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An odd memento has been sent to Henry Rochefort, the rabid and famous French journalist. It is the tail of the horse charger which General Boulanger rode "coming back from the review" in

ANGRY WORDS IN THE SENATE AND ADJOURNMENT PREVENTS A ROW

Resolution Cause of Fight.

FOR STATE OF HAWAII

The Senatorial Body Divided Seriously By Question.

HOUSE DEBATES ON THE FIRE LIMIT QUESTION

Representatives Argue Long Concerning Chinatown—Notice of Many Bills is Given.

FROM the moment of the introduction of Senator Achi's resolution shortly after the Senate convened yesterday morning the Republicans and Independents were at swords points with each other and the debates on each side evidenced much of the bitter party feeling which is being engendered in the Senate.

Metaphors were indulged in and comparisons between the Territory and a new born babe were plentiful. A few futile attempts were made to prevent the trouble which was brewing but without avail. The chair was charged by two of the Senators with showing a partisan feeling in his rulings, and at the close of the afternoon session blows were only averted by a narrow margin.

The final scenes were precipitated by Senator Cecil Brown in his argument relative to petitioning the United States to admit the Territory as a state.

Following is the complete text of the argument taken from the notes of the stenographer of the Senate:

MR. CECIL BROWN.—"I understand the ruling of the chair has been that the matter before the House now is the rejection of this bill, or what amounts to a rejection—an indefinite postponement—and that it be laid on the table or indefinitely postponed.

"I shall not say anything about the ruling of the chair, whether correct or not, but I want to point out to the Senators this fact, that if the majority of this House is willing to refer this matter to a committee, they will then have to vote against the rejection of the resolution, for if they do that the next motion in order will be to refer it to a committee.

"In this particular instance it makes no difference which way the president has ruled, but if the majority say this will be referred to a committee, then the vote will be not to reject. And if, as Senator Kalauokalani has said that he thinks this is too early in the session to introduce a resolution of this kind, then I say that the only thing to do is to refer it to a committee and they can hold it until such time as in the opinion of the majority of this House the time is ripe that it can be introduced; but I say not to throw it out of that door and as much as tell the United States we want to be a Territory for the balance of our lives and do not care for statehood; and on the motion to reject this bill I move that the ayes and noes be called."

MR. CARTER—"I second the motion."

Motion put by the chair. The secretary called for ayes and noes. Ayes eight and noes seven.

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"The motion is carried eight to seven."

CECIL BROWN—"It was not voted that way. The president and Senator Kanuha voted no."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"I voted for Senator White's motion to reject."

BALDWIN—"I understand the president voted no."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"But I changed it immediately. Read the voting again, Mr. Secretary."

The secretary read the result of voting as given before.

CECIL BROWN—"Mr. President: I now say that under our rules you have no right to vote unless there was a tie. I make this point of order: that the vote of the president was cast here under our rules contrary to our rules."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"Show us the rule."

BALDWIN—"I did not hear the name of Kaiue."

Cecil Brown here read rule 45 of the rules and regulations of the Senate. Continuing, he said: "You voted before it had appeared to the Senate that there was a tie. You claimed it as a right under the rules. You only have the right to vote when it is a tie or when the vote is by ballot."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"I think you are mistaken. I put a special question whether ayes and noes are included in the ballot and it was so decided."

CECIL BROWN—"Under the rules here the president has no right to vote except the question is a tie or where the vote is by ballot."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"This is a question for the House to consider."

CECIL BROWN—"That is what was passed."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"The only original copy is in the printers' hands."

WHITE—"I move we adjourn."

CARTER—"I rise to a point of order. If we have no rules and the only copy is in the printers' hands, I move we adjourn."

CECIL BROWN—"If the rules are out of the clerk's possession and in the hands of the printer he is not acquainted with the rules of this House."

The secretary produced the original copy of rules at the request of the president.

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"Will you please find out rule from the original copy, especially in regard to that point?"

BROWN—"It is rule 53 here in this copy, and under the new rules it would be No. 45."

Mr. Brown read the above rule as to methods of ascertaining the decision of the Senate upon any matter. Continuing, he said: "There is another portion of our rules where there is a provision that the president only vote when the vote is by ballot. What the number is I cannot remember at present."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"We are losing too much time, Senator Cecil Brown."

CECIL BROWN—"I do not care if we are losing one hundred hours—as long as I am right I will stay here and talk until I get black and blue in the face."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"You cannot. The chair has decided that the president is entitled to vote on ayes and noes."

CARTER—"I rise to a point of order. The president has no such authority."

BROWN—"I appeal from the ruling of the president. I want to know what is the use of appealing in a question like this, where, as I claim, it is a violation of the rule?"

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"You have a right to appeal."

BROWN—"Then I appeal."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"The question is before the House whether the House will sustain the chair in the chair's ruling that the chair has a right to vote in ayes and noes.

MR. C. BROWN—"On all questions?"

THE PRESIDENT—"On all questions."

MR. C. BROWN—"I rise to a point of order."

MR. WHITE—"Who has the floor?"

MR. C. BROWN—"I rise to a point of order and under our rules when a point of order is raised that party has to take his seat until the point of order is stated."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL—"I call you to order, Senator Brown."

BROWN—"I think I have a right to state my point of order."

There was great confusion here, during which the president ordered the sergeant-at-arms to remove Senator Brown from the chamber. The officer advanced to execute the order of the president. Mr. Brown loudly exclaimed, "Don't you touch me!" amid a clamor of voices.

The president said: "Then take your seat, Cecil Brown."

BROWN—"That is my point. When a point of order is raised there is no debate; and when I take an appeal from the president's decision the president must do that; that is my point of order."

