

UPROAR IN THE HOUSE.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

Speaker Reed's Ruling Sustained by the Republicans—The Democratic Minority Exhaust the Resources of Parliamentary Tactics to Defeat the Ruling.

The galleries of the House were crowded on Thursday in anticipation of a renewal of the previous day's hostilities. As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky demanded the reading of the names of those who did not vote Wednesday. That was done and the ruling of the Speaker, as placed on the journal, was also read as a part of the journal.

The moment the reading of the journal was ended McKinley moved that the journal be approved, and on that motion moved the previous question.

The Speaker put the motion amid great confusion.

Mr. Blanchard tried to get recognition on a question of privilege, intending to protest against the placing of his name on record Wednesday by the



SPEAKER REED.

Speaker. Mr. Springer, who meantime had been shouting for recognition, moved to adjourn, and demanded a roll call on his motion. This was ordered and the clerk was directed to call the roll.

Mr. Bland then sprang to his feet and moved to reconsider the vote by which the roll-call was ordered, his apparent purpose being to begin filibustering tactics.

The speaker paid no attention to his motion, and Mr. Bland then shouted "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" at the top of his voice and denounced the Speaker's course as revolutionary and that of a tyrant. His shouts and demonstrations were greeted with rounds of applause and yells from the Democratic side and shouts of derisive laughter on the Republican side until he sat down exhausted, and the roll-call, which had gone on in the meantime amid great confusion, proceeded in comparative quiet.

The motion for adjournment was defeated—yeas 142, nays 160.

A roll-call was then demanded on the previous question of the approval of the journal, and on this the Democrats declined to vote.

Before the vote was announced, the Speaker directed the clerk to record the following names of members as present and not voting: Messrs. Breckenridge, of Arkansas; Carlisle, Clements, Crain, Crisp, Culbertson, of Texas; Dockery, Enloe, Goodnight, Hemphill, Hooker, Kilgore, Lane, McCreary, McMillin, Montgomery, Moore, of Texas, Oates and Outwaite.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, raised a burst of laughter by his complaint that he had been present and not voting, and that his name was not upon the Speaker's list. The Speaker then announced the vote to stand: Yeas, 160; nays, 1; and added: "Which in addition to the gentlemen present, constitute a quorum, and the previous question is ordered."

This brought forth a storm of applause from the Republican side.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, wished to appeal from the decision, but the Speaker sided with the point of order raised by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, that the appeal was not in order, as another appeal was pending.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made the point of order that no quorum had voted and said that if the Speaker so desired he would take an appeal.

The Speaker—And the Chair declines to entertain the appeal of the gentleman from Illinois. [Applause on the Republican side and hisses from the Democrats.]

Then, amid wild cheering on the Democratic side, Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, rushed down the aisle, and standing in front of the Speaker, exclaimed: "From that we appeal. There is no appeal pending. There was an appeal yesterday, but this is a different appeal, because the Speaker is assuming that the House will sustain his decision of yesterday, and so is carrying by his own vote to-day the decision he has had."

"It, therefore," continued Mr. Breckenridge, "does not come within the rule, as stated by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McKinley), and the gag law, which that gentleman, with the help of the Speaker, has applied to-day is usurpatory, revolutionary and corrupt."

Cheer after cheer arose from the Democratic side, mingled with hisses from the Republicans. In the midst of the tumult the Speaker stated the question to be on the motion to approve the journal, and the yeas and nays having been ordered, directed the clerk to call the roll. Owing to the confusion, many Democratic members did not understand the question as put by the chair, and another scene of excitement ensued, dozens of members arising and demanding to know what they were to vote upon.

The Speaker tried in vain to restore order, and one Democrat was heard to shout above the tumult that the House was as much in order as the Speaker. A full occurred, however, and Mr. Carlisle arose and hoped that the roll call would be suspended until order was restored.

The journal was declared to stand approved, and, after another storm, occasioned by Mr. Springer's persistent efforts, which in the end proved successful, to address the chair, the House be-

came quiet and the floor was accorded to Mr. McKinley, who spoke upon the appeal taken yesterday and supported the Speaker's decision.

Mr. McKinley argued that one man could pass a measure if sixteen remained in their seats silent and inactive, and characterized such inactivity as a betrayal of trust. He had indulged in filibustering himself, but he had never done so for any high or noble purpose and generally felt ashamed of himself afterward. [Voice from the Democratic side: "When were you converted?"]

