

POOLING BILL IN BALANCE

The Steering Committee of the Senate Looking After It

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL

No Amendments of Any Importance Were Adopted

Proposition to Tiet the Pooling Bill to a Vote Even if a Sunday Session is to Be Held

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Democratic steering committee of the Senate, after many postponements, held a meeting today and decided to recommend to the Senate that Senator Butler should be permitted to move at 3 o'clock tomorrow for the consideration of the pooling bill, that this bill should be continued as the unfinished business until 12 o'clock Monday, and if it should not be disposed of by that time it should give place to other business. The programme was immediately construed into a decision to hold a Sunday session and this fact was made the most of by those Senators who oppose the bill. The advocates of the bill did not admit in so many words that their purpose included a Sunday session, but they confessed that if they should succeed in getting the bill up they would use their utmost endeavors to have it voted upon before the expiration of the time set for its consideration, and as this time would include only about three hours of the Saturday session and one hour of the Monday session they would necessarily have very limited time for the bill without either night or a Sunday session.

When Senator Butler, who was chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who has charge of the bill, was asked what his purpose was, as to a Sunday session, he said he did not want to be quoted as saying anything that could be construed into a threat, and he would only say he would use his best endeavors to get the bill before the Senate, and that if he should succeed in that he would continue his exertions in its behalf until a vote could be reached. He felt confident of the success of the bill in case a vote could be reached, and he believed a clear majority would be shown on the vote for consideration. While Senator Butler would name no figures, it is understood other friends of the bill claim that a final vote would show two-thirds of the Senate in favor of it. The opponents concede that if a vote should be taken it would pass, but they are determined in the declaration that it shall not reach the point when the test of its strength shall be made. The tactics which they will pursue were foreshadowed in Senator Pettigrew's brief speech in the Senate just prior to the adjournment tonight. The feeling is such as to make it clear there will be a very sharp clash when the effort is made to take up the bill, and the indications are for a period of most decided parliamentary sparring against the measure, which will probably be led by Senator Gorman on the Democratic side and Senator Aldrich and Chandler among the Republicans.

IN THE SENATE

The Navy Affairs Committee Sends in a Resolution

Washington, Feb. 22.—In the Senate Navy Affairs Committee a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote today recommending the increase in the navy as provided in the naval appropriation bill, now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The committee agreed to report an amendment to the naval bill for an appropriation of \$100,000 for dockyards at Mare Island, and another providing that officers of the navy detailed for shore duty shall receive sea pay while performing this duty.

Rev. Mr. Milburn opened the session of the Senate today with a fervent and eloquent prayer extolling the public and private virtues of George Washington, who, he said, showed a steadfast devotion to the interests of his country, subordinating his private wishes and will to the good of the people. Such a noble example might well enter into the character of every American boy and exalt our patriotism, making our national institutions the safeguard of all social, religious and private institutions.

Quay presented a memorial from the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia strongly urging that the cause of the financial distress was the assault on the American protective system, and indignantly protesting against the course of the President in borrowing money from a foreign syndicate. The memorial closed with an earnest appeal to Senators and members to so adjust the tariff duties as to overcome the distress of the Treasury.

The House provision that the Secretary of the Interior reduce expenditures for contract schools 20 per cent annually, so that at the end of five years such expenditures shall cease, was struck out, but the appropriation is reduced 20 per cent from last year's expenditures.

When the executive bill comes before the Senate a motion will be made to strike out the provision for the Utah Commission. It is claimed that as Utah will become a state in the fall, with full powers, the commission should be abolished. The commission will continue until July 1.

Senator Mills has given notice of the following amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill: "And all laws which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to all bonds for any purpose are hereby repealed."

There were numerous objections, and among them one from Mr. Pettigrew which was emphasized by the brief but pointed statement he made.

It was in the nature of a disclosure that a private agreement had been reached among the Senators whereby the pooling bill will be taken up at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and held before the Senate all night and over Sunday until passed.

The statement came so unexpectedly and was the sequel to such active work throughout the day by the friends of the pooling bill that it created something of a sensation among the Senators and spectators. Mr. Pettigrew added to this announcement that he would take effective steps to defeat the passage of the pooling bill by objecting to the disposal of the Indian appropriation bill or other measures having precedence. The contract school item of the Indian bill was completed in such form as to provide a 20 per cent reduction from the expenditures of last year. Mr. Morgan of Alabama spoke throughout the afternoon in favor of a

judicial system for the Indian Territory, but his amendment to that effect was finally ruled out of order. Two House bills were passed amending the articles of regulation of the navy. A spirited contest arose over the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River at Philadelphia. It was finally agreed to take a vote on the question tomorrow noon.

