

WITH EVERY SUIT SOLD AT \$15 OR UPWARDS. IN CONSEQUENCE OF MILD WEATHER WE ARE OVERSTOCKED WITH WINTER SUITS, AND WE MAKE THIS GIFT TO ENCOURAGE SALES. THIS PLACES THESE SUITS TO OUR PATRONS AT WHOLESALE COST PRICE, AS EVERY UMBRELLA IS GUARANTEED TO BE WORTH THREE DOLLARS.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 & 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. KANKAKEE LINE. BIG FOUR RAIL-LINE. EITHER IS WORTH THE MONEY TO SEE. Passengers for Cincinnati on the Big Four, after they have passed North Bend, the birthplace of General Harrison, President-elect, and the burial place of President Harrison, will notice on the right of the track a wilderness of great smoke-stacks shooting high in the air, out of an immense brick building, covering many acres of land, occupying a grassy lawn of years ago, when it was the site of one of the finest houses in Ohio. Then the station was called Shortts, now called Addyston, for the Addyston works located there. The former park surrounding the old works, is now one of the busiest spots on earth. One million dollars have been spent in putting in this great steel plant. Further back at the foot of the building you will notice a cluster of cottages, many in number, all alike beautiful in architecture, of the modern ornamented style. Here is a model manufacturing village, sitting proudly on its hill, overlooking the peaceful flow of the Ohio. No where can you find more extensive and more rapid rail than over the double tracks of the Big Four from North Bend to Cincinnati.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY. Bloomington, Jan. 22.—Last night was celebrated for the first time "Foundation Day" of Indiana University. At a meeting of the board of trustees some time ago it was resolved to celebrate this event in the year 1889, making it a future feature of the institution until the interest on this occasion would only be exceeded by commencement exercises. Hon. D. D. Banta, of the class of 1855, was invited to deliver the first address, and he very appropriately took for his subject the first days of the institution—"The Seminary Period of the University." A large audience gathered to hear the address. After invocation right-thinking and right-living. Colleges grow slowly, especially among pioneers, and, for the whole sixty-nine years of its life, the University of Indiana has been a pioneer in the West, and peculiar to its fancy. It has always had the character of a young college, and to-day, when it has nearly reached the middle of its first half century, we can only say that it is a vigorous and promising institution. For, while more than before in its history we feel sure of its abundant vitality and its power of growth, it is proper for us to look backward over its early years. No man or no institution can afford to part with his early history. The line which joins us to the future is a continuous chain going back to the past. It is fitting, at least once a year, on the anniversary of the University's birthday, we should take a backward glance over the struggles and the triumphs of the past.

BEELINE ROUTE. EAST AND WEST. WE FREQUENTLY HEAR IT REMARKED, "With how little wisdom the world is governed." That is the reason it is so easy to govern. "Dull as the head that wears a crown," does not refer to the discomfort of wearing it, but to the danger of losing it. Room cars between Indianapolis and New York and Boston, without baggage or transfer. For tickets, sleeping car accommodations, etc., call at 202 Tenth Street, South Union Station or Union Station. T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

TO PRINTERS. WE KEEP ON HAND THE LARGEST STOCK OF PRINTING TYPES IN AMERICA, WHICH WE SELL IN LOTS TO SELL PURCHASERS AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH. WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL KINDS OF NEW PRINTING MATERIALS. GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., 13 Chambers Street, NEW YORK.

A SHOCKING CRIME. Mr. Barclay Thrown Out of Church for Offering a Young Lady His Arm.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 22.—Oscar R. Barclay, one of the oldest members of a deacon of the Branch-street Baptist Church, has been expelled, on the ground of indiscretion and "improper intimacy" with a young woman member of the church, who formerly occupied a room in his house. One of the charges alleged that Mr. Barclay had been guilty of "improper intimacy" with the young woman who roomed at his house in offering her his arm to escort her home from a prayer-meeting through a lonely district of the suburbs. When the charges were first brought W. S. McKillop, recently elected deacon, is said to have stated that he considered a married man who gave his arm to another woman when walking home with her, or who walked with a woman not his wife, guilty of adultery. The young woman in the case is quite well known and bears an irreproachable character. She left Barclay's house when the talk was first started, hoping to quiet the wagging tongues of the gossiping females in the church. The standing committee, which investigated the matter, informed Barclay that if he made a "confession" he would be forgiven, but he declared that he had nothing to confess, as he did not consider that he had done anything wrong, and so the hand of "Christian fellowship" was withdrawn from the unrepentant sinner.

