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X RAYS KILL BACILLI.

Diphtheria and Typhoid Germs Cannot Survive the New Force.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Prof. H. P. Pratt and Prof. Hugh Wightman announce to the world that diphtheria and typhoid germs are absolutely killed by the Roentgen rays. This statement is made without reserve. The decision was reached this evening in the laboratory when the last of the germ which had been exposed to the ray failed to show signs of life under the glass—the deadly bacilli remaining idle and inactive in the midst of the best and most tempting imitation of human tissue. Professor Wightman prepared four new colonies of epidemic breeders. They were labeled as cholera, tuberculosis, hog cholera and diphtheria. They were located in tubes fitted with nutriment. Professor Pratt turned the current into the great cell, and the ray, which is believed to be the great solution of infectious and contagious diseases, was thrown into the groups of bacilli. All the faults of the first trial were eliminated. The magic agency was allowed to work sixty-two minutes.

A critical and elaborate examination showed a great chemical change. It was evident that the force had acted upon the artificial tissue. It is expected that free oxygen was made and an acid created, exactly as would take place in the human body. This acid either kills the germs or puts them to sleep. They will now be transplanted. The two physicians are risking their professional reputation by the prophecy that not one of the four groups will ever be able to recover. They are certain of the effect on the diphtheria—confident concerning other three. There can possibly be no failure on the score of machinery or appliances—and they have already proven the correctness of their theory.

His Wife Didn't Care for Him.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 16.—Paul M. Goetz, a baker at the Phoenix Hotel, was found hanging in his home, at Third and Dewees streets, this morning by officer Baker and cut down. He is still alive, but cannot recover. Goetz left a letter addressed to four secret societies, of which he was a member, stating that his wife had asked him to kill himself, as she no longer cared for him.

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P. L. Chambers

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TWO GOOD CONTESTS

FINE EXHIBITIONS OF BILLIARD PLAYING AT BOSTON.

Schaefer Defeats Daly 300 to 260 in the Afternoon and Ives Wins from Garnier 300 to 208 at Night.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—Billiard enthusiasts were given two opportunities to-day to witness the contestants in the international billiard tournament at Bumstead Hall. Schaefer and Daly were drawn for the afternoon game, which resulted in favor of Schaefer, 300 to 260. In the evening Ives and Garnier were matched, and the former was an easy winner, the score being 300 to 208. All of the men put up some brilliant billiards, but a draw shot by Garnier, fully half the length of the table, on which he scored, was one of the most clever witnessed during the tournament.

In the afternoon game things were dull for several innings, Schaefer making four consecutive goose eggs after a run of twenty-two in the first inning. In the ninth, by a great masse play, he redeemed himself and counted for thirty-five. Daly responded with fourteen, made on open table work of a high order. Schaefer took a rest until the eighteenth inning, when he got the balls going to his liking till his score had been increased by twenty-nine. In the next, by the same tactics, he scored twenty-eight. Daly kept pegging away at the balls with wonderful patience, but it was not till his twenty-fourth inning that he had a third of the number. Schaefer's next big run came in his thirtieth inning, when, by the same masse work, he counted for thirty. He added twenty-seven in the thirty-third. Daly did some star cue work, making a number of cushion draws which aroused the spectators to an enthusiastic pitch. When Jake had made fourteen in the forty-second inning Daly suggested that the balls should be wiped off, which was done. On the very next shot Schaefer fell down and retired to his chair with a look of intense disgust. In the forty-sixth he again gathered the balls and kept them in the corners for twenty-four. In his forty-ninth Daly put in some excellent billiards, scoring his highest run—twenty-three. Schaefer did little till his fifty-eighth inning, when he ran out with nineteen. Summaries:

Schaefer—22, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 1, 35, 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 29, 28, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 30, 2, 0, 27, 1, 4, 0, 7, 0, 3, 3, 0, 6, 14, 0, 0, 0, 24, 0, 3, 1, 9, 0, 4, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 19—300—Highest run, 35; average, 5 15-57.

Daly—9, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 14, 8, 2, 0, 2, 0, 5, 9, 11, 10, 0, 1, 7, 13, 4, 15, 3, 2, 0, 2, 8, 5, 1, 1, 17, 1, 2, 12, 0, 8, 0, 9, 4, 2, 4, 0, 16, 2, 4, 23, 0, 4, 0, 1, 0, 10, 0, 0, 2—260. Highest run, 23; average, 4 32-57.

