

NO TARIFF BILL YET.

The Senate Finance Committee Strikes Out All After the Enacting Clause,

Substituting a Provision for Free Coinage of Silver.

Chairman Dingley of the Committee on Ways and Means Reported, With the Recommendation That the House Do Not Concur in the Senate Substitute, the Bill Passed in December in Relation to the Issuance of Bonds—The Democratic Members Favor Concurrence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate Finance Committee ordered the tariff bill to be reported amended so as to strike out all after the enacting clause and substituting for it the free coinage of silver.

The action of the committee in substituting a provision for the free coinage of silver for the tariff bill was unexpected to the Republican members of that committee, for they did not believe, as one of them remarked after the meeting adjourned that the silver men would carry out their threat of substituting silver for every proposition that came before that committee.

The absentees were Senators Wolcott and Jones of Arkansas, but it was agreed that every Senator should be recorded on any vote that was taken.

Shortly after the committee met at 11 o'clock, Morrill, the Chairman, announced that he and his Republican associates were determined that the tariff bill should be reported to the Senate today in some shape, either as it came from the House, with amendments, or adversely.

Then Vest of Missouri said that the matter had been discussed by the silver men of the committee, and they believed that the proper disposition of the subject was to be found in a motion which he would make. He then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute therefor a provision for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This motion prevailed, by the following vote: For the substitute—Jones (Pop.) of Nevada, Yorkness of Indiana, Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, White of California and Walthall of Mississippi (Dems.), Total, 7.

Against the substitute—Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Sherman of Ohio, Allison of Iowa, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Platt of Connecticut and Wolcott of Colorado (Reps.), Total, 6.

Wolcott, although a silver man, is recorded against the substitute for the reason that at the last meeting of the committee he was in favor of the bill as it came from the House. With Wolcott so voting, the majority of the substitute is one—that situation being made possible through the action of Jones of Nevada, who has heretofore acted in unison with the Republicans on tariff questions.

Soon after the Senate convened, Morrill reported the bill with the substitute to the Senate. It was understood in committee that he will endeavor to call it up to-morrow and have it made unfinished business.

Republicans, while professing to believe that they can pass the bill, seem to have reached a point where they are willing to permit the silver element of the Senate to do anything of which it may have the strength, so that the country may know in whose hands the power of the Senate lies. They will therefore urge speedy action, so that the result may be definitely determined, and the question, so far as this Congress is concerned, disposed of finally.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Free Coinage Substitute Laid Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The proposition to open the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver was presented to the Senate today for a second time by the Finance Committee. This time it came forward as a substitute to the House tariff bill, just as on the former occasion it appeared as a substitute to the House bond bill.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Morrill (Rep.), in making the report, said that he had voted against it in committee, but would, nevertheless, ask the Senate to-morrow to proceed to its consideration.

A resolution was offered by Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania to recommit the report to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report back the original bill and the substitute as separate propositions, but that resolution went over till to-morrow, owing to an objection on the part of Hill (Dem.) of New York to its immediate consideration.

The Journal to be read to-day, covering the doings of the Senate on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, which, by the parliamentary device of recesses instead of adjournments, constituted one legislative day, was so long that its reading was interrupted by a motion to dispense with the reading, which was agreed to.

Morrill (Rep.) of Vermont, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported back from that committee the House bill "To temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the Government and provide against a deficiency," with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert in

lieu thereof the free coinage substitute adopted by the Senate last Saturday.

He added, jocosely, that he would like using the words closing the proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts, "God save the commonwealth." Also that so was necessary for him to say that he did not favor the action of the Finance Committee, but that he would endeavor to bring it up to-morrow, unless it should interfere with an appropriation bill.

The substitute having been read at the request of Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Quay moved to recommit the report to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report back the original House bill and the amendment as separate propositions.

The action was declared out of order at the suggestion of Hill (Dem.) of New York, and when Quay asked unanimous consent for his motion Hill objected.

Among the numerous bills reported and placed on the calendar were the following:

Granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of General Thomas Ewing.

