

ADVERTISING... MONEY THE SUBJECT IN THE SENATE

Prolonged Debate Is Caused by Teller's Resolution.

Compared With the Old Measure of Stanley Matthews.

Allison Explains That Conditions Have Changed in the Last Twenty Years.

SILVER IS MUCH CHEAPER.

Berry of Arkansas Says the President Hasn't Nerve Enough to Kick Gage Out of the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to The Call. Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Jan. 25.

To-day's session of the Senate was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious debate of the financial question. For nearly two hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Allison of Iowa, Berry of Arkansas and Hoar of Massachusetts. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and opponents of the resolution, the debate often approaching bitterness. The feature of the discussion was a speech by Teller, author of the resolution, his statement calling out a suggestion from Hoar that he (Teller) ought to have them stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry by Spooner, Teller admitted that he thought the system of coinage referred to in the resolution meant the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that admission apparently giving satisfaction to the opponents of the measure.

The Senate, on motion of Hoar of Massachusetts, went into executive session as soon as it convened. The doors were opened at 12:15 and the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Allison of Iowa, Berry of Arkansas and Hoar of Massachusetts. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and opponents of the resolution, the debate often approaching bitterness. The feature of the discussion was a speech by Teller, author of the resolution, his statement calling out a suggestion from Hoar that he (Teller) ought to have them stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry by Spooner, Teller admitted that he thought the system of coinage referred to in the resolution meant the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that admission apparently giving satisfaction to the opponents of the measure.

Allen then offered an amendment to the bill increasing the amount appropriated from \$14,000,000 to \$18,000,000 in accordance with the estimates made by the Commissioner of the Mint, and it was without division. The Senate bill was then passed.

The Teller resolution was then laid before the Senate. Allison reviewed the history of the Stanley Matthews resolution, maintaining that its purpose at that time was not to open the mint, but to increase in derogation of the rights of the public creditors. He held now that the resolution was different, and that the Secretary of the Treasury no more authority exists under the law than there was without division. The Senate bill was then passed.

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Tillman asked Allison whether he would stand by the terms of the bill, and if the Government were payable in silver. In reply Allison quoted the law that the Secretary of the Treasury was not to be satisfied with an answer "yes" or "no."

Berry declared that the pending resolution was precisely the same as that for which the Senator from Iowa (Allison) voted twenty years ago, and that it was a violation of public faith, he added, it could not be so now. One of the reasons why Berry was denouncing the passage of the resolution was that it would disprove the charge brought in 1896 that the Democratic party was composed of repudiators and dishonorable men.

Aldrich of Rhode Island—Do you desire to take from the Secretary of the Treasury his discretion in the payment of obligations in either gold or silver? The trouble is the Secretary of the Treasury has no discretion in the Government option to the bondholders.

Aldrich—Would the passage of the resolution by the Senate be an act as instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury?

"It would," replied Berry, "but I am satisfied, in view of the recent actions and words of the Secretary of the Treasury that he would not obey the instructions."

Hale of Maine said when the present bill was put in the state book silver was about twice as valuable as it is now, and Aldrich interjected the inquiry whether, in view of the fall in the price of silver, the Secretary of the Treasury (Berry) believed the Government ought to take advantage of its creditor and pay him in the cheaper money.

Berry replied that he was as much in favor of maintaining the honor of the country as the Senator from Rhode Island, but he held that the bondholders ought to be willing to live up to their contract and accept coin in payment of obligations in either gold or silver?

Lodge of Massachusetts said it was well understood that the bond purchasers were to be paid in gold, that they paid gold for the bonds, and he quoted from a speech of Teller showing that he (Teller) had the same idea.

Berry denied that there was such an understanding and would defy anybody to establish as a fact that there was such a thing as the country had before it the spectacle of a Secretary of the Treasury who wanted to redeem silver dollars in gold and firmly to fasten the issue upon the country. "Kick him out of the Cabinet." In conclusion Berry made an appeal for the passage of the resolution on the ground of public interest.

Teller followed in an extended speech in favor of the resolution and declared it was a question of law which he would discuss. "Well," inquired Foraker, "does this resolution mean the same now as it did twenty years ago?" "Being a question of law," replied Teller, "it can mean nothing else."

