

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Morgan's Bill Has Ten Majority In the Senate.

### THE SARCASM OF SENATOR MILLS.

Senator From Texas Delivers a Very Caustic Speech on the Hawaiian Question—He Upholds the Administration's Policy and Incidentally Scores the Sugar Trust—Minister Thurston a Listener.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction of the Nicaragua canal passed the senate Friday night. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the present session of congress began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of congress of the vast project so long and vigorously urged for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work. The final vote was not secured until 6:30 o'clock, but, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there was an exceptionally full senate, owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the long debate. The Nicaraguan minister and other diplomats interested in the measure had seats in the diplomatic galleries throughout the voting on the many amendments and the final question.

#### Provisions of the Bill.

The bill in brief directs the issue of \$70,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these are to bear the following guaranty: "The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua of the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon and as it accrues."

In addition \$30,000,000 of bonds are to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total \$100,000,000 thus issued is to be used in constructing the interoceanic canal. The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the subject. A board of 15 directors is to have immediate charge of the work. Of this board the president is to designate 10 members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive \$70,000,000 of the canal company's stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

Aside from the final debate and vote on the Nicaragua bill the main interest of the day attached to a very caustic speech of Mr. Mills (Tex.) upholding the administration policy in Hawaii and incidentally scolding the sugar trust. Mr. Mills eloquently related the manner in which the American people greeted the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, after he had dared to strike at the oppression around him.

Mr. Mitchell (Or.) asked if Mr. Mills sought to place together Kossuth and the representatives of Queen Liliuokalani.

#### Senator Mills' Sarcasm.

Mr. Mills responded with warmth that the representatives who came here spoke for a people whose executive had been defrauded by a representative of the United States. With intense sarcasm Mr. Mills read the letter of President Harrison to Liliuokalani when Minister Stevens was accredited to Hawaii. The senator commented as he proceeded with the letter. This was a time, said he, when the queen was still supreme. She was seeking to protect her own poor native people against the corporate greed seeking to get possession of the great sugar lands of Hawaii.

"But the sugar trust wanted the lands, too, and they were more powerful than Liliuokalani," declared Mr. Mills with much force.

Minister Thurston of Hawaii came into the diplomatic gallery and was an interested listener to the severe arraignment of the government represented by him. The senator denounced the present Hawaiian government as "an oligarchy as a republic. It was a part of the great sugar oligarchy. This was the oligarchy appealing to the United States for sympathy and support." Mr. Mills asked why a Republican administration had set up a barbarous king on the throne of Samoa.

#### Spirited Controversy.

"Who designated this king?" said Mr. Mills. "It was Emperor William, Queen Victoria and Benjamin Harrison of the United States." Mr. Mills read from the New York Evening Post to the effect that Hawaiian bonds were being floated in New England. There was a spirited controversy between Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Mills as the former arose to ask the Texas senator what authority he had for the assertion that New England corporations were among those greedily absorbing the sugar lands.

"The sugar trust owns the lands and New England owns 30,000 shares of that stock." He read in detail the investments of Claus Spreckels and others in Hawaii. The senator said there "must be something behind this great flutter" on the part of the New England senators in behalf of Hawaii.

"I trust," interjected Mr. Aldrich, "that patriotism directs the course of the New England senators, as it does nine-tenths of the American people."

"And when did you receive the returns from the American people," asked Mr. Mills.

"At the last election," responded Mr. Aldrich.

The gallery broke out in applause at this answer and the presiding officer rapped sharply for order.

"And you receive returns in '92 also," retorted Mr. Mills.

In conclusion, Mr. Mills hoped he had shown why this resolution, intended as a censure of the president, should not pass.

Mr. Vest then introduced a resolution indorsing the policy of President Cleveland toward Hawaii and declaring that the course of this government should be to withhold from entangling alliances. This and the resolution under discussion went over to a subsequent day.

#### Nicaragua Bill Taken Up.

The Nicaragua bill was then taken up. Mr. White (Cal.) presented a letter from London stating if the United States did not proceed with the canal project British capital would step in and carry out the plan. Brief speeches were made under the 5-minute rule by Mr. Vest, favoring a new survey by disinterested engineers; by Mr. Call, for directing over the control; Mr. Wolcott offered an amendment requiring the canal company to purchase its material and construction machinery in the United States, Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The first votes were on numerous amendments that had accumulated. That of Mr. Vest giving the president complete authority to suspend the issue of canal bonds was defeated, 24 to 29. Mr. Wolcott's amendment that American goods and materials should be used was accepted by Mr. Morgan and agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Palmer giving the president power to reappoint and retire directors of the canal company was agreed to.

#### Peffer's Amendment Defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Wolcott providing that every dollar of stock shall represent a dollar actually expended by the company was agreed to, 27 to 19. Mr. Peffer's amendment that the labor on the canal should be done by United States citizens working eight hours a day was defeated. The amendment of Mr. Power that three officers of the United States corps of engineers shall supervise the work was defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Frye, that the work be subdivided into sections and each part awarded as a separate contract in order to secure the greatest possible expedition, was agreed to, with an amendment by Mr. Wolcott that the aggregate of all contracts should not exceed \$70,000,000. The amendment of Mr. Vilas, that the work should not be done by corporations in which stockholders of the canal are interested, was adopted. An amendment by Mr. Pascoe, that the canal route leases from Nicaragua shall be perpetual instead of for 99 years, was defeated—23 to 39.

Several amendments by Mr. Turpie to limit the payments to the old Nicaraguan Canal company were defeated by viva voce votes. Another amendment by him that the old company should have no part in the new work was defeated.

