The New York Store

Established 1853.

Store closed all day to-day.

Summer Needs

You will probably need one of these items, if not all. The price will be a temptation in either case.

A good Screen Door, complete, for 65c.

At $1.49, a fancy Screen Door, good quality at $1.85.

A nice hardwood Window Screen at 29c: the 50c kind.

10 per cent. reduction on all Refrigerators.

All Flemish Stone Water Coolers at 20 per cent. reduction.

Steel Garden Hoe, only 12c.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

TROTTING AT LAPORTE

NONE OF THE WINNERS HAD AN EASY TIME OF IT YESTERDAY.

Second Day at Detroit and Bay City Meetings—Running Races at Chicago and Sheepshead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 3.—The third summer meeting of the LaPorte Driving Association opened to-day auspiciously. Track fast, weather fine, and attendance fair for a first day. Daisy L. won the 2:27 trot and entered the list, her former mark being 2:32½. Summaries:

2:25 class, trotting; purse, $300. Drusie M. won third, fourth and sixth heats in 2:33¼, 2:31 and 2:45; Dexter L. won first two heats in 2:37½ and 2:35; Judie won the fifth heat in 2:35. Cleta Wilkes, Exit, Sadie E. and Roxie also started.

3-minute pace; purse, $300. Quaker K. took last three heats in 2:25, 2:27¼ and 2:28¾; Eximus won first two heats in 2:26¾ and 2:23¼. Zip Thomas, Albert Allen, Trixy Hal, Hessville, Wilkes Line, Effie O., Harry Clay, Roy L., Victory L., Victor Downing, Poulson, Esaw, Tony Hill and Boston Wilkes also started.

2:27 trot; purse, $300. Daisy L. took second, third and fifth heats in 2:25, 2:27¾ and 2:28¼; Almont Star won the first and fourth heats. Abdamed Allen, jr., Aladon and Dexter L. also started.

Trotting at Windsor.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—A fair crowd attended the second day of the Windsor races. Results:

2:18 Pace—Gertie B. won fourth, sixth and seventh heats in 2:18¼, 2:20½ and 2:26½. Janey won second and third heats. Elsie Gouff won first heat. Duke F. won fifth heat. Russell B., Watch Eye, Gray Dan, Jack the Ripper, Glidemont and Dick Smith also started.

2:20 Trot—Dan Court won first, fifth and sixth heats and race in 2:17¼, 2:19 and 2:21. Nora B. won second and fourth heats. Aunt Deleliah won the third heat. Roseleaf, Loughran, Blackstone, Bassora, Greenleaf and Jim Smith also started.

The third race, 2:40 pacing, was postponed on account of darkness.

Straight Heats at Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 3.—The results of to-day's races were:

First race, for foals of 1892, trot—Ackerland won in straight heats. Time, 2:40¾, 2:38½. McLane also started.

Three-minute Trot—Baker won in straight heats. Time, 2:29¼, 2:27¼, 2:31. Star Medium, Lila Turner, McKinley also started.

2:24 Pace—Maggie J. won in straight heats. Time, 2:18¼, 2:20½, 2:19¾.

RUNNING RACES.

Fast Time by Three Horses at Washington Park.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 3.—Seven races were on the card, and delays at the post kept the crowd at the course until late. Fast time was the feature of the day. Twice six furlongs were run in 1:13½, and Vassal beat Cash Day a mile in 1:40. Favorites held their usual bad luck, only three of them getting money. Miss Alice fell in the last race with Charley Weber, but the boy was not badly hurt. The strike has an increasing bad effect on the attendance, which grows less each day. Results:

First Race—Three-quarters of a mile. Krikinia, 7 to 1, won; Victoria, 15 to 1, second; Glee Boy, 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:13½.

Second Race—Five-eighths of a mile. May, 3 to 1, won; Adam, 4 to 1, second; Signora, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Third Race—One mile. Vassal, 6 to 5, won; Cash Day, 4 to 5, second; Clara Bauer, 10 to 3, third. Time, 1:40.

Fourth Race—Mile and seventy yards. Somersault, 12 to 1, won; Elva, 5 to 1, second; Captain Reese, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾.

Fifth Race—Mile and seventy yards. Lehman, 2 to 1, won; Linda, 6 to 1, second; King Lee, even, third. Time, 1:45¼.

