

THE HOUSE EXCITED.

WRANGLE OVER A DEFENSE OF SECESSION.

Mr. Barrett introduces a Resolution to Censure Mr. Talbot of South Carolina for Remarks Alleged to be Treasonable in Character.—The Motion was Referred After an Animated Discussion.

Lively Time in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The debate on the Senate free silver substitute for the House bond bill proceeded steadily in the House to-day. The House met at 10:30 o'clock with less than thirty members present and a few stragglers in the galleries. Mr. Newlands of Nevada, avowed the empty echoes of the big hall with a vigorous argument in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver. He asserted that not one debtor nation in the world had maintained the gold standard except the United States and we had done so at the price of continued bond issues.

Mr. Hartmann of Montana, and Mr. Ken of Nebraska, Populist, followed in favor of concurrence and Mr. Tucker of Virginia, in favor of non-concurrence.

Mr. Talbot of South Carolina rose to a question of personal privilege to correct what he said was an unintentional misrepresentation of himself in the public prints. This led to a stirring incident. He said that Mr. Pearson of North Carolina had made an unwarranted attack on the loyalty of his state, which he declared was as loyal as any state in the union. Mr. Pearson had said that North Carolina had followed South Carolina out of the union, and had got whipped along with the Palmetto state.

"In a jocular way, Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Talbot, "I declared that we were not whipped but had won ourselves out trying to whip the other fellows. In the heat of the moment," he continued, "and impulsively, I said that South Carolina was not ashamed of the part she took in it; that she was proud of it, and that I for one intimated secession then. I thought we were right; I think so yet, and that under the same circumstances, surrounded by the same conditions, that I would do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker I repeat it."

"He has said that he has repented the statement that under certain circumstances he believed in secession. I propose now to offer a resolution of censure," put in Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts.

By this time the excitement on the floor was intense.

Mr. Crisp said that he had never known an instance when a member was called to order and a motion was made that he be allowed to explain his utterances that such a motion was not considered. To this Mr. Barrett replied that he had no objection to the gentleman from South Carolina explaining at the proper time his statement; that the gentleman, having taken an oath to sustain the constitution of the United States said he would, under certain circumstances, attempt to overthrow and humiliate the government.

There was more parliamentary sparring between Mr. Crisp and Mr. Barrett, during which the excitement gradually rose. The speaker finally cut the matter short by saying that if the House was not satisfied with Mr. Talbot's explanation the resolution might be offered. The speaker decided that Mr. Crisp's motion was in order.

"I take it for granted," said Mr. Dingley, rising, "that the House does not intend to vote on a resolution of censure without according the gentleman from South Carolina an opportunity to explain."

These words won the applause of the Democratic side.

Mr. Talbot availed himself of the opportunity and explained that he had risen to correct a misrepresentation. He had no idea that the press intended to misrepresent him intentionally. South Carolina, he proceeded, was as loyal and as true to the Union as any State in the Union. The circumstances under which she seceded could not exist again and he was glad of it (Democratic applause). Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts jumped up at these words and asked that the words be taken down.

Several members appealed to him not to do so and the speaker asked Mr. Barrett if he insisted upon the demand.

Mr. Barrett seemed to hesitate when Mr. Talbot again got on his feet and declared in a loud voice that he was willing to have his words taken down. "I will stand by them," said he.

These words seemed to clinch Mr. Barrett's resolve, and Mr. Barrett replied to the speaker with feeling: "Yes, I insist. I want to see if a member can violate his oath in this fashion."

The chair understood that the gentleman from South Carolina was only repeating what he had said on a former occasion," said Speaker Reed.

Mr. Barrett replied that in that case he had a point of order to submit. Mr. Crisp, the Democratic leader, however, at this point crowded into the arena and Mr. Barrett permitted to explain. The words were then read at the clerk's desk and Mr. Barrett then formally made the point of order that when a statement made by a member had been called in question and he deliberately reiterated it, it constituted a new statement and a new offense.

