SAYS CLEMENCEAU GOT IT.

STEPHANE STICKS TO HIS STORY ABOUT THE LIST OF COMPROMISED DEPUTIES.

A TALK WITH M. ANDRIEUX—DEPUTY GAILLARD EXPLAINS HOW HIS NAME CAME TO BE IN ARTON'S NOTE-BOOK—AN ALLEGED LETTER FROM HERZ.

Paris, Jan. 19.—M. Stephane, M. Propper's clerk, who testified yesterday that he gave a list of compromised Deputies to M. Clemenceau, was recalled to-day by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. He reiterated in detail his statements as to the list received by him from Baron Reinach and its delivery to M. Clemenceau, contradicting in every particular the denials made yesterday by M. Clemenceau before the commission.

When M. Andrieux's list of 104 compromised Deputies was shown to M. Stephane, he recognized it as a copy of the list which Baron Reinach dictated to him, and which he gave to Clemenceau. M. Asselin, chief bookkeeper for M. Propper, testified before the committee that M. Stephane had spoken of the list to him before 1890, but had not mentioned any names.

Deputy Gaillard, whose name was found in the notebook of M. Arton, who dispensed 1,350,000 francs to Deputies, told the committee that he had no dealings with Panama matters. He had known Arton to be a good judge of pictures and a keen bargainer, and had therefore commissioned him to buy for 2,000 francs two pictures by Wiene exhibited in the Salon of 1888. This was the matter undoubtedly, M. Gaillard said, to which M. Arton referred in his notebook.

M. Hyeronimus, chief accountant of the Panama Canal Company, described to the committee the manner in which anonymous checks were entered in the books. These checks, to the best of his recollection, had not been numerous. He also gave the details of the purchase of the "Telegraphe."

Deputy Ernest Valle informed the committee that M. Baihaut, who is now under arrest, has refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Seine Assizes.

The committee decided to call upon M. Andrieux to testify again, particularly in regard to the list which M. Stephane said that he handed to M. Clemenceau.

M. Andrieux, in an interview this evening, expressed his satisfaction that M. Stephane had so exactly confirmed his evidence in regard to the bribery of the 104 Deputies and the list of their names. M. Andrieux exonerates Clemenceau from all dishonesty in connection with the scandal, but is convinced that M. Rouvier handled about 90,000 francs of Panama money. Andrieux says that he advised Cornelius Herz to go to America, in order to escape the possibility of being extradited. Herz, however, had refused to go, saying that he had perfect confidence in English justice.

"La France" publishes an interview with M Andrieux, who says that during his recent visit in London he found Herz to be really extremely ill. Herz had denied that he received from Clemenceau the list of names which M. Andrieux had communicated to the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. Herz had said that, if necessary, he would return to France without being extradited. He had always acted honestly and had not been a foreign spy.

The "Liberte" says that the police have learned where Arton is, and that his extradition will be demanded forthwith. It is suggested that he is in London and has been in communication there with Cornelius Herz.

The "Cocarde" publishes a letter signed "Cornelius Herz," in which Herz is represented as acknowledging that he received 2,000,000 francs from Baron Reinach. This sum, however, the letter says, was paid in private account, and was in no way connected with Panama affairs. The letter alleges that Herz knew nothing of the uses to which Panama funds were put, and denies that Herz drove Baron Reinach to death by blackmailing him. On the contrary, Reinach had tried to poison Herz, although eventually he was induced to pay the latter what he owed him. In conclusion the letter requests three weeks' grace, in which time Herz will arrange and send to Paris documents which will vindicate him. The letter bears internal evidence of having been written by Herz. Otherwise its authenticity rests upon the "Cocarde's" assertion alone.

London, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Paris to "The Echo" says that a warrant has been issued by the French authorities for Cornelius Herz on grounds that will justify his immediate extradition. The same dispatch says that the commission sent by the Czar to study the Panama situation is about to return.

PROJECTS OF THE SOCIALISTS.

PLANNING TO REGENERATE FRANCE BY PEACEFUL MEANS, THOUGH THE OCCASION FINDS THEM RATHER UNPREPARED.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Socialists continue to make the Panama scandal a basis for revolutionary agitation. Citizen Guesde says in an interview to-day that the Panama developments are advancing the hour of a Socialist triumph. "The revelations," he declares, "bad as they are, have told our party nothing new. It has long been known that Opportunist circles were tainted and falling to pieces through decomposition. The Panama affair is a great scandal, but all great banks and industrial enterprises are in much the same condition, only the turpitude is hidden more deeply. The Panama exposures will help to enlighten the country. Small agriculturists, their eyes opened to the dishonesty of their Deputies, will recognize that it is only our party that can promise something appreciable, while asking nothing in return.