Referee—Moses Yatter. Scorer—Mr. Curtis.

Evening score:

Ives—0, 1, 4, 0, 4, 6, 0, 0, 4, 0, 5, 1, 21, 1, 13, 2, 19, 6, 24, 0, 15, 13, 1, 7, 6, 3, 0, 6, 0, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 18, 1, 32, 0, 0, 2, 3, 15, 20, 15, 0, 4, 0, 17—300. Highest run, 32; average, 5 4-51.

Garnier—3, 2, 6, 0, 0, 1, 7, 0, 0, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 0, 9, 2, 0, 17, 4, 8, 10, 1, 0, 4, 0, 10, 13, 3, 6, 11, 1, 21, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 21, 3, 6, 0, 10, 3—208. Highest run, 21; average, 4 4-51.

Referee—Moses Yatter.

PRICE TO BE ADVANCED.

Action of Tin Plate Manufacturers at the Pittsburg Meeting.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—The tin-plate manufacturers met here to-day to consider plans to overcome the advance in the price of tin-plate bars. The executive committee submitted two plans for consideration, one was to establish a central selling agency and uniform prices and the other to form a combination somewhat similar to the steel manufacturers' pool, each producer to have an allotment equal to the capacity of the plant. The meeting adjourned this evening without having formed a pool, but an organization was effected and an agreement entered into by which the price of IC common at New York will be regulated by the price of foreign plate. This will at present advance the price to $3.30. Every tin-plate firm in the country, except two, were represented at to-day's meeting. Another meeting will be held next month.

GLUTTON SUFFOCATED.

He Was Fond of Molasses and Tried to Drink from a Barrel.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Charles Vieth, a baker, suffocated himself with molasses yesterday. He was very fond of the stuff, and in order to get enough he lay flat on his back on the floor, so that when he opened the clip on the barrel the syrup would flow into his mouth. Then he opened his mouth and the clip and was literally drowned by the syrup. He was found dead with his mouth open and the molasses pouring into it. He was known as a glutton, but was not strong mentally because of an injury on the head suffered in an accident some time since.

ANOTHER COMET.

New Wanderer Discovered in the Heavens by Prof. Swift.

PASADENA, Cal., April 16.—Just ten days ago Professor Swift, of the Mount Love Observatory, discovered an object in the heavens which he suspected to be a new comet. On Monday night the suspicion was partly verified and last night fully so. The visitor is in right ascension 3 hours 38 minutes, declination north 15 degrees 40 minutes. The comet is bright, with a long tail, its motion is very slow.

FOR THOMAS B. REED

MAINE REPUBLICANS UNANIMOUS FOR THE QUORUM COUNTER.

They Laud Him in Their State Platform and Promise Many Reforms if He Be Elected President.

ACTION OF KENTUCKIANS

BRADLEY IS THEIR FIRST CHOICE, WITH M'KINLEY SECOND.

They Give the Ohioan One Delegate at Large and then Instruct All Four to Vote for Their Governor.

NO TAGS ON NEW JERSEYMEN

INSTRUCTIONS NOT GIVEN THE DELEGATES CHOSEN YESTERDAY.

New Candidate for the Vice Presidency—Sound Money, Protection and Reciprocity Resolutions.

PORTLAND, Me., April 16.—Thomas Brackett Reed, on whose shoulders the Republicans of Maine have placed the mantle of Blaine, was to-day formally nominated as a candidate for the presidency. The following delegates at large to the St. Louis convention were chosen: Amos L. Allen, of Alfred; Chrles E. Littlefield, of Rockland; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Augusta, and Dr. E. A. Thompson, of Dover. Alternates: Dr. John L. Sturgis, of New Gloucester; Hon. Benj. F. Briggs, of Auburn; Hon. Charles A. Marston, of Skowhegan, and George B. Dunn, of Houlton.

