

TROUBLE BEGAN AT FALL OF THE GAVEL.

Kentucky State Democratic Convention's Session

Outdid Itself Yesterday in Uproarious Disorder.

Chair Ruled Out of Order a Demand for Removal of Police and for Hours the Crowd Yelled and Sang to Prevent Continuation of the Ballot for Governor—Two Ballots Were Taken Without Result and the Convention Adjourned Till To-Day.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—A continuous performance of farcical scenes during the past few days, a rare vocal entertainment with soloists and a chorus of several hundred voices; declamations and tin horn tunes of lung power, made up the program of the sixth day's session of the Democratic State Convention and it narrowly escaped winding up in an exhibition of pugilism and gun fighting. From 10 o'clock until 6 to-day Central Music Hall contained without doubt the most uproarious and disorderly body of men that ever gathered for the transaction of political or other business. Angered by what they considered an arbitrary ruling of the Chairman in refusing to allow an appeal from his decision declaring out of order a motion to remove policemen from the hall, over half the delegates set about with all the energy they could command to prevent by sheer force of lung power the transaction of any further business until they secured a vote on the appeal. This plan was successfully carried out until nearly 6 o'clock this evening when, principally because of utter physical exhaustion, the filibusters allowed themselves to be outvoted and the vote on nomination for Governor which the chair had ordered early in the morning and had tried repeatedly to proceed with, was concluded by having the County Chairmen, or as many as would, come to the stage and yell their votes at the Clerk, who at a distance of a few inches, was able to catch the figures.

The teeth of recalcitrants having been pried open, the bitter dose slowly trickled down and before they fairly realized they were beaten, a second ballot was reached, this time with less tribulation. These two ballots, both were useless, and the day's work of the convention adjourned to-morrow morning.

Behind this spectacle entertainment, three candidates for Governor worked like bees in the hive. One was clearly Goebel against the field of the Kentucky leader, cold and nerveless as ever, has successfully defied his two opponents to combine and beat him. They may do it yet, but so far they have shown themselves woefully lacking in ability to throw their vote in any one direction.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Trouble began with the fall of the gavel at today's session of the Democratic State Convention, the beginning of the second week of its labors. In respect to uproarious disorder, it outdid itself today, though it already had a reasonably good record for lack of accord. When the session began a demand was made for the removal of the police, who had been present since the disturbance caused Friday by outsiders. The chair ruled it out of order and refused to recognize an appeal. For hours the crowd yelled and sang in a very effective effort to prevent a continuation of the bolting for Governor.

The demonstration on the whole was good humored, but determined. Only once or twice was ill humor displayed and one of these, the occasion being the election of a disorderly delegate, came near resulting seriously.

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appeal from the decision of the chair was put to one house. The discontent over what were believed to be arbitrary decisions of the chair bade fair to put a stop to further business. Here occurred an incident well illustrating the state of feeling. A note was handed to Chairman Redwine and he sat down to read it. Again the delegates became wildly excited. "What does your boss say?" "Read it out," they yelled at the top of their voices. The note was handed to the clerk and read. It proved to be a note from the printer in regard to a shortage of tally sheets.

C. J. Bronston, a Hardin manager, got the floor and urged his followers to restrain themselves, asserting that the motion to remove the police was not made with a purpose to interfere with the work of the convention, but would support the nominee, no matter how he was nominated, but that those in opposition to the convention should have a record before the people.

Congressman C. K. Wheeler followed. He attacked the ruling of the chairman and quoted from the rules of Speaker Reed amid loud applause.

Judge Tarvin of Covington, a Goebel supporter, the chairman announced, declared that no appeal in a matter involving the very existence of the convention.

The Chairman made another attempt to have the roll called on nominations for Governor, but created such disorder the Clerk could not be heard. Then came a deafening chorus of ringing yells, the Chairman beating time with his gavel. After several minutes of this pandemonium a facetious delegate arose.