"In one sense the occasion has come with inconvenient suddenness. The pear has ripened too quickly, and events find us in rather an unprepared condition. The Socialist ranks are not fully equipped for the coming elections. If we had a personal policy sufficing for the present hour—if we had money like the Opportunists and Reactionists—we would be certain to secure a majority of the next Chamber of Deputies. Unfortunately we can contest only part of the electoral districts; but despite all disadvantages we shall return forty to sixty members from the rural districts and retain our hold on the towns, thus making a respectable minority, through which, with perfected organization, we can attain victory within four years along the whole line. We are rather disquieted for fear that the Panama developments may assist the Reactionist coalition, and that the rural districts, knowing us imperfectly, may at this time be likely to give their suffrages to syndicates hostile to the Republic. Yet we are certain to have complete success in 1897.

"Once attaining power, we shall endeavor to bring about a political and economic expropriation of the capitalistic class, substituting Socialistic methods of production. We shall lay our hands, in the name of the State, on the great railway companies, the great industries and the warehouses. Under the social revolution thus realized, the toilers on railways and in factories and stores will work on State account. Salaries will be immediately raised and hours of labor lessened. We shall deal similarly with great landed properties. We shall seize all of them. The farmers will work on account of the State, and the rent of the farms will be diminished by one-half. The present proprietors will be used only as agents to collect revenues in behalf of the State. These changes will not touch small agriculturists cultivating their own land."

Citizen Guesde further enlarged on the well-known programme of the Socialists. He has apparently changed his mind since he advocated militant methods a short time ago. "Why," he asks, "should we have recourse to violent means? Legality will suffice. At the present moment legality is fighting for us, as a glance at the situation will prove. At the same time, however, we shall not repudiate violent means if we find them requisite."

Citizen Allemane, another prominent chief of the Revolutionists, will not listen to propositions of violent measures. "I know too well," he says, "what an armed insurrection costs the people to take upon myself the responsibility of engaging them in a struggle in which so many of them would find their death. We have to-day an excellent opportunity for the propagation of our ideas—namely, the bourgeois corruption which has just manifested itself in such a striking manner. Let us profit by it, and not compromise by untimely attempts the chance of success which events have offered us. Let us unite for collective action on legal grounds, for it is only in that way that we can make sure of ultimate triumph."

The endeavors made in certain quarters to mix up anti-Semitism with revolution are not approved by the bulk of the Revolutionary party. A correspondent questioned one of the members of that party yesterday and received this answer: "We don't want to be bothered with the Hebrews. What matters it to us whether you are Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Gentile, or nothing at all? We have only one enemy—capital. One would imagine on reading the 'Libre Parole' that the Hebrews were the only persons who oppress us, and that there were no Hebrews among the victims of the bourgeoisie. Do you know the district which contains the most Hebrews? It is the Bastille, which is crowded with Hebrew workmen. Ah, they need not feel uneasy; we shall not interfere with them. They are comrades, who are often out of employment, and demand the eight hour programme like ourselves. Yes, my friend M. Drumont may be a clever writer and M. de Mores an eloquent orator, but the Jewish question has nothing to do with our revolution, which is universal, and includes all creeds and colors."

The Revolutionists are already preparing for the May-day demonstration, which promises to be imposing this year. The committee of organization which was appointed last year still exists, and will soon convoke a general meeting of all the delegates of the working corporations, for the purpose of electing another committee, whose task it will be to get up a movement "less pacific" than the last.

THE ORLEANIST PROGRAMME.

READINESS OF THE PARTY TO DEFEND SOCIETY AGAINST ITS ENEMIES.

COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE URGES THE FORMING OF A LEAGUE TO REPEL THE SOCIALIST ONSLAUGHT ON CAPITAL—THE MONARCHISTS TO ACT WHEN THE FRENCH PEOPLE TIRE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Comte d'Haussonville, leader of the Monarchist party and general representative of the Comte de Paris, has formulated the Orleanist programme in a long letter to M. Edouard Nerve, Editor of the "Soleil." After drawing a picture of the corruption revealed by the Panama investigation and the consequent consternation among the true friends of France, the writer denies the charge that the Monarchists have tried to aggravate the scandal. The part of conspirator was congenial neither to himself nor to any of his friends. Nobody could doubt that the time had come when a strong hand and a strong will were needed at the head of the French people. The attention of the Nation at large, however, was absorbed by the men of the Government now in power. All having anything to lose were alarmed by the Socialist war now waged against capital. The Government had no power to stem this movement.

