest moved to amend section two and to add the words, "and shall be sworn to the same." Mr. Hoar agreed that Mr. Vest's amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. Voorhees gave notice of an amendment providing that the application and names signed thereto shall be published in at least two newspapers of opposite politics in the Congressional district every day for one week preceding the election.

Mr. Hoar moved that the first of the committee amendments to strike out of section 23 the words, "returns of House canvass." Agreed to.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution (agreed to) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the accounts of John I. Davenport and the Circuit Court Commissioner of New York from 1886 to 1890.

Mr. Aldrich gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to change the rules of the Senate.

Other amendments, offered by Mr. Hoar, were agreed to without opposition increasing from three to four the number of supervisors of election. The bill was then laid aside informally and the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned until Monday, after a continuous session of thirty hours.

In The House.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. A long discussion foreign to the bill ensued. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, sent up a number of clippings from newspapers, reporting outrages upon negroes in Ohio. Mr. Grosvenor said the outrages occurred in the backwoods district. Pending disposition of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

COAST DEFENSES.

Numerous Amendments Made by the Committee in the Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The principal changes made in the Fortification bill reported for the Senate were as follows: Omission of appropriations for improvement of the torpedo station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and $100,000 for carriages for steel breech-loading sea-coast guns. Reductions were made in the following items: Torpedoes for harbor defense, from $100,000 to $50,000. Casemates and galleries for submarine mines, from $100,000 to $50,000. Gun and mortar batteries for San Francisco and other sea ports, from $1,000,000 to $750,000. Oil-tempered steel for heavy calibre guns, from $1,000,000 to $800,000.

The only increase made by the committee is one raising from $10,000 to $20,000 appropriations for experiments by the Fortification Board. New items was added as follows: For breech-loading rifles, sea coast mortars, cast iron, hooped with steel, twelve-inch caliber, $400,000, provided the contracts may be made for not more than one-half the mortars herein provided for, to be constructed on the Pacific Coast at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The second section of the bill of last year, authorizing the Secretary to purchase guns of eight, ten and twelve inch calibre and authorizing the expenditure of $3,775,000 for the purpose, (which is shown to be inadequate as results of recent proposals) has been modified by the committee by increasing the expenditure to $4,250,000 and by an additional provision reserving $50,000 for powder, projectiles and casts, and another provision authorizing the Secretary to provide a less number than 100 guns.

COULD NOT AGREE.

Western Traffic Managers Adjourn Their Meeting in Disgust.

CHICAGO, January 17.—The managers of the western roads have proved unequal to the task of establishing territorial divisions for the Western Traffic Association. Every effort to reach an agreement on material points as territorial boundary lines met with objections. The upshot of the whole discussion is that the matter was referred to the Commissioner's Association.

Traffic managers adjourned their meeting in disgust. They are all practical railroad men who have worked themselves up by practical experience in the business, and not a few were frank enough to express the opinion that the present financial backers of the roads were visionary theorists, whose ideas could not be carried into effect.

ATTORNEY ARRESTED.

Charged With Violating the New Postal Lottery Law.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Attorney Edward Horner has been indicted by the grand jury for the southern district of Illinois on a charge of violating the new postoffice letter law. He was taken before the District Court, where his counsel argued that his client could not be arrested for a crime committed in Illinois, when he is a resident of New York.

Later Horner was taken before Judge Brown, and his discharge asked for on the ground that the indictments were defective. Decision was reserved, and Horner placed under $5000 bail to await the action of the Court.

AN APACHE MURDER.

Another Man Killed by Renegades in Cochise County.

Special Dispatch to THE REPUBLICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17. — A *Chronicle* special from Tombstone, Ariz., says the Apaches have killed Chiquito Smith in Merses Cañon, and that Lieutenant Clark is in close pursuit of them. Smith was killed in his house and horribly mutilated.

Nine renegades were seen in this neighborhood recently, and the murder is supposed to have been committed by them.