"Gentlemen," he said, after struggling some time to make himself heard, "there seems to be a general disposition to sing. Why not let us sing together? Let us sing 'Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

A wave of laughter swept through the hall. Then all caught up the strain, and the hymn was sung amid surroundings that made it sound weird and uncanny, but indicative of the state of mind of the delegates. The excited delegate began to denounce the police, the Chairman and things generally. An officer laid his hands on the disturber's shoulder. The convention arose as one man, and a dangerous movement to the front of the house began. Every delegate was on his feet and wildly excited. This gesticulating, noisy mass began to crowd the stage, and the police, who had been stoically listening to all sorts of denunciation for hours, evidently took the matter seriously.

When the matter was brought to a head, the Chairman, who had made his way to the rear of the stage. At any rate, the crowd did not catch sight of the weapon, or the convention might have developed what has been momentarily feared for nearly a week—a general fight.

The cause of the disturbance removed, comparative silence took place. Not deathlike was restored. One delegate shouted: "Mr. Chairman, I move the convention adjourn to meet at some future day in Manchester, Ky." An uproar ensued, and when it had spent itself, a motion was made to bring them closer, but at present the fight is an open and as fierce as it has been at any time.

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Conferences lasting until long after midnight failed to bring any two of the candidates nearer together, though for a time it looked as though Stone and Hardin might get together. But this is an unlikely combination, for no matter what its result, one of the parties must lose all, for Goebel has the State organization. Many delegates have gone home. What effect this will have on the main contest is an open question, but it has seriously alarmed many of the candidates for minor offices.

THE 'VARSITY FOUR-OARED RACE.

Pennsylvania Wins It From Cornell.

Beat the Ithacans by a Length and a Half.

But Cornell's Freshmen Turned the Tables in the Eight-Oared Race, Beating Columbia a Length and a Quarter, While Pennsylvania Was Three Lengths Behind Columbia.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), June 26.—The four-oared race over the two-mile course to-day was won by Pennsylvania, time 11 minutes and 12 seconds; Cornell second, time 11 minutes and 14 3/5 seconds.

The freshmen eight-oared race between the Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell, over the two-mile course, was won by Cornell, time 9 minutes and 55 seconds; Columbia second, one and a quarter boat lengths behind Cornell, time 10 minutes; Pennsylvania, three and three-quarter boat lengths behind Columbia, time 10 minutes and 10 seconds.

At the crack of the pistol the two four-oared crews from Cornell and Pennsylvania took the water together, but the Pennsylvania stroke started at 34, while the Cornell stroke was only 24. The Pennsylvania stroke while not as prettily rowed as Cornell's had much more go in it, and before the boats had gone ten lengths the Quakers had shoved their boat's nose ahead of the Ithacans. Cornell had dropped down to the Courtney stroke of 33 to the minute, and, although inch by inch the Quakers' boat shoved to the front, they never increased during the mile. The enthusiastic rooters on the train kept predicting the Cornellians would let out the stroke as they cleared the finish and simply ate the Quakers up, but from a mere gain of inches in the first half-mile the gain of the Pennsylvania boat became more as they neared the mile. Twice the Cornellians tried to reduce the lead, but the Quakers responded and maintained the lead of one length at the bridge.

It was here that a collision seemed almost imminent. Both crews had steered rather badly at the start, angling in toward the shore, but had straightened out at the first quarter mile and given promise of running a very straight course. Just as they got under the shadow of the bridge and when Pennsylvania had succeeded in obtaining a lead of almost a shell length, the ferry boat crossed the river and threw a heavy swell. It was either because the Pennsylvania boat was in the steering center, or else lost his bearings, that the shell turned almost directly toward Cornell and to avoid a seemingly probable collision the Cornell boat was turned away also. Quick as a flash Pennsylvania straightened out again and when they cleared the great abutment, it was seen that Pennsylvania had a lead over Cornell of fully a length and a quarter, there being clear water between the boats. From this point of the battle the finish there was little material change, unless it may be said that the Cornell and three-quarter mark, where Cornell hit the stroke up to 34 and started to close the gap. But the Quakers, who had been rowing from one and a half to two strokes per minute faster than the Ithacans all through the race, seeing that Cornell was crossing the line a winner by one length and a half in 11 minutes 8 1/2 seconds, according to the watches of several experts upon the press car. Mr. Fortmeyer, the official timekeeper on the referee's boat, made it 11 minutes and 12 seconds, but the official time as given out by the college timers was 11 minutes and 12 seconds. Cornell finished, according to these same figures in 11 minutes and 14 3/5 seconds.