Mr. Gorman secured unanimous consent that unobjected cases on the calendar should be taken up at night sessions next Tuesday.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, that of the \$1,104,350 appropriated for industrial and day schools for Indians \$715,000 shall be used for contract schools, and that 20 per cent of the latter shall be used in purchasing such contract schools as may be offered for sale.

A vote was taken on the amendment of the Appropriation Committee, striking out the House provision that the Secretary of the Interior should reduce the expenditures 20 per cent annually, so that at the end of five years the entire expenditure for sectarian Indian schools shall be at an end. The committee amendment was sustained—yeas, 41; nays, 23.

The effect of this was to do away with the House provision for the gradual abandonment of the contract schools during the next five years.

The Pettigrew amendment was defeated—yeas, 13; nays, 36.

Lodge withdrew his amendment offered last night, fixing three years as the limit for the abandoning of the contract schools instead of five years.

With the changes made, the provision for Indian schools makes a reduction of 20 per cent from the expenditures last year, but leaves future Congresses to make such further reductions as they see fit.

Morgan offered an amendment for the establishment of United States courts in the Indian Territory. He spoke of the barbarous condition of affairs among the five civilized tribes, where an armed vendetta existed.

Berry urged that a territorial form of government was the best remedy for the evils existing in the Indian country. Train robbery, lawlessness of all kinds and the absorption of Indian lands by a few persons constituted the main abuses. The discussion of conditions in the Indian Territory lasted through the afternoon.

Mills made a point of order against Morgan's amendment on the ground it was new legislation and being submitted to the Senate the amendment was declared not in order.

Call, in charge of the Indian bill, sought to have a time fixed for a final vote. There were objections.

"If this bill does not pass today or early tomorrow," said Call, "then some of the remaining large appropriation bills will surely fail."

At this point Pettigrew, Republican of South Dakota, came forward with a most emphatic objection.

"It is understood," said he, "that a plan is on foot to get this bill out of the way and then to take up the pooling bill at 3 o'clock tomorrow and sit it out even over Sunday. I want to say here and now distinctly that the plan will not succeed if I can prevent it. And what is more the pooling bill cannot become a law if I can do anything to prevent it, especially it cannot be passed on Sunday."

Pettigrew made his statement with the evident consciousness that the Senate rules permitted the opposition of one man to be very effective. This, and the other objections, prevented any time being fixed for completing the Indian bill.

Call was willing to fix it at any time before adjournment, but Chandler objected and then, at 5:15, the Senate went into executive session and ten minutes later adjourned.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

The House Hears Some Objections from Mr. Breckinridge

Washington, Feb. 22.—When the speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock, less than fifty members were present.

On motion of Mr. Bynum the Senate joint resolution was adopted extending to Mexico the thanks of Congress for the high honors paid Isaac P. Gray, late United States Minister.

Martin of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, asked unanimous consent to extend the evening sessions tonight for considering private pension bills to 12 o'clock.

After a debate, in which the propriety of the Government taking a hand in suppressing railroad strikes was discussed, the motion to strike out the appropriation for the pay of marshals was withdrawn.

The House then into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill. When the paragraph relating to the eleventh census was reached Mr. Hepburn wanted to know when the reports of the last census were to be published. Five years had elapsed, he said, and yet but two of the twenty-six volumes had reached the public.

Mr. Breckinridge, in charge of the bill, replied that all the material would be in the hands of the printer by March 1st, and the volume would be published thereafter as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Livingston, Democrat of Georgia, moved to strike out the appropriation of \$120,000 for United States marshals fees. It precipitated some discussion.

Mr. Boatner criticized the appropriation on the ground that no specific claims of these had been furnished.

country where the executive met his duty, as Mr. Cleveland did, manfully and courageously, and where Congress with one voice endorsed his action.

"The storm has now blown over," he continued, "and the men who took their lives in their hands, who responded to the call of the law and helped to execute it, should have their pay. Most of them are poor. Now, when the trouble is passed, can we afford to haggle and growl about paying them their due? Shame upon Congress if it fails to do its duty."

Mr. Livingston argued that it was not a question of refusing to pay the honest obligations of the Government, but it claimed that much of this appropriation would illegally go to deputy marshals who were illegally engaged in protecting private property which should have been protected at the expense of the city of Chicago.

Mr. Livingston finally withdrew his motion to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. Livingston offered an amendment to pay C. B. Payne, Charles Morgan, N. C. Mordecai and the Southern Steamship Company \$2510 for mail services rendered some time ago. The amendment went over temporarily, as did one offered by Mr. Tracy, Democrat of New York, to pay the employees of the House and Senate an extra month's pay.