Denies that He was an Embezzler. BOSTON, Jan. 22.—In relation to the statements that C. J. Brooks, who committed suicide last night, had misappropriated trust funds and was an embezzler to a large amount, Robert Wiener, who has been in Mr. Brooks's office for two years, says the story is absolutely false; that at the time of his death Mr. Brooks's whole indebtedness did not exceed \$7,000, and that most of that was incurred on property at Stowe, Vt. Mr. Goodsell, an intimate friend of Mr. Brooks, who looked after his law business at times, indorses Mr. Wiener's statement in every particular. Mr. Brooks, he says, was not an embezzler of trust funds. He had been gloomy and morose for the past two months.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY—Generally fair weather and warmer.

"IN THE SOUP." First Oyster (at a church fair) "There were three of us at first; what has become of the other one?" Second Oyster (inclined to be slangy) "He's in the soup." How that phrase originated is difficult to say—it always has been the best known and most popular expression seen never to be born anywhere, but like "Daisy," "the growler," "the cake," "That's a very good piece of slang to use in connection with a restaurant. The waiter is said to have a peculiar language, almost, so large is this assortment of slang. The phrase "in the soup" wherever it started, was most used in the East during the campaign. Both sides used it, but the candidate of the opposition was "in the soup." Now, since it has been settled to use "in the soup" for men and boys in the way of a complimentary slang, what do you think of it? We keep all sorts of waiters and barbers' goods, and articles for men or boy in the way of Clothes and Hats.

THE WHEN. We Desire To Close Out MEN'S FUR CAPS, MEN'S FUR GLOVES, LADIES' FUR GLOVES AND FUR ROBES. Prices are very inviting.

BAMBERGER HATTER AND FURRIER, 16 East Washington St. Electric Batteries and Belts, Trusses, Supporters, Dental Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and every thing in Surgical, Instrumental and Appliances.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY. Addresses by Dr. Jordan and Hon. D. D. Banta at the Celebration of "Foundation Day."

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GERMANY'S AFRICAN POLICY. The Government Will Not have as Large a Majority as Was Expected.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Bundesrath's speedy disposal of the East Africa bill will enable the Reichstag to pass the measure through for the second reading stage within a week. The bill will be placed in the hands of the Deputies to-morrow, and will be discussed on Friday and Saturday. Prince Bismarck remains in Berlin purposely to immediately after the conclusion of the debate the Chancellor will go to see his daughter, Countess Rantzau, who is ill at Munich. From there the Chancellor will return to Friedrichsruh.

Brakeman Killed and Cars Wrecked. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—A rear collision occurred here on the Union Pacific railroad about 7 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of John Connors, the shoving up of passengers and the wrecking of one coach, an engine and seven freight cars. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and before the engineer saw the danger the freight train had crashed into the rear end of what is known as the "work train," which conveys the employees of the stockyards and the packing-houses to South Omaha. Connors was head brakeman of the freight train, and was standing in the gangway of the engine, between the locomotive and the tender, and when the two objects came together he was caught between the edge of the tender and that of the cab.

Woman Burned to Death. CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning, the residence of Daniel Downey, at Vineland, was discovered to be on fire. Neighbors rushed to the scene, and in the confusion the death of Mrs. Downey was discovered upon the floor horribly burned and disfigured. She was alone in the house at the time, her husband having gone on a visit to Sea Isle City. Mrs. Downey was about sixty years of age. Those who have tried it say there is only one good cough medicine, and that is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is cheap, too; only 25 cents a bottle.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS CAN WAIT. The Cabinet and the Congress Are in No Hurry to Take Action in the Matter.