The freshmen's races which was started very promptly after the four-oared finish, was one of the closest and most exciting races seen on the river in years, the Columbia crew giving the Cornell crew a sharp and pretty fight for first place and making phenomenal time, considering the slowness of their stroke. At the sound of the pistol the crews got away in a bunch, but at the settling down of the stroke to the crews' usual style it was seen that Cornell had poked the pointed nose of her shell a few feet ahead of the line. For the first half mile the struggle was so exciting that the spectators arose on the press car and in the observation train and cheered for each crew. Cornell was rowing a long, sweeping stroke of 34, while Pennsylvania was rowing at the rate of 35. Columbia was rowing a phenomenally long stroke, 32, the wonder of all the experts on the train, for the boat went along almost as fast as the Cornell boat.

Close together the three boats hung, but there was something about the way the Cornell boat seemed to glide over the water that made Columbia and Pennsylvania hearts go down. As the crews reached the mile mark, with the Cornell boat a half length out from the bunch, Columbia seemed to gain and there were shouts of approval as the nose of the boat crept up. But the old Cornell form was there. Never did the stroke go above the 34 mark and the speed came from increased power in the stroke. Columbia was steady in its stroke also, only hitting it up to 35, but the boat began to lose after the mile was passed and soon Cornell had a lead of a clear length. Pennsylvania was in the meantime, steering erratically at the mile mark, going out of the course badly. In this way she lost speed, and although the crew pulled a stout stroke and did it cleanly, they dropped behind badly, the nose of their boat as they came under the bridge being just even with the stern of the Columbia boat. The race after the mile and a half point was passed was between Columbia and Cornell, with some chance for Pennsylvania. Just after passing the point the Pennsylvania boat seemed to lose power and dropped rapidly astern as the Colum-

bia stroke hit it up to 34 in an endeavor to close up the gap between Cornell's boat and theirs. Cornell responded with a stroke of 36, and instead of closing it up much it was perfectly evident to those who watched them that there was a lot of reserve force in the Cornell boat and that they could hold the Columbia boat where they pleased. Columbia went away from Pennsylvania, although the latter were rowing a stroke of 36 to the former's 34. Amid the tooting of whistles and the cheers of the Cornell contingent the boats crossed the finish line. Cornell leading with two and a quarter length to spare, and Pennsylvania following Columbia three boat lengths behind. The time of Cornell was 9:55, not so good as that made by Yale in 1897 of 9:19 on the same course.

THE STORY DENIED.

No Dying Prisoners at Warden Deprived of a Priest's Services.

WALLACE (Idaho), June 26.—The widely-circulated story that dying prisoners at the Warden Prison have been denied the services of a priest, is denied outright by Father Becker, the Roman Catholic priest, who is in charge of the hospital whenever I desired," he said yesterday. "Captain Leavitt, commanding the camp, showed me every courtesy. In the case of McMillan, who died suddenly two weeks ago, the Captain promptly to send for me in case the father would know, do not take the trouble to request the presence of a minister at their deathbed. There are only a few Roman Catholics in the prison, and such as are there were seldom attendants at church when free."

Will Stewart, the editor of the "Mirror," is again in the news. He was indicted some time ago charged with sedition, in publishing some ferocious attacks on the State officials through his paper. The arrest did not better matters, for Mrs. Stewart continued its publication in more aggressive form than ever till the plant was seized and the papers were sent to Sheriff Sutherland. Not defeated even by that, the pugnacious little editor proceeded down to Wallace and kept on issuing the "Mirror" from the "Tribune" office, where, with every succeeding number, he tackled Bartlett, Sinclair and Stewart. Saturday there was an armistice and Mrs. Stewart agreed to give up the fight if the officers would liberate her husband. The deal was made and Mr. Stewart is now free. It is also agreed that he should be permitted to continue publishing the "Mirror" and maintain the administration of martial law. He was anxious to continue the "Mirror," as he carried a number of valuable legal advertisements, and he assented to the terms.