Hypnotic Exhibitions Forbidden.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Dr. J. W. Pendergrast, health officer of the city, has influenced the authorities to refuse a license to a lecturer on hypnotism and his entertainments have been stopped. Dr. Pendergrast takes the ground that hypnotism, when applied indiscriminately, is injurious, as it affects the mental health of the subject. The city council passed an ordinance to make it a misdemeanor to give hypnotic exhibitions.

A School Teacher's Woes.

KINGFISHER, O. T., January 17.—A week ago Friday the principal of the Indian school near here punished a child for misconduct. The boy ran away, taking two others with him. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time, and the boys lost their way and were frozen to death. The principal fled, and 500 angry indians are searching for him, and threatening to burn the school. Troops have been asked for.

Using the Trail.

TUCSON, January 17.—The Babacomari Cattle Company starts 2000 cattle on the trail tomorrow, for Salinas, California. The trail is via Yuma and Los Angeles. The company estimate the cost of driving at $2 per head. The railroad would charge $6 per head. It is understood among cattlemen here that the California trail will be used exclusively in the future for large shipments of cattle.

Base Ball Receipts.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The American Association today decided the question of the division of receipts among the clubs on the 50 per cent basis, leaving out grand-stand receipts on Decoration Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day. On these the total receipts will be divided equally among the eight clubs.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

OSHKOSH, Wis., January 17.—While a party of nine young people were coasting at Appleton this evening their sled ran into the river and Jay Briggs, Emma Asid and May Carr were drowned. They are children of prominent residents and great excitement prevails.

In Financial Trouble.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 17.—A special to the *Tribune* from Helena, Mont., says the Big Mining and Reduction Company is in financial trouble. It has not paid off its men for the past two months. Yesterday twenty-nine men quit and assigned their claims to fellow-workmen.

A Healthy Showing

NEW YORK, January 17.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve increase, $5,800,000; specie increase, $4,632,000; deposits increase, $7,853,000. The banks hold $19,184,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Barkis' is Willin'.

TROY, January 17.—Chairman Murphy of the Democratic State Central Committee, said tonight that Governor Hill will be nominated for United States Senator Monday, and will accept.

THE PACIFIC'S SHORES

Gold and Silver Product of the Coast.

States Rich in the Precious Metals.

Troops in Readiness in Washington to Proceed Against Indians.

Bowers' Insurance Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—The annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. of precious metals produced during 1890 in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia, is as follows: Gold, $32,156,916; silver, $62,930,831; copper, $20,569,092; lead, $11,599,571.

California produced in gold $9,806,851; silver, $1,806,263. Nevada, gold, $2,693,884; silver, $6,546,652. Oregon, gold, $965,000; silver, $71,000. Washington, gold, $194,000; silver, $85,000. Idaho gold, $3,595,333; silver, $10,239,167. Montana, gold, $2,764,116; silver, $32,050,339. Colorado, gold, $4,100,861; silver, $13,064,486. Utah, gold, $88,798; silver, $12,170,377. New Mexico, gold, $376,034; silver, $1,282,951. Arizona, gold, $1,150,486; silver, $6,446,863. Dakota, gold, $3,045,560. Texas, silver, $249,423. British Columbia, gold, $361,555 Mexico, gold, $12,689,000; silver, $415,645,000.

Needless Alarm.

TACOMA, Wash., January 17.—This afternoon a dispatch was received from Colonel Haynes, at Seattle, ordering two infantry companies and troop B, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the alleged Indian troubles in Okanagan. Orders were at once issued and the companies assembled at their armory, where they remained up to a late hour, but nothing further was received from Colonel Haynes. A telegram from Olympia states there is not the slightest warrant for calling out the troops.

Bowers Gets the Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—The Supreme Lodge of the Order of Chosen Friends has paid to Dr. J. Milton Bowers a $3,000 policy on the life of his deceased wife, Mrs. Cecilia Bowers, and all legal proceedings have been dismissed. Bowers was convicted of the murder of his wife, but secured a new trial and was acquitted.

