

THE IDAHO BILL.

It is Passed by a Bob-Tailed Quorum.

The Democrats Did Not Vote But Were Counted.

They Will Carry the Matter Into the Courts.

The Tenability of Speaker Reed's Position to be Thoroughly Tested—House Proceedings.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A petition from the New England Shoe and Leather Association against the imposition of a duty upon hides and skins, was ordered printed in the Record. The reading of the petition was received with applause by the Democrats.

The Senate bill was passed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition and preservation of the fur-seal interests of the Government in the region of Alaska, as compared with its condition in 1870; also for full information as to the impending extinction of the sea otter industry.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to, requesting the President to invite from time to time negotiations with any Government with which the United States may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between the United States and Mexico, relating to a seizure at Tampico of the Schooner Rebecca, in 1884.

A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the State of Colorado the flags carried by Colorado regiments.

Articles of War Amended.

A bill was passed amending the articles of war so as to provide that when punishment or conviction of a military offense is left with a court-martial, the punishment in time of peace shall not be in excess of the limit prescribed by the President; also the Senate bill amending the articles of war so as to provide that no person shall be tried or punished by court-martial for desertion in time of peace, committed more than two years before arraignment, unless the person shall in the meantime have absented himself from the United States.

The Idaho Bill.

The House then returned to the consideration of the Idaho admission bill. Perkins, of Kansas, spoke in advocacy of the measure. He emphasized the assertion that the only objection made to the bill was that those who taught Mormonism in Idaho were disfranchised. He knew that some Mormons were good men, but as an organization the Mormon church was pernicious.

Mansur, of Missouri, inquired why the gentleman did not vote to disfranchise the Mormons in Wyoming. He believed in disfranchising the Mormons on account of their practices and the teachings of their church. It was for the House to say whether it would crown with its approval the criminal organization known as the Latter Day Saints, and whether it would tell the intelligent, patriotic people of Idaho that they would be denied admission until they took into fellowship men guilty of bigamy and polygamy.

Stewart, of Vermont, spoke in support of the bill. He denounced the practices of the Mormon church, and said the constitution of Idaho was in line with the Edmunds bill.

Joseph, of New Mexico, presented the claims of that Territory for admission on the ground of population, resources, natural advantages and devotion to American citizenship. He said New Mexico was as much entitled to Statehood as the States recently added, and as the Territories which it was now proposed to admit.

Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, opposed the Idaho constitution because it outlawed members of a certain church.

Oates, of Alabama, criticized the compulsory education feature of the constitution.

McAdoo, of New Jersey, while denouncing the practice of polygamy, thought the proposed constitution invaded the domain of religious belief.

Springer Takes Up the Fight.

Springer, of Illinois, said the majority of the committee on Territories framed the Idaho bill in such a way as to secure partisan legislation, instead of proper legislation, to bring the State into the Union. The minority would offer an amendment providing that a new convention be held, and the constitution submitted to a vote of the people of the Territory, as had been done in the case of Dakota, Montana and Washington. The amendment required the Edmunds-Tucker test oath to be taken by every person voting upon the constitution. The gentlemen on the other side said the provision in the Idaho constitution disfranchising the Mormons was in line with the Edmunds-Tucker law. There was a vast difference; under that law not 10 per cent. of the Mormons of Utah were disfranchised. Under the Idaho constitution not a member of the Mormon church would be allowed to vote.

Democratic Party Not Losing Ground.

He charged the Republicans with the purpose of admitting the Territories under such provisions as would ensure an increase of their representation in the Senate. The majority of the convention represented the people of the United States. It represented 5,500,000 Democrats who voted for Mr. Cleveland. It represented a majority of the people, because Mr. Cleveland received a popular majority, and it seemed from the returns from various municipal elections that the Democratic party was not losing ground. When November, '92, came along the Democratic party would elect a President who would represent the majority of the people, instead of a man who represented trusts and monopolies.

Lodge supported the bill.

Was Henderson Drunk or Funny?