The features of the State convention that assembled here to-day were the enthusiasm displayed for the "man from Maine," the speech of the Hon. Hannibal E. Hamlin and the ringing resolutions. The platform follows:

"The Republicans of Maine gladly join with their brethren of other States in presenting to the Republicans of the Nation for promotion to the presidency the Speaker of the national House of Representatives. He needs no platform but the record of his life. Under his administration, as his public efforts conspicuously show, would be restored that Republican policy of protection taught by Lincoln, illustrated by the signal prosperity of the country for thirty years and surrounded by the reciprocity of Blaine, a policy which would be adapted to the business of the country and adjusted with care from time to time to the changed conditions. Then, with confidence and prosperity restored, revenue will be made adequate to the support of the government, and the issuing of bonds, ostensibly for the maintenance of a redemption fund, but really to meet a deficiency, will cease. He is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and, until such agreement can be obtained, believes the present gold standard should be maintained. He has always been uncompromisingly for the maintenance of the highest national credit by the utmost good faith toward the public creditor, not for the creditor's sake, but for the Nation's sake; for the sound reason that the most valuable possession of any Nation in time of war or distress, next to the courage of its people, is an honorable reputation. 'Whoever pays with honor borrows with ease.' Sound money, honest finance and a wise treasury, and protection for producers, will mean prosperity and peace.

"Our candidate favors measures for the restriction of immigration. He favors a just administration of all pension legislation, and is an earnest friend of American shipping and its restoration to its former rank in the world. He stands for the preservation of the national honor at home and abroad. Under his administration the Republican party can say with him: 'And when the time comes, as it surely will come, for us to lead this land back to those paths of prosperity and fame which were trodden under Republican rule for so many years, we shall take back with us our ancient glory, undimmed by adversity; our ancient honor, unsullied by defeat.'"

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

It was with enthusiasm almost unequaled in the history of Republican politics in this State that the convention conducted its business. The enthusiasm was centered about the name of Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for President of the United States. In fact, there was no one to be found among all the delegates from whom the slightest reference to Reed did not call forth a demonstration of some sort. Reed buttons and badges were everywhere to be seen, and from Hon. Joseph Manley, who called the convention to order, to the least prominent delegate present there was an apparent desire to enter into competition to show who could cheer the loudest for the favorite candidate. The convention was the largest that ever assembled in this city, every delegation being filled. Hon. Hannibal E. Hamlin, of Ellsworth, was chosen chairman, and, in accepting the office, spoke in part as follows:

"Under the protective system, so well provided by the Republican party in 1893, when the Democratic party last went into power, the United States had become prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations. In 1861, when the Democratic party went out of power, our total wealth was $16,000,000,000. In 1893, when the Republican party went out of power, our total wealth was more than $60,000,000,000. 'The year 1892,' says Dun's Review of Trade, 'has been the most prosperous ever known in business. In the year 1893 the Republican party went out of power, while the wheels of industry were steadily turning and the laborer had plenty of employment. The Democratic party, pledged to its doctrine of free trade, came in. Confidence was shaken, the wheels of industry stopped, hundreds of thousands of workingmen were thrown out of employment, Coxey's army invaded Washington, mills shut down, banks failed, railroads went into the hands of receivers and depression followed which called to mind the disastrous panic of 1873. In the year 1894 the Wilson-Gorman tariff act was passed, which has been rightly named 'a tariff for deficiency.' Scarcely a month has elapsed since it became a law in which the receipts of the government have equaled the expenditures, and the government was obliged to do that which it never had done before since the days of James Buchanan—namely, to borrow money to pay its running expenses in the time of peace. As we review these facts, why should we not almost expect the very earth, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian line to the gulf, to cry out: 'Let the grand Republican party be returned to power; let its protective policy be inaugurated, together with the policy of reciprocity, the wise creation of our never-to-be-forgotten statesman, James G. Blaine.'"

Taking up the subject of the currency, Mr. Hamlin argued against the 16 to 1 silver coinage proposition, saying: "On this basis the gold and silver dollars would not circulate side by side in this country, and instead of more money we should have less. It cannot be believed that a man would receive his own pay in silver worth 50 cents on the dollar and pay his own debts in gold worth 100 cents on the dollar. Gold money would not circulate with the silver here, but would be hoarded and used for payments abroad, where it is the only legal tender money. It is not more money that we want, but what we do want is a party in power, pledged to honest money, which will not break its faith with the people, so that the man who buys a bond payable in ten or any number of years to come, or makes a contract for labor or for manufacture on which money is to become due in the future, will know that he is to be paid in dollars worth 100 cents each and not in anything which may be worth the fraction of a penny less. Let the Republican party pledge itself anew to the doctrine of honest money, inspire confidence in business and save its prosperous and respected country from bankruptcy and dishonor."