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES... POLITICAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Wide Scope of Talk on an Appropriation Bill.

Arguments as to Whether Prosperity Returned to the Country.

Democrats Declare It Has Not, While Republicans Show the Reverse.

DINGLEY'S LAW AN AID.

Smith of Arizona Attacks the Present Policy of Educating the Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Call. Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Jan. 25.

Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian appropriation bill the House devoted almost the entire day to a political debate in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country, as a result of the advent of the present administration. As speeches were limited to five minutes many members participated, and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent, and, although good-natured, some hard knocks were given and received. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians, and Walker moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school. No vote was taken on the motion to-day.

When the session opened a bill was passed granting a register to the foreign-built steamer Navajo. The House then went into Committee on the Indian appropriation bill. The House consumed a considerable portion of the day in discussing the bill, and the Democrats denying that they were under the Cleveland administration. Richardson (D.) of Tennessee adduced some figures and financial authorities to show that prosperity had not yet appeared.

"If prosperity has not returned," asked Stone (R.) of Pennsylvania, "how does it happen that in all the industrial regions men are employed and that they are not supported by charity as they were under the Cleveland administration?" "The trouble with the gentleman," replied Richardson, "is that his premises are all wrong. Labor is not employed in all the industrial regions. In New England, 250,000 workers are now out of work."

Grosvener, Stone, Dingley and other Republicans rose to reply and in the confusion Richardson called out that he had no desire to interfere with Stone's personal remarks. "I am glad to have the endorsement of that side," replied Stone, smiling.

Grosvener, who has been in the industry as an example of what the Dingley law had done. Dingley (D.) of Missouri, in discussing the cotton mills strike, contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of their surplus stock. The trouble was that they were enormously over-producing in this country, and that the fact that the Republican party was restricting and narrowing our markets.

The political debate continued for an hour, the Republicans maintaining that the Democrats denying the existence of prosperity. Smith (D.) of Arizona made an attack on the present system of educating the Indians. He declared that the Carlisle and Hampton schools were a mistake, that an Indian could not be civilized by teaching him to read and write and sing psalms. The Indians must be given an industrial education, but it must be given him in the vicinity of his home, and in this bill, he said, \$2,500,000 was wasted.

Walker (R.) of Massachusetts agreed with the speaker that the present policy was unsatisfactory. He moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school. Without voting he withdrew the motion. The House adjourned at 5:20 p. m.

Politicians outside of Alameda County are busy calling attention to the fact that the county across the bay has already done pretty well in the matter of Republican patronage, and hint that her ambition to name the Governor is one step too far. The county now has the Naval Office, Superintendent of the Mint, a United States Senator, a Congressman from the Third District and the patronage of the State University, besides smaller plums, and this aspiration is being used to down the Leach movement.

Leach, who has graduated from State into Federal politics, and is now above the small plane occupied by Alameda County. He has been graduating for twenty-five years, and all this time he has been the firm friend and firm supporter of the Senator Percival McKenna. The friendship of the two began in Solano County years ago, and has never wavered. He has also been an ardent supporter of Senator Percival McKenna, and has frequently strenuously deny they are undertaking any such move or know anything whatever of such an undertaking.

A. B. Nye, managing editor of the Enquirer, said to-night that an effort had been made to purchase the paper but he did not know what negotiations were now pending. "So far as I know," he said, "Mr. Daniels was acting more in the capacity of a broker than of a particular interest. I think he first wanted to see if the paper was for sale and then try to find a purchaser for it. So far as I know he did not make any mention of wanting it to further the interests of any particular candidate. Of course when Mr. Leach went into the Mint he had to cease his active work on the Enquirer, and this naturally made an opening for some one else. I heard later that there was some talk of a syndicate wanting to get the paper, but I know nothing definite."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The seventh annual meeting of the Trades League of Philadelphia was held to-night in the Academy of Music, at which the principal speaker was Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.