Sixth Race—Three-quarters of a mile. Sister Mary, 3 to 5, won; Captain Brown, 7 to 1, second; Anna Mayes, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:13½.

Seventh Race—Five-eighths of a mile. Diggs, 3 to 1, won; Blanche Kenny, 10 to 1, second; Montre, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼.

At Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The racing to-day was little more than ordinary, and no exciting finishes were seen. Results:

First Race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Henry of Navarre, 9 to 10, won; Glenmoyne, 3 to 1, second; Merry Monarch, 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:26 2-5.

Second Race—Five-eighths of a mile; Vernal stakes. California, 5 to 1, won; Annizette, 8 to 5, second; Applause, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02 2-5.

Third Race—Mile and three-eighths. Sir Excess, 1 to 2, won; St. Maxim, 2 to 1, second; Bandit, 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:01 3-5.

Fourth Race—Mile and one-eighth. Ducal, 1 to 2, won; Roller, 5 to 1, second; Charade, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:54 3-5.

Fifth Race—One mile. Cactus, 2 to 1, won; Copyright, 3 to 1, second; Marshall, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:40.

Sixth Race—Mile and one-quarter; over five hurdles. St. John, 3 to 1, won; Miles Standish, 5 to 1, second; Rover, 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:20.

Ohio L. A. W. Meeting.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—A street parade opened the exercises of the fourteenth annual division L. A. W. meeting to-day. The races at Carthage this afternooon were well attended. The track was dusty and slow and the majority of the fields were exceedingly large, as a result of which several accidents occurred, no one, however, being seriously hurt. H. C. Tyler, of Massachusetts, carried off the honors of the day, winning three races.

Wheeled a Mile in 2:14 1-5.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 3.—The twelfth annual meet of the Pennsylvania division, L. A. W., was held at West Side Park, this city, to-day. The prizes were worth $2,000. W. W. Taxis, of Philadelphia, made a new mile record for the State of 2:14 1-5.

Accident to a Cruiser.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 3.—The cruiser Montgomery returned to her anchorage this evening. While getting ready for her speed trial at 10 o'clock this morning one of the pins of the port engines gave way, smashing the cylinder head and closing the trial abruptly. Fortunately no one was injured. Up to that time the ship had behaved splendidly and developed better qualities than her sister ship, the Detroit. The vessel will go to Norfolk for repairs. Commodore Selfridge and board returned to Washington tonight.

Died While Playing Croquet.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 3.—Mrs. Elsa Fasig, of Martinsville, daughter of Jerry Ishler, a prominent citizen, dropped dead in her yard last evening while playing croquet. The mallet had to be forcibly removed from her fingers.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

TARIFF BILL PASSED

Adopted by the Senate Late Last Night by a Vote of 39 to 34.

Mr. Hill Showed His Independence by Boldly Voting Nay with Two Populists and the Republicans.

EXCITING NIGHT SESSION

Bitter Speech by Allen and Protest from "I-Am-a-Democrat."

Income Tax Amendment Exempting Salaries of the President and Federal Judges Defeated—Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In the midst of intense excitement, at 10:41 to-night, after having debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect Aug. 1, 1894, passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 34, a strict party vote, except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The Populists divided their strength, Messrs. Kyle and Allen voting in favor of the bill and Messrs. Peffer and Stewart against it.

At the very opening of the last day of the great struggle Mr. Harris, the veteran parliamentarian in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass to-day, the 3d of July, or there would be no Fourth of July for the Senate of the United States. Until this evening there were no sensational incidents. A hard, but hopeless, fight was made by the Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Sherman, to place wool on the dutiable list. Through the instrumentality of Mr. McLaurin the action of the committee of the whole in exempting the salaries of United States judges and the President of the United States from the operation of the income tax was reversed in the Senate. A very important piece of legislation in the shape of an anti-trust law was placed on the bill as a rider without even so much as a division. It was designed, as Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said, to insure "integrity in the execution of the law," it being admitted that any tariff system afforded abundant opportunity for the formation of trusts and combinations.

The galleries were filled to overflowing, many prominent ladies and gentlemen being present to witness the final disposal of the bill, and the scene was truly a brilliant one. Half a hundred members of the House were on the floor. It was amid such surroundings that the climax occurred when Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, smarting under the sting of a double defeat, in thunderous tones denounced the Democratic members of the finance committee and charged them with bad faith in taking advantage of his ignorance of parliamentary procedure to induce him to offer the amendment, thus releasing their Democratic colleagues under the caucus agreement from voting for them. He harangued the Senate and the galleries and intimated that he had been tricked.

