

AT THE CAPITAL.

Small Attendance in the Halls of Congress.

Senator Higgins Speaks in Favor of the Force Bill.

Voorhees Makes a Strong Speech in Opposition to It.

The Hypocrisy of President Harrison in His Clamor for Ballot Reform Graphically Set Forth.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the senate the small attendance of senators this morning attracted the attention of the Democrats, and Harris demanded a call of the roll. As twelve less than a quorum responded to the call, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the presence of absent members.

In the course of half an hour a quorum appeared. The bill to establish a record and pension office in the war department was passed.

The conference report on the Sioux reservation bill was adopted.

Cullom, by request, introduced a bill to incorporate the Pan-American Transportation company? Referred.

Higgins spoke on the elections bill. Commenting on Stewart's opposition to it, he said that the senator's objections were not that it had faults, but that it was a force bill, but that it was not a force bill. He discussed at great length the management of elections in various states, to show the necessity for the reform proposed in the pending measure.

As to the claim of the southern senators that they could not endure negro domination, Higgins believed there never was a day when the southern white leaders could not have had the hearty support and following of the black men of the south for the asking. He had always considered that one great service the Democratic party had rendered was its corraling and bringing into fold of all the people who were least fitted for discharging the functions of American citizens. And why, he asked, had not the southern white Democrats done the same with the blacks?

Reagan replied that the reason was that in the reconstruction period carpetbaggers made the blacks believe that the whites were their enemies, and arrayed the blacks in an oath-bound league to vote the Republican ticket.

Higgins denied that the problem of manhood's suffrage ever had changed at the south. The pending bill was moderate, necessary and just. It would bring no more violence than the present law; if it did the senators could not help it; they could not take the responsibility of refusing to do right because others would do wrong.

Voorhees opposed the bill. The opening part of his speech consisted of criticism of President Harrison for that portion of his message to congress urging the passage of the elections bill.

If Mr. Harrison, he said, should undertake to put on the stage A School for Hypocrisy, he could not do better than dramatize that portion of his message that related to fair and honest elections. The rank corruption of the election of 1888 was resting folded away in "blocks of five," and was still fresh and carefully preserved in the minds of the American people.

Voorhees charged that within sixty days after the incoming of the present administration, an extensive, powerful and corrupt conspiracy was formed to import certain classes of voters from distant parts of the country into Indiana, West Virginia, and Connecticut, in order to secure a majority in those states for the Republican ticket in 1892.

The proof of it had been published in the New York World on the 4th of October last, including a letter from Mr. Houston, treasurer of the United States, to Mr. Lindsay, author of the plan, declaring himself heartily in favor of the scheme, and saying he would speak to the president about it.

It was painful, Voorhees remarked, to reflect that a man who knew Benjamin Harrison better than any other man in public life, and had carried him and his fortunes through the stormy and corrupt campaign of 1888 in Indiana, felt himself warranted in submitting for his consideration and approval a corrupt project for the overthrow of honest majority, by shameless colonization of black voters from the south. And yet that man, Houston, retained his high office, and had met with no rebuke.

The names of Dudley and Quay having been introduced in connection with the scheme, Voorhees said he took no pleasure in commenting on the names of men connected with that conspiracy, but he would not remain silent when even the most exalted dignitaries of the government were found conspiring, plotting, and carrying out filth and corruption to overthrow rightful majorities in Indiana, and to place her people under the rule of the lowest negro element that could be bought and imported from the south.

Voorhees went on to read letters from Quay and from some Republican representatives from Indiana, approving of the colonization plan, as well as the correspondence between Lindsay and his co-worker in the enterprise, Whitehead of North Carolina, giving some of the points of the plan, and suggesting that some five thousand negroes from North Carolina must be placed in Indiana. In one of the earliest epistles of Lindsay to his confederate, said Voorhees, the following rich and historic morsel of advice and instruction was given: "Now, my dear friend, read this letter, which I have written you in better spirits, and then, in the language of one of our greatest statesmen, 'burn this letter.' Do not tear it up, but burn it."

Voorhees spoke at length against the elections bill, appealed for fair play to the south, and declared that in every one of the southern states the negroes had received more and higher political honors than in all the northern states put together.

At 6 p. m. it was moved that the senate take a recess until 8. The vote was: yeas 20, nays 5; no quorum.