The Monarchists ought to assume the leadership and direction of public opinion in this emergency. A league to sustain public integrity and to protect society should be formed, as the Government was absorbed in cares for the public defence. The organization of the Monarchist movement was complete, and the Monarchists should now seek to make all the Conservative and Liberal alliances possible, without distinction. Precise instructions would be issued before the beginning of the general elections. It would be premature to submit a plan for a form of government so far in advance of the elections, especially as the Conservatives themselves had not agreed upon any one form. Meantime it was necessary to prepare for the conflict and for unforeseen emergencies, as a violent crisis was inevitable.

When the people of France should tire of the Republic the Monarchist party would be ready to defend the cause of law and order, to drive back the enemies of society and to place the institutions of France upon enduring foundations. That which to-day seemed chimerical would then become easy and legitimate. In anticipation of that day, the Monarchists were bound by loyalty to France to organize with all the forces they could rally to their assistance, and to prepare the way for the Prince of Orleans.

OPENING THE DIRECTORS' DEFENCE.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH MADE BY MAITRE BARBOUX—HIS EULOGY OF COUNT DE LESSEPS.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Public interest in the Panama trial is evidently increasing as the case draws to an end. The defence opened to-day, and the courtroom was packed with people anxious to hear Maitre Barboux's speech in opening the case for his clients. Few women were in attendance, but those who were present displayed as much eagerness as the men to hear and see everything. The corridors of the building in which the Court of Appeal sits were almost as crowded as the courtroom itself, while hundreds of men thronged the streets in the vicinity.

At a quarter of 1 o'clock the defence was directed to proceed. Maitre Barboux at once arose. He was evidently nervous, but held himself well under restraint. In a few words he complimented the court upon the fairness of its rulings in the case, and then dashed into an exposition of his line of defence. He argued at much length that it was not alone moral conditions that had led to the arrest and prosecution of the accused men. Political considerations, he declared, had much to do with the prosecution, and he emphatically insisted that the men he was defending should not be made scapegoats for the advantage of any party or faction, or to advance the designs of ambitious men. He maintained that the probity of his clients was in no way affected by the indictment on which they were standing trial. Continuing, M. Barboux declared that the construction of the Panama Canal was far removed from speculative aims. In its inception and progress, the scheme had an honorable foundation, though speculation arose from it.

M. Barboux eulogized Ferdinand de Lesseps as a man of the highest character. So keen was his sense of honor that after appearing before Magistrate Prinet at the opening of the inquiry he was overwhelmed. For two months he had not left his bed, and during that time he had not uttered a word. Had the great Frenchman been able to appear in court the whole audience would have risen to salute the glory of his fame.

Maitre Barboux gave full play to his eloquence in recounting the many struggles of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and laid particular stress upon his statement regarding M. De Lesseps's contest with Great Britain over the Suez Canal. He then proceeded to examine into the duties and responsibilities of the directors of the company, which, he declared, had been faithfully and correctly carried out. He dealt with the charges against M. De Lesseps and endeavored to show that they were unfounded.

In concluding his speech Maitre Barboux declared that the heavy outlays made on behalf of the company were fully justified, and that he proposed to prove that public opinion on this matter had been misled.

When Maitre Barboux had finished, the court adjourned until Tuesday.

M. Barboux's speech was a masterpiece of oratory, and though his eloquence was fervid it never carried him to a point where his words could be construed as admitting in the slightest degree anything derogatory to the characters of the men he was defending. The address made a great impression. It was listened to by many lawyers prominent at the French bar, and at its conclusion M. Barboux was complimented by his legal colleagues. Charles de Lesseps was much overcome by the tributes paid him and his father by the advocate, whom he warmly thanked for his eloquent defence.

AMENDING THE PRESS LAW.

THE TWO MOST RADICAL CLAUSES ADOPTED BY THE SENATE BUT REJECTED BY THE DEPUTIES.

Paris, Jan. 19.—M. Goblet opposed to-day in the Senate the proposed bill amending the Press law. The amendment, he said, was unnecessary and reactionary. It would commit the Government, moreover, to interference with the freedom of the press.

M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, replied that the amendment would not interfere with the freedom of the press, but would curb its license. Such embarrassing excesses as had been witnessed recently could be prevented by the provisions under discussion.

The amendment passed the first reading with a large majority. Proceeding to the discussion of the amendment by clauses, the Senate adopted the two most radical provisions—for seizure of papers and preventive arrest. Both of these clauses were rejected by the Deputies.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Casimir-Perier, the president, announced that M. Baihaut had resigned his seat.

The debate on the budget was then taken up. An amendment was offered to abolish the embassy at the Vatican. This received the support of M. Hubbard, who made a speech in favor of it, but when a vote was taken the amendment was defeated by a majority of 126.