Mr. Vest, on behalf of the committee, hotly denied the charges and upbraided Mr. Allen for delivering his phillippic while in pique over his own defeat. Mr. Manderson, Mr. Allen's Republican colleague from Nebraska, seemed to enjoy the plight of his associate, and with an irony that burned and sacasm that withered he extended his sympathy and warned him to beware before he again allied himself with the Democrats. He had found too late that he was unhorsed. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, also drove the iron into the Nebraskan's soul. He challenged the truth of his statements and scored him unmercifully for attempting to place the committee in false light.

For an hour after the excitement caused by this exchange of crimination occurred the proceedings were exceedingly dull. Mr. Powers made a final effort to secure a duty on wool. Mr. Pettigrew tried to get through a provision for a tariff commission. Mr. Manderson made a last attempt to substitute a diminishing bounty on the sugar schedule. Mr. Shoup, of Idaho, in an almost inaudible voice read a speech in support of a duty on mineral waters, and Mr. Smith explained why he should vote for the bill, income tax and all.

Meantime the Senators, with coats and vests opened and palmleaf fans in their hands, sat languidly in their seats or sauntered about the chamber waiting impatiently for the final moment to come, while the swarming galleries gasped and panted for breath. As the hands of the clock drew toward the hour of 10 the final speeches began. Mr. Allen, somewhat to the wonderment of the galleries, after his outbreak earlier in the evening, told the Senate why he had concluded to vote for the bill.

The most dramatic incident of the night occurred when Mr. Allen took his seat and Mr. Hill arose, and, in ringing and fervid tones, entered an eloquent protest against the "Populistic income tax" and arraigned his party associates for being false to their party pledges and their country. The Republicans drew around him as he spoke, the galleries leaned over as he dealt his sledgehammer blows. When, in conclusion, he declared theatrically that he would not support the bill a wave of applause, quickly checked by the Vice President, swept over the gallery. A final word of protest followed from Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler and Manderson, and the supreme moment was at hand.

The bill was placed upon its passage and the roll was called. When Mr. Blanchard declined to vote on the first roll call, and Mr. Caffery, the other Louisiana Senator, voted against it, a shudder passed through the Democratic side of the chamber. The fate of the bill might depend upon the vote of Mr. Irby, but when his name was reached the Democrats heaved a sigh of relief as he voted yea. After the completion of the roll call, although it was apparent that the bill would carry without either the vote of Mr. Caffery or Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Caffery changed his vote to yea, explaining that he had voted no as a protest against the bad faith of the finance committee in abandoning the sugar bounty provision, and Mr. Blanchard joined his colleague. Upon the announcement of the vote—34 to 39—the galleries cheered, Democrats threw bills high in the air, and, amid a sense of jubilation and rejoicing, the Senate adjourned over the Fourth of July. The light in the dome was extinguished and the tariff bill had passed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Votes on the Various Amendments—Mr. Hill's Speech.

When the Senate met, to-day, the excepted amendments to the paragraphs on burlaps, etc., and collars and cuffs were quickly adopted.

Mr. Sherman moved for the transfer of raw wool and hair of the camel and goat to the free list. Lost—32 to 37.

Two amendments offered by Mr. Peffer were rejected. The first was to place wool on the dutiable list under the McKinley classification, with the existing rates reduced one-half. The other was to put manufactures of wool on the free list.

Mr. Power offered an amendment putting wool on the dutiable list at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. Lost.

Mr. Faulkner asked that the committee amendments to the wool schedule as a whole be agreed to, and it was done, the silk schedule then being taken up. The committee amendments to the silk schedule were adopted, and then copying paper, filtering paper, tissue paper, etc., were raised from 30 to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

When bituminous coal was reached Mr. Hill renewed his motion made in committee of the whole to place coal on the free list, but the committee amendment, placing a duty of 40 cents a ton, was agreed to—37 to 6. Messrs. Kyle, Allen and Peffer, Populists, and Mills and Irby voted with Mr. Hill.