He said that the other side wanted to rule or ruin, and said: "While we are in the majority we say you shall do neither."

Mr. Turner, Democrat, maintained that the clerk was the officer of the House to keep the minutes and the Speaker had no more power over these minutes than any other member had. "If," he said, "the Speaker can put any name on the journal why can not I, his peer on this floor, direct the clerk to leave my name off?"

Mr. Butterworth, taking the floor, said that the proposition of the Democrats was untenable. Their position was that a member was responsible only to himself and his constituents as to whether he should vote or not vote. Such a doctrine was well enough in the days when members were regarded as ambassadors from the States, "but it won't do in January, 1890." It was absurd to hold that members who sat on the floor of the House drawing \$10 or \$12 per day were not participating, or that members could be bodily present and legislatively absent. He cited a similar case in Kentucky, where a Democratic officer had ruled in the same manner that Speaker Reed is now ruling.

Here a member on the Democratic side asked Mr. Butterworth if it were certain that the presiding officer of the Senate of Kentucky counted the Senators who were present but did not vote in order to make up a quorum.

Mr. Butterworth referred to Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky, who, answering the inquiry, said that in 1886, while he had the honor of being a member of the Kentucky Senate, "and it is always an honor to be a member of the Kentucky Senate," the precise question arose there and had been decided by a Democratic presiding officer exactly as Speaker Reed is now holding and the bill so passed had been signed by Gov. Knott, a distinguished constitutional lawyer, who was perfectly familiar with the manner in which the bill was passed.

A vote was taken on the motion to lay on the table the appeal from the Speaker's ruling of yesterday, that he had a right to take notice of the presence of persons not voting, and thus make a quorum. On this the Democrats declined to vote, and the result was announced—yeas 162, nays 0.

The point of no quorum was made, but the Speaker directed the clerk to place upon the journal the fact that certain members who did not vote and whose names he called, were present in their seats, and that a quorum was present. This course was received by the Democrats with demonstrations of disapproval, and Mr. Mansur entered a formal protest.

The Speaker declared the motion to lay on the table. The appeal from his ruling carried, and the House, after another roll-call, adjourned.

Capital Gossip.

The Pennsylvania National Bank of Pittsburgh, capital \$300,000, has been authorized to commence business.

The Senate has passed the House bill providing for duplicate discharge papers to naval veterans who have lost their originals.

The Senate has adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to debts due by Southern States on Indian trust funds and on the direct tax of 1861.

The interstate commerce committee of the Senate have ordered the interstate telegraph bill favorably in the form in which it passed the Senate in the last Congress, with unimportant amendments.

APPROPRIATIONS have been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows: Military post at Fort Myer, Va., \$66,410; for eleventh census, \$75,000; building garrisons, \$140,000; expenses of West Point Military Academy, \$75,000.

At a caucus of Democratic Senators a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to consult with the House Congressional committee as to the conduct of the next campaign and to define questions of party policy. No mention was made of the Aberdeen affair.

SECRETARY WINDOM is about to issue a second call on the national bank depositors for a surrender of 10 per cent of government funds held by them. The six or eight banks that hold less than \$50,000 will be called upon to surrender all and close up their account with the government.

GEORGE H. ELY, of Cleveland; H. W. Seymour, of Sault Ste. Marie, and Colonel C. H. Graves, of Duluth, made an argument before the House committee on rivers and harbors in favor of granting the lump sum asked for the improvement of the St. Mary's river and the Hay Lake channel.

Her Ring Is Her Mascot.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the English author and Egyptologist, dresses in quiet, conventional taste, but possesses one noticeable ornament, which, however, seldom leaves its resting-place in her jewel box. This is a ring mounted with a scarabæus in gold. The Egyptian beetle, for such it is, is said to have been taken from the wrappings of a mummy, and is as old, perhaps, as the days of the Pharaohs. It is green with age and green with the glitter of small emeralds. Although she seldom puts it on her finger, Miss Edwards is said to regard the symbol of ancient Egypt as a sort of mascot, and to carry the scarabæus ring with her constantly on her travels.—New York Press.

WRANGLING SOLONS.

A TURBULENT DAY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After Three Days' Fighting Speaker Reed Holds to His Rulings—Bitter Protests of the Democratic Minority—Stormy Scenes on the Floor.

[Washington dispatch.]