Hoar said he had noticed since the motion that a number of Democratic senators had left the chamber, and others did not vote. As it seemed impossible to get a quorum, he moved to adjourn, and this was done.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the house today, Blanchard, of Louisiana, offered for reference a preamble and resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee

tee of five to inquire into the killing of Sitting Bull and the immediate causes leading thereto; the committee also to investigate the existing Indian troubles in the northwest.

After three or four measures relating to the District of Columbia were disposed of, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Small Gossip from the Capital—World's Fair Proclamation, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is said the president has completed his examination of the papers of the World's Columbian exposition, and that they have been referred to the secretary of state for the preparation of a proclamation.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The supreme court of the United States today rendered an important decision in a Mormon polygamy case, holding that a wife is not a competent witness against a husband where polygamy is the crime charged.

A CLOSURE RULE AGREED UPON.

The senate committee on rules has agreed on a closure rule, and it will probably be reported to the senate, although it may not be called up for consideration until after the holidays, when a quorum of Republican senators is expected to be present.

THE SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

There does not appear to be any material change in the situation in the senate, and it is impossible to predict when the finance bill will come up. There are signs of a change of some kind or other in the treatment of the elections bill, and it is possible the closure resolution will be submitted tomorrow, to lie upon the table until its calling up is deemed necessary or expedient.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

Miss Roush, a clerk in the pension office, testified before the Raum investigation committee today that she had written one letter, at Tanner's request, on the business of the refrigerator company, after office hours. After the examination of a number of other witnesses, the committee adjourned subject to call.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

IT STRUGGLES WITH THE QUESTION OF THE CITY PRINTING.

The Mayor Only Writes Two Messages. A Number of Reports Received—Considerable Routine Business Transacted.

The city council met yesterday morning. The report of the committee upon the revision of the city charter was filed for future reference.

C. M. Wells asked leave to address the council on the subject, and read a communication, a copy of which he stated had been filed a week ago with the city clerk.

Mr. Wells proceeded to read the manuscript. He said: "We have now the anomaly of a council which is both an executive and legislative body, makes laws and executes them, votes that money be expended and controls the expenditure of the money. This is wrong in principle and bad in practice."

He then revealed a plan to have a standing board of public works on salary. The members would be appointed for three years by two-thirds of the council, one member going out every year. He also proposed the mayor and city council serving without salary.

The communication was filed. The report of the city engineer was read as follows:

I return herewith the demand of the Southern California Coal and Clay company for \$1222.34 properly certified to as to quality and number of feet of pipe. This was estimated by measuring the pipe distributed loosely along the line of trench, as the mayor supposed. Referred to the sewer committee.

On demand of the Pacific Clay Manufacturing company, for \$2.68 for pipe at manhole connections, recommend that this be not paid by the city. Adopted.

The majority report of the bridge committee, recommending the acceptance of the bid of the Eddy Steel Wire bridge company, and the minority report of the same committee, recommending the acceptance of the bid of Mr. Ledbetter, having been referred to me for investigation and report, I have to report as follows: I have examined the plans and specifications of the Eddy company, and consider them entirely too loosely drawn upon which to base a contract.

The plans, to which the specifications constantly refer, have not a single dimension of any of the parts shown, except the size of the piles in the cylinder. The scale of the drawings is not even given. It is unnecessary for me to go into this matter in detail, as I cannot recommend the adoption of plans and specifications where so much is left to imagination. I recommend that the bid of the said company be not considered for the reasons above stated, and that the bid of Mr. Ledbetter be accepted as the lowest and best bid.

This led to a lengthy debate on the much-mooted bridge question, and the result was that Mr. Fox's plans were referred to the city engineer to report at 3 o'clock p.m.

The reading of the report was then proceeded with as follows:

As we are about to lay cement walks on Pearl street, between Ninth and Twelfth streets, and as the grade at the intersections are established flat, I present herewith an ordinance of intention to change and establish the grade, making a fall across all intersections.

Present plans and specifications for the piping of 1200 feet of the main supply ditch with 36-inch cement pipe, as per order of your honorable body. Adopted.

Return petition of the board of supervisors referring to the removal of storm water, as the matter will be treated in my annual report.