SOLID GOLD STATUE.

Colorado Proposes to Exhibit it at the Paris Exposition.

DENVER, June 26.—The Colorado Exposition Commission, to-day, representative of one of the largest statue casting firms in the country, for a solid gold statue for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. The design represents an "Up-to-date" girl, the figure of life size being cast in bronze. In carrying the statue with its base being 6 feet 4 inches in height. It is estimated that a million dollars worth of gold will be used. The pedestal is to be of copper and pure silver, standing 5 feet 8 inches high, 3 feet square at the top and 6 feet 4 inches at the base. The figure will be cast in four panels in bas relief it is intended to show representative Colorado scenes, probably pictures of Cripple Creek, Leadville, Pikes Peak and the San Juan country and other historical points, all wrought in pure silver.

On the base will also be four panels on which will be representations of the scenic attractions of the four railroads of the State. In some artistic manner it is proposed to show the annual and total output of the precious metals of the State and the names of the leading mines of the State. In carrying the statue, the committee expects to make a creditable scientific and commercial showing for the State. All of the metals of which the statue and its base are to be constructed will be the production of Colorado mines.

HAS NO INFORMATION.

Surgeon General Wyman Thinks the Plague Will Not Come Here.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Surgeon General Wyman, when shown the dispatch telling of the arrival of Honolulu a vessel on which the bubonic plague had made its appearance, said the Marine Hospital Bureau had received no information on the subject. This, he thought, was due to the fact that Dr. Carmichael of the Marine Hospital service, who investigated the case, had gone into quarantine and was therefore unable to communicate with Washington.

Lawn Tennis Tournament.

LONDON, June 26.—At Wimbledon today in the lawn tennis championship, R. L. Dougherty, holder of the championship, defeated A. W. Gore, three sets to two. In the ladies' final championship, Mrs. Hillyard beat Mrs. Stearns two to one. In the gentlemen's doubles, Hobart and Nisbit beat Simond and Cardian three sets to two. In the third round, Gore and Barrett beat Dixon and Ritchie three to one.

CUP CHALLENGER SHAMROCK.

Barge Collided With Her in Mid-Stream.

Making a Big Dent in Her Bow Above the Water Line.

The Damage Was Not Much, However—Lady Russell of Killowen Christened the Yacht With the Customary Bottle of Champagne—Her Builder and Owner Are Proud of Her Ability to Carry the Cup to England.

LONDON, June 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, Shamrock, was launched this afternoon at Millwall. As the Shamrock reached midstream from the slips a barge collided with her, striking the yacht above the water line and making a big dent in her bow. The full extent of the damage done had not been ascertained as this dispatch was sent.

The occasion was observed as a general holiday. On a little spot among the forests of masts hailing from every quarter of the globe a large tent, gaily decorated with flags, was erected to house the yacht, which stood on the slips, ready for the water and flying Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks. Crowds of people who had no chance of seeing anything out of the ordinary assembled during the morning in the vicinity of the yard and detachments of police appeared to preserve order.

From the river little could be seen except the stern of the yacht, where in bright golden letters shone the name "Shamrock."

Previous to the launch Sir Thomas Lipton gave a lunch at the Savoy Hotel to the guests invited to the ceremony. They included Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Marquis of Dufferin, the Earl and Countess of Clan William, Lady Russell of Killowen, the Hon. Russell, the Hon. Schomberg Kerr McDonald, principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury; Sir George Faouel-Phillips, former Mayor of London, and Lady Phillips, Herbert Gladstone, Major Sharnam-Crawford, the Hon. W. Walsh and H. M. McGill Downey, the last three representing the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

After the usual loyal toasts, Admiral Beresford proposed the success of the Shamrock, and briefly sketched the struggle of times gone by, and Sir Thomas Lipton's gallant entry into the breach and challenge for the cup. Then the Admiral, in a breezy style, raised his glass and said: "Now we come to the last step, one, Lord Charles Beresford, a fair, square race, and may she have the additional ballast of the America's cup when she returns."

