

THE 54TH CONGRESS.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives and Senate Yesterday.

ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

Another Hauling Over the Coals of Secretary Morton-Davis on the Monroe Doctrine-He is Listened to Attentively.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—Mr. Cannon (Republican), of Illinois, reported the urgent deficiency bill, with the amendments made by the Senate, recommending concurrence in a few of the amendments, and non-concurrence in the remainder.

Discussing this matter, Mr. Cannon said: "I want to keep strictly within the rules of the House, but when I read the debates in the Congressional Record, speaking for the committee over which I have the honor to preside, and for the House, I must say that when we are jumped on with hounded boots in another body for alleged non-performance of duty, I do not look upon such criticism with delight, and especially when every word of it is based on false premises."

Mr. Sayers (Democrat), of Texas, said that this urgent deficiency bill was much larger than any urgent deficiency bill that had heretofore been passed. It contained items amounting to more than a million dollars, which were not, in the technical sense of the word, deficiencies—which could not be properly charged to any deficiency on the part of the last Congress. As to the present Congress, he would say that the deficiencies arising under the Fifty-fourth would be less than for any years.

The report was agreed to, and Mr. Cannon asked for a conference on the report. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Cannon, Northway, and Sayers as managers on the part of the House.

Mr. Dulles, on the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the resolutions referred to that committee, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in detail as to the receipts from the sale of bonds under the resumption act of 1875, since July 1, 1885, the amount of legal-tenders in bank reserves and in the Treasury; what became of the proceeds of the bond sales, and from what source the Treasury derived the money to meet the expenses of government expenditures over receipts.

Mr. Washington (Democrat), of Tennessee, moved an amendment, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the sale of bonds between 1872 and 1873.

ATTACK ON PASTOR KERR.

This provoked a brief debate, in the course of which Mr. Grosvenor (Republican), of Ohio, arraigned the Democratic party and the present administration for hostility to the credit of the country. Mr. Dalzell objected to the amendment because it was not germane to the subject of the original resolution, and it was rejected.

The resolution, as reported by the committee, was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the agricultural appropriation bill, under the five-minute rule.

The attacks upon Secretary Morton were renewed when the paragraph covering the appropriations for the Bureau of Animal Industry was reached. It was reported that the bill legislated the chief clerk out of office, and made an assistant chief of the bureau at a salary of \$2,500.

Against this Mr. Livingston made the point of order that it was new legislation, and that the gentleman selected for assistant chief was a medical doctor, without knowledge of the science of veterinary surgery, as required by law; that he was to be paid \$2,500 a year, and that the salary of the chief clerk, whose office was provided for by express provision of law, was but \$2,000.

Mr. Pickler (Republican), of South Dakota, asked the chairman of the committee if it was not a fact that Chief-Clerk Kerr, whom it was sought in this manner to legislate out of office, was not appointed by the joint recommendation of the Missouri senate and the House.

Mr. Wadsworth said the committee had no knowledge on the subject.

The point of order made by Mr. Livingston was sustained by the chairman, and Mr. Livingston then moved the amendment appropriating \$2,000 for chief clerk of the bureau.

ANTI-MORTON.

Mr. Livingston's amendment was agreed to on a vote of 197 yeas and 100 nays.

Amendments were agreed to as follows: Appropriating \$25,000 for distributing information on the methods of constructing farm-houses; for printing books on the care of the horse; reducing from \$9,000 to \$8,000 the amount for publishing farmers' bulletins; appropriating \$15,000 for irrigation investigations.

Mr. Blinn (Republican), of North Carolina, offered an amendment to the section providing for the purchase and distribution of seeds, requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this provision. He thought the provision should be made mandatory.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate to-day the senatorial-election case from the State of Delaware was reported back from the Committee on Privileges and Elections by Mr. Mitchell (Republican), of Oregon, chairman, the report being in favor of the right of Mr. Dupont to the seat.

The views of the minority, adverse to that proposition, were to be submitted tomorrow, and the question is to be taken up for the action of the Senate as soon as possible.

Another proposition for a national holiday was presented to-day, by Mr. Hoar in the form of a memorial. It is to be the 3rd of June, and is to commemorate the first sighting of the North Atlantic cable by John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was reported to the Judiciary Committee, to which had already been referred Mr. Hill's bill for a "Jackson-Day"—the 15th of March.

and none of these governments was to expect exemption from the chastisement of the United States Power. The intention of the United States was to be when, and only when, the act threatened or proposed by the foreign Power was dangerous to the peace and welfare of the United States.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

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AN UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION.

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IN RICHMOND CHURCHES.

Rev. Mr. Hyde on Backsliding—Dr. Kerr's Sermon—Other Notes.

Rev. Charles R. Hyde, the newly-installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, is increasing in popularity among his congregation. He preached to very fine congregations on Sunday, and his morning sermon was listened to with interest. The subject was, "God's Tender Promise to the Backslider," and it was handled in a most entertaining and inspiring manner. Mr. Hyde laid stress upon God's willingness to forgive the sinner, and that half-way, the Lord treasured up every longing for better and holier life, and encouraged every tottering footstep toward Him. A graphic picture of the sinner was drawn in the story of the Prodigal Son. The young man, who had shamelessly wasted his substance in riotous living, wisely resolved to return to his father, and was received with open arms.