Mr. Kalauokalani then rose and moved to adjourn, which was immediately done, it being then but 2:20 p. m.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

SHARP DEBATE IN THE SENATE

IT WAS nearly 11 o'clock yesterday morning before the Senate was called to order with Senator Carter absent. A communication from the Lower House was read by the secretary accompanying House Bill No. 1, which passed that body yesterday. Cecil Brown moved that the bill be returned for the proper certification.

The following joint resolution was introduced by Senator Achi.

Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Be It Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii:

That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is respectfully requested to pass, at an early day, an Act enabling the people of this Territory, who are citizens thereof and duly qualified to vote, to meet in convention and frame and adopt a State Constitution, whereby and whereunder this Territory may be admitted as a State into the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Territory be and hereby is requested to transmit a duly certified copy of this joint resolution to the President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that this joint resolution be laid before the Congress of the United States. W. C. ACHI.

This resolution met with warm opposition on the part of the Independents, a motion for rejection being made by Senator White.

Achi said it seemed to him that at the present time the people of this Territory held them responsible for all laws enacted. "The condition of the Territory might be likened to that of a growing child," he said, "and on this question we should all of us set aside our party feeling.

"Therefore as I stand on the floor I stand here for the good of the people, and if some one from the opposition side should propose anything for the good of the public I would heartily support it."

Cecil Brown supported Achi by saying: "I cannot understand why this should be opposed by the opposite party unless they are unwilling to accept the resolution because they have not the credit of introducing it."

Carter wanted White to state his reason for asking that the resolution be rejected.

White replied that he saw several were about to speak on the subject so would wait until they had finished and reply to them all.

No one desiring to speak, he resumed as follows: "If I remember rightly, some member of this Senate remarked that if he had lost one arm he would use the other to vote with, and so it is with us, for if we lose one opportunity we can take advantage of another. I do not believe it necessary to discuss this, so I move that the vote be taken and the ayes and noes recorded.

Baldwin spoke at some length supporting the arguments advanced by Cecil Brown.

Kanuha moved that inasmuch as the resolution was a very important one, that it be referred to a committee. Kaiue moved that the Senate take up the unfinished business before it.

Kalauokalani took the floor and said that he realized that the matter was one of very great interest, and compared the Territory of Hawaii to a new-born babe, and the trouble arose from its desire to become a man at one leap. He thought the measure premature and advised the adoption of such measures as municipal and county laws. All of this was provided for in the Organic Act, and the end of the session would be ample time to discuss the subject in hand.

Senator Baldwin did not think that there was any desire to force the measure upon the Senate, and thought that reference to a committee would be the easiest way out of it.

Carter, Achi and White had a lively debate on the rules, and as little headway was being made, White at last proposed adjournment until 1:30 o'clock and the motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The motion of Senator White to reject the resolution of Achi was announced by the Chair to be next in order. Carter arose to say that he had failed to find any reason assigned for rejection by the opposing party, but that he understood that their main opposition was because they considered the resolution had been sneaked into the order of the business without the consent of the majority. The motion before the house is the one put by Senator Kaiue and I charge the President with being partisan.

"You are mistaken, Senator Carter, and I think you are out of order," said the Chair.

"I have the right to enter my protest," replied Carter.

"I do not think that Senator Carter is aware of what he is talking about, and I ask the stenographer to read from his notes for the benefit of the Senator," interposed Russel.

McMahon read from his notes and President Russel embraced the first opportunity he has had to voice his views concerning any question, and, without asking permission of Kalauokalani, he proceeded to interpret the remarks of that Senator.

White wanted to prevent Carter from speaking further on the subject, and claimed that Carter had spoken more than ten minutes, and also more than twice on the subject.

Both charges were denied by the Senator from Oahu, who called upon the stenographer to read from his notes of the morning session. The Chair scented a long siege and granted Carter five minutes to close his argument.

The roll was called for the vote concerning the rejection of Achi's resolution and resulted in a vote of 8 noes and 7 ayes.

This included the vote of the Chair, which was cast as the roll was called, and a vigorous protest was made thereto by Cecil Brown.

He contended that under the rules the Chair was only entitled to a vote in case of a tie, while the Chair claimed as his prerogative the right to vote at any time.

The original copy of the rules was called for and as considerable time was taken in looking them up, the Chair suggested that business be resumed.

Senator Cecil Brown failed to agree with the Chair and continued to talk, but was ordered by the Chair to cease.

"I will not stop talking, and will talk here until I am black in the face," replied the irate Senator.

Senators White and Carter jumped to their feet at the same time, each claiming a point of order and shouting in loud tones their opinions. Brown refused to yield the floor, and was ordered by the Chair to sit down.

"I'll not sit down," said Brown, "and I deny the right of this man to interrupt me."

"You won't sit down?" said the Chair.

"No, I won't," was the answer.

The Sergeant at Arms was called upon to place Senator Brown under arrest and remove him from the Senate chamber.

This order had the effect of quieting the turmoil in the Senate and as the Sergeant-at-Arms walked over to Mr. Brown's desk it looked as though serious trouble would result. Brown was white with rage and dared the Sergeant-at-Arms to lay a hand upon him. As they stood facing each other, one doubtful and the other defiant, Senator Kalauokalani in a loud voice moved to adjourn and undoubtedly saved the Senate from a disgraceful scene.

DEBATE ON CHINATOWN

THERE was an ominous silence in the House of Representatives yesterday morning when the speaker struck his gavel upon the table to open the tenth day's session. There were few of the whispered conversations which usually mark the beginning of each day's work. Each Representative seemed to have weighty matters on his mind and papers upon his desk were attentively studied. Now and then the rasping sound of a new pen

(Continued on Page 2.)