W. W. Foukrod, president of the league, introduced Secretary Gage. He was warmly received and held the attention of the large audience throughout the evening. His subject was "Prophetic and his remarks were punctuated with applause. As soon as Secretary Gage had finished he left the hall to attend the banquet of the Commercial Exchange in the Hotel Walton.

ROLLS OF GOLD ARE SENT BY MAIL. New York Banks Receiving From San Francisco Large Sums of Money Which Recently Arrived From Australia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Some of the banks are receiving large amounts of gold from California by registered mail as a result of the importations of gold from Australia at San Francisco. The National Park Bank and American Exchange National Bank received about \$500,000 cash each in the last week of the past week. The gold comes in rolls of \$50,000 each, and is packed in boxes of \$100,000 each to secure the remitters against loss.

Jubilee a Great Success. From a financial point the Jubilee is a success, so say the Patrosson Company, Sixteenth and Mission. They come so far to have sold double the amount of goods. Strangers and city people are crowding the big store and buying loads of carpets and furniture. The big sale will close at an end.

DIED. In this city, January 25, 1898, John, beloved son of James and Hannah Maguire, and brother of Annie, James, Frank, Marie, Annie and Celia. Mrs. E. Sheridan and Mrs. J. Mellon, a native of San Francisco, aged 35 years 5 months.

To Cure Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

GOVERNOR BUDD MEETS HIS MILITARY FAMILY AT A BANQUET

Plan to Purchase the Enquirer Now Pending.

G. B. Daniels Anxious to Get a Controlling Interest.

Superintendent Leach Too Busy to Work Actively in Politics.

DAVIS' CAMP DOUBTFUL.

A Syndicate of Pardee Men Said to Desire the Interest of Mr. Leach.

Alameda politicians are now working in wholesale lots. So warm has begun the contest over the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket that the playunish system of trying to take away each other's support one vote at a time has been cast to the winds and an attempt has been made to obtain bodily at one sweep the main strength of one of the candidates in the interest of some one else.

The bone of contention between the two camps headed by ex-Mayor Davis and Dr. Pardee is the support of Frank A. Leach, Superintendent of the Mint, and his active evening paper, the Oakland Enquirer, which has always been a powerful factor in politics across the bay.

It has been surmised for some time that Superintendent Leach is not at all anxious to make an active canvass or indeed do any active work at all in the coming State campaign. A few months ago he became forcibly in favor of W. R. Davis for Governor. He endorsed him editorially and gave him substantial assistance in organizing his campaign committee. At this time it was not known definitely that Dr. Pardee was coming as a candidate.

When he did so Mr. Leach's position was not a comfortable one. He was practically the president of a divided house. Frank Leach, to a great extent, made Dr. Pardee in politics. He took up the non-partisan movement, succeeded in electing Pardee, and the two men are firm friends. Since the announcement by Dr. Pardee of his aspiration Mr. Leach has not shown any particular fervor for his candidate, Mr. Davis.

When Mr. Davis took charge of the Mint he took his name from the head of his paper, and his managing editor, A. B. Nye, has since been in active contact. Mr. Leach has let it be known that his new duties take most of his time, and that his other private interests made it impossible for him to give the necessary attention to his newspaper.

The promotion of the editor naturally made an opportunity for some one else to take his controlling interest in the Enquirer, and it was not long before offers were in the field.

George B. Daniels a few weeks ago offered an opportunity for a controlling interest in the property. He made known his ideas to the management, but so far no deal has been made. The politicians are now guessing why Mr. Daniels, who is a book seller, should be desirous of having the other private interest in a newspaper that had already pledged itself to support Mr. Davis.

The knowing ones think they found an easy solution. George B. Daniels is at almost the same thing which offered, and spent his spare time in fitting himself for advancement. He first found employment at making nutcracker carts, but his zeal and ambition were so apparent that he rose step by step until he was installed as superintendent.

The market will close at 5 o'clock this morning and remain closed during the day out of respect for his late superintendent. The funeral will take place at noon from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, prominent members of the market being chosen to act as pallbearers. The interment will be in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland.

The deceased leaves a widow and eight children. One of his sons, G. H. Brown, holds the position of assistant superintendent of the market.

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DINED WITH HIS STAFF OFFICERS. TESTIMONY THAT BALKED C. O. BROWN

An Overman Affidavit the Public Never Saw.