When the income tax sections were reached the amendments were adopted without division, except the two upon which Mr. McLaurin had demanded a separate vote—excluding from the operation of the tax the salaries of United States judges and of the President of the United States. Mr. McLaurin attacked the two excepted amendments, on the ground that they were adopted on the theory that Congress could not tax the salaries of United States judges and the President. In his opinion the exemptions could not logically be predicated on the provision of the Constitution against the diminution of the salaries of such officers during their term of office. It was plain class legislation.

Mr. Peffer took the same view of the case that Mr. McLaurin did. Mr. Hill opposed Mr. McLaurin's position. He maintained that a levy of income tax against the salaries of United States judges and the President was in contravention of the Constitution. The bill exempted the salaries of State, county and municipal officers. These two provisions were the only two in the bill he was disposed to approve. Mr. Hoar supported the amendment. After some further debate the amendments exempting the salaries of United States judges and the President were defeated—34 to 36—as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Lodge, McMillen, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Patton, Perkins, Platt, Power, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roach, Sherman, Squire, Teller, Vilas, Washburn.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Manderson, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Peffer, Pettigrew, Shoup, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White.

The amendment to Section 71, repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill, declaring that the repeal had not been construed to abrogate reciprocal arrangements now in existence was agreed to. This was the last of the amendments adopted in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jones then, on behalf of the committee, proposed the amendment changing the date on which the bill should go into effect from June 30 to Aug. 1, 1894. Adopted.

Upon Mr. Jones's motion, the rate of boracic acid was then increased from 2 to 3 cents per pound; on borax, from 1 to 2 cents; on borate lime, from 1 to 1½ cents per pound.

"I fell authorized in behalf of the Senator from California," remarked Mr. Sherman, "to thank the committee for these increases." (Laughter.)

The other dates in the bill were changed to conform to the date (Aug. 1) upon which the bill was to go into effect.

Mr. Allen then moved to insert as a new paragraph of the free list "fencing wire," which was stricken from the dutiable list in committee of the whole.

After debate Mr. Palmer moved to strike out the proviso exempting fence wire from the duty imposed on other wire. This took precedence of Mr. Allen's motion. The vote being taken, the Senate reversed its action, and, in a vote of 38 to 32, restored fence wire to the dutiable list. Eight Democrats (Messrs. Brice, Gorman, Hill, Palmer, Murphy, Blanchard, Caffery and Smith) voted yea.

When the announcement was made it so angered Mr. Mills that he moved to transfer all wire, anchors, axles and anvils to the free list. It was lost, 17 to 52.

The vote then recurred on Mr. Allen's amendment to place fence wire on the free list. It was lost—32 to 28—and again Mr. Allen stood defeated.

Mr. Vilas moved to place all wire and material used for the manufacture of wire used for fencing purposes on the free list. The amendment shared the same fate as its predecessors, the vote of the eight Democrats enumerated above, with the Republicans, overcoming the remainder of the Democrats and Populists—29 to 40.

Mr. Ransom then moved to place a duty of 20 per cent. on mica, which had been placed on the free list by the committee. After a brief argument in support of the amendment the vote was taken, and the amendment, with the aid of Republican votes, was carried—40 to 28.

When the announcement was made Mr. Morgan was about to offer his anti-trust amendment. Mr. Ransom caused him to pause a moment. "I only want to perfect the amendment," said he, "and strike mica from the free list."

The howl of laughter that greeted this request rather disconcerted the North Carolina Senator and his embarrassment was added to by Mr. Chandler, who rushed over into the middle aisle and profusely congratulated him. Mica was then stricken from the free list without objection.

Mr. Morgan offered his anti-trust amendment, which has already been printed. It consisted of five sections, four of which were identical with the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. The other section, Mr. Morgan said, had been framed and examined with the greatest possible care. The amendment was agreed to without division.

Mr. Lodge moved to increase the duty on cocoa matting from 20 to 40 per cent. Lost—29 to 36.

Mr. Gallinger moved to increase the duty on hay from $2 to $3. Lost—20 to 28.

Mr. Allen then offered an amendment to paragraph 182, repealing the sugar bounty, in the shape of a proviso continuing the bounty in full force until Jan. 1, 1895, to the extent of paying the growers of sugar and maple syrup nine-tenths of a cent on sugar testing above 80 degrees and eight-tenths on sugar below 80 degrees. This was the amendment of which notice was given by Mr. Jones on behalf of the finance committee yesterday. Its presentation caused a breeze.

