

RECORD OF THE WORK IN CONGRESS.

DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES RETARDED LEGISLATION.

PRACTICALLY NOTHING DONE

APPROPRIATION BILLS MET WITH OPPOSITION ONE PLACE OR THE OTHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A review of the work of this last session of the Fifty-third Congress must necessarily deal more with what was attempted to be done than that which was accomplished, since most of the important business considered has been confined to the former class. The term has been particularly marked by the inability of the Senate and House to agree upon any of the most important problems presented by them.

Congress met on the 4th of December last with one imperative and perennial task, to frame and enact the various appropriation bills. Next in importance was the financial question, for which no definite plan of settlement beyond many free-silver bills and various individual schemes were then in view.

Several important bills came over as a heritage from the preceding session. Foremost among them were, in the House, the Nicaragua canal bill, the railroad pooling bill and the bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific railroad, known as the Reilly bill.

The Nicaragua canal project has not been able to secure a hearing in the House. Largely through the enthusiastic efforts of Senator Morgan of Alabama the Senate bill was pushed to a vote in that body after protracted debate and was sent to the House, where the Conference Committee substituted its own bill, which had been on the calendar throughout the session and which differed in several points from the Morgan bill.

The pooling bill was passed by the House early in the session, but the Senate refused to consider it by a negative vote of 42 to 24 on the question of consideration. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill has developed in the House, and after a very sharp debate it was recommitted to the committee without instructions.

Several important bills were placed on the calendar of the Senate at the beginning of the term, handed down from the long session when they had been passed by the House. Prominent among them was the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was debated intermittently, but finally side-tracked. Another unsuccessful measure was the anti-union bill.

There were also on the Senate calendar the four bills which the House had sent over to place on the free list—sugar, coal, iron and barbed wire—but the attempt to secure consideration of the free sugar bill was negated by a small majority and the opposition to the three others was so apparent that they have been allowed to pass into oblivion.

The most interesting chapter of the history of the session is made by the attempt at financial legislation in both houses. These are too well known to require recapitulation. No financial legislation has yet resulted from the host of bills introduced during the session, with more or less weight of authority behind them.

The principal class of legislation accomplished by the short session was that making appropriation for the support of the Government. Not a little general legislation was incorporated into the appropriation bills. These bills, in the order in which they were passed by the House, were:

hours, rivers and inland waters, supplementary to the act of August 3, 1890, for preventing collisions at sea. The time for making the report of the board of engineers surveying canal routes from Lake Erie to the Ohio River was extended to the next session of Congress. Numerous bridge bills were enacted.

The commercial travelers' organization secured an amendment to the interstate commerce law permitting the issuance of joint interchangeable 6000-mile tickets, good over more than one road.

The House adopted a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of the States, but the resolution was reported adversely by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Among important House bills which died was one for the reorganization of the line of the army, and one to punish train-wreckers by capital punishment and attempts at train-wrecking by heavy terms of imprisonment.

Dramatic authors of the United States secured a report of a bill for punishment by imprisonment for play piracy by the theatrical managers, but in the House considerable opposition was manifested by members who objected to penal punishments for violation of civil statutes, so the bill was withdrawn.

The only legislation affecting the tariff act was a resolution to extend to April 15 the time for making reports to the interior departments under the income tax sections and modifying the questions required to be answered.

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CROWDS THROGGED BOTH THE HOUSES.

THE DEATH OF CONGRESS WATCHED BY THOUSANDS OF WASHINGTON PEOPLE.

MEMBERS WERE JOSTLED.

THE REPRESENTATIVES FINALLY DISPOSED OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The unusual attraction of a Sunday session of Congress at the time of a pleasant setting in of mild, spring-like weather, furnished to Washington a holiday in the modern conception of the word. Throughout the afternoon the approaches to the Capitol were filled with carriages, and the sundry procession turned its steps from Connecticut avenue into the well-named to the other end of town. The broad steps of the Capitol had somewhat the appearance of inauguration day, the great plaza to the east was dotted with strolling groups, lines of carriages were drawn up stretching clear across the streets, waiting for the business they would have done had they been favored with rain or sleet.

Within the building the jam was so great it interfered with business. The doorkeepers in the galleries were kept fighting to restrain the people for whom there was not room, the elevators were loaded to the limit of their capacity every trip, two streams of people elbowed their way from the House to the Senate and from the Senate to the House, while pages plowed their way through the jam.

The comparatively small attachments which could be accommodated in the galleries of both the houses kept up a babble of chatter which, combined with the rushing back and forth and clamoring of members like a busy day in the pit of a stock exchange, almost overwhelmed the routine proceedings and kept the Speaker's gavel hammering incessantly.

The House was the theater of the populace which preferred a lively scene, while in the Senate the spectators were more orderly and fewer, though more of the notable were to be seen in the reserved galleries, particularly in the diplomatic seats, where the sky-blue robes of the Chinese minister were the center of interest.

After nightfall and until the streets were stopped running at midnight the crowds pushed in and out, hung about the rotunda looking at the historic paintings when they could not secure admission to the galleries, and not a few spectators were holding their seats into the early hours of Monday morning.

After the sharp fight of last night over the Senate provision in the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the payment of sugar bounties earned up to June 30, 1895, which resulted in the adoption of an amendment shortly after midnight, the session dragged wearily through the silent watches of the night until the sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills had been sent back to conference. As the gray dawn was breaking the House took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the worn-out members hurried home to catch a few hours' rest and nerve themselves for the siege which promises to last until tomorrow noon.