THE ARREST OF M. BLONDIN.

The most sensational episode in the Panama scandal during the last few days has been the arrest of M. Baihaut, ex-Minister of Public Works. The cable has reported that arrest, and M. Baihaut's admission that he had falsified the famous Rousseau report, which showed the impossibility of cutting the canal. M. Baihaut altered the report, making it favorable to the enterprise, and the Cabinet presented to the Chambers, in 1888, the bill authorizing the issue of lottery bonds. He has confessed that he received a large bribe from the company for his part in the affair. But the worst of it is that he has tried to involve in that business President Carnot, who was Finance Minister at the time, and consequently was compelled to sign the bill which his colleagues of the Cabinet presented to and supported before the Chambers.

This was the first serious attempt to drag the name of the President into the Panama scandal, and it created deep indignation throughout France. M. Baihaut was arrested in consequence of the declarations of his former secretary, M. Blondin, before M. Franqueville, the judge of instruction. M. Blondin did not suspect that any harm would befall him when, on the 5th instant, he left his house to go to the Palace of Justice. The best evidence of his tranquillity is that he asked his wife to accompany him. They separated at the gate of the Palace, and Madame Blondin waited for him in the carriage for three long hours. Then a man came out and told her that her husband might remain much longer in the judge's office, and that she had better go up to the corridor, where she would find it more comfortable. Madame Blondin went, and a few moments later her husband reappeared accompanied by M. Clement, Commissary of Police.

M. Blondin approached his wife, kissed her, and said calmly: "I am arrested. It is very hard to be thus treated for having done my duty. I pay for others." M. Blondin is fifty-five years old. He was born in Metz, but is now a naturalized Frenchman. He has one son still at school, and one daughter who is married. In 1879, he entered the service of the Credit Lyonnais, where he became chief of bureau. In 1885, at the time of the floating of the Panama lottery bonds, he acted as secretary to M. Baihaut, and was also chief of publicity at the Credit Lyonnais. This financial society, seeing that its stock on the Bourse had fallen 20 and 23 francs on the news of M. Blondin's arrest, issued a card stating that the company had absolutely no responsibility for M. Blondin's acts as M. Baihaut's secretary.

THE LEGAL SIDE OF THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

WHAT THE PROSECUTION IS TRYING TO PROVE AGAINST DE LESSEPS, EIFFEL AND THE OTHERS.

The cable dispatches from Paris have given a summary of the speech of Advocate-General Rau, who opened for the prosecution in the Panama trial. A few remarks may be added to the report.

The present trial does not include the Ministers, Senators and Deputies whom the Chamber granted to the Government permission to prosecute. Such a permission was made necessary by Article 13 of the Constitution of 1875, which says: "No member of either Chamber can be prosecuted on account of his opinions or votes during the exercise of his function." Recent dispatches have stated that it was rumored that Senator Thevenet and Deputies Rouvier, Roche and others would not be brought to trial at all, for want of proofs against them.

This is not the case with MM. De Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel, who are now not before a high court as has been stated by some newspapers, but before the Appeal Court, sitting as a Correctional Tribunal. After having been convicted or discharged in this court, they will be arraigned in the Court of Assizes, for attempting to corrupt public officials or legislators. In the present trial they are indicted for swindling and false pretences, these accusations coming mainly under the application of Article 405 of the French Penal Code. According to this article swindling is characterized by the union of two elements: 1st, fraudulent practices tending to establish the existence of false enterprises or to create a hope of success; 2d, an illicit profit, from the reception of money, etc.

The prosecution will therefore try to prove that experts' reports and investigations show that the sum of 740,000,000 francs, asked from investors in 1886—'88, was manifestly insufficient to insure the success of the enterprise. Consequently, in promising to complete the canal for that amount, the administrators knew perfectly well that they assumed an engagement which they could not fulfil. They have thus created in the minds of investors hopes and expectations which they were sure could not be realized. Moreover, the administrators have received salaries and enormous perquisites which were entirely unjustifiable, and have thus derived illegal profits.

In regard to M. Eiffel, he is indicted as being an accomplice in that wholesale game of swindling and false pretences. After the loan of 740,000,000 francs the work which he had promised to perform was paid for out of the proceeds of that loan, while his engineering knowledge would convince him that the work could not be accomplished with such insufficient resources. The conclusion would be that he must refund the money advanced to him. His condemnation would open the door to the lawsuits, which the syndicate of Panama stockholders intends to enter against many other contractors, in the hope of making them disgorge the millions they have received for unfulfilled contracts.

A TROTTING AUCTION CONTINUED.

LOW PRICES AT THE KELLOGG SALE.

