TELEGRAPHIC.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Cochran Pours Forth Eloquence Against the Income Tax Bill.

ANSWERED BY BRYAN, NEBRASKA.

The Real Question Discussed in the Senate. — Resolutions and Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—This has been a field day in the House. The opponents of the income tax had their opportunity. Covert and Bartlett of New York and Johnson of Ohio, all Democrats, represented the opposition, along with the Republicans, but it remained for Bourke Cockran to eclipse all the speeches he had ever made in Congress. Bryan of Nebraska closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax, and he, too, made an eloquent speech.

Cockran for over an hour poured forth eloquence against the tax. He had hoped the tariff bill would be allowed to come to a vote, unvexed, unencumbered, free from all dangers of disfurnishment. He had hoped the Democratic party would first redeem its pledges before it began to indulge in the vagaries of members.

Way should the harmonious majority be plunged into discord by the proposition? He denied that the tariff reduction in the Wilson bill would produce a deficit, or that it was necessary to levy an income tax on this account. He appealed eloquently to his Democratic colleagues not to commit this error, not to throw away New York, the stronghold of Democracy. On concluding he was tremendously cheered.

Bryan, of Nebraska, followed, and took issue with Cockran as to the justice and legality of the tax. Many members congratulated Bryan on his speech.

The House took a recess till eight o'clock.

Almost the entire evening was devoted to discussion of the income tax. Cannon and Hendrix (Dem.) of New York, opposed it, while De Armond (Dem.) of Missouri, Tucker (Dem.) of Virginia, Maddox (Dem.) of Georgia, Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama and Davis (Pop.) of Kansas, insisted it. Loose (Rep.) of South Dakota, opposed the entire tariff measure, including the income tax.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate has issued the day when a final vote will be taken on the bill repealing the federal election laws. After another long eulogy between Gray and Chandler, the Republicans succeeded in general debate on the measure also next Thursday at 4 p. m. After that hour amendments may be proposed and passed on, but a final vote must be taken before adjournment of the Senate that day.

Peddie of California presented a petition, irrespective of political party, against a reduction of the duty on wool.

Washburn of Minnesota presented a petition from 6000 citizens of Minnesota protesting against free iron ore.

The bond question came up in the Senate again, and after a long debate, went over by unanimous consent until tomorrow. A significant feature of the discussion was the firm stand taken by Gorman in favor of the authority of Congress to issue bonds. The gold reserve, he declared, was a fund which should be preserved inviolate, and he thought it even mandatory, rather than discretionary with Carlisle, to sell sufficient bonds to restore the gold reserve.

At the conclusion of Sherman's remarks Quay introduced an amendment the purport of which declared that the secretary of the treasury had no power "hereby to provide for the redemption of legal tender notes of the United States presented at the sub-treasury in the city of New York."

Dubois, as a substitute, presented the following: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the secretary of the treasury has no authority under the existing law to issue and sell bonds of the United States, except such as is conferred upon him by the act approved January 14, 1875, and the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under that act cannot be lawfully used for any other purpose except for that provided therein."

This resolution seemed to meet with favor. "I approve that resolution," said Sherman.

Chandler introduced two amendments to the election repeal bill, the first providing that the flag of the United States and the words "For representative to Congress" be stamped on every box for congressional ballot, and the second amendment requiring that the election judges make up and publicly declare the result of the congressional election in their precinct immediately after the close of the poll.

The Senate then adjourned.

Fisk Challenges Senator Boyd.

DENVER, Jan. 30.—A. C. Fisk, of whom Senator Boyd said in the senate today that he had never earned an honest dollar, tonight challenged the senator to fight a duel. The colonel says if the senator does not publicly retract and apologize for the offensive remarks or accept the challenge, he will beat his brains out with a club.

Colonel Fisk is president of the Pan-American Scientific association.

U. P. Employes Hold a Meeting.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 30.—A meeting of 200 employes of the Union Pacific is in session here behind closed doors. It is understood they have agreed to submit to the schedule proposed by the Union Pacific.

In the Mining District.

HANCOCK, Pa., Jan. 30.—At a meeting of employes today, the foreigners refused to accept the sixty-two cent rate and the English-speaking miners agreed to take what they can get. Ninety men will go in to interview, and the Schuylkill threaten to stop them. The men will be armed and guards stationed about the works to repel an attack if made. Twenty-five deputies were withdrawn from Mansfield this morning and others will be discharged tomorrow if there is no disorder.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—Thirty-nine men were arrested for riot in the Mansfield region today and all bail for trial. Ten minutes later the grand jury found true bills against the entire party. It is probable the case will be called in quarter this week and extended through.