After a wrangle and some explanations, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania moved to refer the Barrett resolution to the committee on judiciary. This was carried by a vote of 154 to 41. This is understood to mean that no notice will be taken of the matter. Mr. Owens of Kentucky was the only Democrat who voted against the motion.

Will Serve Many Dogs.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 8.—A council of Ojibwa Sioux Indians will be held at Wounded Knee on the 10th, to select delegates to send to Washington to confer with the Great Father upon matters relative to the manner of dealing with the Indians. The council will conclude with a feast at which 150 dogs will be served.

MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Ventilates His Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Allen of Nebraska addressed the Senate today on the Monroe doctrine resolution. He contended that the Monroe doctrine was one of national self-preservation, and that if the invasion of the South American republics by Great Britain will endanger the welfare or menace the safety of this Government in any way, we should resent the action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. The United States must be the exclusive judge of when the doctrine is to be applied. The United States, Mr. Allen maintained, cannot permit Great Britain or any other foreign power to determine when and to what extent the acquisition of territory on the Western hemisphere will imperil our Government.

He thought, however, that it would be ample time to act when the Venezuelan commission shall have reported, and said: "If we shall determine that the action of Great Britain in acquiring territory in Venezuela will imperil our government by imperiling the rights of Venezuela, it will become our duty to marshal all the resources of our people to resist the threatened or actual invasion. If, on the other hand, we shall determine, after due investigation and deliberation, that our interests will not be imperiled, it will be our duty to abstain from any interference with the action of Great Britain."

Continuing, Mr. Allen said: "The threatened demolition of England and the English institutions that we have heard in this chamber is not real; there is no danger from foes without. We have simply been indulging in the harmless pastime of twisting the casual appendage of the British lion to arouse a war spirit in the breasts of our people, and thus induce them to forget their grievances and their wrongs."

"We mistake the temper of the American people. They know full well that there is no danger of our becoming involved in a war with England, or with any other foreign power. They do not seek war, and I cannot condemn in too severe terms the lack of confidence in the sober judgment, intelligence and patriotism of the American people that has led at least one Senator to assert that a large portion of them would welcome war and bloodshed as a relief from their present conditions."

"If, unhappily, the time shall come, which God grant it may not, that American valor must again be displayed on the field of battle in defense of American institutions and against foreign greed and aggression, we may confidently expect the sons of America to march under the flag of the free, consecrated by the blood of a hundred years to permanent and glorious victory. Then for every Grant there will be a Lee, for every Sherman a Johnston, for every Thomas a Jackson, for every Sheridan a Stuart, and Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted from the map of the United States and true Americans, North and South, wedded by the blood of the revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, renewed by the estrangement of 1861, as lovers renew and intensify their affection by estrangement, soothed and sustained by a united and splendid American womanhood, will give to the world a lesson in valor that it has never known before."

"The Democratic party has been most unfortunate," said the Senator, with emphasis, "not only as to its internal discords, but also in the fact that the devil has owed us a grudge and has paid it in a secretary of agriculture."

"The Secretary had," continued Mr. Vest, "put the Democratic party in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the party, although that party had always stood as the close friends of agriculture."

"The gigantic intellect of this secretary of agriculture has daily gone outside of his legitimate duties and why did it not discover some of the really flagrant abuses?"

"This secretary," proceeded the Senator, "has assumed to run the entire government. He has been practically the secretary of the treasury, flooding this country with reports and pamphlets denouncing the silver lunatics and upholding the single gold standard."

Mr. Vest said the Senator from South Carolina (Tillman) had been called a Communist because he had sounded a warning in the Senate. He compared this with a New York publication threatening revolution unless Senators and Representatives yielded to the gold standard.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Vest, "that the secretary of agriculture is a monomaniac on the gold standard. He sees only gold, gold, red gold, and he thinks any man who does not see as he sees is a lunatic."