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, after the Clerk had completed the reading of the journal—

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, moved that the journal be approved, and on that motion demanded the previous question.

Mr. Springer interjected a motion to adjourn, saying that he did so to enable the committee on rules to bring in a code of rules.

The Speaker—The gentleman is not in order in speaking on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Springer—There are no rules for the House.

The Speaker—There are rules for the House.

Mr. Springer—Where are they? The Speaker—The rules that govern parliamentary assemblies, and those rules distinctly declare that a motion to adjourn is not debatable, of which the gentleman is perfectly aware.

The motion to adjourn was lost—Yeas, 125; nays, 102, and the question recurring on the demand for the previous question, the yeas and nays were ordered. The Democrats again pursued their policy of not voting, and the Speaker once more pursued his method of jotting down the names of members present and not voting.

The vote having been taken, the Speaker directed the clerk to enter on the journal the names of several members present but not voting. Mr. Bland immediately arose and demanded that the vote be announced before the names were read, but the Speaker ignored him and proceeded to call the names, notwithstanding Mr. Bland's vigorous protest, in which he declared that the Speaker might be deaf to his appeal, but that it was a tyranny that this House was getting sick and tired of.

The Speaker then declared the demand for the previous question carried—yeas, 160; nays, 0; amid the loud protests of the Democrats.

The Speaker—The previous question is ordered and the question is on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana moved to adjourn, but the Speaker declined to recognize him and again put the motion on the approval of the journal. Mr. Bland demanded the yeas and nays (which were ordered), and pending this moved to adjourn. But the Speaker was deaf to this motion, which called forth the declaration from Mr. Springer that this was tyranny simple and unadulterated, and the further declaration from Mr. Bland that it was an outrage, and that the House could not be in a more demoralized condition than the Speaker. Another storm swept over the House as Mr. Bynum attacked the Speaker, his words calling forth cheer after cheer from the Democrats.

Mr. Bynum walked down the aisle and, taking a position close to the front of the Speaker's desk, demanded recognition. The Speaker using his gavel vigorously, pronounced him out of order. Mr. Bynum replied that he was in order and said:

"I propose to stand here and say what I have to say in regard to this action. I represent an intelligent constituency, as intelligent as that of any State or section, and in their name and the name of the country I denounce this outrageous and tyrannical and damnable ruling which you have made. [Applause, long continued, on Democratic side.]

"You have violated more parliamentary law than any man on this floor. You may succeed temporarily. You have the power, backed by a mob on your side of the chamber, to temporarily succeed [yells of derision on the Republican side and prolonged applause on the Democratic side]; but the people will not consent to this.

During this speech the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was some time before quiet was restored.

The Speaker refused to entertain Mr. Springer's motion to adjourn, and stated that he would not recognize even parliamentary motions if used with a view to obstruct House business. Mr. Springer appealed from the decision and demanded to be heard, but Mr. McKinley was recognized to move to table the appeal. Mr. Springer protested wildly and was seconded by the entire Democratic side. A tremendous uproar ensued.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, taunted the Democrats with disgraceful conduct, and a number of Democrats responded in kind. The Speaker directed the roll to be called and the clerk proceeded to do so, Mr. Springer meanwhile denouncing the Speaker's action and continuing to shout his remonstrance and defiance as the roll-call proceeded.

Before the clerk had gotten through the "B's" of the list he (Springer) sank back exhausted into his seat, amid the jeers of the Republicans. The call proceeded in at least partial order while the Democrats consulted earnestly in groups.

The Democrats again refrained from voting, but the Speaker, glancing over the Democratic side, now and then checked off a member whose name was called and who refused to respond. The vote resulted—yeas, 163; nays, 0, and the Speaker's decision was sustained.

Again the Speaker refused to allow Mr. Springer to put a motion to adjourn and Mr. Dalzell was recognized to call up the election case. Mr. Crisp endeavored to raise the question of consideration and tried to appeal from the decision of the chair, but the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Crisp denied the right of the chair to class his motion as a dilatory motion, and protested against the Speaker's action, which, he said, was in disregard of all parliamentary rules.

Mr. Dalzell then took the floor and began to present the views of the majority of the election committee on the contested election case of Smith vs. Jackson.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Oriental Ambassadors Protest Against the Bill Prohibiting the Return of Chinese Laborers to Our Shores—May Be Court-martialed—Overworked Women.