Henderson, of Iowa, said the attitude of the Democratic party was a familiar sight to the country. The Democratic party was in its old breeches, pulling back when the civilized world cried, "Forward and onward." The Democratic party was a polygamist. It had a batch of wives. Slavery was one; Slave Territory another; Treason another.

[Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Henderson—Oh, you recognize them; you know their names; and now you have Polygamy for one of your wives. Corrupt Ballot Boxes was one of your wives, and you have been true to everyone of them. [Laughter.] You never left their bed and board for a single moment. I like your loyalty to them, but you should not sneak behind constitutional shields to cover up your purposes. But the people know what you are. Stick to your women, boys. We will keep Idaho and stick to the principles she has advanced. [Laughter and applause.]

Speaker Reed Passes the Bill.

After further debate a vote was taken on the amendment of the minority providing for a new constitutional convention. Rejected—yeas, 111; nays, 125. The next amendment providing for a vote upon the present constitution, was rejected—104 to 121.

The vote recurring on the passage of the bill, the Democrats refrained from voting. One of the reading clerks was busily engaged in noting down the names of the Democrats present and refusing to vote.

The bill was passed—yeas 129, nays 1, (Mr. Buckalew), the Speaker counting a quorum.

Adjourned.

Will Make It a Test Case.

The Democrats say they intend to make this a test case, and have the courts pass upon the rule allowing the Speaker to count a quorum. It had been intended to make one of the contested election cases a test case, but as this could be done only by a suit for salary brought in the Court of Claims, this course was abandoned and the present action decided upon.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

THE MONTANA CONTEST AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Chinese Census Bill Receives Considerable Attention—A Southern Senator Makes a Fierce Onslaught on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the Senate today it was ordered that, tomorrow being Good Friday, adjournment shall be till Saturday.

Blair at his own request was excused from further service on the committee on public lands, and Pettigrew was appointed in his place.

Blair introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of laborers employed by the Government, fixing the lowest wages at \$2 per day. Referred.

The Vice-President announced that he expected to be absent several days next week. Ingalls was chosen President pro tempore, took the oath of office and assumed the duties of the presiding officer.

The Montana Contest.

The Montana contested election case was taken up as unfinished business. Gray resumed his argument in support of the Democratic claimants.

The burden of Gray's argument was against the throwing out of 174 votes cast in precinct 34, Silver Bow county. To vote for the resolution of the majority would be, he said, to violate all the most sacred traditions of American history and American liberty. He protested against putting the odious mark of the bar sinister on the State of Montana thus early in her career.

The matter then went over until Monday. Bills were passed appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Leadville, Colorado; to reorganize and establish the customs district of Puget sound.

That Lager Beer Bill.

Stewart, as a question of personal privilege, said he had been credited by the newspapers with having introduced yesterday a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of lager beer. He had introduced no such bill, and knew nothing about it.

[Note—The bill was introduced by Senator Wolcott.]

Chinese Enumeration.

The House bill to amend the census law, providing for the enumeration of the Chinese population, was read with the Senate amendment. Hale said there was a demand from the Pacific Coast that there should be some identification of Chinamen here and who had a right to remain here, against Chinamen coming into the United States. He himself would have been willing to go farther and stronger in the way of Chinese exclusion than the bill went. The amendments of the committee were all in the direction of making the bill less severe, and he feared the committee had gone too far in that direction.

Eustis Antagonizes the Measure.

Eustis thought it strange that the census committee should report a bill which had nothing to do with municipal, police and internal obligations. The bill provided penal statutes with reference to a class of people residing in the United States by reason of treaty rights. It gave just cause of complaint to a foreign government; a government considered within the family of civilized nations; a government with which the Government of the United States had solemn treaties, and a nation with which the American people had important and valuable commercial relations. If the question of Chinese exclusion was to be reopened, it should be done in the proper way, and not under the sham and mockery of taking the census. The census committee had bowed down to the House in reporting what he regarded as the most outrageous bill ever sent to the Senate. Our trade with China was exceedingly important, and the United States was brought in competition with Germany and England for that trade. The Chinese Government was engaged in vast public works, for the contracts for which there was much competition, and there was no necessity why that Government and people should be insulted, affronted and degraded by such a measure.