An amendment to pay the widow of Thomas McCoy of St. Paul, the late Consul General at Liberia, \$2000, was agreed to.

Mr. Terry, Democrat of Arkansas, offered an amendment to pay Jason Blackburn of Little Rock, Ark., a member of the Fortieth Congress from Louisiana, \$17,700, the balance of salary due him.

The chairman of the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Tarsney) ruled the amendment out of order.

Without coming into the consideration of the bill the committee rose.

A bill was passed to amend an act granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas and Gulf Railway Company; also, on motion of Tracy, the Senate bill to postpone the time for the enforcement of the new regulations to prevent collisions at sea.

At 6 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

ALLEGED STEAL IN THE NAVY

Story of Admiral Beardslee Condemning Repair Work Denied

Washington, Feb. 22.—It is positively denied at the Navy Department that any report has been received from Admiral Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station and now at Honolulu, condemning the character of the work at Mare Island navy yard, or that Secretary Herbert has ordered an investigation of the affairs at the navy yard. It is also said that so far as the department is informed, the work done in this yard is fully up to the standard elsewhere.

Touche's report that the Philadelphia's starboard engine broke down on the way to Honolulu, the Secretary himself has stated that Admiral Beardslee's report made no mention of any such mishap, but attributed the delay in passage mainly to inferior coal.

As for the Boson, which is also cited as an example of bad work, it is said the vessel has been lying at Mare Island Navy Yard for months out of commission, although ready for service and in good order, simply for lack of men to take up a crew. The Bennington is being held at a spulco, according to Admiral Ramsey, Chief of the Navy Station Bureau, not because she is a perfect rider, but because this is a convenient port at which a vessel may be reentered to notice to proceed either to South or Central America or to the Pacific. As for the York own, which is said to be suffering from leaky boiler tubes, it is said this is probably true, but it is not in any sense a reflection upon the character of Mare Island work that the tubes should leak after the vessel had crossed the Pacific and had been in her service on a foreign coast.

IN SADDLE AND SULKY

The Thornton Stake a Feature in San Francisco

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The Thornton stakes, four miles, was the feature of the racing at Bay District today. Gilead took the lead and raced a neck in front of Hawthorne for three miles and then drew away, winning by a dozen lengths from Hawthorne. La Gascon, the favorite, was beaten by a full quarter of a mile. He was not a factor in the race at any stage.

Favorites win the three first races.—The Western Turf Congress voting by telegraph.

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Six furlongs—Mahogany won, Hessian second, Steadfast third; time, 1:18.

Six furlongs, handicap—Robin Hood II won, Rico second, Sue Abbott third; time, 1:15 1-4.

Five furlongs, selling—Chartreuse won, Conde second, Mollie R. third; time, 1:03 3-4.

Four miles, Thornton stakes, value \$3000—Gilead won, Hawthorne second, La Gascon third; time, 7:32.

Steeplechase, short course—April won, Guadalupe second, Eli Kendig third; time, 3:27.

Dartown Derby, one mile—Zobair won, Booze second, Hoodlum third; time, 1:46.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—The Western Turf Congress is taking a telegraph vote on the question of licensing the Old Dominion Jockey Club, which operates the Alexander Island race track, across the Potomac River from Washington. C. C. Maffitt of St. Louis, who is president of the congress, authorized the vote to be taken. When seen today he was unable to predict what the result would be. The Alexander Island track will commence racing next month.

New Orleans, Feb. 22.—Five and one-half furlongs—Muloch won, Vanguard second, Propriety third; time, 1:15.

Six furlongs—Darwin Wedgewood won, Francis Pope second, Luke Parks third; time, 1:22 3-4.

Five furlongs—Tramp won, Ben Wilson second, Old Dominion third; time, 1:08 1-2.

UNPAID BOUNTY ON SUGAR

Blackburn's Amendment to the Civil Service Bill

WHAT PRODUCERS SHALL DO

Must File Statements to Show What They Have Done

No Bounty Will Be Paid Persons Engaged in Refining Imported Sugars—The Commissioners' Powers

Washington, Feb. 22.—Senator Blackburn, on behalf of the committee on appropriations, today introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill to provide for the payment of the full bounty on the sugar produced in 1893, and for the payment of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the production of 1894. The amendment carries an appropriation of \$238,280 and is as follows: That there shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to those producers and manufacturers of sugar in the United States from maple sap, beets, sorghum or raw sugar cane grown in the United States, who complied with the provisions of the bounty laws as contained in the schedules of the tariff act of 1890, a bounty of two cents a pound on all sugar testing not less than ninety degrees by the polariscope and one and three-quarter cents per pound on all sugars testing less than ninety and not more than eighty degrees, manufactured and produced by them previous to the 28th of August, 1894, and upon which no bounty has previously been paid.