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Dallanutha, from which point they had started, was supposed to have been the same as Tarecha, which was the scene of a horrible slaughter of the Jews of the army of Vespasian, in the wars which resulted in the final and utter overthrow of their nation.

From this shore, soon to become a scene of such dreadful carnage, the Lord and His disciples sailed away to the north, when they began their journey to the Holy City. The disappointing conflicts with the Pharisees, and also the not less disappointing slowness and lack of faith on the part of the twelve, lay heavily on the heart of the Messiah. His words, "O ye must have believed that I should have said this," must have been addressed to them.

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MANY REVIVALS IN PROGRESS.

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Nelson Encampment anticipates a large meeting next Monday night, when several prominent citizens will have the royal-purple degrees conferred.

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Richmond, Va.; J. P. Jeffrey and wife, Virginia; C. A. Ould, Danville, Va.; J. A. Thompson and family, Virginia; J. Boylan, Raleigh, N. C.; D. R. Dyer, Norfolk, Va.; C. H. Ryle, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Bull, Virginia, Sta. James.

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FOR ARBITRATION.

Yemenite Boundary Dispute the Subject of Debate in Parliament.

DILLON AND SIR WM. HARCOURT.

They Hold That the British People Are Overwhelmingly in Favor of Peaceful Settlement of the Difficulty.

LONDON, February 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James Francis Hogan, member for Middle Tipperary, asked the government when the commission to consider the matter of laying a Pacific marine cable would assemble.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the time of the meeting of the commission would not be decided until the names of the members of that body had been received by the government.

Mr. George N. Curzon stated that the government had no knowledge that Russia had been invited to occupy and police the Turkish territories Asia Minor. Such an action on the part of Russia, he said, would be a violation of existing treaties.

The House took up the debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, moved on Friday by Mr. Timothy Harrington, Parliam. member for the Harbord Division of Dublin, favoring release of the Irish prisoners.

Mr. John Redmond (Parnellite) made an impassioned speech in which he said that the feeling throughout Ireland was in favor of amnesty for the Irish political prisoners. The use of dynamite, he said, had originated with Irish-American agitators, and was not Irishmen generally as being mad and reckless. All Irishmen, he declared, now concurred in the belief that the time had arrived for the exercise of clemency toward the Irish political prisoners.

The Irish, Mr. Redmond said, were blamed for their lack of sympathy with England in her foreign complications. They would be hypocrites if they were to pretend that they were in sympathy with England. Were these hatreds, he asked, to exist forever? He hoped rather to see the day when England and Ireland would face the world hand-in-hand, the Irish appealing to the government to hasten the day of the release of an old and dead moment of passion and madness. (Irish cheer.)

Mr. Balfour said that the government must follow the regular practice of the House in such cases, and that the revision would be applied to the Irish prisoners with absolute impartiality.

Professor Lecky, the historian, was asked to give his vote to make the first speech in the House, urging clemency for the Irish prisoners.

Mr. Balfour moved closure, which was carried by a vote of 197 to 107, and Mr. Harrington's amendment was rejected.

VENUE.

Mr. Athery Jones, a Radical member for Northwest Durham, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, deploring the absence from the speech from the Throne of any assurance that the whole boundary dispute with the United States would be settled in accordance with the suggestion of the United States.

Mr. Athery Jones declared that Great Britain had changed the boundary, and asked how it could be possible that the territory in dispute could be outside the pale of arbitration.

He reviewed the question in all its aspects. Before the motion could be seconded, the Right Hon. A. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of the Treasury and government leader in the House, interposed, and appealed to the House, on his responsibility as a Minister of the Crown, not to continue the debate. He declared that he was of opinion that the matter in dispute would not serve the purpose Mr. Athery-Jones had in view. He, therefore, hoped that the House, realizing the gravity of the issues that were at stake, would not further discuss the matter, but that the policy that had been pursued of that would be pursued.

Mr. William Allan (advanced Radical, member for Gateshead) then seconded the amendment. The whole matter, he declared, was a temperate and reasonable one. The whole country in dispute was a nest of yellow-fever, and was not worth fighting for.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, the Radical leader, declared that after the statement made by Mr. Balfour, it was impossible to continue the debate. (Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!") He hoped that the dispute would soon be settled to the satisfaction of both countries.

AMERICA MOST PATIENT.

Hon. John Dillon followed Mr. Labouchere. He said the action of the American Government had been most patient, and it ought to be made known to the Americans that Lord Salisbury's address to Secretary Olney did not contain the feeling of the people of this country. He was glad to note the improved tone of the House. Then Lord Salisbury had turned his attention to insulting a somewhat smaller nation than the United States.

The view of nine tenths of the people of Ireland was that the question ought to be submitted to unlimited arbitration. If the Ministry tried to do anything else, it was a matter of unjust cause, by refusing to grant arbitration, he had the right to claim that there would arise from millions of Englishmen and Irishmen a voice of the strongest possible condemnation. (Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!")

HARCOURT SETS 'EM RIGHT.

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House, said he was glad that an amendment had been moved in the interest of arbitration, but he did not think that he could insist that the resolution was the way to arbitration. He said that as a matter of fact, an amendment could not be accepted by the government, and must, if pressed to a division, be lost by a large majority. If that happened it would go forth to the House of Lords, and he pronounced against arbitration, although he was convinced that that was the end that all wished to be attained. (Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!")