Legislation Against Strikes.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 30.—Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen received tonight from Washington, where he had a consultation with Senator Voorhees and Representative McCleary, of Illinois. A bill has been prepared and will be soon introduced in both branches of Congress to prevent federal judges from restraining railroad employes from striking.

Sargent will meet the grand officers of the Brotherhood at St. Paul on Thursday, when final action will be taken in the injunction of the Northern Pacific case.

In an Awful Muddle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The transcontinental tourists are in an awful muddle. It developed today that the Union Pacific cut its rates was only meeting rates already in force by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and was made without notifying any of the Western Passenger association lines. A meeting is called for Feb. 1st, to see if any way out of the difficulty cannot be found.

One Democrat and One Republican.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The special election of two congressmen in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts resulted in the election of one Democrat and one Republican. In the Fourteenth district Leonard Kip Quigg beat William L. Brown by 93 votes, there succeeding John R. Fellows, Democrat. In the Fifteenth district Isaacs Strauss (Dem.) was elected over Frederick Bichel (Rep.).

Quigg's election is a Democratic election beats color to the reported remark by Richard Croker, in a late interview with President Cleveland, that the passage of the Wilson bill would produce a deficit, or that it was necessary to levy an income tax on this account. He appealed eloquently to his Democratic colleagues not to commit this error, not to throw away New York, the stronghold of Democracy. On concluding he was tremendously cheered.

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Deadlock in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 30.—Following was the vote in the senatorial contest, forty-sixth ballot: Campbell, 80; McLaurin, 49; Taylor, 36; Lowery, 20; Shane, 3.

A Democrat Elected.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—In the special election in the Seventh congressional district, Turner (Dem.) was elected by a good majority over Rust (Rep.).

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—George T. Gould, Las Vegas, N. M.; James S. Campbell Jr., Pocatello, Idaho.

THE BRAZILIAN SITUATION.

Statement of Admiral Benham to a Press Correspondent.

Da Gama Supposed to Be Almost at the End of His Rope.—More Guns for Peixoto.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—[Copyrighted by Associated Press.]—The following statement was made to the Associated Press correspondent by Admiral Benham, commander of the United States fleet in this harbor:

"The insurgent forces on Cobras island but Friday fired upon a ship flying the United States flag. I protested to Admiral Da Gama against the action and his response was that he had warned the commander of the ship when at the bar at Rio as to the whereabouts of the danger line.

"I ordered Da Gama to cease firing. The guns on Island Cobras and the guns on the insurgent warship Trajano opened fire saturday upon the bark Agnes, a vessel sailing from New York. I warned Da Gama at once that if the fire was repeated I would fire back. I also warned him that if he touched an American ship or American goods I would consider him a pirate. I told him I would protect American property from the fire of his guns, and I should retaliate on him for any damage done, unless entirely apparent that the damage was due to chance shots."

Admiral Benham says he notified Da Gama unofficially that firing by insurgents upon the wharves for the purpose of merely creating havoc and to prolong the blockade would not be permitted so far as American vessels were concerned. To this communication the insurgent admiral made no answer. Captains of American vessels intimated that they wanted to go to the wharves and the admiral notified Da Gama that it was his intention to convey them at sunrise Monday morning.

Fearing trouble, Benham ordered the vessels of the fleet cleared for action. The captains of two of the ships weekened and failed to come into the harbor. The Amy was the only one that ventured in, and she was escorted by the United States cruiser Detroit.

As a precaution against possible aggressive action on the part of the insurgents, the cruisers New York, Charleston and Newark were assigned to watch the action of Da Gama's ship Aquidaban, while the Detroit and the Francisco were signalled to take position near the Trajano and Guanabara. These precautions certainly proved effective, and the insurgents in the face of the formidable array of American vessels, made but a feeble attempt to hinder the Amy's progress to the wharf. No guns were opened upon her by Da Gama's vessels, and, as a matter of course, the American vessels did not fire upon the insurgent ships.

The insurgent project consisted of this: As the Amy got abreast of the Guanabara, a marline on the bow caught around a musket at her anchor. Two marines came over from the Guanabara and the Trajano from the Amy's escort, the Detroit, to rescue. This was all the firing done during the Amy's trip, and it was enough. All expectation centered at once, and the use of the heavy guns was not considered necessary at any time.

At a later hour Da Gama conferred with his officers upon the advisability of surrendering to the Detroit, in consequence of the exodus of the fleet. He was dissuaded from doing so, but it is thought possible he may yet decide to surrender to the American commander.

No doubt Da Gama is in a bad way. His proposed compromise has been rejected by Peixoto's government and it seems to be only a matter of time when he will have to give in to the situation. Complications in the national situation are increased by the absence of de Mello. The failure of the latter admiral to arrive here to the assistance of the insurgent fleet has given rise to a report that he is dead.