Mr. Hamlin closed with a tribute to Thomas B. Reed. At the mention of Reed's name the cheering continued, ever increasing in strength and volume, for fully five minutes. E. B. Boutelle was chosen secretary with a long list of assistant secretaries. When the formal organization had been completed, Herbert M. Heath, of Auguta, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform given above. The delegates and alternates were then chosen, and the convention adjourned.

Previous to the State convention, the First congressional district convention was held and the following delegates to the national convention were elected: George P. Westcott, of Portland; Charles E. Townsend, Brunswick. J. T. Davidson, of York, and Capt. J. F. Warren, of Buxton, were chosen alternates. Resolutions were adopted supporting Reed for the presidency and recognizing no second choice at St. Louis.

ONLY THREE FOR BRADLEY.

One of the Kentucky Delegates at Large Is a McKinley Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—The Republican State convention completed its labors and adjourned this afternoon after indorsing the presidential candidacy of Governor Bradley with a second instruction for Major McKinley, adopting a platform declaring for the gold standard, protection and reciprocity, and expressing sympathy with Cuba, and electing four delegates from the State at large to the St. Louis convention, with alternates and electors. From 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 3 this afternoon, the fight between the Bradley and McKinley men was waged unceasingly. The Governor's friends organized the convention and secured the indorsement of his presidential candidacy, but the McKinley men forced recognition of their idol in the instructions for delegates and broke the Bradley slate for delegates. If the McKinley men had been asked at the outset to name their terms they would not have asked for more, for they have at all times professed admiration for Governor Bradley and a willingness to concede in the platform a recommendation of his fitness for the office of President and instructions carrying the State's vote, if the delegates were instructed to go to McKinley when Bradley's name is withdrawn. The liveliest fight in the convention was that of the colored delegates to secure representation among the national delegates, and they won by the withdrawal of opposing candidates. Three of the delegates were on the original Bradley slate. The McKinley delegate is A. R. Barnum.

The convention reassembled at about 10 o'clock this morning. Chairman Blanford announced that the first business in order was the report of the committee on resolutions. The committee was not ready, and nominating speeches were resumed. The rules were then suspended, and Judge O. S. Deming, of Laurel county, and Samuel Cash, of Clay, were chosen presidential electors at large. The resolutions committee then filed on the stage and through its chairman presented its report. The reading of the resolutions aroused great interest. The speaker had proceeded but a few seconds when he came to the declaration against free silver. This caused the greatest demonstration of the day, except when the presidential candidates were mentioned. The resolutions follow:

"We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin. The gold dollar is the best dollar, and least liable to fluctuation, and for these reasons, and in order to conform our standard to that of other commercial nations, we favor it as the standard money of the United States and the maintaining of a parity with it every other dollar, whether silver or paper.

"We favor a tariff so regulated as to protect the interests of all classes of our citizens on articles which may be successfully manufactured or produced in this country, thus insuring good wages to the laborer and a home market to the producer, and in this connection we favor the re-establishment of the doctrine of reciprocity. We believe that such a system will defray every governmental expense, gradually liquidate all indebtedness, restore public confidence, put into motion every wheel of industry, rekindle the fires in our furnaces, re-establish the markets for the products of our farmers and relegate to the rear the undue excitement now prevailing concerning the currency.

"We believe in an American policy which will protect Americans and American interests in all parts of the world, and will maintain the doctrine of noninterference in American affairs of the monarchies of the East.

"We sympathize with the people of Cuba in the struggle for independence, and trust that their efforts may establish a republic based on the intelligence and patriotism of a free people.

"We believe that the intelligence of its citizens is a safeguard of the Republic, and to that end we believe it is necessary to maintain and extend our system of free American schools.