The sale of trotting stock by Peter C. Kellogg, the auctioneer, was continued yesterday at the American Institute building, in Third-ave., between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth sts. While the attendance was fair prices were low. Sixty-five head brought $10,255, making the total amount realized during the three days $138,155. The animals disposed of yesterday were the property of several Eastern breeders.

The sixty-nine head belonging to William Corbitt, of San Mateo, Cal., brought, under the hammer, $105,510. He expected to realize $120,000 on his stock. It was reported at the sale that a man in the employ of Mr. Corbitt had embezzled about $120,000 during the last two years, and had it not been for that theft Mr. Corbitt would have retired from business. As it is, he will continue to breed at his ranch at San Mateo, Cal. He refused yesterday to say who stole the money.

Here is a list of some of the horses sold yesterday, their buyers and the prices:

Maggie Cahill, b. m., 1889, by Red Wilkes—Lilly Cahill; William Ritter, Philadelphia, $410.

Palo Chief, b. c., 1889, by Benedict—Mildred; Jacob Ruiz, $405.

William Bells, br. c., 1891, by Bow Bells—Flora; J. Murphy, $600.

Almeda, b. m., 1889, by Alcantara—Winsome; Charles Robertson, $700.

Captain Lyons, 2:22¼, b. s., 1882, by Sweepstakes—Maggie; E. Conklin, $950.

Nellie Cuyler, b. m., 1888, by Cuyler—Nellie Banker; W. Wharton, Brooklyn, $210.

Halma, ch. f., 1889, by Haldane—Zazel; Henry Pierce, Santa Rosa, Cal., $170.

Miss Nancy, b. m., 1887, by Ultimus—Mary Rynders; D. S. Field, Easton, Penn., $280.

Edd M., b. g., 1887, by Ultimus—Miss Burnside; George Thomas, Astoria, L. I., $220.

Lizzie, b. m., 1888, by Ultimus—Maid of Woody Glen; W. H. Gray, city, $270.

M. T. W., br. g., 1888, by Ultimus—Nellie Duncan; M. Sullivan, city, $520.

Frank, b. g., 1886, by Ultimus—Kate; W. H. Gray, city, $270.

Wilkes Boy, ch. g., 1888, by Ultimus—Lady McKinney; G. H. Hudson, Peekskill, N. Y., $210.

Ora May, ch. m., 1886, by Alcantara—May; Charles Robinson, city, $160.

Melitta, b. m., 1888, by Mambrino Wilkes—Mollie Fern; C. Willington, Boston, Mass., $175.

La Noce, b. m., 1886, by Sultan—Queen; W. M. Halstead, city, $410.

Nelston, ch. s., 1888, by Sidney—Evelyne; R. Allen, Arlington, N. J., $250.

Henrietta, ch. m., 1888, by Alcantara—Kitty Keeton; John R. Healey, city, $325.

Carrie G., blk. m., 1888, by Alcyone—Idlewild; W. M. Halstead, city, $1,125.

THEY SAY THEY HAVE A BETTER PLAN.

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB TO BE WHOLLY REORGANIZED.

The reorganization of the Manhattan Athletic Club is to be complete, and the members hope that the financial difficulties of the club will soon be a thing of the past. Several important meetings have been held lately and plans devised, which it is believed will bring about this much desired result.

The old plan of raising $250,000 to buy the clubhouse has been abandoned and another and a better plan, as the members and creditors seem to think, has been substituted. A special meeting of the club was held a week ago and adjourned until last night. A committee of two, consisting of J. H. V. Arnold and C. M. Maxwell had been appointed to confer with members and creditors. On Sunday another meeting was held at which it was decided that the affairs of the club were to be placed in the hands of a board of trustees composed of M. C. D. Borden, Thomas L. Jarves and Henry Clausen, jr.

At this meeting Mr. Borden, after examining the books, agreed to subscribe $25,000 toward a fund upon the stipulation that this Board of Trustees could name the new Board of Governors for the club. By this scheme $200,000 is to be immediately subscribed, and all the creditors of the club are in time to be paid in full. The $200,000 is to be used to pay taxes, interest on mortgages and 25 per cent on all creditors' claims. The new trustees will hold a meeting this afternoon. Just $115,000 has been subscribed toward the new scheme, of which amount $22,000 was sent in last night. Every creditor who has been approached has signified his satisfaction. C. Vanderbilt Cross, who recently sued the club, subscribed $1,500 toward the fund. The resignation of the present officers of the club are said to be ready for presentation.