Big Opium Capture.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Between 400 and 500 pounds of opium, valued at about $700, was seized at the Broadway wharf today while being taken aboard a ferry boat for San Francisco, in an express wagon. The driver of the wagon said he had been directed by a man named Henry Rule to bring the opium to this city, where the latter would dispose of it.

Mrs. Miller's Estate.

NAPA, Cal., January 17.—The will of Mrs. Mary Miller, wife of the late Senator Miller, has been filed here for probate. Mrs. Miller's estate is given to Mrs. Dora Miller Cloves. A part of the estate which is in California is estimated to be worth $350,000, and much more is located in other States of the Union.

Land Slide on a Railroad.

TACOMA, Wash., January 17.—A heavy land slide occurred on the Northern Pacific last night at Palmer, forty-three miles from here. A mass of rock and earth now covers the track a distance of 300 feet. Passengers were transferred today, and by tomorrow it is expected the road will be clear.

Hall's Defalcation.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—It is now stated that an additional shortage of $80,000 has been discovered in the trust funds held by Attorney John C. Hall, and that the loss of that amount will fall on Mrs. M. A. Baldwin, whose estate was in Hall's charge.

Can Sell Bonds.

PORTLAND, January 17.—In the United States Circuit Court today an order was made authorizing the receiver of the Oregon Improvement Company to dispose of consolidated bonds not to exceed $4,500,000, the proceeds to be applied on the floating debt.

Nevada Legislators.

CARSON, Nev., January 17.—Legislators are arriving in batches hourly, accompanied by applicants for clerkships. Important measures in the matter of the Australian ballot will probably be introduced this session. A lively fight is expected.

King Kalakaua Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—King Kalakaua is very unwell. He caught cold while at Santa Barbara, and as his lungs are weak he became sick. His departure for home will probably be detained in consequence.

SEWER EXPLOSION.

Creates a Panic in Chicago—One Person Killed and Several Injured.

CHICAGO, January 17.—With a crash heard for miles and smashing plate glass windows for a radius of three blocks, a sewer man-hole blew up this evening, at the intersection of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, when both thoroughfares were crowded with shoppers and work people.

Dozens of persons were thrown to the ground by the terrible force of the explosion and a wild panic ensued. Several passers-by were injured. One woman Mrs. C. R. Ross, (colored) was killed outright. She was near the manhole when the cover blew up slamming her backwards against the curbing, smashing her skull and scattering her brains about over the walk. F. H. Mack received a serious scalp wound from a paving stone shooting upwards, and had a painful gash in the wrist from a flying piece of window glass. C. M. Stout, T. Shelden, T. Narplers and E. W. Waddell were also injured, but not dangerously.

The offices of the Singer Sewing Machine Company were badly damaged. Out of sixty windows in the premises not one escaped. At the Wellington Hotel and Chickering piano building, eighty windows were broken. It is supposed illuminating gas got into the manhole and was ignited in some manner by electric light wires.

GEORGE BANCROFT DEAD.

The Aged Historian Passes Away at His Home in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The community was greatly shocked this evening by the news that George Bancroft, the venerable historian, was dead. He had been in apparently better health this year since his return from Newport, than for several seasons past, so his death was sudden and unexpected to all save a few intimate friends, who knew of the attack of illness which carried him off. His death occurred at 3:40 this afternoon. The end was quiet and peaceful and came after a period of unconsciousness, lasting about twenty-four hours.

Last week he caught cold, yet, notwithstanding this, he continued to seek out-door exercise every day until Thursday, when he took to his bed as a matter of precaution. His whole illness was less than three days. He failed rapidly yesterday and became unconscious in the afternoon, in which state he remained until his end. His son, John C. Bancroft was with him in his last moments. It has been decided to hold the funeral services next Tuesday morning, in St. John's Episcopal church. The interment will take place at Worcester, Massachusetts.

During the last decade he had revised his great work, "A History of the United States," going over it in severely critical style and eleminating the flowers of rhetoric in it. He undertook to write a history of President Polk's administration, in whose cabinet he was Secretary of the Navy, but was compelled to abandon it.

FROM SAMOA.

Arrival of the New Chief Justice—Heart By Received.