The Object of the Bill.

Hale stated that the object of the bill was to carry out the settled policy of the Government, as shown by the legislation excluding Chinese laborers from coming into the United States hereafter. That was the only object. Unless some such bill was passed, hundreds and thousands of Chinese would come from month to month, and from year to year, as they were now coming. The object of the bill was to prevent them.

The matter then went over until Monday. Mitchell gave notice of several amendments which he would offer to the bill Monday.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

FRIENDLY POWERS.

European Nations Courting America's Friendship.

Whitelaw Reid's Conjectures on the Situation.

He Thinks a Great War is Impending in Europe.

Hence the Powers are Anxious for Uncle Sam's Friendly Offices—Minister Phelps's Picnic.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A dinner was given at the White House last night by the President in honor of Whitelaw Reid, Minister to France.

The Import of Reid's Visit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A Washington special says: The visit to the capital of Whitelaw Reid, Minister to France, has been a matter of more consequence than such events usually are. Mr. Reid had business here. He wanted to know one or two things about domestic politics, and incidentally to discuss in person with the Secretary of State the foreign situation. Although Mr. Reid has persistently declined to be interviewed, he has not hesitated to talk very freely to friends whose discretion he could trust.

A European War Impending.

Mr. Reid believes that a European war is impending, and that all the great powers desire the friendship of the United States. He gives the reason for the very unusual degree of intimacy which has existed between the Bismarcks, father and son, and our own Minister at Berlin. Count Herbert Bismarck's language was known to have awaited the arrival of William Walter Phelps, and there was a distinct sensation in diplomatic circles over this attention to the American Minister.

Over there," said Mr. Reid, "every event of this sort means something. A smile, a nod or a bow has its current value in diplomatic exchange. Then Count Bismarck was Mr. Phelps's sponsor for membership at the Fencing club, the most aristocratic club of Berlin. Phelps and the Bismarcks were constantly seen together, and when the Premier took his final leave of diplomatic life, of all the representatives of the great powers, none were invited to be near him but Mr. Phelps.

Why Phelps is Favored.

"European diplomats have been puzzled to account for these things. This cordial fraternization between republican and imperialist is owing to two cases; the first is that Mr. Phelps, after he had finished his education in America, went to school in Germany to acquire the German language. Count Herbert Bismarck was a pupil at this school, and there an acquaintance begun favorably to this country. It has enabled our minister to get at the real head of the German Government whenever he chose, a thing that has never occurred before. Mr. Phelps will be able to do very much toward the removal of the restrictions upon American Commerce, and he will probably be able to have the order prohibiting the importation of American meats and lards rescinded.

Topics Discussed With Bismarck.

"There is a good deal of interest manifested as to what possible topic Mr. Phelps and Prince Bismarck were discussing for two hours the day the latter resigned. The State Department has been pretty fully advised as to the subjects in question. The Prince wanted to know, first, what this Pan-American business was about, and secondly, the purpose of the United States in strengthening her navy so enormously. He was told that the objects of the Pan-American meeting had been fully set forth in the circular calling it, and that the purpose of the United States in strengthening her navy was to be able to carry out fully any treaty she might make with the republics south of her.

Why the Powers are So Friendly.

"Apropos to the unusual courtesies extended by Prince Bismarck to Mr. Phelps, there is manifested a disposition by the heads of the great powers to be particularly civil to Americans. The reason is easy to see. In the event of war, it would be very convenient to have friendly ports to put into for refitting and obtaining supplies.

FORNIST THE BILL.

Missionary Societies Protest Against Further Anti-Chinese Laws.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church, the American Board of the Congregational church, Episcopal Board, American Baptist Missionary Union, Missionary Society of the Methodist church, American Bible Society, Evangelical Alliance, and the Society of Friends met yesterday in this city to consider the Chinese Enumeration bill now before the Senate, with special reference to its bearing upon missionary work and property in China. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly opposed to the bill. It was argued that its adoption would be a violation of treaty rights, and all present were apprehensive that it would endanger the personal safety of the American missionaries resident in China and greatly hamper them in their work. It was decided to leave more specific action for the missionary societies separately. All the societies represented have missions in China.