When the Speaker again took the chair at 2 o'clock more than half the member were in their seats. No conference reports were ready when the House reconvened, and the Speaker graciously recognized several of the half-hundred members clamoring for an opportunity to secure consideration of measures of local or personal interest.

Holman called up the second conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, which showed the Senate had abandoned one item, i. e., to appropriate \$48,500 for the Miami Indians of Indiana, thus leaving two Senate amendments still in dispute, one to purchase for \$900 from the Ogden Land Company the title to the lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny Indian reservations in New York, and the other striking out the House provision to continue the reduction of appropriation for contract Indian schools proportionately so all such payments should cease after five days.

After some debate the House decided to further hold to its disagreement to both amendments in dispute, and the bill was again sent to conference. Then at 6:10 P. M. a recess was taken until 7:30 P. M. There were but few members present when the House met after recess at 7:30. The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to Indians, which had been objected to when brought up before, was called up by Meiklejohn and passed.

At 8 o'clock the conference report on the sundry civil bill was called up by Sayers. When the proposition for an international monetary conference (to which the House conferees had acceded) was reached, the silver men demanded time. Sibley called attention to the satisfaction with which the proposition for a monetary conference had been received by the monometallic press of the East, on the ground that it might lead to some adjustment by which the silver men could obtain a larger legitimate use of silver.

fact that the proposition for a conference had emanated from the silver men in the Senate, not from the gold men.

Hepburn (R.) of Iowa favored the proposition for a conference. At a time when the great gold countries of the world were showing the first symptoms of a favorable sentiment toward silver he expressed his surprise that avowed friends of silver like Pence and Simpson should oppose propositions for a monetary conference.

By neat parliamentary maneuvers Cannon got the floor at this point and yielded his time to Sayers, who immediately cut off debate by demanding the previous question. The conference report was adopted, and the sundry civil bill was out of the way so far as the House was concerned. Several bills were then hurried through by unanimous consent.

Among them was the Senate resolution, calling on the President to insist upon Spain carrying out her agreement with the United States relative to the claim of Antonio Maxim Mora, amounting to \$1,500,000.

At 10 P. M. Hillman presented the final report on the Indian appropriation bill.

THE TIGRESSES SUE FOR PEACE AND SWAZI ARE PREPARING TO FIGHT.

MASSOWAH, March 3.—Ras Mangasai, the commander of the Tigresses, who were recently defeated by the Italian forces, has sent General Baratieri, Governor of Erythraea, with overtures of peace.

CAPE TOWN, March 3.—The Swazis are actively preparing to resist the occupation of their country, Swaziland, by the Boers, under the treaty recently concluded by the Transvaal and Great Britain.

GOOD-BY TO GAIETY GIRLS. THEY HAVE PLAYED THEIR LAST IN SAN FRANCISCO AND ARE GOING.

YOUNG ENGLAND PRATTLES OF OUR LADIES, FOG-BELLS, JINKS AND FLOWERS.

As the big red curtain came silently down on the last act of "The Gaiety Girl" at the Baldwin last night, and the Tommy Atkins and high kickers were shut out from view in San Francisco forever more, a little man in a blue coat adorned with brass buttons and a slouch hat resting on the back of his head, sauntered on the stage and took a position up the center.

THOMAS V. CATOR DRAWS A PISTOL.

W. R. HERVEY, A MUSIC TEACHER ON JACKSON STREET, HAS HIM ARRESTED.

THE MEN WERE QUARRELING

CATOR GAVE THE NAME OF CHARLES JONES AT THE POLICE STATION.

Thomas V. Cator, the well-known politician and late candidate for United States Senator on the Populist ticket, was arrested at 12:30 o'clock this morning and charged with an assault to murder.

The man who preferred the charge is W. R. Hervey, a music teacher, residing at 2432 Jackson street.

From Cator's account of the affair Hervey and he were in the house of a friend on Jackson street.

They began to quarrel over some business matter, and their argument led to heated words. Both men were talking violently to each other when, Hervey put his hand on his hip pocket. Cator said that he was afraid Hervey was going to shoot, so he (Cator) drew his pistol.

No shots were fired, but as soon as Cator drew his pistol Hervey went into the street and found Officer Langford and had Cator arrested.

He was taken to the North-end station, on Jackson and Polk streets, by Langford and Sergeant Monahan.

He gave the name of Charles Jones, but afterward admitted that he was Thomas V. Cator, the politician.

Cator was taken to the new City Hall and was released at 2 o'clock on \$1000 bonds.

FESTIVAL OF MARKSMEN. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD SHOOTING AT THE SHELL MOUND RANGE.

MANY LADY SHOOTERS WERE OUT AND MADE MORE POINTS THAN THE MEN.

J. J. Bennett 38, F. Reith 40, L. J. Reubold 36, Second class—T. M. Holmes 42, C. P. Shea 40, W. J. Kennedy 34, J. A. Carroll 30.

Company D of the Fifth Infantry, at San Rafael, made the following scores: Champion class—T. B. Moulton 45.

Notes. Many members of the ladies annex of the California Schutzen Club were out practicing for the medal shoot, which is to take place next Sunday week.

Struck the Conductor. G. W. Costley, a barber, was booked at the City Prison last night on the charge of battery.

The Gazette de Beaux Arts of Paris throws very serious doubt over the question of whether the world has a genuine portrait of Napoleon.

BREAKING A TRIP RECORD. The Disabled Steamer Coos Bay to Go on the Drydock.

The ship Elwell (Captain Ryder), which left this port for the north is making a record-breaking run. She sailed February 19 and is reported by telegraph yesterday to have left Nainamoo on her return to San Francisco.

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