APIA, Samoa, January 1 (per steamer Zealandia.)—The long expected Chief Justice of Somoa, Mr. Cederkrantz, arrived on the steamer Alameda, which anchored off the islands, December 30. Chief Zumann, in the boat presented to him by the United States Government, and with a crew of twelve, went to Metafle and brought the Chief Justice to Apia. He was met by the English, German and American consuls and a guard of honor of Somoans. The Chief Justice, with his secretary, proceeded to the Kink's house, accompanied by the consuls. Nearly the whole white population of Apia turned out and greeted him. King Malietoa met the party and conducted them inside his house, where he expressed the pleasure of the Samoans at his arrival. The Justice said he was gratified at his reception and that his decree was for peace and good order.

At Pago Pago two men from the Iroquois went ashore at night and spent some time playing cards. In the morning one of them, named Baron, returned to the vessel, saying he had left his companion on shore. The latter's name was Powell and he was one of the crew of Admiral Kimberly's barge. Two days later his body was found with the head cut off. Baron is held on suspicion.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

Final Settlement of the Indian Troubles About Completed.

PINE RIDGE, January 17.—The council between the friendly Indians and hostiles served to create an easier feeling all around, and orders were issued today for the Seventh Infantry to return to their posts at Fort Logan, Fort Riley and Fort Meade. The Sixth Cavalry will be located at Fort Niobrara. The cavalry at Fort Robinson will be increased, as will probably be that at Fort McKinney The question is being discussed of allowing members of the First Infantry under Colonel Shafter to remain in the department of the Platte.

At noon today General Miles sent a message to the hostile camp, asking for a conference with the principal chiefs. There was an immediate response. The council lasted half an hour. The chiefs were Brules and when the subject of returning to Rosebud was broached they said they were willing to return if a military man would be placed over them, and asked that Captain Lee, of the Ninth Infantry, be appointed. Everything is quiet and the Indians seem to be in favor of redeeming their pledges they gave to General Miles.

Indian Scare in Montana.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 17.—A special to the *Tribune* from Craig, Montana, says: "Three hundred Cree Indians are camped in the neighborhood of Dog creek and Dearborn. About twenty-five are here. They have bought all the ammunition obtainable here. Nobody knows where they come from and people are alarmed."

Choynski Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Sydney advices received by the steamer Zealandia today state that Joe Choynski, of San Francisco, and Joe Goddard, of Australia, have been matched to fight before the Sydney Athletic Club, February 10, for a purse of £500.

Waiting For the Land.

CALDWELL, Kan., January 17.—In expectation of the passage of Mansur's bill to open up the Cherokee strip an effort is being made to concentrate the O'Connor and Dill colony, numbering about 3000 persons, at this point for immediate invasion of the strip.

Died While Traveling.

URBANI, O., January 17.—Ex-Minister G. Santos, for seven years misister to France, from Lisbon, Portugal, died suddenly here today. He was on his way West and had stopped here.

The Riley-Osborne Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., is in the hands of a receiver. Assetts small.

SENATOR STANFORD.

His Unanimous Re-election to the Senate.

Very Popular With the California People.

His Canvass Over the State Turned Into a Series of Ovations Wherever He Went.

Regular Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

FRESNO, Cal., January 12.—The election in California resulted in the most decisive victory ever gained by the Republicans. Every State official was elected. San Francisco chose Republican officials, and when odd Democratic members of the Legislature meet in the corridors of the Capitol this winter they instinctively sigh, "There are only a few of us left."

It was a clean Republican sweep and the Legislature which has just met is overwhelmingly of that political faith.

The Republican Senatorial caucus was held a few days ago and, without a dissentient vote, pledged itself to the reelection of Leland Stanford as United States Senator.

Is there any connection between these two facts? Only a fool in politics would say there is not. Senator Stanford was openly and in a manly way a candidate for reelection. He made a canvass of the State just as did the nominees on the State ticket. His reélection was as much an issue as Buckleyism. The great Republican victory was won by Leland Stanford and this was proved when he received the unanimous vote of the caucus of the party for reélection. Not a name of the many able and strong men, of whom the party in California has plenty, was presented to the caucus. There was no opposition to his wish. Every party leader recognized that it would be useless to enter the lists against this man who holds so warm a place in the hearts of the people of this State.