But Members of the Bay Conference Knew All About It.

Direct and Specific Confession of Guilt Supported by Oath.

NO SIGN OF VAGUENESS.

Mrs. Tunnell Contributes a Sworn Statement Showing Her Complicity in the Affair.

After a happy period of relief from Rev. C. O. Brown that individual has again become public. That he had "confessed" to the Bay Conference; that his confession has been respectfully received and he straightway thrust from the fold was printed yesterday. But a matter which once occupied so much public attention, dragged 80 many names in the mine and rail coal-sifted fabric of a great church is not destined to be dismissed the moment a climax seems to have been reached.

There has been some wonder that the Bay Conference was so little inclined to be merciful; that Brown's protestations of innocence apparently fell upon deaf ears. As a worldly observer expressed it, the conference had something up its sleeve. That staid and dignified body acted as though certain of Brown's guilt; it knew it to be false, and it was certain that he was much more guilty than the "confession" would have appeared. In the possession of one of its members has been a "confession" which went to the length of confessing, and doing it with a particularity stamping it as genuine. With this positive evidence of Brown's immorality and details of his unministerial conduct, the members of the conference failed to be impressed by the man's eloquence. The strongest testimony he could produce was of no effect. The hearers to whom fell the duty of weighing it knew it to be false, and they were not to be deceived.

There is no reasonable doubt that the affidavit of the Overman woman, made in Los Angeles, after she had professed to be reclaimed from the ways of sin, and forwarded to Chairman Rev. J. K. McLean of Oakland, was the greatest obstacle in the path of Brown. Each member of the committee was made familiar with the contents of the document, and thus at once considered that they were being guided not by rumor but by fact. Yet the document was withheld from the public, and while it has been seen by a few of those who were present, it is not a common property. This course of secrecy was taken in opposition to the judgment of Dr. McLean, the other members denying him permission to make it known and thus at once upon a matter of general concern. He has often since expressed a regret that he had not made the affidavit public and consulted his associates later.

When Mattie Overman sent the affidavit to Dr. McLean she sent a long letter stating her motives. She said she had been brought back to the love of God by the truth, not sparing herself, then followed the confession, which is not of a Brown style of vagueness. The substance of it can be given in fewer words than the writer employed. It set forth how she had lived in the Brown household, and told of the love that sprang up between her and Brown. She made up her mind to flee, but did not. In the presence of Brown she forgot all but his affection, and in his absence was torn by remorse. This continued until exposure seemed certain, and then at Brown's suggestion a room was secured where they, by approaching from different directions, were enabled to meet without fear of discovery. She affirmed that such a condition arose that medical attention was sought to save her from disaster, and the medicine was procured by Brown.

The affidavit then tells of her escape from the city, Brown paying the expenses. At Seattle she heard that he intended to go to London, but she was her angry and having the effect of precipitating the scandal. She alleges that when she returned to face Brown he told her what she must say at the trial, and tried hard to get her to compromise on specific points. She also declares that the Overman-Tunnell letters were genuine, this having been decided by the trial. Thus she makes out a seemingly perfect case against Brown; at least hershowing was accepted as final and has been the instrument of driving him from the pulpit.

There is another affidavit in the hands of the committee, and though it is from Mrs. Tunnell, whose word many would not regard as impressive, it dovetails so perfectly with that of Miss Overman, while made when the two were hundreds of miles apart, that the pair are considered mutually confirming. Mrs. Tunnell tells of having received money from Brown for her own and Mattie's expenses while the young woman was trying to get out of the country. She tells of meeting Brown at Stockton by telegraphic appointment, and how he tried to induce her there to sign a paper tending to vindicate him of the charges against her. "For God's sake, don't recognize me," said a conference at the hotel he proposed to give her \$400 for expenses, but would not hand it to her. Instead, he made her leave the room, and in her absence put the money under a pillow, where she found it. She also declares that the famous Overman-Tunnell letters are genuine, and that wherever in the country they were read, they were designated as "B." this being a preconcerted plan.