And if Anybody Expects a Decided Move He Is Likely to Be Disappointed—What Secretary Bayard Says of the Situation.

Boulanger and His Friends Hard at Work to Secure a Victory on Sunday.

Hints that Bismarck Has Plenty of Documents Reflecting on the Dead Emperor—Disturbing Events in Russian Politics.

THE SAMOAN OUTRAGES. The Cabinet and Congress Not Likely to Take Any Decided Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Much less has been said at the Capitol about the Samoan trouble than was heard among the statesmen at the time about the difficulty of the United States with Hayti. Democratic Senators and Representatives are slow to make any comment which will reflect upon the administration, and Republicans do not care to pass judgment in advance of any action by Congress, because the question may go over to the next administration. There is, however, some bitter criticism expressed by a few Republicans upon the action of the Department of State and the lack of "snap" on the part of Secretary Bayard. Politically speaking, the Republicans regard Mr. Bayard as entirely to-mild-mannered and short-sighted for the position he occupies, and they believe the standing of the United States abroad has deteriorated during the past four years. So far as anything being done is concerned by either the present administration or Congress which will be sensational in regard to the trouble at Samoa, no one well-informed has any serious apprehension. In diplomatic circles, and especially among the people at the German legation, it is believed that the reports of a violent attitude toward this government have been colored, although Americans think enough has been done to warrant a sharp demand upon the part of the administration for an immediate explanation of the situation from the German authorities. It is hinted by those who know something of what transpired at the Cabinet meeting, this afternoon, that the President may lay before Congress the information received, during the next four days, from the scene of conflict, and ask for instructions, and it is believed that if he should do this he will talk about war, as he did when he once before sent to Congress for further instructions respecting our relations with Canada in the matter of retaliation. Senator Frye and others well versed in international affairs are made to smile when they talk about the situation and the probability that the President will go to Congress for instructions, and they observe, with some sarcasm, that the President talks more war to Congress than he does to foreign nations and those who are prone to spit in the American face. Around Congress it is believed that if war should arise between the United States and Germany, England would join with us in checking any German aggression, inasmuch as the relations between Germany and England are now more or less strained, and the anti-English feeling in Germany is very strong. The Navy Department is anxious for an affray with almost anybody, and while the officers there are glad to talk about the outbreak as "glorious," those high in command have nothing to say on the subject which is either new or interesting to the public.

Count Tolstoy Tenders His Resignation—Disturbing Reports from Bulgaria. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—Count Tolstoy's project for the reform of the local government being opposed by a majority of the Council of the Empire, he offers to resign. The Czar, however, who does not consider the opinion of the Council final, has instructed Tolstoy to await his personal decision. The withdrawal of Count Tolstoy would leave M. Pobiedonostzeff supreme in the councils of the Czar and augment the strength of the Pan-Slavists.

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THE BOULANGER CAMPAIGN. It Grows Very Warm, and Epithets and Political Lies are the Order of the Day.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Boulangers are showing great energy all along the line. Boulanger will not have himself to blame if he does not head the poll next Sunday. During this week he will keep his house open to all comers, the reception lasting from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Yesterday and the day before the General was called upon by a constant stream of uniformed officers of the Territorial army, who had come to Paris to attend the military ball. The scene resembled an army demonstration in favor of the General. Royalists are still divided on the question of abstaining from voting. General Mantandon, Royalist, who was lately returned for Somme on the Boulangist ticket, was welcomed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by Admiral D'Hornoy in an address in which he congratulated him not alluded to. On the other hand, Imperialists excel in activity for the General. M. Barill denounces abstention as an abandonment. The party, and invokes the aid of every conservative Imperialist. The language of the press waxes warm. The National asserts that the fate of Boulanger was a sewer; that the executed murderer, Campi, was the General's brother, and that the man murdered, who was named Ducrot, was a business partner of Boulanger's. The squabbles of the General's domestic life, his debts and intrigues are also detailed. The Boulangists respond by harping upon the fact that the Government exploring the secret-service fund, in the interests of M. Jacques. Meanwhile, the inactivity of M. Jacques annoys his supporters, who are seeking even now for another candidate. The betting on the Bourgeois varies daily. To-day the calculators gave Boulanger 25,000 votes against 10,000, and odds were laid against the Republican candidate. The opinions of the members of the Municipal Council, who are almost unanimously against Boulanger, is the leading factor in making his success doubtful.