VERDICT FOR A BALL-PLAYER.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—In the case of "Tommy" Burns against the Pittsburg Baseball Club the jury brought in a verdict to-day in favor of the plaintiff for $1,500. The case has been on trial before Judge Adams. Burns, who was third baseman and manager of the Pittsburg Club under contract, was discharged and brought suit for damages, with the result stated. The attorney for the club gave notice of an appeal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

The Pennsylvania Limited affords more of comfort, convenience and luxury than any other train in existence. It leaves New-York every day at 12 o'clock noon, and reaches Chicago at the same hour next day. One can transact business in New-York one day, likewise in Chicago the next.

DR. JENKINS HEARD FROM.

ALL TAMMANY MEN ORDERED TO OPPOSE THE QUARANTINE BILL.

ITS PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE ENDANGERED—FRIENDS OF THE BILL AROUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 19.—There is serious danger that the Quarantine bill will not be allowed to pass the House of Representatives. To begin with, there was some jealous rivalry between the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which reported the Stump bill, and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which the Rayner and other bills for the establishment of a National quarantine have been referred. This rivalry, however, was not of a nature seriously to endanger the prospect of legislation; and as late as yesterday an amendment proposed by the representatives from New-York City to the pending bill was accepted. It was then the understanding that they would support the measure, and its friends felt confident of its passage without serious opposition.

But they appear to have reckoned without taking Brother-in-law Jenkins into the account. They were astounded this morning to discover that, in obedience to a telegraphic order from him, the Tammany representatives from the city of New-York would not only resist the passage of the bill, but go to any length in filibustering to defeat it. It had been the intention of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which to-day and Saturday had been allotted by a special order of the House, to call up the Quarantine bill to-day as soon as the vote on the Lighthouse bill, upon which the previous question had been ordered, should have been taken.

The first step taken by the Representatives who were acting under the orders of "Boss" Croker's brother-in-law, the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, was to persuade Chairman Wise, of the committee in charge, to change the programme so as to postpone the consideration of the Quarantine bill until Saturday, a task which they did not find difficult, apparently, and in which they appear to have been cheerfully seconded by one or more other members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Of course the postponement until Saturday will make it much easier for the vassals of Tammany to defeat quarantine legislation in this Congress, for there is little or no prospect that the committee will be able to obtain another day for its consideration at this session. A good share of the time to-day was occupied in the consideration of the bill to provide for the building of two new revenue cutters, which it was well known would provoke bitter, determined and probably successful opposition, as proved to be the case, and wasted on bridge bills, which can be passed almost any morning by unanimous consent, as they are measures which seldom provoke debate or excite opposition. After they had been disposed of bills to amend the Interstate Commerce law were brought to the front.

The actions and proclaimed intentions of the Tammany Representatives have aroused the friends of quarantine legislation, irrespective of party, who denounce them in the strongest terms, and Saturday's sitting promises to be a lively and exciting one. A prominent Democrat, who is strongly in favor of the proposed legislation, and the author of a bill on the subject, declared to-day that he would expose and denounce the interference of Dr. Jenkins on the floor of the House and fasten the responsibility for the defeat of the bill, should it fall, upon Tammany, where it would belong. If the New-York Representatives shall adhere to the programme mapped out for them, the prospect of any effective quarantine legislation by this Congress will be slim indeed.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL DELAYED AGAIN.

MR. WASHBURN WILL ASK THE SENATE TO VOTE ON IT TO-DAY.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Senators were all at sea this morning in regard to the Anti-Option bill, and no one appeared to know just when the official vote would be taken. Yesterday a partial understanding was reached that the bill would be allowed to run along until next Tuesday. But to-day Mr. Washburn withdrew his request for a vote to-day and renewed it for to-morrow. Efforts have been made quickly to canvass the Senate, but no definite conclusion has been reached. Mr. Washburn is confident of passing the bill, but some of the opposition say that many Senators who voted with Mr. Washburn against hostile amendments will in turn vote against the bill.

Mr. White, who has led the opposition to the bill, thinks there will be some surprises when the final vote is taken, for the votes cast on the various amendments, he thinks, cannot be taken as an indication of the way Senators stand on the measure as a whole. There are Senators also, Mr. White says, who might be in favor of an Anti-option bill, but who cannot vote for the one now under consideration; "and it is this one," Mr. White added, "that we are fighting."

At 2 o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the bill and Mr. Platt continued his argument against it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Stewart also opposed the bill on constitutional and business grounds. At the close of the speech the question was, on Mr. George's amendment, in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. Vilas moved to strike out section 4 of the substitute the words declaring options and futures to be obstructions to and restraints on commerce and to be illegal and void. He contended that the question was not a legislative, but a judicial one.

Mr. Washburn said that as the day had so far advanced, he withdrew the request which he had made a day or two ago to reach a vote to-day. But he gave notice that to-morrow he should ask the Senate to remain in session until a vote was reached.