The guests heartily raised their glasses in response and the owner of the Shamrock modestly replied with a few words of thanks. After lunch the party drove to the yard in two coaches, Admiral Beresford driving the first. They were the object of much attention while proceeding down the Thames embankment and the formal transfer was made this afternoon to Mr. Iselin, his manager owner of the Morgan-Iselin Syndicate.

McCOY AND FITZSIMMONS.

Announcement That They Are to Fight in September.

DENVER, June 26.—Kid McCoy gave a sparring exhibition at the Tabor Opera-house here to-night and it was announced from the stage that Fitzsimmons to-day agreed to fight McCoy in September next.

Captain Parker Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson contained the information that Captain A. S. Barker who was in command of the fleet at Manila between the time of the departure of Admiral Dewey and the arrival of Admiral Watson, had left for home. The message stated that he sailed on Friday last on the regular mail steamer, Lieutenant Eberle also sailed for home at the same time.

Cableship Hooker at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The cableship Hooker has arrived at Manila loaded with cable and telegraph supplies for the signal corps. Chief Signal Officer Greely has been notified that in all probability the 18th company of the Signal Corps will return from Manila on the return of the Zealandia. This probably will be about July 20th.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat on Saturday, June 24th, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 28,259,000 bushels; corn, 114,000 bushels; oats, 13,210,000; increase, 549,000. Cattle, 5,892,000; decrease, 1,317,000. Rye, 865,000; increase, 46,000. Barley, 1,303,000; decrease, 56,000.

Collins' Remarkable Innings.

LONDON, June 26.—A. E. J. Collins, the fourteen-year-old Clifton College schoolboy cricket player, concluded his remarkable innings to-day, scoring 508 runs, and not out. Collins on Saturday made the marvelous score of 501 runs and not out within five hours, during which time he only gave three chances. His performance has caused great enthusiasm in English cricket circles.

The Bill Defeated.

LONDON, June 26.—The House of Lords to-day defeated the bill legalizing the election of women as Councilors and Aldermen. The vote stood 182 against the measure and 68 in favor of it. In my opinion her under water

construction is unique. Her apparent great beam is necessary to satisfy the tremendous sea of canvas.

"It is impossible to forecast the prospects. Take the case of the Meteor, which is an old craft, yet she is sailing with great success. The Shamrock's designer and builder have proceeded on the soundest lines for lightness and speed and is she is not the fastest afloat I shall be surprised. But we must recollect that the Americans know a good craft and we can depend that their invention will run us hard."

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

They Must Not Arrogate to Themselves Curing of All Evils.

LONDON, June 26.—The International Council of Women opened to-day. The Countess of Aberdeen, President of the council, in her address, after cordial words of welcome, sketched the duties of the council. She said international arbitration should ever be placed foremost in its program, advocated the establishment of an international bureau of information regarding all that affects women, and warned women against arrogating to themselves alone the duties of curing all evils, saying:

"It may be well to have unions of mothers, but do the fathers count so little in the home that their counsel is not needed? The redemption of the race can only be compassed by men and women joining hands and making common cause in every department of life."

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Strong Ground for Propositions of the United States.

THE HAGUE, June 26.—Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American delegation to the peace conference, referring in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press to the proposals of the United States for the protection of private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war, in time of war, from capture or seizure, said:

"We have strong ground for making the propositions. The President understood the Russian invitation included the question of private property at sea, and has instructed us to raise the question. We will push the matter energetically, believing that the conference is competent, but as that competency is doubtful, a liberal interpretation was necessary. We believe that if the propositions are rejected they will be referred to another conference. Anyhow, they will have been most useful, as the formal transfer was made this afternoon to Mr. Iselin, his manager owner of the Morgan-Iselin Syndicate."