Washington dispatch: The State department has sent to the Senate in answer to a resolution the correspondence which has taken place between the State department and representatives of the Chinese government located at Washington. This correspondence includes that of Secretary Bayard with Mr. Chen Yan Hoon and of Secretary Blaine both with Mr. Chen Yan Hoon and his successor, the present Chinese minister, Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin. Both Chinese ministers complain of the act of the Fiftyeth Congress with reference to the exclusion of Chinese laborers who had gone away bearing certificates, claiming that this act was a violation of our treaty with China. They also complain of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in requiring Chinese who desire to pass through this country to give a bond of \$200 as a guarantee that they will not violate their agreement not to remain in the United States after being landed on her shores.

The former minister, in a communication to Secretary Bayard, claims that the Secretary in an interview vouched that President Cleveland would veto any legislation adverse to the treaty existing. Mr. Bayard in reply denies having made such an agreement or promise, and says the understanding must have been the result of the fact that the conversation was held through an interpreter. The present minister in closing says: "I have no disposition to prolong the discussion by repeating arguments made in my note of Nov. 6. The action of the Congress of the United States in passing the act of Oct. 1, 1888, in the opinion of my government, manifested an open disregard of treaty obligations on the part of the legislative department of the government of the United States. If anything should occur to make it appear that a similar spirit influences the conduct of any of the executive departments of that government its effect would create upon my government, I fear, the most unfavorable impression."

It is understood that the action of Secretary Tracy in relieving Commander Coghlan from the command of the United States steamer Mohican and ordering him to report at Mare Island is for the purpose of court-martialing him for writing a letter to the *Vallejo Chronicle* attacking the navy, and especially the Chinese corps. This is his second offense, he having been court-martialed in 1876 for writing abusive letters to a clerk in the navy department. For this he was suspended for a year.

The postmaster general's attention has been called to the condition of about 100 women employed in the mail bag repair shop. They are compelled to mend forty bags daily at \$30 a month. The work is hard and the building unhealthy, and it is claimed that the minimum number of bags to be repaired by each woman is too much and that in consequence of overwork and the condition of the building many of them are sick and their lives imperiled.

VICTIMS OF JEALOUSY.

An Arkansas Man Shoots His Rival and a Girl and Mortally Wounds Himself.

Batesville (Ark.) dispatch: Jake Schreiber, aged about twenty-one years, shot Miss Emma Fry and George Meissner recently as they sat talking on the balcony of the girl's home, eight miles east of here. The girl was shot in the left breast and the wound is almost certainly fatal, but Meissner will recover. As Schreiber rode out of the yard Albert Fry, a young brother of the girl, seized a revolver, and fired three shots at him, the last of which took effect in the back of his head and knocked him down, but he arose and resumed his flight. Schreiber was found in an old house in the neighborhood almost dead. In addition to the shot he had received from Fry he had shot himself with the last cartridge in his revolver, but failed to inflict fatal wounds. He had then taken a heavy stone and tried repeatedly to crush his head and each blow had rendered him unconscious for a time. He was brought here and lodged in jail, where he lies in a very precarious condition. Schreiber and Meissner were rivals for the hand of Miss Fry.

FOR MACHINE MINING.

Schedule of Prices Adopted by the United Mine-Workers.

Columbus (Ohio) dispatch: The United Mine-Workers have concluded their sessions. The report of the committee on defensive fund was received and adopted. The following scale of prices for machine mining was adopted: Hocking valley, 70 cents; Indiana block, 85; Indiana bituminous, 75; Western Pennsylvania, 80; Braidwood, Ill., 95; Streator, Ill., 90; Springfield, Ill., 62½; Peoria, Ill., 75; Stratton and Mount Olive, Va., 56½; Moundville, W. Va., 40; Monongahela river, 80; Pomeroy, Ohio, 42½; Reynoldsville, 40.

The following rates for day labor were also ratified: Entry price, per yard, \$.32; drivers per day, at 80 cents, \$.25; trappers, \$.1; trimmers, \$.2; dumpers, \$.3.10.

An effort will be made to have a meeting with the operators to agree upon the scale for May 1. The convention adjourned to meet in this city the second Tuesday in February, 1891.

River Steamer Burned.

Owensboro (Ky.) dispatch: The river steamer De Soto, plying between Cincinnati and Memphis, was burned to the water's edge near here. No lives were lost. She was valued at \$15,000, and insured for \$10,000.