Mr. Hill was on the floor demanding recognition. Mr. Harris asked him to yield to allow him to move to lay the motion on the table.

"If that represents the action of the committee, I will yield," said Mr. Hill, "but, if not, I want to address the Senate at length. After the action of the Senate yesterday I cannot submit to this proviso now."

"I am a member of the finance committee," said Mr. Harris, "and on my own responsibility I desire to make the motion."

Mr. Hill then yielded to Mr. Harris, who, at Mr. Manderson's request, withheld the motion to table until he could be heard. Mr. Manderson said that great injustice would be done to growers of sugar beets in the sudden abrogation of the bounty proposed by the pending bill. It would not be only unjust but dishonest.

Mr. Caffrey favored the amendment. He did not believe in bounties, but thought equity and good faith demanded that the amendment should prevail.

Mr. Harris then renewed his motion to lay the amendment on the table. This was agreed to—50 to 22, the parties dividing as follows:

Yeas—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Cullom, Daniel, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Lodge, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Power, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh, Washburn, White.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Carey, Davis, Hawley, Higgins, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McMillan, Manderson, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Squire.

Mr. Allen proposed an amendment imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on all fencing wire. Lost. He then offered several other amendments of the same tenor, each with an increasing rate of duty, all of which were lost.

Mr. Power offered an amendment providing that the wool schedule should go into affect next June. Lost.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment reducing the duty on uncleaned rice from 1 cent to eight-tenths of a cent per pound. Agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich was agreed to, putting a duty of ¾ of a cent per pound on the lead contained in type metal.

The duty on files, file blanks and rasps was raised from 30 cents per dozen to 35 cents.

Mr. Manderson (Republican, Nebraska) moved to reconsider the vote by which his amendment providing for a diminishing bounty on sugar was defeated, and Mr. Harris moved to lay that motion on the table. This motion prevailed, although the Populists and the Senators from Louisiana voted with the Republicans against the motion.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the income tax paragraph providing that all State, county, municipal and town taxes paid by corporations should be included in their running expenses. Agreed to.

No further amendments were offered, and at exactly 10 o'clock the bill was read a third time, after which Mr. Smith made a speech against the income tax, but in favor of the bill as a whole.

Senator Hill followed with a brief speech. He said that in his opinion the bill imperiled the possibility of permanent Democratic success in any Northern State for many years to come. As between a Populistic income tax on the one hand and a Republican tariff law on the other he chose the latter as the least of two evils. As between pernicious class legislation fraught with dangerous consequences to the country on the one hand and simply high tariff taxation on the other, he preferred to endure the latter, at least for a brief period. Continuing, he said: Eliminate the income tax, and there is no difficulty in framing an honest, consistent and genuine tariff bill upon a strict revenue line with all raw materials free, which can be passed by the vote of every Democratic Senator without the aid of a single Populist vote, and which the country would welcome and approve. This is not even pretended to be such a measure. Numerous Senators around the Democratic side of this chamber must feel as though Democratic principles have been surrendered or bartered away to secure the triumph of this botched compromise measure which is really acceptable to no one. I am sure that if they expressed their honest sentiments they do not approve this bill any more than I do. The issue of tariff reform had better be postponed and preserved intact rather than emasculated, disfigured and despoiled in the manner now proposed. This bill does not meet public expectations, but at best is an empty and beggarly fulfillment of Democratic pledges. It does those things which it ought not to do and leaves undone those things which it ought to do.

"Mr. President, I do not fail to appreciate the gravity of the situation, but the course which duty and consistency require me to pursue at this hour is as clear to me as the noonday sun. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I cannot and will not support this bill in its present shape."

Calls of "Vote!" "Vote!" kept coming from the Democratic side, and at 10:25 o'clock the Clerk began to call the roll. On the first call Mr. Blanchard failed to vote; his colleague, Mr. Caffery, voted "no" in a loud, clear voice, while expressions of dismay were visible on the faces of many of the Democratic Senators. Mr. Hill also voted "no" in a clear and ringing tone. Of the Populists, Peffer and Stewart voted "no," while Kyle and Allen voted for the bill. Mr. Caffery secured unanimous consent to make a brief statement, and said he had voted "no" as a protest against the "unjustifiable act of his own party in going back on a plan of action which they had deliberately adopted." He changed his vote to yea. Mr. Blanchard, who had not voted, asked the same privilege, but Mr. Teller, of Colorado, objected, and Mr. Blanchard then voted yea. The detailed vote on the final passage of the bill is as follows:

Yeas — Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh, White.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, McMillen, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Washburn.