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THE SENATE TARIFF BILL. The Substitute for the Mills Bill Finally Passed by a Vote of 33 to 30. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Very unexpectedly, the finishing touches to the Senate tariff bill were given in a very short space of time in the Senate this evening. It was expected that the Democrats would follow up their dilatory and delaying tactics by demanding a yeas and nays vote whenever possible, and that the vote on the bill in its entirety would be delayed until a late hour to-night or to-morrow. At the last moment the measure went through with a rush. The final vote was undoubtedly facilitated by a reception given to-night at the residence of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and the Democratic Senators, being anxious to get away, permitted many viva-voce votes upon proposed amendments. Instead of the usual three-hour recess at 5 o'clock, the Senate continued in session, and under the direction of Mr. Allison votes upon amendments were pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Butler arose and asked if it was the intention to take an ultimate vote upon the bill as a whole, adding that, if a final vote would not be taken within a very short time, he would govern himself accordingly, meaning that he would pair with some one and go off to the creek reception. Mr. Allison replied that if the Senator would only wait a few minutes his ambition to cast his last vote on the tariff bill could be gratified. Mr. Edmunds said that a vote must be taken to-night; that it had been arranged that the final voting should begin at 5 o'clock, and it was a question of honor that the Democrats should stand to that arrangement and dispose of the bill before the Senate adjourned to-night.

It was with some difficulty that Mr. Allison retained as many Senators present as he did. He repeatedly circulated around on the Republican side, and requested Senators to refuse to pair with Democrats and to stay with him, so as to enable a yeas and nays vote as possible when the bill was upon its passage. The Democrats would have been glad to have skipped away and made the last vote as small as possible. The amendments were disposed of right and left. Mr. Ingalls yielding the functions of the chair with lightning rapidity and the reading clerks taking the bill up with the celebrity of machinery. There were no speeches delivered, and no demonstrations were given of approval or disappointment, either on the Republican side or in the galleries. The bill was finally passed before the Senate for action. Messrs. Quay and Cameron, the Republican Senators who have been regarded, especially by Democrats, as being doubtful on the final vote upon the bill, were in their seats, and divided universal attention with Messrs. Brown, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Ohio (Democrats), who were thought to be in favor of the bill upon its passage. At last all of the amendments were disposed of, and Mr. Allison moved the yeas and nays be ordered. The Senators were all in their seats excepting Mr. Allison, who stood beside his desk awaiting the finality of a strike of their journeymen, who were supported by the tailor's union. Last Friday the union succeeded in sending back to Chicago thirty non-union men imported from there. Yesterday Winter & Co. got an injunction from Judge Toney forbidding the union men from interfering in any way with men whom Winter & Co. might employ; from enticing them from work, and also from meeting men coming from abroad at the trains and inducing them to return. The injunction further forbade the union to publish anything hurtful to Winter & Co.'s trade. Nevertheless, Winter & Co., to-night, were compelled to accede to the union's demand. They state that the union had by telegrams cut off their avenues of labor supply, and had introduced outside the city a number of journeymen engaged yesterday in Chicago.

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END OF THE TARIFF DEBATE. The Senate Places the Finishing Touches on the Bill and Then Passes It.

The Final Vote Standing 32 Yeas and 30 Nays—Fame and Uninteresting Conclusion of a Prolonged and Exhaustive Debate.