Hurricanes in Germany.

Berlin cable: Hurricanes continue in northwest and central Germany. Much damage has been done to the forests in those sections. A heavy snow-storm prevails in the Ersebirge mountains.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

THE MEASURE PREPARED FOR THE HOUSE'S CONSIDERATION.

The Exhibition to Be Under Control of Commissioners Appointed by the President and by Each State and Territory—A Small Appropriation for Government Exhibits—The Bill Summarized.

The World's fair bill, as completed by the sub-committee of the House committee on the world's fair, is as follows: The first section provides for holding the exposition in 1892.

Section 2 provides for the appointment of commissioners from each State and Territory.

Section 8 provides that the commissioners shall form a body corporate, hold real estate, issue stock, etc.

Section 4 authorizes the appointment of three commissioners by the President.

Section 5 relates to the time and place of holding meetings.

Section 6 permits the importation free of duty of exhibits for the exposition.

Section 7 appropriates \$50,000 for the expenses of custom houses, with reference to such importation.

Section 8 requires the submission of a program of ceremonies to Congress.

Section 9 directs the President to make a proclamation of the time and place of holding the exposition.

Section 10 authorizes the commissioners to receive stock subscriptions to the amount of \$20,000,000 and accept as stock subscriptions any subscription to the guarantee fund already made.

Section 11 requires that not less than \$5,000,000 shall be subscribed before any other work is undertaken.

Section 12 authorizes the Secretary of State to call the commission together.

Section 13 fixes the terms of service of the commissioners at one year.

Section 14 gives directions with reference to the insurance of bonds.

Section 15 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to have printed stock certificates, but nothing in the act shall be considered as creating any liability of the United States or any obligation of debt on the part of the commissioners.

Section 16 requires that at the close of the exposition the property shall be converted into cash and all liabilities paid before any guarantee fund is repaid to subscribers.

Section 17 requires the commissioners to report to the President.

Section 18 provides that the corporation shall not exist longer than 1898.

Section 19 provides that the United States shall not be liable for any acts of representatives, officers, agents, servants, employees, etc., or for any of the capital stock certificates, bonds, debts, liabilities, etc.

Section 20 reserves to Congress the right to alter or amend the act.

Section 21 directs the Smithsonian institution, national museum and several departments of the government to have exhibits at the exposition.

Section 22, the closing section, provides for an appropriation for the government exhibits referred to in the preceding sections.

SAN BLAS INDIANS.

Their Country Annexed to the United States—Defying the Colombians.

New York dispatch: The Indians of the San Blas coast have annexed themselves and their country to the United States. For many years these Indians have been supplied with merchandise in exchange for coconuts by American traders. They have had little communication with the rest of Colombia and have lived under tribal rule, never acknowledging the authority of the government at Bogota.

The recent seizure of American vessels laden with goods for them and the stoppage of trade with this country by the action of the Colombian gunboat *La Popa* exasperated them to the highest degree. Several sons of chiefs of the larger tribes have been brought to this country and educated in American schools. When the Indians learned of the action of the Colombian government and the *La Popa* they decided to become at once American citizens. Soon afterward the *La Popa* appeared off the coast and a landing party was sent ashore. At once the Indians ran up the American flag and the firing of a signal gun soon brought a large body of armed Indians to the spot.

They were armed with machet knives and pistols, and completely surrounded the force sent ashore from the gunboat. The chief, stepping out before his men, delivered an address to the Colombian commander, in which he asserted that the San Blas Indians were Americans and would fight under the American flag. The forces from the gunboat were directed to return immediately aboard the vessel or suffer the consequences.

The Colombian commander had no alternative, so he and his men boarded the vessel and steamed down the coast. A second landing was made and the Indians once more assembled in force and declared themselves Americans. They defied the return of the Colombians, retreating on board and the *La Popa* sailed away.

There are said to be 30,000 Indians in the San Blas district and the attempt by the Colombian government to subdue them would be fraught with great expense and difficulty. They are a brave and hardy race.

Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto.

London cable: Mr. Gladstone's usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons just before the opening of the session of Parliament is published. He says the condition of public affairs is not without some peculiar features, and that the questions to be considered at the opening of the session may be of pressing interest. The wording of the circular is unusual, and is taken to indicate an early discussion of the Pigott letters and other matters of vital importance to the Liberal and Home Rule members.