The pairs were as follows. The first named would have voted for the bill, the others against it: Brice with Wolcott, Butler with Cameron, Camden with Pettigrew, Gordon with Wilson, Pugh with Hoar, McPherson with Morrill.

The vote, when announced by the Vice President—yeas, 39; nays, 34—was received in silence. Mr. Harris moved that a conference committee of seven Senators on the disagreeing votes of the two houses be appointed, and although Mr. Allison protested against this action, maintaining that as yet there was no disagreement, the motion prevailed, and the Vice President appointed the following committee: Messrs. Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich. Mr. Harris then moved that the Senate adjourn until Friday at 12 o'clock, which was agreed to at 10:43 o'clock.

The announcement of the close of the long struggle was the signal for a scene of uproar rarely witnessed in the grave and dignified Senate chamber.

WANTS TO BE COAXED.

Voorhees Said to Be Unwilling to Act as a Conferee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A rumor is current to-night that Senator Voorhees is unwilling to act as one of the conferees on the tariff bill. The statement, were it true, would present the case, unprecedented in parliamentary history of the Senate, of the chairman of a great committee being unwilling to act as manager on behalf of his branch of Congress in a conference on a great bill reported by his committee. The truth is that Mr. Voorhees, whose entire purpose as one of the conferees will be to take care of the Whisky Trust's interests, is anxious to present the appearance of being placed on the conference committee against his will. Mr. Voorhees is more than anxious to be one of the conferees. Were it not so Mr. Voorhees would not have made a formal official request of the Democratic steering committee, a few days ago, for seven conferees, instead of three, the usual number. Mr. Voorhees is now dismayed at the indignant comment of his action last week, when he made his eloquent speech in behalf of the Whisky Trust, the only speech he made any feature of the whole bill. He is now anxious to be on the conference committee, but is himself spreading the report that he is unwilling to serve, in order that his presence on the committee will assure less indignation in Indiana, where his tireless energy in behalf of the Whisky Trust is generally understood.

Holman's Views on the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Representative Holman gives it as his opinion that the struggle between the Senate and the House on the tariff question will end in a victory for the House. "It is an almost invariable rule," said Mr. Holman, "that if there is an overwhelming sentiment in the House for a particular line of action it finds expression and overcomes all delays and obstacles of parliamentary procedure." Mr. Holman says experience has shown that tariff bills, after being returned from the Senate to the House, are subject to a good many delays. The speed which the House will make when it gets the tariff bill will depend a good deal on the speed of the Senate with the big appropriations," he continued. "If the appropriations are crowded along, then the House will feel it to be its duty to act quickly. But if the appropriations drag in the Senate the House will not feel that it is delaying adjournment by discussing tariff. I think, therefore, that if the Senate acts promptly on the appropriations the House committee on rules will report a special rule sharply limiting the debate on tariff. Under the regular rules the bill would have to go before the House in committee of the whole for a full debate of the Senate amendments, as they affect material changes in government revenue. But the special rule will limit this debate, and it will probably be the course adopted if the Senate makes good progress on the appropriation bills."

LITTLE ROCK ENCAMPMENT.

McCarthy Light Guards Think They Will Win First Money.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 3.—The interstate drill is a grand success. The attendance at Camp Van Etten to-day was over 8,000. To-day four companies drilled for prizes, viz.: The Fletcher Zouaves, Little Rock; McCarthy Light Guards, Little Rock; Light Battery A, Little Rock, and the Governor's Guards from Austin, Tex. The chief interest centered in the drill of the McCarthys for the interstate prize. They put up the drill of their lives, and prominent United States officers, not judges, declared it perfect and that they will surely win the first prize of $2,500. Capt. C. M. Wing completed the programme in nineteen minutes. The Governor's Guards of Austin completed the programme in twenty minutes, and considering the fact that this is their first contest in an interstate drill, put up a fine drill. Light Battery A has recently changed captains and does not expect to win against such crack companies as the Indianapolis Light Artillery or Dallas Light Battery, the latter drilling to-morrow. Six companies drill to-morrow, among them being the Branch Guards, of St. Louis, a former prize winner, and the two Memphis companies, the Neely Zouaves and Governor's Guards. Two thousand Memphis people will arrive on a special to witness their favorites in the contest.