"Believing in the availability and fitness of Governor William O. Bradley as a presidential candidate, mindful of the splendid State victory under his leadership, proud of his executive ability, knowing the soundness of his views on the tariff and financial questions, and confident that his nomination will secure for the Republican party the electoral vote of Kentucky and other Southern States, we declare him our choice for the presidency, and instruct the delegates elected by this convention as delegates from the State to the next Republican national convention to cast their votes for him as presidential nominee. But in the event his name is withdrawn before the St. Louis convention, and he ceases to be voted for there, then they are directed to cast their votes for the Hon. William McKinley, the great friend of protection, so long as his name shall remain before the convention."

Other resolutions indorse the Republican State administration, the last Republican House of the Legislature and condemn the Democratic Senate for defeating legislation necessary to the financial welfare of the State. The platform was adopted without opposition. The convention then proceeded to the election of delegates at large. A. R. Burnam, of Richmond, one of the original McKinley men, Colonel Lew P. Tarlton, of Lexington, one of Governor Bradley's right-hand men and Senator W. J. Deboe, also a Bradley supporter, received a majority on the first ballot, and were declared elected. On the selection of the fourth man, the most exciting incident of the convention occurred. A proposition was made to suspend the rules and elect by acclamation Rev. S. E. Smith, colored, who had made an active campaign in the Bradley interest. Before the chairman had fully announced the question there was a chorus of ayes, but it was succeeded by equally noisy demonstrations in opposition. Half the convention was on its feet, yelling and demanding recognition, while in various parts of the hall there were excited colloquys between white and black delegates, the incident resulting in considerable ill humor. The unanimous election of Smith was prevented, however, and another ballot was necessary. The friends of General A. H. Hobson made a strong fight on the strength of his war record, and Judge Hulb, an anti-Bradley man, had a considerable following. The work done by the colored delegates and their friends was the liveliest seen during the convention, and their labors were rewarded before the ballot was half over by the withdrawal of all the opponents of S. E. Smith. He was elected by acclamation. After electing Ed Chenault, of Fayette county, W. H. Lyons, of Campbell, W. F. Welch, of Lee, and Thomas Foreman alternates at large, the convention adjourned sine die.

JERSEYMEN NOT TAGGED.

No Instructions Given Delegates at Large to the St. Louis Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The Republicans of New Jersey met here in convention this afternoon and unanimously elected the slated candidates—United States Senator William J. Sewell, Garrett A. Hobart, John Kean, jr., and State Chairman Franklin Murphy, as delegates at large to the St. Louis convention, with Congressman H. C. Loudenslager, C. E. Breckenridge, Barker Gummere and Charles A. Reed as alternates. The delegates were not instructed regarding the presidential nomination, but the platform contained a strong recommendation of Garrett A. Hobart as an available man for the vice presidency. Some friends of Mr. Hobart, led by Congressman McEwan, endeavored to secure the adoption of a specific indorsement of McKinley, but the leaders regarded such hampering of the delegates as impolitic and the proposition was ruled out of order. What promised to be a hot fight between the friends of Franklin Murphy and Elias S. Ward, the wealthy railroad man, as to which of them should be a delegate to St. Louis, was averted at the last moment by the withdrawal of Mr. Ward's name. The principal interest in the platform centered in the money plank and, as expected, the convention adopted a resolution declaring for the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver. The

(Continued on Second Page.)

OPPOSED BY MR. HILL

DAVID B. DOES NOT WANT RECENT BOND ISSUES INVESTIGATED.

He Makes a Vigorous Defense of Secretary Carlisle and His Conduct of the Treasury Department.

SCORES POPULIST SENATORS

DEPRECATES PREVALENCE OF INSINUATIONS AGAINST PUBLIC MEN,

And Likens Peffer and His Ilk to the "Tailors of Tooley Street," Who Were "the People of England."

GENERAL FRANKLIN TO STAY

MR. BLUE'S ATTACK ON THE SOLDIERS' HOME NOT INDORSED.

Appointment of Major Steele and Others as Members of the Board of Managers Confirmed by the House.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The resolution for an investigation of the recent bond issues was taken up in the Senate to-day and Mr. Hill made a sensational and dramatic speech in opposition. The New York Senator defended Secretary Carlisle and his administration of the treasury against loose insinuation of irregularity and showed the prevalence of charges of this character by presenting and reading in full the charges made by Senator Chandler against the friends of Mr. McKinley that a levy of money was being made on protected industries in behalf of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for the presidency. As a further evidence of the prevalence of charges, Mr. Hill spoke of the sugar investigation, where, he said, one Senator, referring to Mr. Quay, had frankly admitted that he bought Sugar stock and had a right to buy it and to-day that Senator was the favorite son of the leading Republican State as a candidate for the presidency. In the course of his speech Mr. Hill disclaimed that he had authority to speak for the administration in opposing this investigation. The speech will be continued to-morrow. The early part of the day was given to Mr. Gray's speech on the Dupont case.

