

FUNNY AS A CIRCUS

Are Some Scenes Enacted in the House of Representatives.

A NUMBER OF CLEVER CLOWNS

Enliven the Proceedings and Are Most Heartily Applauded.

THE SENATE MAINTAINS ITS DIGNITY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The House has fairly entered upon the consideration of the appropriations, and the second bill of importance was today taken up—the Indian appropriation. As is usual in the discussion of this bill, the Indian agents and their treatment of the nation's wards came in for a good deal of denunciation, and to have heard the manner in which the humanitarian members of the House arraigned the American Government for its treatment of the aboriginal red man would have gladdened the heart of Europe and philanthropists. But humanity and sentiment soon gave way to practical politics, and then the House had a half-hour's enjoyment over the lively passage between Representative Watson, the keen-witted Farmers' Alliance member of Georgia, and Representative Funston, the sturdy Republican debater of Kansas. Each gentleman was warmly applauded by his partisans, and Mr. Funston's contention this time happening to be with a Republican he also naturally had the encouragement and applause of the Democratic side.

Immediately after the introduction of bills and resolutions the House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Byrnes, an Indian, in the chair—on the Indian appropriation bill. The first dispute arose over the limitation to be placed upon general debate—Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, representing respectively the majority and minority of the Committee on Indian Affairs, being in entire accord as to the propriety of restricting the discussion to the smallest possible compass. But the People's party speaking through Mr. Watson, of Georgia, and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, insisted upon its right to debate the measure, and its protest against a limitation finally prevailed. As the bill, as the discussion was begun without any limitation being ordered.

Mr. Peel made the opening speech, and fully explained the provisions of the bill. Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, criticized the appropriation for the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., characterizing it as a \$100,000 folly. He protested against taking money out of the pockets of his people to pay for boarding schools for Indians. The Indians were as able to work as were the people he represented, black and white, and yet his people were taxed to-day for the transportation of Indians in palace cars to Carlisle.

Discrimination on Color. The colored people worked day by day to finish the money that Congress appropriated to the Indians, and yet the United States refused to give to those colored people a dollar for the education of their people. The States had come to their relief, and Mississippi, for instance, had given more money to the education of the colored race than did the State of Massachusetts. Representing poor people, white and colored, he protested in all earnestness that money should be taken from them and paid in folly. He did not believe the choicest had a civilizing influence upon the Indians.

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, said his heart was bleeding with a sense of the distress of the people he represented. But his voice could never be raised in this hall against a fair, liberal and wise appropriation for the red men of the West. [Applause.] What this people wanted was not stinging in the treatment of the Indians, but justice to themselves. Give them fair laws—laws that recognized no special class; that recognized no special privileges. Referring to the agricultural interests of the country, he argued that the prices of the products of the farmers had been greatly decreased owing to the financial laws now in force. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Funston, of Kansas—who the speaker called a "Fulton"—and the colloquy between the two gentlemen was amusing, though carried on amid confusion which rendered their voices almost indistinguishable.

The Specially Favored Rich. Mr. Watson declared that, according to the report of the superintendent of the census, every man, woman and child in the land was entitled to \$1,000, but under the law the money had been dumped into the hands of those who had special privileges. Those sections of the country where railroads, where banks thrived, where monopolies thrived, had been built up at the expense of the agricultural interests. For the last 25 years the national banks had for the people's money for 1 per cent, and the best making money by lending it to the people to whom it belonged at between 8 and 30 per cent.

At this point Mr. Funston again interrupted, and despite Mr. Watson's refusal to yield, and his suggestion that Mr. Funston had better resume his seat, continued to ply Mr. Watson with questions, much to the merriment of the House. The confusion was great, and the speaker who had heard the chairman reminded Mr. Funston that the gentleman from Georgia could not be interrupted without his consent. Mr. Funston was persistent in his queries, and his persistency led to Mr. Watson's inquiry: "What is his law? The chairman or the gentleman from Kansas?"

Continuing, Mr. Watson attacked the national banking laws, and many of his statements were repeated by Mr. Funston. One of Mr. Funston's queries was "Does the gentleman mean to say that the Government loans money to national banks for the purpose of circulation?" "There is no reason to say that I have heard me that does not understand me," was Mr. Watson's terse response. [Applause.] "If you show this House," continued Mr. Funston, "that the Government has loaned one dollar to national banks, I will resign my seat in favor of a Democrat." [Applause.] "The inducement is very great," retorted Mr. Watson, and increased merriment and Democratic applause.

In conclusion, Mr. Watson said that the bankers, the manufacturers and the railroads had asked Congress for donations. The farmers had asked for nothing. Class legislation had been the ruin of the country. Gentlemen talked about the defense of the country by the construction of a navy, by the erection of forts but the strongest defense the country could have was in the strong arms of her citizenry. The best bulwark of constitutional government was in the hearts of the people and a government that recognized no special class or section, but did the right thing, whether to the red man, the black man or the white man.

power which has been suggested to Conroy by the American Minister to Mexico, and also by Mr. Curtis, the gentleman connected with the organization of the Bureau of American Republics. The Committee on Foreign Relations thought it a generous and proper thing to do for a friendly nation.

