

HASTY MR. WHITE.

Silver Abandoned by the Senate

TO TALK OF THE CHINESE.

The Senator From California Advised Dolph to Do What He Had Done Already.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Voorhies this morning in the Senate gave notice that he would move on Monday to begin daily sessions at 11 o'clock instead of at noon, adding that he had the old-fashioned notion that the Senate should submit to the will of the majority. The silver men see in the motion and the accompanying remarks an indication of an intention to force matters in the repeal bill debate, with the probable effort of adopting closure. The silver senators at once held a conference, and decided that they will not be caught napping, as they were yesterday, with no one ready to talk.

Palmer presented a joint resolution for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, together with one on the same subject submitted by Mitchell of Oregon some time ago.

Voorhies asked that the repeal bill be laid aside temporarily in order that Dolph might proceed with some remarks on another subject, and the Senator from Oregon then began a speech in favor of his bill appropriating \$300,000 for the enforcement of the Geary act.

At some length he made a statement of the evil influences and undesirable features of Chinese immigration, reciting the disastrous effect of Chinese competition in the Western States. He reviewed in detail the legislation and treaties relating to the subject, and the conditions which had led up to the enactment of the Geary act. The provision for the registration of Chinese had been drawn by himself, and was intended to be within the limits of the treaty and was not onerous. The provision requiring Chinese laborers in this country to register and obtain certificates was not inserted for the purpose of preventing any Chinese authorized under existing laws to enter the United States and reside here from doing so.

It was not intended for the purpose of securing the deportation of the Chinese. It was inserted for the single purpose of enabling the Government to so designate Chinese laborers in this country entitled to remain here that they might be distinguished from those being smuggled across the borders. There had been a great deal of absurd talk and ignorant criticism about this provision. He was more responsible for the provision for registration than any other man in the United States, for he had drafted it. The talk about the provision being degrading was absurd. In every case in the United States where a law is inserted in order that they may lawfully be admitted to vote, and yet there has been no suggestion that it is degrading. As the deportation of the Chinese was not the purpose of the law it was not incompatible with the intention of the act to extend the time in which Chinese may register.

White (D.) of California said the Senator from Oregon seemed to have been treated badly in the Senate before he (White) came here, in failing to have his name attached to the Geary act. The bill which the Senator from Oregon had introduced had nothing in it with reference to registration. He was not the father of the registration idea, because that idea had been incorporated into the original House bill. There had not been enough money appropriated to enforce the act, and therefore he would favor some legislation to enable the law to be carried out.

Dolph asked whether all money appropriated for executing the act had been expended. White said he had the figures and he proceeded to give them. Since 1889 \$200,000 had been appropriated, of which there was an unexpended balance of over \$50,000. It would be better, he said, if Dolph, instead of trying to establish himself as the father of the measure, would devote his time to securing appropriations to enforce the law.

Dolph replied that he had done all he could to secure appropriations and there was nothing in his remarks to justify the suggestion that he had claimed to be the author of the act or that he had been badly treated by the Senate.

Teller of Colorado called attention to the fact that the abrogation of a treaty was not a violation of it. The violation of a treaty carried with it an implication of violating it; the abrogation of a treaty carried no such implication. Certain laws in New York, influenced no doubt by large fees offered by the Chinese Six Companies, had contended that the Geary act was a violation of the constitution. In his mind there was no doubt of the constitutional power of the Government to exclude undesirable immigration. He had not read the argument of the New York lawyers, because he did not think there was enough in their contention to justify a busy man in reading them. A nation that cannot clear its borders of a hostile alien element was not a nation with full national prerogatives and rights. Teller continued that this was not a political question in the sense that either party could be said to be responsible for the legislation if bad, or could claim the credit for it if it was good. He had never voted for exclusion legislation because it was desired by people of California, but because of the evils resulting from Chinese labor in competition with American labor.

At 2 o'clock the repeal bill, being unfinished business, was laid before the Senate, but was temporarily laid aside to allow the discussion to continue on the subject of Chinese exclusion. Gray (D.) of Delaware, while agreeing in the main with the Senator from Colorado (Teller), wished to express his dissent from the view expressed by him that the abrogation of a treaty was not a violation of it. Some of the recent legislation had been in the direction of violation of the pledged faith of the Government and violation of the rights of the people.