Mr. Vest closed shortly after 2 o'clock with a remarkably sarcastic and bitter peroration. He referred to the useless seeds, which it was asserted the secretary had properly refused to buy. "But," added the Senator, "there was one seed not mentioned."

"It was," he proceeded, smiling maliciously, "the aureifer fœnicum comes mortuæ, or, in plainer words, Morton's golden dogweed. This would flourish while the secretary, swinging his white banner at the executive mansion, shouted his holy, holy, art thou, oh Grover, King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

Mr. Teller, Republican, Col., took occasion during the debate to refer to the success of the bond issue. Large as the offerings were, they would have been larger if the secretary of the treasury had received bids at a fixed price for the bonds. Clumsy and awkward as this bond submission had been, lacking the essential features of his popular loan, yet it completely answered those who had talked of the necessity of looking to foreign syndicates to sustain our credit.

The debate on distributing the appropriation bills ran through the entire afternoon and was not concluded when, at 4:30 o'clock, the senate went into executive session, and at 5:50 adjourned.

Stuart on the Fight Situation.

EL PASO, TEX., Feb. 7.—"No power can stop these fights," said Dan A. Stuart when informed of the passage of an anti-prize fighting bill by the House of Representatives. "They are coming off just as they were advertised. You can say for me that so sure as the principals are alive and in condition to get into the ring on the date set for the contests, so sure will they fight, and fight to a finish. If anyone sees fit to doubt this, I will lay four to one for any part of \$50,000."

Treasury Losing Gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The treasury yesterday lost \$1,072,800 in gold coin and \$10,400 in bars, leaving the true amount of the reserve \$45,298,778. Notwithstanding the success of the new loan, fears are entertained that a considerable share of the gold offered in payment will have been withdrawn from the treasury for that purpose.

Hungarians in a Riot.

WHITING, IND., Feb. 8.—Two men were killed and one fatally and two slightly injured here yesterday, during a savage riot among the Hungarian employes of the Standard Oil Company and a slight outbreak that followed the main battle. Many arrests were made, the men being taken to Hammond.

VEST AFTER MORTON.

THE SECRETARY ROASTED TO A BROWN.

His Seed Policy Denounced and Ridiculed in Turn—Vest Says the Devil Had a Grudge Against the Democratic Party and in a Spirit of Revenge Inflicted It with Morton—Irony, Sarcasm and Ridicule.

Sensational Words in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The most caustic utterances heard in the senate since Mr. Tillman's sensational speech was that of Mr. Vest arraigning Secretary of Agriculture Morton yesterday. The general satire and ridicule directed against the secretary, and the allusions made to the president, made the speech hardly less notable than that which startled the senate. Mr. Vest referred derisively to "the colossal intellect dealing with cabbages."

At one point the senator said: "The secretary of agriculture charges from his office, resembling us of what Cicero says of Cataline's flight from the senate: 'Ab it excessit evasit eripuit.' (Laughter). When the secretary of agriculture hears of a silver lunatic he is like the warhorse in Job, his neck is clothed with thunder. You might go further and say, 'He saith among the prophets, ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting.'"

Mr. Vest severely criticised the practice of furnishing costly flowers from Government greenhouses for the receptions at the Executive mansion, and added: "Sir, I would rather give twice the amount of this appropriation to enable some poor man in a distant county of the West who is fighting the hard battle of life; I would rather give him something that would make his cheerless home comfortable and bring light to his fireside. I would rather put one flower in the sick room of a noble working girl or matron than to have it said that I had sowed a hundred and odd thousand dollars for the flowers and exotics to go to the receptions and banquets of the officials of this Government, where the chandelier flashes its light across the red wine and the air is fragrant with perfume like the spicy breeze of Arabia the blessed."

Mr. Vest referred to the "bugle blasts" from the Secretary of Agriculture as to the congressional extravagance in distributing seeds.

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NOT IN THIS COUNTRY.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

Carson's Prize Fight Bill Rushed Through the Senate and Ready for the President.