* * *

"BOODLE campaign" did you say? I venture the opinion that there never was a cleaner campaign in California than the last one. The common people were in the fight and the old-time politicians had very little to do with it. It was a fight of the people, by the people. Two causes led to this popular uprising—the determination to destroy Buckley, who typified the worst element in California politics, and to give expression to their feeling of reverence and affection for their senior Senator, Leland Stanford. The cry of "boodle" was rarely heard during the campaign and never from a reputable journal. The Senatorial campaign was opened in Sacramento, Senator Stanford's old home. There he had lived for forty years or more. Its people had known him through years of adversity as well as prosperity. Leland Stanford was not always rich, but he was always a man, actuated by the noblest and kindliest impulses, respected and honored by his neighbors.

* * *

I HAVE not noticed that anyone has called attention to the Sacramento incident of the campaign. Perhaps no one looked at it as I did. To me it was almost sublime, and with me dispelled all doubts as to the outcome of the campaign. In Sacramento live about 3000 employés of the Southern Pacific Company. Only a few months before the county convention met, Mr Stanford had retired from the presidency of this great corporation. He had been succeeded by C. P. Huntington, his partner through years of earnest, self-sacrificing work, but now his bitterest enemy. Huntington had traveled over the State and made many speeches denunciatory of Mr. Stanford and his friends. Public notice was served on all officials of the company and on all employés that they must not participate in political proceedings under penalty of discharge. No man's ill will ever had freer rein to do injury than Mr. Huntington gave to his toward Mr. Stanford. In the face of these threats and orders, the Republicans of Sacramento met in convention, and, when it came to nominating Senators and members of the Assembly, compelled all candidates to take the platform and publicly pledge themselves to vote "first last and all the time" for Leland Stanford for the United States Senate. The men nominated by this convention were elected by an overwhelming majority. The voters of Sacramento knew Mr. Stanford and they took occasion to express their estimate of him in the unusual manner here detailed. There was no "boodle" in this; it was pure reverence and affection.

* * *

EN PASSANT, I may say that the cause of the enmity which Mr. Huntington cherishes toward Mr. Stanford is not a secret. It is not the result of business differences and is wholly creditable to Senator and Mrs. Stanford. Further explanation is neither desirable nor needful to the present purpose.

* * *

THE general feeling that Mr. Stanford should be reélected was also proved by an incident which occurred in San Diego County, at the other extreme in the State. If there is a county in California that has a bitter feeling against the Southern Pacific Company, that county is San Diego. This feeling is fully justified. Not only has the company steadily and inconsistently and to its own detriment, refused to build to the magnificent harbor of San Diego, but it has fought and discouraged every foreign proposition in that direction, from the inception of Tom Scott's Texas Pacific road down to Governor Waterman's San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern. The Democracy was anxious that the Republicans would nominate "a Stanford man." They did, placing the Hon. Nestor A. Young on the ticket. The question arose during the campaign and Mr. Young manfully declared that if elected he would vote for Leland Stanford for United States Senator. Mr. Young is president pro tempore of the Assembly. That's what San Diego thought of Mr. Stanford. There was no "boodle" used in San Diego County in Leland Stanford's interest.

* * *

DURING the campaign I met C. B. Herren, of Merced County, old in years and honors, a man who had laid aside the cares of life, but who appeared in print in behalf of Senator Stanford. It was Mr. Herren's first effort at public writing, and he interested me. He said: "As a pioneer of this State and as a citizen especially interested in the prosperity of our American institutions and the young people of California, I notice with regret the tendency among friends and neighbors to disregard the service rendered to society by my old-time friend and associate, Governor Stanford. We were storekeepers doing business in the same block at Cold Springs, El Dorado County, in 1851. We had no business relations except the courtesies that prevail among friendly merchants, but the memory of Stanford's charity and personal kindness to the unfortunate in those days remain with me. I remember that in that rude mining camp, he was always unselfishly among the foremost in all associations for human good. After about two years intimacy and residence in El Dorado County, our lines of life divided. We never met again until Governor Stanford's recent visit to Merced, when a mutual recognition of old-time friendship and association occurred. But for the last thirty-five years I have noticed the episodes of my old neighbor's life. Almost ever since he quit storekeeping in El Dorado it has been a matter of public record."