Also a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late Walter Q. Gresham.

The Military Academy appropriation bill which Teller (Rep.) of Colorado said he would call up to-morrow.

The general pension appropriation bill, which Allison (Rep.) of Iowa said he would call up an early date.

The bill to prevent the desecration of the national flag.

Turple (Dem.) of Indiana introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to have United States Senators elected by direct vote of the people, and said that he would address the Senate upon it next Thursday.

Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania offered a second resolution to recommit the House tariff bill with the free silver substitute to the Finance Committee with instructions to report them as separate propositions and asked for immediate consideration.

The objection came again from Hill, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took up Dubois' resolution for the distribution of appropriation bills, and it was made the regular order, after which it was laid aside temporarily and the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, but it was laid aside.

A long discussion ensued over the parliamentary status of Dubois' resolution. Finally the discussion proceeded on the merits of Dubois' proposition.

Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio spoke generally in its favor, and thought that there should be no feeling about it on the part of the Committee on Appropriations.

The resolution was advocated by Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts and by Blanchard (Dem.) of Louisiana as a measure of rescue from the "monopolistic dominance" of the Committee on Appropriations, while it was opposed by Hale (Rep.) of Maine as a revolutionary movement.

At 5:30 the matter went over without action, and the Senate went into executive session, adjourning shortly afterward.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Immediately upon the opening of the session of the House to-day, Dingley (Rep.) of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported, with a recommendation that the House do not concur in the Senate substitute therefor, the bill passed in December authorizing the issue of bonds to protect the gold reserve, and to provide against temporary deficiencies in the revenue.

Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia stated that the report was not unanimous; that the majority of the committee recommended concurrence in the Senate substitute.

Dingley gave notice that he would call up the report for consideration immediately after the District of Columbia appropriation bill had been disposed of.

By unanimous consent the following bills were considered and passed:

House bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the Shoshone, Arapahoe and Bannock Indians, located in Wyoming and Idaho, for the surrender of any rights they may claim under treaties, to hunt upon the unoccupied lands. (This bill grew out of the Jackson's Hole outbreak of last summer.)

Senate bill to amend the Railroad Land Grant Forfeiture Act by adding the proviso, "that where such purchasers, their heirs or assignees have paid only a portion of the purchase price to the company, which is lower than the Government price of similar lands, they shall be required, before the delivery of patent for their lands, to pay to the Government a sum equal to the difference between the portion of the purchase price so paid and the Government price, and in such case the amount demanded from the company shall be the amount paid to it by such purchasers."

Granting rights of way through Indian and Oklahoma Territories to the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway.

Loud (Rep.) of California had read the memorial of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce urging Congress to provide for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under American control. Referred.

The House, at 1 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the District of Columbia bill. The debate lasted until 5:10 p. m., principally on application for local charities, which were, as a rule, voted down, and at that time the bill was favorably reported and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

PANIC IN A HOTEL.

Fire Breaks Out in the Basement, Causing Much Excitement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Fire started in the drying room in the basement of the Gilesey House early this-morning, and caused much excitement among the 224 guests, who were aroused from sleep by the automatic signals.

Many women became hysterical and others fell down stairs in their efforts to escape from the building.

For a time the hallways were filled with smoke and there was every indication that the building would be consumed.

Several servants on the sixth floor, thinking their retreat had been cut off by flames, climbed down the fire escapes in sight of hundreds of people.

On the arrival of engines in response to the first alarm the smoke was so thick that a second alarm was sent in. In a short time the fire was extinguished, the guests filing back to their apartments. The total damage was not more than \$500.

STEAMSHIP ST. PAUL AFLOAT.

Tugs Release the Pride of the American Line from Her Unwelcome Position.

The Big Vessel Now Lies at the Dock at New York City.

Spanish Troops Attack the Rebel Forces Under General Maceo at the Town of Paso Real, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and After Fierce Fighting the Insurgent Cavalry Charge and Force the Spanish to Retreat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The St. Paul shook the sands of Long Branch from her bottom at 10 o'clock this morning and steamed away for New York. Four of the Merritt & Chapman tugs assisted the pride of the American line to free herself from the unwelcome position in which she found herself about 1:45 o'clock on Saturday, January 25th.