Mr. George replied to some remarks made against the bill and his substitute, and gave notice that he would furnish precedents to-morrow for all his propositions.

The bill went over without action.

WORK ON NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

THE TRIAL OF THE BANCROFT DELAYED—THE NEW-YORK'S GUNS.

Washington, Jan. 19 (Special).—The Navy Department has received information that the ice at Newport would interfere with the trial trip of the practice ship Bancroft, ordered for to-day. Accordingly, instructions have been sent to delay the trials a few days, or until the water in Narragansett Bay is freer from dangerous obstructions. The Bancroft's trial is looked forward to with more than usual interest by naval officers. Heretofore naval vessels have been tested for horse-power developments; or in cases where speed has been a contract stipulation, the course has been over a measured mile, time being taken at the start and finish to determine the rate. In the Bancroft's trial the test suggested by Chief Engineer Melville in 1891, that speed of vessels should be decided by the number of revolutions made by the screws, as shown by the Weaver speed and revolution recorder will be observed. Engineer officers are of the opinion that this latter will be a more accurate method of determining a vessel's speed. In addition to speed trials, the Bancroft will be subjected to other usual tests to ascertain whether she is structurally strong and whether her hull fittings and machinery conform in all particulars to the authorized plans prepared by the Department. The Bancroft was built by Moore & Sons Company, at Elizabethport, N. J. Her contract price is $250,000. Upon acceptance she will be assigned to the Naval Academy, and upon her the instruction and training of cadets will be conducted.

Reports from the Cramps having indicated satisfactory progress on the work of completing the New-York, orders have been issued by the Navy Department to forward to Philadelphia the guns and carriages and their fittings, authorized by the plans and specifications of that vessel. This ordnance material is now being placed on board a special train of cars at the gun foundry in this city, where it was manufactured, and within a day or two will be transported to Philadelphia. It is intended by the Department, to prevent delay in getting the New-York ready, that her armament shall be fitted on board, while the final labor of preparing the ship for her first duty as the flagship of the combined fleet during the Naval review is going on. Heretofore guns and carriages have been put on ships after their completion, and the proposed innovation may, if the effort to save time be successful, be followed hereafter by the Department. There will be shipped for the New-York six eight-inch, twelve four-inch, eight six-pounder, four one-pounder and four Gatling guns.

BUSINESS DONE IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Covert asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill; but Mr. Campbell objected.

In the consideration morning hour a Senate bill was passed authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of certain New-York Indians against the United States.

Mr. Cummings called up a bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, to the victims of the British prison ships. This is the bill which General Spinola so vigorously championed when he was in the House, and to which consideration was refused by the opposition of Mr. Kilgore. To-day Mr. Kilgore renewed his opposition and the bill went over without action.

Mr. Patterson called up the Senate bill appropriating $325,000 for two United States revenue cutters on the Pacific Coast. The committee recommended a reduction of the number to one and the appropriation to $175,000. In view of Mr. Kilgore's opposition the bill was withdrawn.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near New-Orleans was passed.

The New-York Bridge bill was called up; whereupon W. A. Stone moved an adjournment, upon which the bill was withdrawn. The next measure called up was for the establishment of a National quarantine. Mr. Rayner said that a substantially similar bill had been passed by the Senate, and asked that the Senate bill be the one discussed and considered as pending. The only material difference between the two measures was that the Senate bill carried an appropriation, while the House bill did not. This would be attended to when the Senate bill came up. Mr. Cummings was earnestly opposed to the substitution and objected to its being made.

Mr. Rayner entered a motion for the substitution; but the speaker held that as the Senate bill was on the speaker's table and had not been referred to a committee, the motion was not in order. After further manoeuvring, the House adjourned without action.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

AMENDMENTS PASSED BY THE HOUSE—THE POOLING CLAUSE REJECTED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Wise called up a Senate bill with a substitute providing that no person shall be excused from attending or testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that the testimony may tend to criminate him. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Patterson then called up the bill amending the Interstate Commerce Act.

The report accompanying the measure describes its provisions. The report says that the bill is intended to obviate the construction which the courts have placed on the words "the same line" as they appear in the fourth section of the act. They have held that, where the several railroads connect, constituting one line for the transaction of business, any less number forming in part the same line may charge, without violating the law, a greater rate than is charged over the entire line. Under this ruling Section 4 of the act would be practically nugatory, and a railroad company could charge more over its own line than over its own and connecting lines for a much longer distance.

The pooling section of the act is amended by striking out the word "pool" and inserting the words "any contract, agreement or arrangement." It further provides that railroad companies may make "contracts, agreements or arrangements" for apportioning among themselves their traffic or their gross or net earnings, under certain conditions, to be imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill further provides that a common carrier, who is a corporation, may be indicted for a violation of any provisions of the act.