Rev. George C. Adams, who succeeded Dr. Brown as pastor of the First Congregational Church, was lot to discuss the confession of his predecessor. Since accepting the pastorate, Dr. Adams has succeeded in uniting the warring factions and to do this called for the greatest tact on his part. Strenuous efforts were made by both sides to enlist his sympathies and support, but the pastor steadfastly held to his purpose not to uphold either the "Browns" or "anti-Browns."

"When I arrived here," said Dr. Adams, "I found a great breach existing between the members of the church, and I set about to bridge the chasm. I realized that in order to do this I would be forced to take an absolutely neutral ground, and that I had endeavored to do. I have refused to discuss the Brown affair with anybody, and even informed the Bay Conference that I would not attend any meeting at which Dr. Brown's case was to be discussed. This resolution I have kept to the letter."

"Were you aware, doctor, that Dr. Brown had returned to be present at yesterday's meeting?" "No; and I imagine that only a few of his closest friends knew of his presence. As I was leaving the Ministerial Union yesterday Dr. Hatch asked me to attend the conference in the afternoon. I was aware that Dr. Brown's case was to come up for discussion. I refused. Dr. Hatch urged me to be present, saying he was sure I would be interested in the proceedings, but I would not attend. I had promised the church board not to attend any meeting when the Brown matter was up for discussion, and that I did not intend to go back on my promise. I did not think much about it at the time, but I suppose now that Dr. Brown was going before the conference, but he was not at liberty to tell me so."

"In regard to the confession of Dr. Brown, I was aware that Dr. Brown had held to everything, but I am inclined to believe he has. My reason for thinking so is this: Some time ago Dr. McLean showed me the last confession made by Miss Overman. This was after she had gone to Los Angeles and had become reconverted. This confession has never been made public, and was known by only a few. Dr. McLean presented it to a committee of seven of the conference, and a decision was made to have the woman attest it before a notary, but this she refused to do, although she declared it was the entire truth. This confession was accompanied by a letter from the wife of the home where Miss Overman was staying, and expressed the writer's belief in the sincerity of the girl."

"I do not recall the exact reading of this confession, but to the best of my recollection it coincides with the one by Dr. Brown, and for that reason I am of the opinion that Dr. Brown tells the truth."

Deacon Vasconcellos, however, still pins his faith to the untricked parson. He said yesterday that he believed the confession was a fake and that Brown was not in the city.

"I saw one of Dr. Brown's most intimate friends Sunday," said the deacon, "and he presented me with a letter from the doctor being here, and he would surely have known it and would have told me were it true. I do not believe Dr. Brown ever made such a confession, and I do not believe the confession was a fake, pure and simple. Moreover, I do not believe the Bay Conference met yesterday. I would certainly have heard of it had such a meeting been called."

NEW TO-DAY. AN HONEST OFFER TO MEN ONLY. To Men Who Suffer the Effects of Past Mistakes—Whose Vitality Is Gradually Wasting—To Those Particularly Who Have Drugged in Vain. This Is a Fair Offer.

I have nothing to give free—nobody gives value for nothing—but I want to prove to every honest man that my Electric Belt, known and praised in every hamlet in the land, does cure and has cured in thousands of cases this weakening drain upon young man. There have been published in my book, in the daily papers and by other means over 5000 voluntary statements from men who told of their cures of this wasting weakness by my Belt. OVER 5000!

I WILL PAY \$1000 IN GOLD To the man or woman who will disprove one of those 5000 and odd testimonials. I will pay \$1000 in gold I have the original letters or the signed statements of each man on file, and will be glad to show them to any honest seeker for proof.

IT IS AN ELECTRIC LIFE-GIVER. This wonderful Belt of mine pours energy into the weakened parts during the night, while the patient sleeps, developing the nerves and muscles and restoring the old vigor, the snap and power of man.

READ THE BOOK, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN." It is free, sealed, by mail. It is full of these grateful letters. Send or call for it. Free test of the Belt at the office. Call or direct SANDEN ELECTRIC CO. 630 MARKET STREET, Opposite Palace Hotel. OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1. OTHER OFFICES—255 Washington Street, Portland, Oregon; 204 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.; 361 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Col.; 255 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