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HOME RULE SURE.

The Lords Must Bow to Fate or Go.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

That Is Recognized in England Now by Thinking Men of All Shades of Opinion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Harold Frederic cables the Times from London: In the parliamentary game as it is played in England self-deception is always trump. Nothing can be stranger to the onlooker than the splendid, unwearied persistency with which all the players keep up their illusions, or, at least, an excellent semblance of them, straight up to the time when the hands must be shown down.

Yesterday every Tory or Unionist one met felt wholly confident that home rule would eventually be beaten. To-day they all see quite clearly that this is nonsense and that what further fight they make must be in the air.

Nothing has happened in the interim which was not entirely foreseen. Last night's third reading of the bill was as much a fiasco as the rising moon. Its opponents, however, kept their tom-toms beating valiantly right to the last minute, as if the whole thing were still a draw on battle and their chance were to come on the morrow. The morrow is here, and they know, as everybody knows, that they have no chance whatever.

The funny thing is that it was just as evident yesterday and nobody on either side saw it at all. All this talk about the House of Lords throwing out the home-rule bill again and still again, which really sounded quite formidable yesterday, has become obvious and unmitigated bosh over night.

There is no precedent in the history of modern England for the failure of any great measure to become a law when once the Commons had said it should be. The deceased wife's sister bill is the solitary concession made to the Lords, spiritual and temporal. They are annually allowed to worry, shake their heads and growl over this, and finally to throw it out, but that is merely to amuse them.

They know well enough that there is a very pre-emptory, sharp-edged limit to what they may safely do, and in this line they know they have got to pass the home-rule bill within the next year or two as certain as fate. Everybody else recognizes this now, and the only question open is how much spirit their lordships will dare show before they take their medicine.

Home rule, as a predominant issue, was wound up and finished last night, and we are at last really through with all those thousands upon thousands of stale speeches and worn out arguments, mock heroics and lies interminable, platitudes and egotistical hysterics which for seven weary years have been passing for discussion on the Irish question.

Yes, thank heaven, it has come to an end. Politicians speak as if there were to be still other years of the same sickening thing all over again. Their minds are not made up either for or against, and what they want now is good, hot, straight talk about democracy versus the House of Lords.

That to-day is as prominent among the issues as home rule was yesterday. Already one sees it going to be an exciting fight, full of uproar, fist-cuffs and loud-lunged enthusiasm, an altogether different thing from what we have been having these past dozen Irish years. There will be less eloquence, no doubt, but much more British local color, fewer tears and curses, but a great deal more beer.

The Lords have the sense to stop and think before bad blood is aroused, they will not be the worse for the encounter, and perhaps may even have secured a fresh lease of life for their anomalous, absurd, but still very characteristically insular institution.

But, if they go on past the danger-line that is to say, if they keep up the stupid, hopeless struggle until Gladstone dies—things will grow savage in a twinkling. This aged man's grip on popular indignation grows now into the fringes of the supernatural.

The sweeping change in London's attitude toward him seemed strange enough six months ago, but now it has become fairly astonishing. Last night, long after midnight, all the open spaces and streets about Westminster were packed with admiring crowds, gathered for the sole purpose of seeing his closed brougham pass on the way home, and their roars cheering when it did pass could be heard as far away as Temple Bar. These shouts and acclamations from the populace are better worth remembering than anything inside the houses of Parliament.

Last night it was an almost featureless session in the Commons, though there was a crowded attendance, and the finishing speeches dragged along to sleepy yawning benches. There was a smart enough awakening when the division came, and an eager eye kept on the half dozen suspect Liberals, who have been wabbling for months back.

There turned out to be only two actual rats, though two others walked away without voting at all. These four will be remorselessly dealt with when general election comes.

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ON LIEU LANS.

Bowers Making a Fight for Southern California Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Representative Bowers is preparing the best fight he can for settlers in Southern California who are threatened with the loss of their claims through the process taken by the Southern Pacific Railroad. These are the "lien" land cases, mention of which has been made heretofore in these dispatches. Many of these settlers have been living on their lands for fifteen and twenty years, and will be rendered homeless if the Southern Pacific ultimately succeeds in ejecting them.

Mr. Bowers is receiving many letters from settlers in all parts of that section, which convey to him much information that will be of use to him in his fight against the railroad.