Return petition of A. F. Pomeroy et al., as the matter contained therein had been attended to. Adopted.

Return herewith petition of East Los Angeles chamber of commerce referring to water power in the Los Angeles river, and that of William Lacy et al., asking that the official bed of the Arroyo Seco be defined, and recommend the same be referred to the incoming council. Adopted.

As per order I present herewith ordinance of intention to sidewalk Union avenue from First street south. The ordinance was adopted.

The report of the finance committee, as published in Saturday's Herald, was adopted as read, with the exception of the clause referring to the city printing, a matter which led to a lengthy discussion.

A letter was read from the Express, acknowledging the receipt of a communication

from the city clerk, asking whether or not that paper would continue to publish the city's advertising at the rates of the now expired contract while the city re-advertises for bids. The communication stated that the contract price was in many instances less than the setting and handling the type, and it was not fair to expect the paper to handle it longer than the contract called for. It would, however, continue to print the advertising at the price at which the new contract should be entered into, providing such was not lower than the old scale.

Mr. Shafer moved that the bid of the Daily Journal be accepted.

Mr. Bonsall said he would like to know what the law was on the subject; and whether or not it be in accordance with law to advertise in a class journal, a journal devoted not to the general news of the day, but to some special feature, a paper not publishing the current news of the day, and the like. He asked whether or not it be fair to the public to make them go to some out of the way channel to get this paper.

The city attorney was then called upon to decide whether the Journal was a newspaper or not.

"You know whether it is a newspaper or not," said that gentleman, "what do you want to put it off on me for?"

Mr. Frankfield said the only question in his mind was, is this a newspaper; if it is, there was no question about awarding it this bid.

Mr. Shafer said he would like to ask some member of the finance committee the difference in the amount of the bids.

Mr. Bonsall—That's not the question; the question is, is this Journal a newspaper?

Mr. Hamilton—I have been somewhat doubtful whether this is a newspaper. I have learned over the way that it is a newspaper.

Mr. Bonsall—Why do we publish this business of the city? It is to give the general reading public notice of the things we are about to do. We must get it in a paper of general circulation to do this.

Mr. Hamilton—I am satisfied the Court Journal is a newspaper, and ought to be awarded the work on its terms which is much lower than we are getting it done for now.

Mr. Wirsching—I don't know that it requires any newspaper (here he read the law which provides for posting advertisements in several places throughout the city). Let us post the notices and comply with the law. But if we will advertise in a paper of general circulation as this is a class journal. It may be cheaper to advertise in those papers, but if you want to reach the people you must put the advertising in a paper the people take, and not put it in something they never see. The price is higher, but to put the advertising in a paper of this sort and make it the official paper of the city is dear if it were done for nothing.

W. A. Spaulding of the Times then addressed the council. He said: "I want to disabuse the minds of this council that the bid of the Times is exorbitant. It is not. The rates are less than regular commercial rates. They are very close to the rates adopted by the board of supervisors for the county printing. I intend this Journal is a class paper. It was and is printed for the benefit of lawyers of this city, and has about as many circulation as there are lawyers in the city. The Express has told you that it does the city printing now lower in some instances than it costs to set and handle the type. There is no reason for doing so. There is no reason for one working for the city or for anybody less than cost. If you don't publish this in a paper of general circulation you had best not publish it at all.

Major Bonsall—if you will look in the three daily papers every Tuesday morning you will find from two to three columns of report given as a matter of news about the proceedings of this council. You don't find that in this paper (the Journal). That is what I call a test as to whether this paper is a newspaper or not. People take these papers to get their reports out of them. Here they have the account of the committee meetings, and everything affecting the city. These are newspapers.

Mr. Wirsching then moved an amendment to Mr. Shafer's motion, that all bids be rejected and bids be re-advertised for. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Sumnerland first voting "no." When Mr. Frankfield voted, he did so saying, "I vote with the understanding that this paper is a newspaper, and that it has a bid for advertising signed."

Mr. Sumnerland said: "That is my understanding, and I'll change my vote to aye, that this paper is a newspaper and it ought to have the contract."

"That may be your understanding," remarked Mr. Van Dusen, "but it isn't ours."

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. On reconvening at 2 o'clock the matter of the opening and widening of Wall street was again deferred for one week at the suggestion of the commissioners.