Mr. Morrill opened the proceedings in a speech urging additional quarters for the National Museum. Although just past his eighty-sixth birthday, the Senator spoke with firm voice and vigorous style.

Mr. Gray then resumed his speech in opposition to the claim of Mr. Dupont to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Gray closed at 2:15.

Mr. Peffer was immediately on his feet asking that the agreement to take up the bond resolution be executed and a wrangle ensued, Messrs. Vilas, Cullom, Platt, Hale and Allison wanting precedence for the appropriation bills. Mr. Cullom said that "if Congress expects to get through and get away this summer the appropriation bills must be disposed of speedily," to which Mr. Peffer retorted, "the whole summer is before us; our salaries are paid and we might as well stay here and attend to business." Finally the opposition conceded the matter and the bond investigating resolution was read in full. It directs a committee of five Senators to investigate all the facts connected with the several bond issues.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hill addressed the Senate in opposition to the bond resolution. "This is a Populist resolution," declared Mr. Hill, "and is properly urged by the Senator from Kansas (Peffer). It has its inspiration in the Populist party. It has its inspiration in the Populistic opposition to all bonds." Mr. Hill said this resolution was presented without formal charges, without specifications, without allegations or wrong-doing, irregularity or corruption. It was, as had been admitted by the Senators clamoring for a bond investigation, a mere concession to public curiosity. It was a fiasco. "This resolution is to be passed in the dark," declared Mr. Hill. "It is not urged on specific allegations against the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, but merely to gratify the curiosity of the friends of the Senator from Kansas. The country is to be treated to this spectacle for the novelty of it, the fun of it." It was belittling to the Senate that it should at this time seek to cast doubt as to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing bonds. The farmers of the Senate—the Senator from Kansas (Peffer), from Nebraska (Allen), from South Carolina (Tillman)—these farmers had asserted that the farmers denied authority to issue bonds. He inquired that the Senate could not go into the private affairs of the bond bidders, and the public transactions were already known.

"What Senator dare rise in his place," asked Mr. Hill, "and utter the slander that the Secretary of the Treasury or some of his subordinates have received some compensation, some reward? There is no answer. There is a mean, contemptible insinuation, not a direct charge. Because Senators differ with the Secretary of the Treasury—and I differ with him at times—must they drag in an insinuation of dishonorable dealing against the Secretary? What if I offered a resolution to investigate the Senator from Kansas?"

"I would say go ahead," interposed Mr. Peffer.

Mr. Hill said such a resolution would carry an insinuation against the Kansas Senator. Mr. Hill declared that the courts were open if any wrong had been done on a bond issue.

Mr. Allen interrupted, remarking that this subject seemed to make Mr. Hill "as mad as a massasauga in August." He said the New York Senator knew perfectly well that a suit at law against the Secretary of the Treasury was not permissible under the laws.

ANIMUS OF THE RESOLUTION.

"On the contrary, I will assert and show," exclaimed Mr. Hill, "that this resolution is in aid of a speculative lawsuit; that the suit was instituted in the courts here on the very day when it was expected this debate was to begin in the Senate." Mr. Hill went on to ask why the authors of this resolution, if they really believed their insinuations, did not propose impeachment. "Instead of an investigation the Secretary of the Treasury should have a vote of thanks from the Senate for sustaining the credit of the government."

Mr. Stewart interrupted frequently, at last asking: "Is the administration opposed to this investigation?"

"I am not authorized to speak for the administration," replied Mr. Hill, in ringing tones. "I oppose these resolutions because they embrace silly, foolish, unworthy propositions. I would oppose it whether a Republican or Democratic Secretary was involved."