At a Methodist Episcopal conference here, yesterday, a resolution was adopted protesting against the passage of the proposed Chinese bill. The paper characterized the bill as unjust, contrary to Christian principles and fraught with danger to the American missionaries in China.

Emperor William's Opportunity.

BERLIN, April 3.—It is said the young Emperor is desirous of making an ostentatious show of good will to America, and will seize the opportunity afforded by the approaching visit of the American rifleman to take part in the coming schutzenfest, to display it. It is asserted that orders have been issued that when the stars and stripes in the procession enter the Brandenburg gate, a salute of 100 guns shall be fired, and when the palace is reached two regiments of the guard shall form an escort for the national emblem of the United States.

A Desperate Criminal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 3.—Richard Catten, while resisting arrest last

night, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff George Gibson and seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff Charles Hoesett. In endeavoring to escape Catten was shot by Deputy Sheriff Dow. He may die.

SPILLING THE BEER.

Another Crusade Inaugurated by Mis-sionary Women.

FARMINGTON, Mo., April 3.—The crusading excitement is still at fever heat. Yesterday the crusaders, headed by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Foster, opened a campaign. Armed with hammers, they stopped Thompson's beer wagon and smashed six barrels, emptying the beer into the street. The women then took possession of the wagon and started for Delassus, four miles south, where a carload of beer belonging to the Klansmann Brewing Company was side-tracked. They intended to destroy all of it, but were prevented. This morning the ladies again went to Delassus railroad station to meet the train, but they found no beer billed for Farmington. No arrests have yet been made, and it is not expected that any will be made until the brewers sue for damages. Two saloons have been closed and the proprietors say they will not attempt to reopen.

A PRESENT TO FRANCE.

The Women of America Called on for a Contribution.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A number of well-known ladies, including the wives of Senators Jones, McMillan, Payne, Hearst, Mrs. Whitlaw Reid, Mrs. Florence Bayard and Mrs. Frank Hamilton, met yesterday and decided to issue an address calling upon the women of America for a contribution for a bronze statue to be presented to France, as a token of friendship.

Ran Into a Landslide.

GARIBOLDI, N. Y., April 3.—A landslide occurred this morning in the village of this village, and before the flagmen could intercept it a freight train dashed into the mass of earth and rocks. Over a dozen freight cars, engine and tender were wrecked, the wreckage being over thirty feet high. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were in the wreck, but were not fatally injured. The Atlantic express was right behind the freight, but was flagged in time, thereby preventing a horrible accident.

Court Officers to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House committee on judiciary has appointed a sub-committee to visit Alabama and neighboring Southern States to make an investigation of the alleged improper action of court officers in instituting prosecutions without reason for the purpose of collecting fees, also the charges that sentences in criminal cases have been suspended without warrant of law.

A Governor Incapacitated.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—At a meeting of the Governor's council, yesterday, an official communication was sent to President Arthur Taggart, of the Senate, reciting that Governor Godell is incapacitated by ill-health for the discharge of his duties, and requesting Taggart to assume the gubernatorial vacancy.

Sullivan and Jackson May Meet.

NEW YORK, April 3.—It is not improbable that a meeting between Sullivan and Jackson may take place in the Puritan club. If all accounts are true, the directors of this club are willing to put up a purse of \$25,000 to secure a meeting of the gladiators in their building.

Four Years on Crutches.

For fifteen years I was afflicted with rheumatism, four years of which I was compelled to go on crutches. Words are inadequate to express the suffering I endured during that time. During these fifteen years of existence (it was not living), I tried every known remedy without receiving any benefit. I finally began on Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which from the first gave me relief, and today I am enjoying the best of health, and am a well man. I candidly believe that S. S. S. is the best blood purifier on the market today. J. D. TAYLOR, Cuba, Mo. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta Ga.

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TERMS—\$50 the season with return privilege, provided the horse is still owned by me. Pasturage, \$5.00 a month. All mares at owners' risk. GEO. HINDS, Owner. J. ROMERO, Manager. mar1 1m

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