A message from the mayor, returning without his approval the Joyce contract for the construction of section 2 of the western intercepting sewer, was read.

On motion of Major Bonsall the message was referred to the sewer committee, which already had the matter under consideration.

Another message was received from the mayor, returning without his approval an ordinance changing the grades of certain streets.

The matter was debated at some length, but was finally referred to the board of public works.

The official bond of C. H. McFarland, city attorney elect, was received and referred to the finance committee.

An ordinance requiring all water reservoirs within the corporate limits of the city to be cemented, and prescribing a penalty for violation thereof, was read and put upon its passage, but failed to carry on a tie vote, Messrs. McLain, Sumnerland, Shafer and Frankfield voting negatively.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the same deposited by property owners for the payment of damages in the opening, widening and extension of Davies street, be returned to them, in accordance with the report of the city attorney.

The same member introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 7 to 1, Mr. Van Dusen being excused therefrom:

Whereas, in the matter of the opening of Chavez street, which proceedings had been ordered discontinued by the council, and in which proceeding the city attorney has advised that the reasonable expense of the commissioners be paid by the city, therefore be it

Resolved, That the commissioners be requested to file their demands for said expenses, and if found correct, they will be paid.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the proceedings in the opening of Maple avenue were suspended, and the matter was referred to the board of public works for the purpose of extending the limit of assessment.

On motion of Mr. Van Dusen the resi-

dents of East Los Angeles were granted permission to build a plank sidewalk on the east side of Gates street, between Downey avenue and Hawkins street, without expense to the city, under the supervision of the street superintendent and city engineer.

Mr. Brown introduced a motion calling for twenty-two extra electric lights to be placed in various parts of the city. Major Bonsall moved that the matter be referred to the incoming council, but Mr. Brown raised a vigorous objection to this method of procedure. After a lengthy debate the motion was put, and lost by a vote of 6 to 3, Messrs. Frankfield and Shafer voting with Major Bonsall in the affirmative.

Mr. Shafer then moved to defer action for one week, but this motion met with a like fate, and after a warm debate Mr. Brown's original motion to adopt prevailed by a vote of 6 to 3.

President Frankfield resigned the chair to Mr. Wirsching in order to give notice that he would move for a reconsideration of the vote by which the motion was adopted, at the next meeting. As the gentleman voted negatively, several members raised a vigorous kick against this action, but the chairman calmly informed the council that the gentleman might give notice, but whether or not he could move for a reconsideration after voting negatively was another question to be determined upon thereafter.

In the matter of the plans for the Walnut-street bridge submitted by E. R. Fox, the city engineer asked for a week's further time in which to report. Mr. Frankfield moved that the request be granted, but Mr. Van Dusen vigorously objected. Finally, however, the latter gentleman moved that the matter be referred to the incoming council, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sumnerland, the city engineer was instructed to present an ordinance for a sewer on Stoll street, between Main and San Fernando streets.

A number of bids for the construction of the approaches to the Pasadena avenue bridge were received and referred to the bridge committee.

The petitions were referred as usual unread, to their respective committees, and the council then adjourned.

REMARKABLE FACTS. Heart disease is usually supposed to be incurable, but when properly treated a large proportion of cases can be cured. Thus Mrs. Elmiria Hatch, of Elkhart, Ind., and Mrs. Mary L. Baker, of Ovid, Mich., were cured after suffering 20 years. S. C. Linberger, druggist at San Jose, Ill., says that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which cured the former, cured the latter, and his wife, Levi Logan, of Buchanan, Mich., who had heart disease for 30 years, says two bottles made him "feel like a new man." Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold and guaranteed by R. W. Ellis & Co. Book of wonderful testimonials free.

LEAUBELLE OIL. Prevents wrinkles or greyness of skin, prevents withering of the skin or drying up of the flesh. Nature's wonder for preserving youth and freshness. \$1.00, large bottles, at druggists.