The main proposition then came up on Mr. Turpie's proposition to strike out all after the enacting clause, substituting the provision that a complete survey be made by United States engineers before any further steps are taken. This was defeated, 41 to 30.

The substitute by Mr. Stewart for a new treaty with Nicaragua was defeated, 12 to 32. The bill was then passed as amended—yeas, 31; nays, 21, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Butler, Cameron, Chandler, Callom, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hoar, Hunton, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell (Or.), Morgan, Murphy, Platt, Power, Pritchard, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Squire, Walsh, White, Wilson. Total, 31.

Nays—Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Daniel, Davis, George, Gray, Hill, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Mills, Palmer, Peffer, Pettigrew, Turpie, Vilas, Wolcott. Total, 21.

The pairs were (the first named would have voted for the bill): Dubois and Smith, Dolph and Coke, Jones (Nev.) and Harris, Sherman and Lindsay, Gordon and Martin, Carey and Mitchell (Wis.), Perkins and Roach, Washburn and Vest, Brice and Berry, Camden and Hansbrough, Quay and Pascoe, Higgins and McPherson, Shoup and Teller, Hawley and Bates, Dixon and McLaurin, Morrill and Voorhees, Stewart (Nev.) present and not voting.

#### Sundry Civil Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The sundry civil bill passed Friday in the shortest time, so far as known, on record. It was under consideration but three days. As passed the bill carried \$38,125,721. Two propositions offered respectively by Mr. Sayres and Mr. Coombs, the former to give the secretary of the treasury power to issue United States bonds of such dimensions as he should see fit, instead of as now to issue them of the same denominations, and the latter to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them nonreceivable for customs due after July 1 next, furnished the principal theme of discussion. Mr. Sayres' proposition was defeated—74 to 87—while that of Mr. Coombs was carried without division. Another amendment, offered by Mr. Settle (N. C.), to

strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 to pay for information regarding moonshine distillers, was lost. An appropriation of \$40,000 for a lightship, to be stationed off the Straits of Fuca, Washington, was adopted.

#### Minister Gray In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Isaac P. Gray, United States minister to Mexico, has arrived in Washington. He has been in Indiana on account of the illness of his son, but undoubtedly the unsettled condition of affairs in the country which he represents influenced Mr. Gray to report here for the purpose of conferring with the secretary of state to learn the desires of the administration as to the course he should pursue. Mr. Gray had a conference with Secretary Gresham, but the latter refused to talk on the subject.

#### Agricultural Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The bill making appropriations for the support of the department of agriculture for the fiscal year, 1896, as completed by the house agricultural committee, carries \$3,282,150, an increase of \$81,508 over the appropriation for the current year. The committee thought it desirable that the seed distribution should be continued and have provided an appropriation of \$190,000 for that purpose and reduced the estimate for farmer's bulletins to \$20,000.

#### Helping Him Out.



Tired Teddy—Wot 'r' ye firtin wid de dog fer?

Gay Getup—He's an ole acquaintance o' mine.

Tired Teddy—Does he like yer?

Gay Getup—Dead gone on me. He gives me a bite every time I comes round.—Brooklyn Life.

#### HORSEFLESH.

The Suburban Handicap will be run as usual this year.

The pacing tendency or instinct is much stronger than the trotting instinct.

General B. F. Tracy thinks the breeding interests will be injured badly if betting cannot be conducted on race tracks.

The gala horses of Emperor William are all black Trakehner stud horses, strong, proudly built and without a mark.

At the New York horse show the association had a \$100,000 accident policy to guard against the results of any panic among the spectators.

"Horses pace because there is a pacing cross in the pedigree, and I do not believe that a horse ever paced that did not have a pacing cross," says Ed Geers.

The doctors have now discovered that the horse is specially liable to trichinosis, a most dangerous disease, which has hitherto been supposed to affect only hogs.

The famous trotting mare Pomponne recently completed a race from Paris to Havre and back. The distance, 264 miles, was covered in 53 hours and 45 minutes.

Kingston has picked up nearly 200 pounds of flesh since his arrival at Leigh's stud farm, and the brown whirlwind looks the aristocratic gentleman he really is.

That the primeval animal from which the horse is descended had several toes to each limb, and not one only, now appears as certain as any fact in the development of species.

A horse that belonged to a family of Bloomfield, N. Y., for 12 years was sold two years ago. A few days after the sale the animal returned to his old master, and although the faithful beast had been sold three times since then he has invariably returned.—Horseman.

#### LADY SOMERSET.

Lady Henry Somerset would not be happy if she could not tilt at windmills. The best that can be wished this energetic reformer is that the supply may never give out while she lives.—Boston Herald.

Lady Henry Somerset would have done well to have confined herself to England in her crusade against living pictures instead of coming to America. But then her ladyship is, comparatively speaking, but very small potatoes in England, while here she receives butter in the lordliest of dishes.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Lady Henry Somerset will please accept the freedom of this country. In her effort to elevate the stage by removing from it the living, breathing, pulsating pictures she will receive much attention and some sympathy. We assume that Lady Somerset has cleansed the new York in England of all imperfections.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### Quite Right.

Vigilance Committee (at the door)—Throw up yer hands, Ike. We are goin to lynch you for hoss stealin.

Alkali Ike (leaping out of the back window)—I'll be hanged if you do.—Life.

#### Vengeance.

"Got even with my wife."  
"How?"  
"Smoked the cigars she gave me in the presence of her curtains."—Detroit Tribune.

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