MR. ASTOR'S ORGAN.

Sneering at the Country Which Gave Mr. Astor Birth and Money.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette gives much scope to an article in regard to the recent attempt to secure the release from prison of Dr. Gallagher, the alleged dynamiter. It speaks sneeringly of the efforts made by both President Harrison and President Cleveland to secure Gallagher's release, and says the object was to curry favor with the Irish vote.

LABOR DAY.

There Was a Peaceful Observance at Various Eastern Points.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Labor day was observed throughout Pennsylvania to-day, but there was no demonstration of any kind in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Labor day was quietly observed as a holiday by the followers of labor of every class. Members of the different trades paraded this morning.

WARNING TO FRANCE.

It Is Possible the Kaiser May Go Too Far.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Emperor William left Coblenz for Trier this morning, accompanied by his suite and the Prince of Naples, and the Empress followed on a later train. The municipal authorities at Trier gave him a most imperial reception. The whole city was decked out in bunting and flowers, and triumphal arches spanned the road over which the Emperor and his party passed. After driving through the streets and receiving almost a continuous ovation the Emperor proceeded to Ehren, where he reviewed the Fifth Army Corps.

This afternoon he returned to Coblenz and a grand banquet was held at the castle. To-morrow the Emperor will start for Metz, where preparations have been completed to make his entry a veritable march of triumph. This demonstration has considerable significance. It is not a mere coincidence that the German Emperor and the Italian Crown Prince appear in Metz almost exactly on the anniversary of the Triple Alliance mean now to give France warning that she must curb the Chauvinism of her people.

The celebration of the German victory over the French at Sedan was celebrated generally throughout Germany yesterday, and in some sections the festivities were continued to-day. The most brilliant event in the celebrations was the maneuvers of the Eighth Army Corps near Trier. They were witnessed by the Emperor and Empress and by the Crown Prince of Italy.

Commenting on the Sedan celebration, the Berlin Post takes a pessimistic view of matters. It thinks Germany's situation a serious one and says all efforts to effect friendly relations with France have failed. France's success in Asia, the consciousness that it has reached the limit of perfection and strength in its army, and last, but not least, the hope of Russia's military co-operation, have acted as stimulants to the French temper.

Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary left Ischl this morning to attend the army maneuvers in Galicia. It was decided early in the week that he should not leave Ischl until he should be due at the Hungarian maneuvers, which will begin on September 9, but the press raised such a clamor about the exposure of the troops in Galicia to cholera, and reproached the Government so bitterly for assembling a large force from the infected districts, that the Emperor felt he must show his willingness to brave all the germs to which he subjected his army.

Germany and Italy will be the only powers which will be represented by attaches at the maneuvers, no other countries having been invited to be present. Rumors have reached Berlin that cholera has already appeared among the troops marching to the field of the maneuvers.

Herr von Schiele, leader of the Poles in the Reichstag, will succeed Count Posadowski, now at the head of the Imperial Department of Finance, as chief of the administration in Posen. This appointment is gratifying to the Poles, as it assures to them a dominant influence in the provinces. The Emperor William's pro-Polish policy is watched jealously in St. Petersburg.

The cholera has failed to cause a panic here, as the people have perfect confidence in the city's good sanitary condition as a protection against any increase of the epidemic.

Depression in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A cable message received by a large Wall-street banking house states that the Banco Espanol de Havana, Cuba, has suspended specie payment. This is the largest bank of its kind in Havana and has the backing of the Spanish Government. It had large amounts in gold notes, and it is expected the refusal of the bank to continue coin payments will create no end of trouble.

They Disobeyed Orders.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 2.—Advices have been received from Corrientes that the troops, in disregard of the order of the national Government's arbitrator, attacked the rebels at San Antonio and seized and sacked the town. A body of troops has been sent to disarm the irregulars.

EPISCOPAL EVENT.

The Missionary Council to Meet Here.

MANY BISHOPS EXPECTED.

A National Gathering of Divines and Laymen.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

Great Preparations for the Reception and Entertainment of the Visitors to California.

The Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal church will meet in San Francisco this year, beginning on Sunday, October 22, and continuing in session until the following Friday afternoon.

Not for twenty years has the Missionary Council held a session on the Pacific Coast, and for this reason alone, if for no other, the coming convocation will be a most notable event in the history of the Episcopal church in San Francisco.