Tugs have tried their strength to get the ship afloat, and have failed day after day as signally as though they were ordinary rowboats tied to an iron pier and manned by small boys. Even the high tides at the full of the moon have lacked sufficiently potent influence on the mass of water to work the big vessel out on the bosom of the ocean.

But yesterday came the prayed-for northeast. In the high water of a river, yanked and pulled and strained at by four of the most powerful wrecking tugs of which the metropolis can boast, slowly and with much effort the St. Paul was gradually worked seaward. During the period between sunset and sunrise and after sunrise, by inches and then feet and yards, the St. Paul gradually came to herself and to a position of usefulness.

Early this morning the St. Paul found that she could use her steam. She assisted to the full of her bent the efforts of her would-be rescuers. Her salvation was worked out in the midst of a driving snowstorm to the tune of the creaking northeast. The northeast brought high water and a heavy sea. It duplicated the conditions that prevailed when the St. Paul slid her nose into the yielding sands of Long Branch and made her grounding so near the shore a possibility. Like conditions gave her the opportunity to get away. When even hope was almost dead the change came.

When the finest ocean greyhound ever built in the United States, and flying the flag of the republic, finally slid over the second bar and into thirty-nine feet of water, the life savers, boatmen and laymen on shore and the men on the St. Paul joined in one good glad cry of victory. Telephone connections with the pier were got off. It is hoped forever. So far as the eye could distinguish she was not anything the worse for the protracted visit to the shores of New Jersey.

The St. Paul passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:50 o'clock, bound for her dock in New York, carrying as ballast about 800 tons of water. She sailed up to the American Line pier at 1:30 p. m., and after half an hour's work three tugs succeeded in pushing her into a berth at the new dock, adjoining the regular pier of the American Line company.

As she approached the dock she was saluted by the different craft in the river, which salute she acknowledged by blowing her big whistle.

Expert examiners began this afternoon to make a thorough inspection of the ship. This will require at least two days. Then the United States Steamship Inspectors will look over the ship and make sure she is all right. Every body connected with the St. Paul express the conviction that the ship is in no way injured.

It was announced that the American Line officials will hold an investigation into the grounding of the St. Paul in a few days. Manager Grisco says, however, that from inquiries already made he feels positive Captain Jamieson will bear himself off all blame in the matter.

Regarding the cost of floating the St. Paul, Manager Grisco said that it was a salvage case, and he thought it would be in some way compromised. Stories about paying the wrecking crew \$100,000 to float the ship are unfounded, as no stipulation had been made. The matter might be settled in a few months and it might drag along for a year. It is thought the ship will be ready for her next regular trip, February 19th.

UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

Reported Strain Between the Two Governments Decried.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 4.—The reported existence of a strain between the United States and Turkey in consequence of the rigorous and persistent measures adopted by United States Minister Terrell for the protection of American missionaries is wholly without foundation. As regards protection of American citizens and the payment of indemnity by the Turkish Government for the destruction by fire of American buildings, it will be recalled that none of the 28,000 pounds demanded by the three chief Powers of Europe for the killing and wounding of the foreign Consuls at Jeddah last May has yet been obtained by the Powers, nor has anybody as yet been punished for the outrage.

The United States Consul San Francisco is at Messina, Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean. Letters describing the misery prevailing among the inhabitants at Marash and Orfa were read on board the ship, and the sailors made up a purse of \$450 for the relief of the sufferers.

The situation at Marash has become more critical. A number of European war vessels are gathered at Alexandria.

The houses occupied by Armenians in Smyrna, which it is supposed have been placed there for use against the Armenians in the event of an outbreak at that place. The Christians, however, considerably outnumbered the Moslems, and it is not regarded as likely that any massacre will be attempted in that city.