Mr. Lind moved to strike out Section 2 of the bill (which is the section amending the pooling section of the original act), and Mr. Patterson expressed his willingness to accept the proposition.

Mr. O'Neill strenuously objected. He thought that it would destroy almost the whole legislation proposed by the bill. He was in favor of giving railroads privileges for arranging pools that they did not have to-day.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Boatner offered an amendment requiring all railway common carriers to accept from connecting lines loaded cars or trains, to be hauled to the point of delivery at a rate not exceeding that which they charge for similar service over their own lines. Agreed to—85 55.

The bill was then passed.

The next bill, reported by Mr. Stoker, was to amend the Interstate Commerce law by making the printed and written documents in the possession of the Commission admissible as legal evidence, with the force of similar documents of the Executive and Departmental officers of the Government. Passed.

SEAL KILLING IN ALASKA.

THE TREASURY CIRCULAR DEFINING CONDITIONS FOR CARRYING IT ON.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The annual circular concerning seal-killing in Alaska was issued to-day by the Treasury Department. After reciting the provisions of Section 1956, R. S., the circular goes on to say:

No fur-bearing animal will be allowed to be killed by persons other than natives within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof, except fur seals killed upon the Pribyloff Islands by such party or parties as are permitted so to do pursuant to the terms of a contract between the Government of the United States and such party or parties. White men married to natives and residing within the territory will not be entitled to the privilege of natives under this order.

The use of rifles, shot-guns, or other firearms by the natives in killing sea otters, or the use of nets in taking them, is hereby prohibited.

No vessel except United States revenue cutters will be allowed to transport parties of natives to or from localities where sea otters are found for the purpose of hunting them.

Masters of vessels having on board skins of otter, mink, marten, sable, fur seal, or other fur-bearing animals taken in Alaska or Alaskan waters before unloading the same shall report to the Collector of Customs at Sitka, or to a deputy collector at one of the ports of delivery in the District of Alaska, and shall file a manifest thereof and obtain a permit for their transportation, if destined for a port in some other collection district, or if destined for a foreign port shall obtain a clearance.

Masters of vessels failing to comply with these regulations will be considered as having violated the provisions of Section 1956 of the Revised statutes, and will be liable to the penalties prescribed therein.

THE LIGHTHOUSE BILL PASSED AT LAST.

Washington, Jan. 19 (Special).—The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has at last succeeded in passing through the House the bill to authorize the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other aids to navigation on the lake, gulf and seacoasts of the United States. The passage of this wise and necessary measure was stoutly opposed by "Economist" Holman and a squad of Democrats, who succeeded by filibustering in postponing final action for a long time. The bill carries no appropriation for the several works proposed and, therefore, if it shall become a law, another hard fight will be necessary in order to have the items included in the sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House yesterday.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment to the Interstate Commerce act. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wolcott gave notice of an amendment to the bill to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. It proposes (as a substitute therefor) to make Section 3 of the bill of July 14, 1890, read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin the silver bullion purchased under this act as rapidly as possible after said purchases into standard dollars, and shall also coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as possible all the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased under the provisions of this act; and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

Mr. Teller introduced a new bill to submit the McGarrahan claim to the Court of Private Land Claims, and had it referred to the Judiciary Committee. (This bill modifies the provisions to which the President objected in the vetoed bill.)

Mr. Peffer ended his speech (began last Monday) in favor of his constitutional amendment to limit the Presidential office to one term.

A COMMITTEE TO TEST COINS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The President has designated as commissioners to examine and test the weight and fineness of the coins reserved at the several mints during the calendar year 1893: R. A. Pierce, Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House; President E. B. Andrews, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; George Wilson, New-York; Dr. P. B. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; William F. James, Salt Lake City, Utah; Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia; Israel Lawton, San Francisco, Cal.; John G. Deshler, Columbus, Ohio; Calel Whitehead, Va.; S. M. Hayes, Oshkosh, Wis.; J. W. Cunningham, Boise City, Idaho; Hon. Andrew P. Wiswell, Ellsworth, Me.; D. N. Foster, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. M. Jones, Chicago; John C. Long, St. Augustine, Fla.; and Horace Rublee, Milwaukee, Wis. The Commission will meet at the mint at Philadelphia, February 8. The Controller of the Currency and the Assayer of the United States Assay Office at New-York are ex-officio members. The law requires that the coins shall be tested in the presence of the Director of the Mint.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL INGALLS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—General orders have been issued in regard to the death of Grant's old quartermaster, General Rufus