GOOD READING FOR THE WOMEN AND FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Carson bill to prohibit prize fighting in Federal territory, passed by the House yesterday on the urgent request of Delegate Carson of New Mexico, was sent to the Senate to-day. It was passed without division. To-morrow it will be sent to the President and it is deemed certain that it will be signed promptly, thus making it a law and operative immediately. With this law on the statute books the whole government authority, judicial and if necessary military, will be invoked to see that the prize fight is stopped.

The full text of the anti-prize fight bill is as follows: "That any persons who in any of the territories or the District of Columbia, shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal, for money or for things of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years."

By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows by means of fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, but when two or more men for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly."

COULD USE \$25,678,860.

Secretary Lamont Says That Sum Would Provide Needed Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary of War Lamont has sent to the Senate a statement of the amount of money which could be used advantageously in coast defenses. He says \$25,678,860 could be used by the department prior to July 1, 1897, of which amount \$1,722,000 should be made during the present fiscal year. He recommends that \$15,871,000 be designated for fortifications, \$1,000,000 for mines, \$2,000,000 for submarine defenses and \$6,215,860 for guns, mortars, projectiles, etc.

The special advantages of the increased appropriations as enumerated by the secretary are: The utilization of the army gun factory to its full capacity, the more rapid armament of our fortifications, the addition of twelve mortars and carriages to those already estimated for, the purchase of an additional 500 deck piercing shells and the supply of heavy material for siege service.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Morgan's Syndicate Will Get a Large Portion of the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The work of scheduling and classifying the bids opened yesterday was resumed to-day and until the task is completed no information of an exact and definite character can be obtained as to the amounts bid for at each of the several rates, or as to how low a rate will be accepted. The bid of J. P. Morgan and his associates undoubtedly will be accepted for a large amount, variously estimated at from \$45,000,000 to \$55,000,000. In any event all legitimate bids at a rate above that submitted by Mr. Morgan (110.9977) will be accepted and all below that rate will be rejected.

THE SUBSTITUTE MAY WIN.

Populist Senators Decide to Oppose Re-commitment of the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Quay today modified his resolution to recommit the silver substitute for the House tariff bill so as not to include instructions to the committee, and at his own request it went over until Monday.

The Populist Senators have decided in caucus to vote solidly against recommitting the silver substitute for the tariff bill to the committee on finance. If the Democrats stand together against the Quay motion the decision of the Populists will insure its defeat.

Veteran Pension Clerk Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—John Shea, a clerk of the first class in the record and pension division of the War department and a veteran of the late war, committed suicide in a closet at the department this morning by shooting a bullet in the head. He died almost instantly. It is believed he was unbalanced mentally from a wound inflicted during the war.

Another Big Lumber Trust.

MARINETTE, WIS., Feb. 7.—It is reported here that a combine of all manufacturers of white pine lumber is being formed. The trust is to include all manufacturers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The annual output is one billion feet, and it is proposed to decrease this production next year by closing all mills.

Professor Dowd Declared Insane.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Professor Daniel L. Dowd, inventor of Dowd's exercises, which is now in many gymnasia in this country, and who is well known as an exponent of physical and vocal culture in New York, was declared insane at Bellevue hospital last night. He will be sent to a private institution.

The Palmer House Will Be Convention Headquarters for Twenty States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Palmer house will be the rallying center of the Democratic politicians during the national convention. Besides the national committee twenty states will have their headquarters at the hotel. Every available room in the house that can be spared has been assigned. New York and Washington were refused accommodations for their entire delegations, but each delegation, however, was given two rooms for the leading men who desire to keep in touch with the national committee.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

GOOD READING FOR THE WOMEN AND FOR GIRLS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes and Timely Hints for Household Work.—The Modern Girl is Lucky—All Sorts.

CHARMING LITTLE GOWN FOR A MAID OF 7 YEARS HAS A BODY OF SCARLET BOUTIC, VERY SOFT AND WOOLLY, WITH TRIMMINGS OF SCARLET AND BLACK PLAID, AND DECORATIONS OF ERMINE.