The question of admitting an Ameri-

can dispatch boat into the Bosphorus is still pending. The Porte does not contest the right of the United States to have a vessel here, but regards the present moment as not fitting for its admission. It is remarked that since Minister Terrell's rigorous action in behalf of the American missionaries, the court circles have mentioned him as the sole guest at court dinners.

VICTORY FOR THE REBELS.

Spanish Troops Defeated in a Battle With Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 4 (From Staff Correspondent of the United Press).—The details of a fight yesterday between the troops under General Luque and the rebels under Antonio Maceo have been received here. General Luque reports that the battle occurred in and near the town of Paso Real, province of Pinar del Rio. Maceo was in chief command of the insurgents, the subordinate commanders being Miro, Sayas, Chileno and Meyer.

When it was learned that the rebels were in Paso Real, General Luque gave orders for the troops to advance and attack the place. The soldiers entered the town by the main street, and found the rebels occupying the side streets and the houses. A galling fire was directed against the troops from the street, houses and roofs, but the rebels were finally driven to the eastern part of the town, where they attempted to make a stand. In this they were unsuccessful, and they then retreated outside the town.

The troops advanced upon them, and found over a thousand rebels forming a line of battle in an open space. As the Spaniards moved forward they delivered volley after volley as they moved from position to position. The rebel cavalry charged the troops with great valor, and despite the heavy fire directed against them, even reached the bayonets of the troops. The latter repulsed the first charge while forming in line, but the second charge was received by the troops in circular groups.

General Luque says the troops sustained no mached wounds, while a number of rebels were wounded by bayonets. The troops finally dispersed, the rebels pursuing them until darkness set in.

The insurgents lost sixty-two killed, while 200 of them are believed to have been wounded. General Luque was shot through the right leg. Major Jose Ruiz Perez of the regular army and Major Louis Lopez Majorez of the civil guards were also wounded. Major Perez is in addition to these, the rebels, one Lieutenant and thirty soldiers were wounded. One of the wounded privates died shortly after the battle. J. FRANK CLARKE.

GENERAL CAMPOS AT MADRID.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—General Campos arrived here at 10:40 o'clock this evening. Most of the Ministers and a number of men prominent in political life met him at the station, and he was given a cordial welcome. Quite a crowd assembled outside the station, and when General Campos appeared he was cheered. There was some hooting and whistling as he drove to his residence, but the gendarmes were vigilant and drove off those who attempted to insult General Campos. Some of the more persistent hooters were arrested. One escaped from his captors and attempted to run away. The gendarmes fired twice at him and killed him.

A crowd gathered at the Valladolid railway station, and when the train arrived on which General Campos was traveling to Madrid some of the assemblage hooted at him. A few of the crowd cheered, but it was evident that popular feeling was against him for his failure to suppress the insurrection. A number of police were sent to the station, and some of the hooters were arrested.

GOVERNOR SORELY TROUBLED.

Denver's Fire and Police Board Still Incomplete.

DENVER (Col.), Feb. 4.—The Fire and Police Board of Denver is still incomplete, and Governor McIntyre is sorely troubled. After hours of deliberation last night he sent a second request to President Church to resign, and at 2 o'clock in the morning that official capitulated. Governor McIntyre then notified Police Magistrate Webber to resign after court to-day and take charge of the Police Board matters, but during the day Governor McIntyre discovered that under the charter the Governor cannot fill the vacancies in the Police Magistrate's office, but this must be done by the Board of County Commissioners, whereupon he withdrew his appointment, told Webber to remain where he was, and now he is looking for another candidate that will fill the requirements demanded by the people anxious for reform.

The resignation of George Goulding, Chief of Police, is in the hands of the board, pending its reorganization.

Chief of Detectives Farrington will fight the charges of dishonesty under which he was relieved from duty, and the whole matter is to be threshed out in the courts.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEBRASKA.

Severe Shocks in the Northwestern Part of the State.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—Earthquake shocks were felt generally over northeastern Nebraska early this morning. The shocks at Carroll, Bloomfield and Wayne, Neb., and Yankton, South Dakota, were quite strong.