A Critical Period Approaching for Count Von Taaffe and His Ministry. VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The opening of the Reichsrath on the 30th inst. will be the beginning of a critical period for Count Von Taaffe's Ministry. A number of the government's supporters, notably the Polish members, will insist upon legislative reforms, the consideration of which was postponed during the settlement of the army and imperial taxation questions. During Count Taaffe's ten years of office a government majority of the most composite character has been kept together by incessant appeals to unite on great imperial questions. This line is played out, and there are plain symptoms of disintegration. Among the internal legislative measures demanded are reforms of criminal and civil procedure and industrial taxation, and amendments of the agrarian laws. The ministerialists who have been disinclined to introduce measures that might lead to new party groupings have been warned that the Cabinet must venture or see its majority break up through disintegration. The old Czech party boasts of influence through moderate demands and moderation in language. The organs of the German Liberal press see nothing in the report except a declaration of opportunism, and predict that the old Czechs will soon be forced into the active policy of the young Czechs, implying the restoration of Bohemia to the position of a kingdom, upon the same status as that of Hungary. Herr Baquehem will introduce in the Reichsrath a bill levying a small duty upon imported or exported goods in transit through Austria.

The Anti-Semite Association. BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The annual fete of the Berlin Students' Anti-Semitic Association was honored with the presence of Count Von Moltke, Professor Bergmann and a number of members of the court circle. Dr. Stoecker, in a stirring discourse, declared that the time had come to break the chains of slavery which the Jews imposed upon Christians, and which were some-what heavier than those which slaves in Africa. Court preacher Bogge delivered a similar address. The Freisinnige Zeitung lampoons the presence of aristocrats as a indication of a judenhetze tendency in the highest quarter. The Bayreuth festival will begin on July 21 and continue until Aug. 18. The program includes "Tristan and Isolde," "Der Meistersinger" and "Parsifal."

John Bright's Condition. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The latest reports about Mr. John Bright are not encouraging. He is having bad nights, and does not improve. His family desire that as few communications as possible be sent to him, as he is totally unable to attend personally to his correspondence.

LABOR MATTERS. The Strike of Lake Erie and Western Freight Brakemen Compromised. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The conference of the striking brakemen on the Lake Erie and Western road with General Superintendent Hill culminated in a compromise. The men are to hereafter be paid two cents per mile on through freights, an increase of one-tenth of a cent, and the third man is to be put back on local trains. Other demands of the men were refused. The strike is over, and the men will go to work. An attempt was made this morning to run out a train of three cars under police protection, but it was abandoned south of the city. The company now pays the same price as other roads for like service.

Successful Strike of Tailors. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—J. Winter & Co., merchant tailors, have for a week been contesting a strike of their journeymen, who were supported by the tailor's union. Last Friday the union succeeded in sending back to Chicago thirty non-union men imported from there. Yesterday Winter & Co. got an injunction from Judge Toney forbidding the union men from interfering in any way with men whom Winter & Co. might employ; from enticing them from work, and also from meeting men coming from abroad at the trains and inducing them to return. The injunction further forbade the union to publish anything hurtful to Winter & Co.'s trade. Nevertheless, Winter & Co., to-night, were compelled to accede to the union's demand. They state that the union had by telegrams cut off their avenues of labor supply, and had introduced outside the city a number of journeymen engaged yesterday in Chicago.

State Federation of Miners. TERE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The convention of the State Federation of Miners did not reach a vote, to-day, on the proposition to take the order, as a whole, into the new Miners' Progressive Union, as the committees and officers needed more time to make up their final reports on the affairs of the federation. There is no doubt that the step will be taken, but the question is as to whether the State shall be divided into sub-districts. The convention's time, to-day, was largely occupied in discussing the proposed legislation at Indianapolis. Word was received that the legislative committees would consider the different measures this evening, and a committee was hurried off to the capital. A number of the operators, also, went to Indianapolis.

State Troops Wanted to Protect Miners. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 22.—The Turkey Gap Coal and Coke Company telegraphed Governor Wilson to-day from Elk Horn that their men were all working, but were threatened by a mob from Pocahontas, Va.; that they had asked the sheriff for assistance and received no reply, and that they desired the Governor to assist them in protecting their men and property. The Governor replied that he would do all in his power to preserve peace, but could only assist, not precede, the civil authority with his military.