THE EQUIVALENT, IN ENGLISH MONEY, OF \$2.00 WAS OFFERED BY AN OLD LADY IN LONDON FOR THE RETURN OF A FAVORITE CAT WHICH HAD STRAYED OR BEEN STOLEN. PEOPLE CALLED HER A "GRAND" AND PERHAPS SHE WAS. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT ONE OF THE GENIUS SHOULD EVER GAIN THIS TITLE, YET MANY DO. IT IS, HOWEVER, FREQUENTLY NOT THEIR FAULT. OFTEN FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS WILL APPARENTLY CHANGE A WOMAN'S ENTIRE NATURE. DON'T BLAME SUCH SUFFERERS IF THEY ARE "GRANKY," BUT TELL THEM TO USE DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, WHICH IS AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR "FEMALE WEAKNESSES."

"Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of poor, bed-ridden suffering women of "female weakness," painful irregularities, ulcerations, organic displacements and kindred ailments too numerous to mention. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will, in every case, give satisfaction or the price (\$1.00) will be refunded.

CHURCH DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, PROPRIETORS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ALL FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S!

Ready Framed Etchings, Engravings and Pastel Paintings, Parlor Easels, Portrait Frames, Mirrors, Plush Albums and Toilet Sets, Writing Tablets,

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 South Spring Street ma-25sa-wa-12m

"The Beautiful are never desolate, For someone always loves them."

A SMOOTH SKIN AND A Clear Complexion make the plainest face attractive. Beauty is comparative—not absolute. We may, all, by proper care, have a nice smooth skin and a clear complexion, which are in themselves the first elements of beauty. Nothing comes to this end so thoroughly and completely as the daily use of Mrs. Graham's Creamer and Elder Flower Cream. As a protection from the effects of sun and wind, and for cleansing the face from cosmetics or other impurities, it is superior to anything discovered. Price, \$1.00. All druggists sell it. F. W. Braun & Co., Los Angeles, wholesale agents.

HELLO!

HALL & PACKARD,

"Send me another 50c quart can of those Fresh Eastern Oysters; the can I got last night was the finest we have had since we left the East. There were 36 fine large oysters in the can."

441 and 443 S. Spring St., bet. 4th and 5th.

BAILEY & BARKER BROS., DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., The most attractive line in the city.

HOLIDAY GOODS NOW IN.

326, 328 AND 330 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

W. E. BEESON, 235 & 237 WEST FIRST STREET, DEALER IN

Furniture and Carpets.

Also the latest styles in New Carpets, and all kinds of Linoleums, Oilcloths, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Shades and Curtain Fixtures, Antique and Sixteenth Century Goods. All goods guaranteed and sold as represented. Moderate prices and courteous treatment.

GOODS SOLD FOR 50c ONLY.

PET CIGARETTES ARE THE BEST. ALLEN & GINTER, MANUFACTURERS, RICHMOND, VA.

TIME IS MONEY! IF YOU INTEND BUYING A LOT IN A LESSANDRO! Time is Money to You! YOU Cannot Afford to Wait! THE PRICE TODAY IS \$90 Per Acre! ONLY 250 ACRES Will be Sold at \$90.00 per Acre. \$10 or even \$5 per acre is worth saving. MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED. THE PEOPLE TODAY KNOW THE VALUE OF LAND

And require no urging to buy. They know that every acre of land sold in that beautiful valley for less than \$150 or \$200 per acre Is Less Than Half its Value. The 250 acres advertised today may be all sold before this reaches your eye, although we positively refuse to sell more than 40 acres to any one party.

The Town Lots at Moreno Will soon be put on the market, due notice of which will be given. For further particulars, call on or address the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Co., REDLANDS, CAL. A. P. KITCHING, Gen. Manager. Send your address to our office and have the December number of the Orange Belt mailed to you.

TELEPHONE 546. HALL & PACKARD, "Send me another 50c quart can of those Fresh Eastern Oysters; the can I got last night was the finest we have had since we left the East. There were 36 fine large oysters in the can." 441 and 443 S. Spring St., bet. 4th and 5th. BAILEY & BARKER BROS., DEALERS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., The most attractive line in the city. HOLIDAY GOODS NOW IN. 326, 328 AND 330 South Main Street, Los Angeles. W. E. BEESON, 235 & 237 WEST FIRST STREET, DEALER IN Furniture and Carpets. Also the latest styles in New Carpets, and all kinds of Linoleums, Oilcloths, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Shades and Curtain Fixtures, Antique and Sixteenth Century Goods. All goods guaranteed and sold as represented. Moderate prices and courteous treatment. GOODS SOLD FOR 50c ONLY.