From Butte, Neb., a special comes saying that that vicinity was visited by an earthquake shock about 6 o'clock this morning. The vibration was from east to west, and lasted for a period of fifteen or twenty seconds. The shock was much more severe along the Missouri River. About fifteen miles north of this place the ground is very warm, and in some places the smoke and heat is so intense that it is unendurable. A party has been organized at this place and will depart early to-morrow morning for the burning hill.

THE BAYARD RESOLUTION.

It May Not be Called Up in the House for Some Days Yet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Messrs. Dingley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Hill, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had a conference to-day upon the date at which the resolution condemning Ambassador Bayard for his Edinburgh and Boston, Eng., speeches shall be considered in the House. It was decided that it would be best not to call it up until the calendar was clear of appropriation bills, unless in the event that for some unforeseen reason it was deemed inadvisable to go on with the consideration of the appropriation measures. The resolution will be reported to the House and placed on the calendar within a day or two, but the debate upon it, which is expected to last two or three days, may not begin for some time.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The National Committee Now in Session at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Society met in convention here to-day. About fifty delegates were in attendance, representing the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia and Virginia.

The morning and afternoon sessions, which were secret, were devoted to the transaction of routine affairs and the consideration of reports from committees.

A committee was appointed to go before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-morrow. This committee is committed to the free coinage of silver, the convention being expected to adopt ringing resolutions in that line before its adjournment.

A BOLD HIGHWAYMAN.

Holds Up an Oil Company's Cashier in Broad Daylight at Kansas City.

The Robber Captured and the Stolen Money Recovered.

Severe Shocks of Earthquake Felt Generally Over Northwestern Nebraska, Particularly Along the Missouri—Towns in South Dakota Also Shaken—Trouble Likely to Occur To-day When the Kentucky Legislature Meets to Continue Balloting for United States Senator.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Feb. 4.—C. F. Pauly, Cashier of the Standard Oil Company, was held up on Harrison street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, at 11:30 o'clock this morning and robbed of \$543 which he was taking to the bank.

Mr. Pauly left the office of the Standard Oil Company, at Twentieth and Harrison streets, to make a deposit in the Metropolitan National Bank. He had to walk east to take a Troost avenue car. About midway between Harrison street and Troost avenue he met a young man, who, on seeing the large bag of money in Pauly's hand, made a grab for it. Mr. Pauly jumped aside, and the young man failed to reach the money. Drawing a 38-caliber revolver, the young man raised the weapon to Mr. Pauly's face, with the remark, "Drop that money!" Mr. Pauly did so. Grabbing it up, the bold highwayman started west to Harrison street, on which he turned south.

Mr. Pauly started in pursuit, shouting "Thief!" at the top of his voice. A crowd of men and boys joined in the chase, and finally after he had run about 100 yards Officer Ryan came up and caught and disarmed him. After a short search the money was recovered.

At the Grand-avenue police station the highwayman gave the name of John Seary. He said he lived at 511 West Twenty-third street with his brother, Edward Seary. He is about 22 years old.

KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Trouble Likely to Occur When the Legislature Meets To-day.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Feb. 4.—The Republicans of the House have decided to attempt to unseat Tompkins and Kaufman to-morrow and elect Dr. Hunter Senator at once.

Serious trouble may occur at the House's joint session if the Democrats are unseated Tompkins and Kaufman. It is said that within five minutes after the unseating the Senate Democrats have arranged to expel four Republican Senators, appoint doorkeepers to keep them out of the joint session, and take a ballot for United States Senator. Ladies are warned to keep away.

To-day's ballot resulted: Hunter 62, Blackburn 56, scattering 8. The Democrats held a star chamber caucus to-night. A tip is out that should Pauly agree to vote with the Democrats on the ballot to-morrow all the sound money Democrats will fall in line and elect Blackburn. Populist Edrington was again in the caucus. Many heated discussions were indulged in. No action was taken on the Librarian's race.

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At the night session addresses were made by Mr. Brandenburg of Texas, Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania and ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas.