* * *

WITHOUT waiting to be urged Mr. Herren continued: "To me he is just the same upright, intelligent and patriotic citizen. I do not believe that there is a man who knew him then, and who has noticed intelligently his public and private life since, who will fail to support him for any office requiring unblemished integrity, learning, patriotism and decision of character. Mr. Stanford's opportunities for good have been great. I recognize that he has used his opportunities to the best possible advantage for present and future society in California."

* * *

"WE swept out our own stores at Cold Springs, but Stanford always found time to go personally to the relief of strangers in distress. I know that when Stanford became an employer of labor he gave unsolicited preference to boys raised in this State, and that at least hundreds of prosperous and respected families owe much of their material happiness to the chance Stanford always gave to their boys. When the first railroad cleaned out some of the mountain towns of this State, all the worthy and useful of those places were given first chances at the employment and new business created by the railroad, and of my own knowledge I know that Senator Stanford looked after these personally. I have no children for his university, but my grandchildren may and thousands of other children in California will acquire, without cost to their parents, at that institution, the power derived from knowledge. Stanford was not a sectarian citizen at Cold Springs. Stanford's university is not sectarian. It was donated to all, irrespective of creed or fortune. I see there is some hostility to his land loan bill. Naturally so. If the idea of my old neighbor at Cold Springs should prevail there will soon be more small farms and less big banks. Seems to me the country could put up with that. Like Jackson, Stanford is ahead of his party. Time set Jackson right, and it will set Stanford right. Those who will ponder and investigate, and who would be true to themselves, their State and the best interests of their country, will in this campaign espouse the cause of Senator Stanford."

* * *

THIS was the testimony of a man who takes no part in politics, but who supported Mr. Stanford from the purest and best of motives—the truest interests of the State and the country. Such instances of friendship and loyalty were ignored by the sensational press which flourishes so plentifully in the State, and which did all the "boodle" yelling. They were so common that the papers favorable to him failed to notice them.

* * *

I HAVE said that Senator Stanford made a canvass of the State. His tour, however, was more in the way of a personal ovation than a political canvass. Democrats and Republicans alike came out to receive him. They regard him as the foremost man in the development of the State, and politics cut a small figure in the receptions. The Senator is honored for his works, for his pure life and for the magnificent gift he has made to the State. Senator Stanford is a man of excellent education, of wide and varied reading, and there are few men in the Senate more richly endowed mentally. That this fact is not generally recognized is due to the Senator's modesty and retiring disposition. He is a lawyer by profession, but preferred a mercantile life, and in his eminently successful career as a man of affairs his attainments in letters were o'ershadowed. Those who are close to him, and get a glimpse of his home life, recognize his true greatness of heart and of mind. He is one of the great men of the world, and California and the nation owe him a debt that will not be fully understood until a fair and unbiased history of the building of the Central Pacific Railroad is published, a work that has been too long delayed.

* * *

AS IT is, if Senator Stanford and his associates had not accomplished the construction of that great highway, a work completed with sacrifices that the world cannot realize and will never know, but had failed financially; or, if the Senator had not gone into politics and thus aroused bitter antagonisms, he would in the past have been measured more nearly at his true greatness. He could not, however, be held in higher esteem by his fellow-citizens.