The provision for the payment of a part of last year's bounty is that there shall be paid to those producers who complied with the McKinley bounty law by filing application for license and the bonds required prior to July 1, 1895, and who would have been entitled to receive a license bounty of 8-10ths of a cent a pound on sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States, testing not less than 80 degrees, during the period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, comprised in the period commencing August 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, and for this purpose \$5,000,000 is appropriated.

No bounty is to be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States, or produced in the United States, upon which the bounty herein provided for has already been applied for.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is empowered to make regulations for the payment of the bounty and to employ two revenue agents, in addition to those already employed, for the transaction of the business.

LANDED IN PRISON

Bold Boy Bandits Brought Up With a Round Turn

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—A gang of boy pirates, after operating with singular boldness and remarkable success for the past 18 months has been rounded up and the quartette landed in prison. The entire outfit, comprising a sloop and rowboat, a wagon and team, with a large quantity of provisions, was captured. Captain Wilcox, known as the "King of the Pirates," is an experienced sailor and piloted the craft across the bay on stormy nights, which best suited the piratical operations. The gang boldly sailed up to the wharf, and under cover of darkness, stole anything they could find on the wharves or on vessels discharging cargo. Provisions were preferred as most easily sold. All the plunder was taken to the Alameda side and unloaded on the San Leandro bay, where a warehouse was located for the storage of the stolen goods, subsequently sold from door to door at prices far below the market rates. So bold were the pirates that they continued their depredations on a wholesale order, and their low prices were explained on the pretense of a cut in provisions by wholesale houses. Their capture was the result of incautiously offering a large consignment of flour at one-third the market quotation. The women solicited ordered the flour delivered on the following day, meanwhile notifying the police. Evidence against the thieves is so direct that commitment to the penitentiary is considered inevitable.

A CHINESE COMBINE

Wealthy Pagans Will Lease and Operate the Bidwell Ranch

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—A syndicate of wealthy Chinese of this city, composed of members of the Six Companies, has secured a lease of the fruit ranch owned by General John C. Bidwell, the Chico millionaire. Bidwell's orchard was for many years the most extensive in the state and still ranks second, containing between 4000 and 5000 acres planted in deciduous fruits. Nor has the syndicate stopped at the one place. Several large orchards in the northern fruit belt, comprising the districts about Marysville, Vina, Willows, Red Bluff and Oroville, aggregating several thousand acres, have been secured at rentals from \$1000 to \$5000 a year. The past two seasons have been so unprofitable to orchardists that they are glad to lease to Chinese, who are able to hire coolies at the rate of \$1 a week, and a white man would be obliged to pay them and can thus afford to pay big rentals. A local cannery, owned and operated by Chinese, will handle the produce of these leased ranches. In the orchards white laborers will be unable to obtain employment, and serious labor troubles are feared during the coming season.

THE WAR IN ASIA

The Canton River Unnavigable by Reason of Official Restrictions

London, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Hong Kong says that additional restrictions have been imposed upon the navigation of the Canton River. The dispatch states that a plot, far reaching in its purpose to overthrow the dynasty, has been discovered in Kwang Tung Kwang and other provinces of Southern China. According to the dispatches H. M. S. Mercury was returned from Formosa. During the recent black-flag riots the British consul at Taku was assaulted by the natives. The Chinese authorities, however, succeeded in quelling the riots and the steamer Mercury arrived. Twenty-five of the ringleaders were beheaded and all is now quiet.

Trap and Trigger

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 22.—The series of three shooting matches between J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City and E. D. Fulford of Utica, N. Y., ended at Marion, N. J., with a third victory for Elliott. The conditions were \$250 a side and 100 birds each. Elliott made a run of 56 birds with a sharp wind blowing. The final score was: Elliott, 96; Fulford, 80. Elliott now claims to be champion of the world.

W. W. Low of Duluth, Minn., has invented a telegraphic code for transmitting pictures by telegraph.

A "CUE" FOR THE PUBLIC

Helen Barry, the Actress, Finds Splendid Tonic in Paine's Celery Compound.



The play is done, the curtain drops, slow falling to the prompter's bell; A moment yet the actress stops and looks around to say farewell. It is an irksome word and task. And when she's laughed and said her say, She shows as she removes her mask a face that's anything but gay.

Acting is not all gaiety, lights and applause. There is a deal of drudgery, vexation, and heartache that the people in the front of the house little imagine.