Miners Locked Out. SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Jan. 22.—The 2,000 men in W. L. Scott's mines, here, who struck on Saturday, want to return to work, but are locked out by the company. The mines will probably remain closed for some time, on account of the depression in the coal market throughout the Northwest. The miners are not in a good condition to stand a lock-out, the greater portion of them being without money and in debt. In case of cold weather, extreme suffering is feared.

Racing at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—To-day's races were run over a heavy track. The weather was cloudy and cool. The first race—Half a mile. Starters: Iris, Roche, Trimble, Florin, Lexington, S. Cleo Martin. Iris won in 55 seconds; Florin second, Cleo Martin third.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION. A Few More Remarks About the Newspapers—Hints that the League will be Dispersed. LONDON, Jan. 22.—When the Parnell Commission assembled, this morning, Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for the Parnellites, said that owing to the publication of a later paragraph in the Sheffield Telegraph, and in order to save time, he would not press his application for a writ against that paper for issuing a placard containing objectionable words with reference to the case before the commission. Presiding Justice Hannen expressed his gratification at this action of the counsel, and said he hoped that no fresh applications of a similar nature would be made, as he had thoroughly defined the principles which should govern the newspapers in commenting upon the case. A man named Farragher deposed that Archbishop Walsh, in Mr. Davitt's presence, had advised him not to pay his rent, and that he (Farragher) was evicted. He was afterward employed in the office of the Dublin branch of the League. The witness also testified that he had carried letters, some of which contained checks, from Mr. Patrick Egan to Mullet, the inviolable. Farragher further testified that Mr. Arthur (Paddy) member of Parliament for East Donegal, held an important post in the league. Messrs. Davitt, Sexton and Harrington were members of the executive. The witness lodged with Weldon, who had been tried for the murder of young Castleregagh. Weldon afterwards went to Manchester, having a check for his expenses, which was drawn on the Hibernian bank. Nally used to visit the league rooms. Sir Charles Russell here protested against the admission of this evidence. He stated that Nally was undergoing a sentence, and objected to any inquiry being made into the circumstances of Nally's crime in order to damage members of the House of Commons who, it was alleged, associated with him. The members of the court conferred, and decided that the evidence concerning Nally was admissible. Sir Charles Russell, in reply to a question by Justice Hannen, said that the Nally under discussion was not "Scrab" Nally.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL. The Substitute for the Mills Bill Finally Passed by a Vote of 33 to 30. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Very unexpectedly, the finishing touches to the Senate tariff bill were given in a very short space of time in the Senate this evening. It was expected that the Democrats would follow up their dilatory and delaying tactics by demanding a yeas and nays vote whenever possible, and that the vote on the bill in its entirety would be delayed until a late hour to-night or to-morrow. At the last moment the measure went through with a rush. The final vote was undoubtedly facilitated by a reception given to-night at the residence of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and the Democratic Senators, being anxious to get away, permitted many viva-voce votes upon proposed amendments. Instead of the usual three-hour recess at 5 o'clock, the Senate continued in session, and under the direction of Mr. Allison votes upon amendments were pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Butler arose and asked if it was the intention to take an ultimate vote upon the bill as a whole, adding that, if a final vote would not be taken within a very short time, he would govern himself accordingly, meaning that he would pair with some one and go off to the creek reception. Mr. Allison replied that if the Senator would only wait a few minutes his ambition to cast his last vote on the tariff bill could be gratified. Mr. Edmunds said that a vote must be taken to-night; that it had been arranged that the final voting should begin at 5 o'clock, and it was a question of honor that the Democrats should stand to that arrangement and dispose of the bill before the Senate adjourned to-night.

It was with some difficulty that Mr. Allison retained as many Senators present as he did. He repeatedly circulated around on the Republican side, and requested Senators to refuse to pair with Democrats and to stay with him, so as to enable a yeas and nays vote as possible when the bill was upon its passage. The Democrats would have been