The short skirt is laid smoothly all about the front, and drawn into a mass of broad plaits at the back. The little waist is made with a slight fullness, brought into the belt on a tiny cord. There is a round yoke and a pleated vest, with epaulettes of velvet flaunting over the sleeves. An outlining of ermine brightens the whole costume, and makes the little lady look like a small kitten. A soft sash of black silk encircles the waist, and is tied in full loops at the back. Black, fleecy-lined hose thread stockings, with scarlet shoes of kid, are worn.

The Modern Girl is Lucky.

The modern girl with her bicycle, golf, tennis, gymnasium and other

A DRESSY WOMAN OF 1896.

means of enjoying herself, has a much better time than could possibly have been enjoyed by her grandmother. There must have been just as many bright spirited girls and active, energetic women fifty years ago as there are now, but their high spirits, or exuberant vitality did not take the form of a healthy out of door life. They did not walk much. How could they walk along country roads and muddy lanes in sandaled shoes and thin stockings? And the dress depicted in the fashion plates published half a century ago does not seem to our eyes to be very well adapted for athletic sports. In large towns it was thought very incorrect for girls to walk in the streets even in pairs, and utterly impossible alone. A maid or footman must be in attendance, if a father or brother was not available, and even in their company or guarded by a depressing attendant, it was just as well in some of the more crowded streets that a girl should not walk at all.

Of course, girls were allowed to ride on horseback, but those who did so were in the minority, and there was a sort of unwritten law that matrimony put an end to it entirely. It could not have been so heartbreaking to have given it up as it would be now. Riding for a woman only meant tittupping in the park when in town on a two-pommed saddle, and wearing a full, bunched habit that in some instances swept the ground, and that fluttered in the breeze that also blew about the long gauze veil that adorned a beaver hat and feathers.

Country riding was equally tame. Only the emancipated woman of those days hunted, and she did so in defiance of public opinion.

The difficulty was to find any exhilarating sport or game, or any health-giving pursuit in which women were allowed to take part, and exercise for the sake of exercise, always distasteful to men, did not commend itself to women either. There was nothing for them to do in the open air. No tennis, no golf, not even croquet! A woman who could sail a boat was unheard of; she never swam; shooting and fishing were in the index among other equally deadly sins, and bicycling—as we know—was not

Notes of All Sorts.

Beautiful, finely woven, large, round baskets now come cheap, and after being gilded or painted a delicate color are exceedingly pretty for holding palms or large plants.

The handsomest lunch cloths are made of fine linen and have a deep border of renaissance lace. Doilies and buffet covers are also edged with the same beautiful lace. It washes well and is handsome as long as it lasts.

Queen Fritters.—Into half a pint of boiling water stir half a cup of butter, and when this boils up stir in one pint of flour, let it cook about five minutes, beating well all the time. Then take off and turn into an earthen dish. When this is cool break four eggs into a dish, but do not beat them; turn one-

with their furry coat of black, silky hairs, are much in favor.

The color is a deliciously deep, rich prune color, made dark and rich as velvet in certain lights by the thick coating of black "down." It is an princess, nipped in small and round at the waist and curving beautifully over the full hips. The foot of the skirt measures not less than eight yards around, and has a rustling lining of heavy, crisp prun silk. It is double-breasted, and fastened with odd ornaments in sable fur from throat to foot. The sleeves are oddly cut to cling to the shoulders and upper arms and to flare out in rich masses at the elbow, while fitting the lower arm like a snug glove. There is a plain high band collar, faced with velvet at the throat. A great thick boamuff of the same, worth a king's ransom, gives the necessary warmth to the costume. There is a tip-tilted hat of shining black beaver, with a long, full black plume set under the brim to rest against the bronze-tinted hair, and another long plume on the outside, with a

lot of black crepe de chene cnoux. Gloves of dead white glove, broadly stitched with white, are worn with it.

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