Commissions of citizens including Italians, the five American and four English and French, have sent a message to Admiral Benham, congratulating him on his prompt action. The Andrea Doria sailed for Montevideo and made ready to help the American admiral, in case help was necessary.

Peixoto Purchases Guns.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The Brazilian government has purchased 8,000 rifles from the Steyer factory, and 10,000 more rifles have been ordered from Lowe of Germany.

Subsidy Refused.

SYDNEY, Jan. 30.—Premier Parliament of Queensland gave notice today that the proposed subsidy of £10,000 to the Royal Mail Steamship company would not be granted.

A Special Envoy.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—General Kotzebue, who was one of the Dr. Harris Subscribers of the Tageblatt, has been decorated with a high order. The meaning of Harris was caused by an article published in the Tageblatt telling of the alleged engagement of Kotzebue's daughter with a servant.

Kleinmal went to Kleist's house and wanted him to sign a paper, calling himself a scoundrel and a liar. The officer refused to sign the paper. Kleinmal then drew a revolver and fired two shots at him, one of which wounded him slightly. Harsh was afterwards fined 1500 marks and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing the affair.

Frederick the Noble in Norway.

During the summer of 1873, when the noble Hohenzollern was crown prince of Germany, he traveled incognito in the Norseland, with but two or three attendants. The Saturday evening he found himself in a remote mountain valley, where the inn was so dirty that he preferred to spend the night under the open sky. It began to rain, however, and the prince, upon inquiry, learned that the parson of the valley sometimes took city on travelers. To the parson accordingly he went, explained his predicament, and was most cordially received.

"This is very fortunate, indeed," exclaimed the gaunt gentleman; "my daughters have been trying to teach themselves German out of Otto, but they have no one to correct their pronunciation. My own German is very rusty, as you observe, by that I cannot be of much use to them. Now, perhaps you would be so kind as to talk with them and give them some hints as to pronunciation."

The prince declared that he would be most happy to talk with the young ladies and afford them every assistance in his power. He sat down with his knapsack at the parson's simple table, conversed in the most affable manner with all, and charmed them by his natural geniality and the interest he displayed in their rural affairs. The next morning he declared his intention to continue his journey, but the whole family united in urging him to remain over until Monday. He accompanied the three girls, with their mother, to church, participated in the worship, and spent the afternoon tramping with them in the woods and correcting their pronunciation. On Monday morning he bade his leave, much to the regret of the parson and his girls, who had never before entertained so delightful a guest. And, moreover, they had obviously profited by his instruction. They now called German with a glibness which astonished their parents. No persuasion would, however, induce them to detain the unknown gentleman, and they heard nothing more about him until a few weeks before Christmas, when a box arrived at the parsonage in Christiania (they people) addressed to our parson. It was promptly forwarded to him, and proved to contain a splendid piece of silver (I remember rightly, a snuff mull) and a letter which caused perfectness of excitement in the parsonage. The writer thanked the clergyman for his hospitality (for which he had proposed compensation), and begged him to accept this present as a souvenir of his guest, Frederick, crown prince of the German empire. The letter also expressed the hope that the young ladies were continuing to make progress in German.—*H. H. Boyesen, in February Lippincott's.*

Bald Heads!

Skookum Root Hair Grower

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 57 South 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

ARTHUR G. W. KOCH,

(Successor to Smith, Bridge & Koch.)

Manufacturer of and dealer in Butchers' and Packers' Supplies, Sausage Casings, Spices, etc., Refrigerators.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MAKE YOURSELF A MINE FOREMAN,

Knowledge, Using Engineer (not a fireman), or Surveyor. Success by home study in a few hours in SPARE MINUTES. Any one can do it. Any one can learn it. Any one can understand it. Any one can apply it. Any one can succeed. Any one can be happy. Any one can be rich. Any one can be a man. Any one can be a woman. Any one can be a child. Any one can be a boy. Any one can be a girl. Any one can be a baby. Any one can be a dog. Any one can be a cat. Any one can be a horse. Any one can be a cow. Any one can be a sheep. Any one can be a goat. Any one can be a pig. Any one can be a chicken. Any one can be a duck. Any one can be a goose. Any one can be a turkey. Any one can be a hen. Any one can be a rooster. Any one can be a bird. Any one can be a fish. Any one can be a frog. Any one can be a toad. Any one can be a snake. Any one can be a worm. Any one can be a bug. Any one can be a flea. Any one can be a louse. Any one can be a tick. Any one can be a mite. Any one can be a gnat. Any one can be a mosquito. Any one can be a fly. Any one can be a bee. Any one can be a wasp. Any one can be a hornet. Any one can be a spider. Any one can be a scorpion. Any one can be a centipede. Any one can be a millipede