RETURN OF ANNA MELTON.

Missionary Who Was Attacked by Thugs in the Koordish Mountains.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Miss Anna Melton, the young American missionary who was the victim of an unprovoked and murderous attack by thugs in the village of Daree, in the Koordish mountains, last summer, and who barely escaped with her life, has arrived here from Genoa, Italy. Immediately upon her arrival Miss Melton made her way to the rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, under whose auspices she went to the Mosul (west Persia) station six years ago. The assault upon Miss Melton has been the subject of correspondence between the United States government and that of Turkey. Soon after Miss Melton's arrival the secretary of the board received a letter from the Rev. W. E. McDowell, who said the prisoners which had been held for the assault upon Miss Melton had been released by the reviewing court at Bagdad. Mr. McDowell looked upon the result of the case as most disastrous to the cause of missions and to the safety of Americans in Turkey. The secretary of the board said that it was probable that President Cleveland will be communicated with at once on the subject by the board.

Coxey in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3.—"General" Coxey arrived to-day to fulfill an engagement to speak at a local labor picnic to-morrow. He declared that he was not responsible for the depredations of some of his followers in various parts of the country, but that the movement had accomplished great good in calling attention to the condition of the industrial classes. It would not, he said, prevent, apparently, what it had been designed to prevent, revolution. He declared that he was certain of election to Congress.

MORE THREATENING

Strikers Apparently Getting a Tighter Grip in Indiana.

Vandalia Men Went Out Last Night at Terre Haute and Brazil on Their Own Account.

MAILS TIED UP AT MATTOON

On Account of the Strike of Firemen on the Big Four.

Attempt to Break the C. & E. I. Blockade at Danville, Ill.—Men Out at Evansville and Fort Wayne.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 3.—The firemen on the Big Four are out as a general thing and they make the excuse for going out that they are striking for a restoration of wages to what they were before President Ingalls made the so-called temporary reduction last fall. They made no demand for the restoration before they went out. On the Chicago & Eastern Illinois the same reason is given for the action of many brotherhood men in refusing to take out trains. At first they said they were ready to perform their duty as train crews, but when trains were made up for them they refused to serve the company. Several passenger conductors are among those who weakened and refused to go with the two trains sent north, one yesterday and one at noon to-day. The first train from the north on the C. & E. I. since Friday noon arrived this afternoon with a new engineer and a new fireman. The engineer had an arsenal in his cab. He said he used to yell "scab" and lost his job in the great Burlington strike for doing so; now he wanted a job and was going to take it. More brotherhood firemen will probably join in the strike than members of any of the other brotherhoods, and this despite the fact that not less than 4,000 brotherhood firemen are now out of employment. The members of the executive committee are all busy going from place to place trying to keep the brotherhood men in line.

The order for the American Railway Union men in the employ of the Vandalia here to go out at noon to-day was obeyed. The switchmen held a meeting and decided as they had no grievance with the Vandalia, which company had not reduced wages, they would not quit work. At the Big four all the switching crews and the freight handlers and even the clerks in the freight house are out and passenger trains are stalled for want of firemen. There are about ten Vandalia firemen who belong to the American Railway Union and not an engineer is a member of the Debs organization. The Evansville & Terre Haute took the train that came over the C. & E. I. this afternoon and left for the south with a full crew of regular employes. The brakemen of the working south-bound train made up here did not appear and men were hired on the depot platform to take their places.

Postoffice Inspector Vickery came here today to get evidence against persons who are alleged to have interered with the mails. He found there had been no interference, but that the delay was caused by the failure of the railroad companies to get up steam in the locomotives, or provide men to run the trains.

A Vandalia fireman from the west end of the main line was here to-day to confer with Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in regard to brotherhood firemen working with "scab" switchmen. When the men went out in East St. Louis the company posted a notice that all who did not return to work by noon yesterday would be considered as out of the employ of the company. Most of the strikers, including roundhouse men, returned to work, but the switchmen remained out. The engineers and firemen of the switch engines did not strike, but the old question is raised, shall a brotherhood man work with a "scab," as the engineers and firemen believe they will be called on to do by to-morrow when the Vandalia is expected to put new switchmen to work. There is nothing in the laws of the brotherhoods on this point, but it is an unwritten law that a brotherhood man sacrifices his manhood by working with a "scab." It is expected that in the next few days this will be one of the most serious problems in the strike.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois management has brought a number of men here to run its trains, and the strikers have been spotting them. They caused the arrest of one, who was slated at the police station for carrying concealed weapons.