WITHOUT FURTHER TRIAL.

The Columbia Accepted by the Morgan-Iselin Syndicate.

BRISTOL (R. I.), June 26.—After a conference among the owners of the new cup defender Columbia, Colonel Oliver Iselin, the managing owner, notified the Herreshoff Company this afternoon that the yacht would be accepted without a further builder's trial. The owners expressed themselves more than satisfied with the performance of the yacht in yesterday's trial. The formal transfer was made this afternoon to Mr. Iselin, his manager owner of the Morgan-Iselin Syndicate.

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THE CABINET PUT TO THE TEST.

Ministry Presents Itself to the Chamber.

Identical Statements Read to Deputies and Senate.

Ministry Says It Has No Other Ambition Than to Accomplish the Task Set for It by the Chamber of Deputies—Senate and Chamber Both Approve Action of the Government.

PARIS, June 26.—The Cabinet Ministry presented themselves to the Chamber this forenoon. The Chamber of Deputies was thronged, and there was great animation at the opening of the session when it became known that two hostile groups, the Socialist-Radicals and the Democratic Left, had decided to vote in favor of the Government and that M. Paul de Cassagnac had withdrawn his interpellation.

Identical statements were read in the Chamber of Deputies by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and in the Senate by the Minister of Justice, M. Monis. They were as follows:

"The Chamber of Deputies, in expressing itself, resolved not to support any government but one determined to defend energetically republican institutions and assure public order, has clearly defined the task imposed upon the new Cabinet. The Ministry has no other ambition than to accomplish it. In order to bring about the pacification of the country and to maintain intact our common inheritance. It seemed to us that existing delusions should be effaced, and that the work we are about to undertake required the co-operation of all Republicans. When the aim is definite, though varying according to the methods of different schools, accord becomes easier and controversies are lost in the presence of one duty to perform. To end the agitations pursued under disguises easy to penetrate, against the regime which has been sanctioned and will be upheld by the universal suffrage, and to require from all the services, loyal assistance and courageous assumption of responsibility. Such is of necessity the first duty of the Government. It is resolved to have all judicial decisions respected, and if the first wish of the country is to listen to the voice of justice it will maintain respect and respect while its decisions are prepared.

"In the front rank of the important interests of the country, bound up with the conservation of the dignity of the nation, we place the interests of the army, which the republic has entrusted on a firmer and wider basis, and which is synonymous with the republic's security, and is the pride of France. We think, with the army's most illustrious and surest guides, that inviolable attachment to discipline is the first and essential guarantee of energy against the attacks and solicitations which constitute the most undervalued of insults.

"We desire, above all, that appeasement may be accomplished, and it will come quickly if every one will give up being a law unto himself, and bow to the law of the land.

To accomplish the work which has devolved upon us we have had need of the co-operation of Parliament and its whole confidence. We ask the widest mandate. We take the fullest responsibility. We ask for a truce of the irritating discussions, hurtful to the interests of the country, and that you will vote without delay a law necessary to the good working of the public service. If our efforts are not sterile, disunion among republicans will vanish, and the republic will soon resume the path of economic and social progress."

The Senate by a vote of 187 to 25 approved the declaration of the Government.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau accepted an order of the day, moved by M. Jules Perillier, Radical Socialist, reading as follows: "The Chamber approving, the declarations and acts of the Government passed to the order of the day."

As this is sent the vote is being checked, and it is said the Government had a majority of fifteen.

The Chamber adopted M. Perillier's motion by a vote of 263 to 237. An indescribable scene of excitement followed in the lobby.

Ernest Rocher, Socialist, interpellated the Government regarding the policy and composition of the Ministry. He declared it was a Government of war, and violently attacked the Minister of War, General Marquis de Gallifet. Other speakers followed in a similar vein, and the orders of the day were moved, only two of them approving the Ministerial statement.

The Sfax Coaled at St. Michaels.

PARIS, June 26.—The French cruiser Sfax, with Captain Alfred Dreyfus on board, coaled at St. Michaels, Azores Islands, Wednesday last.