* * *

BEFORE this letter reaches you, Senator Stanford will have been reélected. What I may say can serve no purpose in that election, save, perhaps, to disabuse a false and unjust impression as to the causes that led to his reélection. When Stanford was elected Governor he had no money. The people tried him and found him not wanting. They tried him again, this time in the Senate, with the same result. If Senator Stanford is not the next Republican nominee for President of the United States he alone will be to blame. He is today the only available candidate next to Blaine, and the only one who can propitiate the farmers, whose steadfast friend he has been. Should it happen that he be placed on the ticket the States on the Pacific may at once be placed in the Republican column. C. O. ZIEGENFUSS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Report of the Congressional Committee.

Sent to Investigate the Work of the Commission.

A General Reduction in Salaries Recommended—Aid for the Government Exhibits.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Representative Chandler, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Select Committee on the World's Fair, today presented to the House the report of the sub-committee, that went to Chicago to examine into the condition of matters there in relation to the World's Fair.

The report says: "In the expenditure of public money the powers assumed by the World's Columbian Commission produced confusion as well as caused unnecessary expenditure of public money." Provision, the report says, has been made to pay the president, secretary and director-general annual salaries of $12,000, $10,000 and $15,000, respectively, and also $8000 to the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee. The salaries, in the opinion of the committee, are excessive, and should not be continued. Excessive expense has also been incurred in the appointment of such a large number as 115 women on the Board of Lady Managers and the calling together of the board, when duties are not ready for it. The report further says:

"Your commission are of the decided opinion that the Fair cannot well be conducted to successful termination under the dual management which is now in operation, in consequence of the construction placed on the law by the World's Columbian Commission. The commission has exceeded its power by the appointment of officers and committees to conduct the Fair in its executive details, which, in our interpretation of the law belongs solely to the World's Columbian Exposition and its officers. The commission was given veto powers and not that which it is taking, the charge of execution of the plans for the Fair. From the fact that the commission is honorary and without salary, conclusion is reasonable that their duties were not intended to be exacting so they would seriously interfere with their private business. The duties of the commission may be classed as affirmative and negative, national and international, preliminary and continuous."

The report says progress in the preparation of the Government exhibit is as great as could be expected, and the work of the Government Board of Control, taken as a whole, is in tangible and satisfactory shape. Mention is made of allotments of the Government appropriation, and the commission believes the exhibit of the Government, as prepared by the board, will not suffer by comparison with that of any foreign nation.

In order to carry out the suggestions of the report to place the whole enterprise on a more solid footing, and carry out the intention of Congress, the commission submits a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to approve the payment of any expense attendent on the meeting of the National Commission or Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication or opening of the Fair, providing for a reduction of the salary of the president of the National Committee to a sum not to exceed $5,000, and chairman of the Board of Lady Managers not to exceed $5,000; also that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not approve any expenses of the National Commission or Lady Managers other than that above mentioned, which will amount to more than $10,000 per annum.

The resolution appropriates $300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for the selection, preparation, arrangement, etc., employment of proper persons, etc., for the various government exhibits.

The committee renews its opinion that the Director General and his employés should be paid from the exposition funds and not by the Government.

The report says it is not the intention to recommend an increase in the amount of money pledged by the Government for the Government exhibits, but it does feel that a larger proportion than was originally contemplated should be made available immediately. The time of preparation is limited and funds are needed at once.

Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Republican Senators are making an effort to have a caucus Monday night, to determine the further order of proceedure. Another effort will be made to reconcile the Republican Senators who have been in opposition to the Elections bill and events have so shaped themselves during the last few hours as to warrant the hope that success would attend their efforts.

MINING NOTES.

Good Milling Ore Being Taken Out in the Whipsaw Gulch.

Superintendent G. O. Robberds, of the Colorado Mining Company, is in town from the Whipsaw Gulch, where he has a large force of men at work. Mr. Robberds says he will have the mill ready to run inside of four weeks. Fifteen men are working in the mine, taking out some good ore. The mine is improving with every foot of development and a large body of milling ore is on the dump.

There are several other fine mines in that vicinity, that only need the proper facilities for working the ore to make them paying properties. On Buckhorn Gulch, only a few miles from Whipsaw, is another fine group of gold claims. A number of prospectors have gone into these districts the last two weeks and some new discoveries may be heard of at at any time.