Mr. Simpson spoke of the depression among the laboring classes throughout the United States. In his opening speech he humorously remarked that he was just from Minnesota, where they had a cold and vigorous climate, and assured his hearers that he "was now wearing socks."

Delegate Wise of Arizona, who was to make an address, did not put in an appearance.

HARRISON'S DECLINATION.

Speculation as to Which Candidate It Will Help.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Leading Republicans of the House who were spoken to to-day do not as a rule feel that General Harrison's withdrawal from the Presidential race will materially affect the prospects of the other candidates. The Ohio Representatives, of course, believe that McKinley will secure the support of the Indiana delegation. This opinion is shared by Representatives from other States. Other gentlemen believe that the Indiana delegation will divide its strength among the various candidates. The Indiana Republicans—if the members of Congress from that State fairly reflect the sentiments of their constituents—while believing General Harrison to be sincere, indulge the hope that an exigency may arise which may require the convention to nominate him.

Many Senators declined to-day to discuss the effect of the withdrawal of ex-President Harrison from the list of Presidential candidates, but the champions of other candidates on the floor of the Senate were evidently pleased at the action of Mr. Harrison. Among those who did talk were the following:

Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois—The letter was expected, for I have believed for some time that Mr. Harrison would not be a candidate. He means what he says.

Burrows (Rep.) of Michigan—Mr. Harrison's declination is based, doubtless, on his own individual wishes. Those close to him are not surprised.

Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania—Mr. Harrison's action, as I look at the situation, helps McKinley, for the reason that many of the men who have been claiming to be Harrison men were at heart McKinley men, and they have not been sincere in their advocacy of Mr. Harrison.

Hale (Rep.) of Maine—I believe Mr. Harrison is sincere in what he has said and done.

Davis (Rep.) of Minnesota—Mr. Harrison means just what he says, for no man can charge him with insincerity.

Gear (Rep.) of Iowa—Mr. Harrison has never been a candidate, and his friends have known this. The vote that would naturally go to him will be divided among others, and Mr. Allison, Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley will each get their share.

Jones (Pop.) of Nevada—I have never believed that Mr. Harrison was a candidate. He did not have a very great following.

WHY HE WITHDREW.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Feb. 4.—The retirement of ex-President Harrison from the contest for the Republican nomination has been the fruitful source of comment among Republicans to-day, and nothing else has been discussed. While some of his friends do not yet believe he would decline a nomination if it came to him with unanimity, they concede that such an event is not probable under present conditions.

In the discussion to-day it developed that the letter of the ex-President was hastened by, if it was not the direct result of, the bitterness that was engendered by the Gowdy-Nebecker fight, into which he was drawn by the persistent efforts of the Nebecker men to make capital out of his alleged opposition to Gowdy. When he returned from New York and found that conditions had obtained he is said to have expressed much disappointment. The resolution of the committee declaring that he had taken no hand in the fight, and that Indiana was for him as a unit was intended to overcome the effect of the bitterness, but it had an opposite effect, the ex-President construing it to mean that the party was demoralized, and he was to be used to unify it.

TANK STEAMER WILDFLOWER.

Belief That the Vessel and All on Board Have Been Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Captain Anderson of the Tank steamer Phosphor, which got into port to-day after a twenty days' trip from Shields, told a story that probably accounts for the non-arrival in England, of the British steamer Wildflower, which left Philadelphia for Rouen, France, on December 11th last, and has never been heard of since. The vessel had 1,300,000 gallons of petroleum on board.

Captain Anderson says that just before he sailed from Shields on January 15th he heard a story that convinced him that the Wildflower had made her last voyage. It was this:

The steamship Loch Etive, from New York December 24th for Cork, reported on her arrival there January 8th that about 250 miles west southwest from the coast of Ireland on January 6th the crew saw a sudden glare in the sky. As far as the eye could see to the westward the sky was a vivid red for a moment and then it died out slowly until, in a half hour, the sea was again in darkness. A few seconds after the first glare a dull roar like the discharge of a heavy gun made the ship vibrate and rock.