Mr. Cokerrell expressed his hearty approval of the joint resolution, and it was thereupon passed. Mr. Sherman also reported back adversely the resolution offered by Mr. Quay, requesting the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire as to the practicability of the acquisition of certain portions of the Republic of Mexico, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Popular Elections for Senators. Mr. Palmer gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on his proposed constitutional amendment to have Senators elected by the people, and Mr. Peller gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire as to the practicability of the acquisition of certain portions of the Republic of Mexico, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Idaho's Contested Seat. The Idaho contested election case was then taken up, and Mr. Gray addressed the Senate in support of the views of the majority of the Committee on Elections, which Mr. Claggett, not Mr. Dubois, is entitled to the seat. Mr. Gray's argument was replied to and the title of Mr. Dubois to the seat was defended by Mr. Chandler, a member of the Committee on Elections, and by Mr. Palmer, the argument turning on the period at which the Senate of Idaho was organized. Mr. Palmer treated Mr. Gray's contention that that point as too fine and technical so long as there was a fair and actual compliance with the law on the part of the Legislature of Idaho. Mr. Palmer said, in conclusion, that he trusted the time would come when such questions could not arise, and when the people would speak directly in the choice of their Senators. But so long as the present method continued the acts of the State Legislatures should be judged liberally and fairly, according to their spirit and intention.

Without disposing of the resolution the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

Fleishman & Co., In order to close out their stock of ladies' and misses' cloaks in shortest time possible have reduced elegant cloth jackets and capes. From \$10.00 to \$2.50. From 15.00 to 5.00. From 20.00 to 7.50. From 25.00 to 10.00. From 35.00 to 12.50. Misses' and children's correspondingly low.

Special Rent Advertisements. To-day in The Dispatch. See third page. Mondays and Thursdays are special rent days.

Attend To-Day. Sale of 50 and 54 in. pure brilliant mohairs, plain and stripes, at less than half-price, 60c and 75c a yard.

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HAVE just received a large line of imitation tapestry papers. These goods are perfect copies of some of the most noted and expensive tapestry hangings.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. O. McClintock & Co's GREAT WEEK FURNITURE BARGAINS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday Night will close this week of bargains. We will offer almost our entire stock of first-class and desirable Furniture at an average reduction of 33 1-3 per cent from regular prices.

These heavy reductions make this the buyer's greatest opportunity of the year, and at the same time compel us to make the Terms of Sale "Spot Cash and Delivery Before April 1st."

All prices are in plain figures, so that "he who runs may read" and see if any want in the home furnishment can be supplied from these desirable bargains in

Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Clifioners, Easy Chairs, Cheval Glasses, Upholstered Rockers, Ladies' Dressing Stands, Library Tables, Wardrobes, Leather Library Chairs, Sideboards, Center Tables, China Cabinets, Book Cases, Buffets, Ladies' Writing Desks, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. B. & B. JUST RECEIVED CHOICE LOT MINK SABLE SHOULDER CAPES!

Rich, Dark Fur. Early season price was \$50. To-day's special price on these NEW, ELEGANT CAPES \$25.00.

Also received in same lot a few extra fine MINK SABLE MANTLES!

Handsome, Dark Striped Fur, Deep Mink-Tail Borders, \$125.00. \$50.00 less than actual worth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. CLOAK ROOM PRICES!

Not Only on Furs, but JACKETS, CAPES, LONG GARMENTS.

Are clearing the way for new goods and furnishing such BARGAINS as people seldom get in first-class goods.

BOGGS & BUHL ALLEGHENY.

WE ARE STACKING ROLLS AND ROLLS CARPETS.

New Goods. Choice Patterns. But cannot show them.

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FAST For the rest of this month.

Bargains in Everything. CARPETS, CURTAINS, LINOLEUM, Etc.

See the elegant assortment of Tapestry Brussels we offer at 65c per yard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. GINNIFF & STEINERT, Limited.

WOOD STREET CARPET HOUSE, 305 WOOD ST.

Don't wait until the need of new Curtains compels you to make a hurried selection.

plenty of time to examine our choice line of new goods coming in every day, and it will be a relief when housecleaning is in progress, or an unexpected guest arrives, to have fresh, new curtains right at hand.

SHUMAN BROTHERS, Cor. Wood and Diamond.

Grand Clearance Sale ODDS AND ENDS

Of Men's and Boys' fine hand-sewed Calf Shoes in Button, Lace and Congress.

Men's Calf Boots, hand-sewed, \$3 00; reduced from \$7 00.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. PLEASE NOTE Those beautiful Embroidered Ladies' Flannel Skirts have been reduced to \$2.

These beautiful Embroidered Ladies' Flannel Skirts have been reduced to \$2. Do you want one at this figure? If so, come quick.

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Under the direction of the Legislature of Ohio, the State Food and Dairy Commissioner, Gen. S. H. HURST, examined the leading brands of baking powder (50 in all) and the following is Gen. HURST'S verdict:

"Cleveland's Superior is absolutely the best baking powder manufactured."

SEVERITY IN THE SENATE. Mexico to Have Returned to It Twenty-one Battleships Captured by Uncle Sam—Quay's Mexican Scheme Not Met With Favor—Idaho's Contest on Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Immediately after the reading of the Senate journal to-day, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back favorably the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Perkins, requesting the President to return to the Republic of Mexico 21 battleships now in the possession of the United States Military Academy, which were captured by the army of the United States during the late war with Mexico. He said it was an act of courtesy to a friendly

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