The night switchmen of the Vandalia went out to-night, as did also two depot baggagemen and a gatekeeper. After the day switchmen decided to ignore the order to strike pressure was put on to enforce a strike on the ground that as the Big Four was tied up the Vandalia ought not to be let alone. A second order then came for a strike of American Railway Union men on the Vandalia. The American Railway Union has members in the Vandalia shops and freight depot, but as they are not supposed to go to work until Thursday it cannot be told whether or not they will obey the order. Vandalia passenger trains are not delayed by the strike here.

The Evansville & Terre Haute did not send a train out to-night, but will do so in the morning. The C. & E. I. made no effort to get out trains after the one at noon to-day. It is reported to-night that the Big Four consolidated two of the trains that were stalled at Mattoon and that the consolidated trains started east at 10 o'clock to-night. The local union of the A. R. U. took in many new members to-day and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Cut the Air Brake Hose.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., July 3.—The strike situation in this city, the division headquarters of the Detroit-Peru and Toledo-Tilton divisions of the Wabash lines and the Michigan City and Indianapolis divisions of the Lake Erie & Western, remains practically the same as yesterday. All passenger trains of the eastern division of the Wabash and all of the Lake Erie are moving generally on time. With very few exceptions freights are suspended. All of the trains on the Detroit-Peru division are carrying mail cars in the rear of the train. There has been no mail of any consequence received in this city since yesterday afternoon, that which should have been received this morning coming in this evening. All the men are at work as usual, but it is a current rumor that a general strike will begin to-night or to-morrow morning. Action on the question of a strike was deferred by local unions of Peru at their meeting last night until to-day. The Detroit train No. 46, due to leave this city at 11:30 a. m., was badly delayed to-day on account of some one cutting the air brake hose. The hose was severed between all of the four coaches and mail cars.

Roundhouse Full of Engines.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., July 3.—This afternoon, in a conversation with one of the leading members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, at Andrews, a division point on the Wabash, he said there was no occasion for a strike among the men of that order because the company was not trying to move freight. The Andrews roundhouse was full of idle locomotives, and the men were all out of the town enjoying their vacation. They attached no importance to Superintendent Gould's notice requiring them to report for duty or consider themselves discharged. It was not the intention to strike, but the members of the order had decided to do work only between Toledo and Tilton, and if ordered to any other part of the system they would refuse to go, and if coerced might walk out. He predicted that by to-morrow nothing would be running on the Wabash line but mail cars. The Big Four men here are all quiet and no strike is probable.

Vandalia Men Strike at Brazil.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 3.—This evening, at 6 o'clock, the employes of the Vandalia in this city went out on strike in compliance with an order issued by President Debs. This, it is claimed, will lock up all traffic on the line. The embargo on this line will be a great calamity to this city, making it absolutely impossible to secure provisions. The merchants are greatly stirred up over the lock up, and unless the strike is declared off here a famine in the necessaries of life will result. The C. & E. I. passenger train that was prepared to leave the city last Friday is yet at the depot, and there is no prospect of its being taken to its destination.

Called Out on the L. & N.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 3.—At midnight to-night, after a five hours' session, the Louisville & Nashville switchmen, trainmen and shopmen decided to join the great army of strikers to-morrow morning. The sentiment of all classes of workmen is decidedly with the American Railway Union here. Superintendent Dickson was present and urged the men not to be hasty. When the decision was reached he warned them not to violate the laws in an endeavor to keep the company from operating the line. The American Railway Union men are to be called out from here to Nashville. Up to this time the company has been hauling Pullmans.

Wabash Strike at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 3.—The Wabash switchmen left their work this morning and the yard engines are in the roundhouse. The company's shops here are closed and 250 men are out of work. An effort is being made to induce the Pennsylvania switchmen to strike, and it may be successful. Superintendent of Motive Power George L. Potter has called the Pennsylvania shop foremen up for consultation and it is believed the works will be closed indefinitely. There are 1,100 men employed in these shops. The Nickel Plate road is completely tied up.

Shot a Striker.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 3.—At Porter, this county, a Lake Shore