When he got through, Mr. Hill went on, he would examine other low, contemptible investigations and charges made against other Secretaries of the Treasury, and which had fallen to the ground. He would speak of the course of men who had accused the then Secretary of the Treasury, now sitting there, pointing to Mr. Sherman, which accusations, in the light of history, were weak, and thin, and dissipated. Mr. Hill arraigned the Populist Senators in scathing terms. He first described them as the "tailors of Tooley street," who got together and solemnly said, "We, the people of England." He characterized them as seceders from the old parties, who had "pooled their grievances." They had offered their votes for sale, or rather for exchange on the tariff question when it came here. They are men of no fixed ideas, said he. They are the advocates of disorder and scandal. The Populist party thrives on scandal. Their main purpose is to throw mud at the Democratic and Republican parties. "And the time has come," declared Mr. Hill, "for the old parties to make common cause against these men."

The Senator caused great amusement by reading a letter he had received from Mississippi, asking him to have the Senate investigate the loss of a silver dollar sent in the mail. The writer said, in the course of the letter: "I am in favor of you for President in 1896." As Mr. Hill read this there was a ripple of applause in the galleries and the Senator added, jocularly, "That man has common sense." The letter proceeded: "But I am opposed to the election of Grover Cleveland in 1896." There was another ripple in the galleries.

A LITTLE SENSATION.

At this point Mr. Hill exploded a distinct sensation. He said the prevalence of charges of irregularity and wrong was shown by the recent public allegations of Senator Chandler that the friends of Mr. McKinley were conducting "a boodle campaign." Mr. Hill said he had nothing to say against Mr. McKinley. He admired him for his courage. He says he is a candidate instead of saying he is "in the hands of friends." Mr. Hill's experience was, he said, that a man who started "in the hands of his friends," wound up "in the hands of the enemy." "I had supposed Mr. McKinley was making an honorable canvass," proceeded Mr. Hill, "until I read the Chandler statement."

The Chandler charges were sent to the desk and read in full. Mr. Chandler sat on the Republican side smiling as the reading proceeded.

After the reading had concluded Mr. Hill went on. These charges had not been met, he said. No answer had been submitted to the serious accusations of Mr. Chandler. Reflections on his motives were no answer to the charges. Why, asked Mr. Hill, was there not an investigation? Here are charges of a corrupt use of money to buy a presidential nomination," exclaimed Mr. Hill. "Here are charges of a levy on the protected interests to secure a platform in accordance with their desires. "But no Senator—not even the Senator from Kansas—asks for an investigation. Here is an offense against the franchise, a stab at our institutions, when it is charged that $250,000 has been raised to secure the nomination for the presidency, and yet no investigation is proposed. Let the Chandler charges be investigated too. Let us do it now before the heat of this political campaign comes on." Mr. Hill next passed to the sugar investigation and ridiculed its results. One Senator had the courage to say to the investigating committee, "Yes he had dealt in sugar." "Did it hurt him?" asked Mr. Hill. "No; to-day he is the candidate and favorite son of the leading Republican State of the Union for the presidency, with a host of friends and supporters."

After ridiculing the fruitless investigation, Mr. Hill, at 5 o'clock, said he would yield, expecting to go on to-morrow. The Senate at 5:15 went into executive session and then adjourned.

MR. BLUE DEFEATED.

Gen. Franklin Will Remain a Soldiers' Home Manager.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. Blue's fight against the reappointment of Gen. William B. Franklin as a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled volunteers, which was the feature of the proceedings in the House yesterday terminated unsuccessfully to-day when his amendment to substitute the name of Gen. O. O. Howard for that of General Franklin was rejected—61 to 149. The debate on the subject was continued until 3 o'clock, and was at times quite spirited. Both General Franklin and Governor Smith, of the Leavenworth home, were eloquently defended by General Grosvenor, of Ohio; General Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the committee which reported the resolutions, and others. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Kansas, and Mr. Calderhead, of Kansas, spoke against General Franklin. The resolution adopted to-day appoints General Franklin and Maj. George W. Steele, of Indiana, to succeed themselves; George L. Beal, of Maine, to succeed General Fessenden, and Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, to succeed Gen. John C. Black.