But there are other circumstances that make the coming event a noteworthy one. The council consists of 75 Bishops, about 200 presbyters and 200 laymen. Its object, its personnel and its size make it a most important as well as distinguished body.

It is not often that so noted a body of men assemble in this city, and certain it is that so far as the Episcopal church of California is concerned no convention or assembly of equal note has ever been held here.

A great deal of interest in the event is being manifested among Episcopalians, and committees of rectors and laymen are continually meeting and arranging for the accommodation and entertainment of the distinguished guests.

It is not expected that all of the Bishops in this country will be present, for many of them are very elderly men who can no longer stand the fatigue of long journeys. However, quite a number of Bishops have already signified their intention of attending, and it is confidently expected that fully two-thirds or more of all the Bishops will come.

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reparation from Brazil for the murder of Bolivian officers on the Rio Grande do Sul frontier.

PUGS MUST DESIST.

The Governor of Indiana in No Mood for Foolishness.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—In accordance with secret orders issued by Governor Matthews, several companies of State militia will go to Roby, Ind., to-night to remain there and prevent the fight at the Columbian Athletic Club, billed for Monday night. It is the Governor's plan to begin quo warranto proceedings to set aside the charter of the Columbian Association on the ground that it has violated the law and to ask that a receiver be appointed. A temporary receiver is to be put in charge and the State troops will go to Roby to be present at his installation. He will not permit the use of the buildings and grounds for prizefights Monday night and the troops will be on hand to sustain him.

WELCOMED THE VETERANS.

They Will Own the Town of Indianapolis for a Few Days.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—With glorious weather, every street ablaze with decorations, and with the booming of cannon, the city welcomed the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic to the twenty-seventh annual encampment. To-day's chief feature was the parade of a naval brigade under command of Rear-Admiral

Short in His Accounts.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Sept. 2.—W. J. Quinn, Treasurer of Mesa County, is said to be short over \$10,000 in his accounts. He has left town and is said to have gone East to obtain funds with which to repay his shortage.

What Causes Pimples?

Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous glands with sebum or oily matter. The plug of sebum in the centre of the pimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedo. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence, inflammation, pain, swelling and redness, later pus or matter forms, breaks or is opened, the plug comes out and the pore is once more free.

What Cures Pimples?

The only reliable preventive and cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is

Cuticura Soap.

It contains a mild proportion of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, which enables it to dissolve the sebaceous or oily matter as it forms at the mouths of the pores.

It stimulates the sluggish glands and tubes to healthy activity, reduces inflammation, soothes and heals irritated and roughened surfaces and restores the skin to its original purity.

This is the secret of its wonderful success. For bad complexion, red, rough hands and shapless nails, dry, thin and falling hair, scaly and irritated scalps and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

It is preserving, purifying and beautifying to a degree hitherto unknown among remedies for the skin and complexion.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Women full of pains, aches and weaknesses find comfort, strength and renewed vitality in Cuticura Plaster, the first and only pain-killing, nerve-strengthening plaster when all else fails.

WILL NOT STRIKE.

Railroad Trainmen Agree to Wait for Better Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—The Louisville and Nashville Railway strike is off. At a conference between the chiefs of the trainmen on the one hand and the Louisville and Nashville officers on the other this afternoon an agreement was made whereby the matter in question is deferred to December 1, when another conference will be held with a view to restoring old rates. Meanwhile the 10 per cent cut will operate, as announced by President Smith.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Boston Men Who Will Found a University There.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A charter was granted to-day for the incorporation of the "Trustees of the Nanking University of China." The executive committee of the trustees is as follows: Charles H. Fowler, president; Stephen L. Baldwin, treasurer; J. Milton Brodson, clerk, and Messrs. Denton G. Woodvine, Charles Parkhurst and Oliver H. Durell.

Bolivia Will Ask Indemnity.

SUCRE, Bolivia, Sept. 2.—Congress opened to-day. The President, in his message, said that negotiations now pending with Uruguay would effect a peaceful solution of the questions involved. He also said the Government would demand



A GROUP OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

Advertisement for CUTICURA Soap, featuring a circular logo with 'LEWIS STRAUSS & CO. COPPER RIVETED' and text describing the product's benefits for skin conditions like pimples and eczema.