Mary Anderson used to advise young stage-struck girls to keep off the stage. The feverish excitement, the late hours, the drudgery of rehearsals, the unnatural stimulus from new audiences, rivalry and applause, make the life full of perils to health of mind and body. The careless theater-going public have no notion of the strain on the nerves that is inseparable from a dramatic career.

But members of "the profession" know what it is, and they have as a body, learned how best to keep their nervous system strong and capable of doing the hard work demanded of them. That is why Paine's celery compound is so popular on the stage.

Helen Barry, the well-known actress, writes to a physician friend from Tea Box Cottage, Bellport:

"It is with great pleasure I write to tell you that I find Paine's celery compound a splendid tonic. I should like you to procure me a few more bottles."

Della Fox, when "run down" from overwork, by the advice of the wife of a U. S. Senator in Washington, tried Paine's celery compound. She says: "My spirits picked up and at the end of two weeks the same old exuberant health with which nature blessed me had returned."

"I ate and slept as I had not done since I was a child, and I have never known since then an hour's inconvenience from nervous prostration."

"The medicine to which I owe so much is Paine's celery compound, and I have recommended it to all my stage acquaintances who have overtaxed their brains by too close attention to study, and all have experienced the same happy results as myself."

Marie Tempest also, and a host more of the most eminent artists who appear before the public, have recently testified to the wonderful reinvigorating power of Paine's celery compound. Their testimony is noteworthy because no class of women work harder or are under greater nervous strain.

Women in every walk of life have reason to be grateful to Professor Phelps of Dartmouth, who discovered Paine's celery compound. He understood the peculiar weakness of the sex. He knew that the backache, lassitude, headache, sleeplessness, and loss of appetite all mean that the supply of nervous force is low, and inadequate to the demands upon it. The experience of thousands has taught the women of the country that only Paine's celery compound will give health to the nerves, and, through them, to the entire body.

CANINES RUN DOUBLES

The Dog Poisoner's Dastardly Work in New York

Eight Valuable Animals Destroyed During a Bench Show—It Was a Case of Pure Spite

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The weather did not interfere with the coursing at Ocean View today and a large crowd of "regulars" was present.

Coomassie beat Marvelous; Ambition beat Soudan; Best Trump beat Wigger; Annie Laurie beat Tempest; Faster and Faster beat White Rustic; Sky Ball beat Castaway; Fairy D. beat Lady Chance; Nellie Conroy beat Mission Boy; Little Corporal beat Fearless; Vida Shaw beat Rorral.

The trials in the second round where better than the first and resulted as follows: Coomassie beat Little Joe, Best Trump settled with Ambition, Annie Laurie outran Butcher Box, Sky Ball upset all opponents in the most decisive manner. Nellie Conroy beat Daisy D., while Vida Shaw beat the Little Corporal.

The third round was commenced with Best Trump and Coomassie. The former made the run up and took the next two turns. Coomassie then got in, but, as usual, she was too clever with her fans, killed and lost. Sky Ball flew around Annie Laurie in the most decisive manner, and Vida Shaw upset Nellie Conroy cleverly.

The fourth round brought Sky Ball and Best Trump together. Sky Ball went around Best Trump. Vida Shaw ran a bye with Annie Laurie and the latter had the best of it. Sky Ball and Vida Shaw then were brought out.

Sky Ball won first money, \$40; Vida Shaw second, \$25, and Best Trump third, \$15.

At Kerigan's Golden Gate park there was a puppy stake for twenty-six dogs. The winners turned up in S. C. Cumming's Starlight, McComb's Blackbird, Sreche's Gold King and O'Neill's Little Tom. The San Jose sportsmen who attended this meeting were very well satisfied.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

Ward McAllister's Estate

New York, Feb. 22.—Louise McAllister, daughter of the late Ward McAllister, has applied for letters of administration before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The deceased, according to the petition, left his widow, Sarah McAllister, the petitioner, Louise McAllister, and two sons, Ward McAllister, Jr., and Hayward H. McAllister, as survivors. No real estate was left and the personal property does not exceed the sum of \$10,000. Edward Lauterbach represented Ward McAllister, Jr., and Anderson, Howland & Murray appeared for the petitioners.

Fought in the Senate

Denver, Col., Feb. 22.—Senators George Pease and David A. Mills, Populists, came to blows during the session of the Senate today. Pease struck Mills on the head with a paper weight, inflicting serious injury.

Coming to the Pacific

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to join the squadron in the Pacific ocean. Admiral Alifire has been appointed to the augmented Pacific squadron.

The Father of the Country

Washington, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was fittingly celebrated in this city by various organizations. The Government departments are closed.