Representative Steele was gratified at the overwhelming majority by which Representative Blue's amendment was defeated. The sentiment of the House was a great surprise to all friends of both the board and of the military affairs committee. Mr. Blue's unpleasant attitude toward Major Steele and his intemperate langauge toward the Indiana member had much to do with the revulsion of feeling among Mr. Steele's friends. Furthermore, the Kansas Representative's refusal to accept the Mahon amendment, providing for an investigation of the Leavenworth home, caused many members to desert him. Had he accepted this amendment, which was acceptable to Mr. Steele, as representing the board of managers, and to Mr. Hull, the chairman of the military affairs committee, Mr. Blue would have accomplished the suspension of General Franklin's confirmation until after the investigation. Then, had the charges alleged by him yesterday proved to be true, General Franklin's name would hardly have been presented again. As it is, Mr. Blue's obstinacy defeated his own purposes. It is understood to-night that the military affairs committee will bring in a resolution shortly providing for an investigation by Congress of the Leavenworth home.

At the opening of the session Mr. Henderson, chairman of the judiciary committee, secured consent for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Mr. Tracey then spoke against General Franklin's appointment.

Mr. Mahon declared that he would not vote to strike down General Franklin or any other man on ex parte testimony, but he urged the adoption of his amendment to investigate the charges against Governor Smith, of the Leavenworth Home, with instructions to the board to dismiss him if they are substantiated.

Mr. Grosvenor supported the recommendation of the military affairs committee. He regretted that ex parte testimony, scandalous in its character, had been brought into the House assailing the management of a great national institution. He despised ex parte assaults and scandal mongers. He read a letter from Gen. James Barnet, of Cleveland, a member of the board commending General Franklin in the highest terms. As for General Howard, he desired to say he had the greatest affection for the old soldier, but he could point out in the records of the House ex parte charges which he did not believe against General Howard before which all that had been said against General Franklin would pale into insignificance. He had been charged with fraud, peculation and every species of outrage.

Mr. Hepburn opposed the reappointment of General Franklin.

Mr. Ray asked why Mr. Blue had not presented his charges to the board of managers.

"Because the gentleman from Kansas is not an ass," replied Mr. Hepburn. "It would be an ass who would present to a court for trial charges against that court."

Mr. Henderson, in favoring the resolution, said that ex parte evidence was not potent enough to make him put the seal of condemnation on two men crowned with the glory of great lives, especially when they had the support of Governor Morrill, of Kansas.

After some remarks by Mr. Calderhead against General Franklin and by Mr. Sperry in his defense, Mr. Blue closed the debate for his side of the case. He repeated his charges and concluded with the statement that some mysterious influence kept General Franklin in his place at the head of the board.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, then presented a mass of telegrams from Leavenworth and other points signed by the chaplains of the Leavenworth home and others, branding the charges against Governor Smith as false. One of the telegrams pronounced a telegram read by Mr. Blue yesterday as a forgery.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, which reported the resolution for the reappointment of General Franklin, closed the debate with a defense of the action of the committee.

Just as Mr. Hull concluded, Mr. Blue sprung a sensation by arising to a question of privilege, and denouncing the statement made in a telegram read by Mr. Steele to the effect that he had read a forged telegram to the House yesterday as cruel and malicious falsehood, and Mr. Steele's presentation of it as cowardly and uncalled for. Mr. Blue was very much aroused and charged that the telegram was read for the purpose of having its effect on the

(Continued on Third Page.)

HAD NO OPPOSITION

JESSE OVERSTREET RENOMINATED IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Great Enthusiasm for General Harrison Among the Delegates in Tomlinson Hall.

HANCOCK HOLDS A GRUDGE

REFUSED TO MAKE JOHNSON'S NOMINATION UNANIMOUS.

Furious Demonstration at New Castle When James E. Watson Arose to Withdraw His Name.

UNIT RULE IS KNOCKED OUT

HEREAFTER THE SIXTH DISTRICT WILL VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE.

Fifth District Nominates Congressman George W. Faris by Acclamation at Martinsville.

The Seventh district Republican convention met yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Court room, and, as anticipated, nominated by acclamation Hon. Jesse Overstreet, of Franklin, for Congress from this district. There was not the slightest shade of opposition, while the convention was largely attended and enthusiastic throughout. Aside from the business of the convention there was a feature which showed the strong sentiment of this district for General Harrison, in the face of his recent letter declining to be considered among the suggestions for the presidency.

Chairman Fesler, of the district committee, called the convention to order, and W. T