to consider the Bland Seigniorage bill. On this call also the Republicans refrained from voting, and the Speaker announced the vote as follows: Yeas, 157; nays, 4—no quorum. Mr. Bland moved a call of the House, but pending this Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) moved an abournment. The vote on this was 164 in the affirmative and 162 in the negative. Mr. Bland then demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was again called. The motion to adjourn was voted down—Yeas, 51; nays, 137; and Mr. Bland moved-a call of the House. On this motion, Mr. Tracey demanded the yeas and nays, as 1 the roll was called. The motion to order a call of the House was agreed to by a vote of 127 yeas to 63 nays.

Pending the call of the House, Mr. Wise (Dem., Va.) moved an adjournment, and the House divided—St to S7; and Mr. Cockran Ggm., N. Y.) demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was called. The motion to adjourn was defeated—66 to 12. A call of the House was again ordered, and showed 176 members present—three less than a quorus.

Mr. Bland brought in the customary resolution

and showed 16 members present and showed 16 members present and the customary resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the absentees; and, pending action on the resolution. Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, but could only muster a corporal's guard in his support. Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.), called for the yeas and nays, but as a sufficient number did not second the motion, the demand was defeated. Mr. Bland moved the previous question on the motion relative to absentees, which was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bland then, at two minutes before 7 o'clock moved that the House adjourn, and this motion prevailed.

GREENBACKERS BECOME ACTIVE. THEY ARE GOING TO CIRCULATE PETITIONS FOR AN ISSUE OF PIAT MONEY.

Washington, Feb. 7.—George O. Jones, chairman of the National Committee of the National Greenback party, to-day issued the following call for the preparation and signing of petitions by those who favor a largely increased volume of money:

'National Greenbackers and all others who are in favor of the immediate issue of a largely in creased volume of constitutional money, and of perpetuating on our statute books that decision of the United States Supreme Court, rendered March 3, 1881, which, in substance, was as follows: 'That United States' legal-tender noies, commonly known as greenbacks, when issued by direction of Congress to meet the requirements of the Government or the necessities of the people, are constitutional legal-tender money of the United States,' and all who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, are hereby requested to meet in their respective cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods on Saturday, March 3, 1894, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their important decision, and then and there to prepare and obtain signatures to petitions to their senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to specify enact laws authorizing and directing the further issue of greenbacks and for the immediate repeal of all laws relating to the coinage or use of silver that have been enacted since January 1, 1878, and to re-enact all laws relating to silver that were in force on that date, and to immediately forward said petitions to their Senators and Representatives in Congress at Washington.' States Supreme Court, rendered March ich, in substance, was as follows: That

THE PARDON OF JOHN SHEA. MR CLEVELAND'S SECOND APPEARANCE AS A

DEFENDER OF OPPRESSED WOMANHOOD. Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).—A day or two ago he President pardoned a notorious local ruffian latter yesterday, was asked by a Tribune corand lawbreaker who had recently been sentenced to one year in the workhouse for seiling liquor without a license. The man's name is John Shea. years he and his family have been the ban shortening his sentence of imprisonment by ad there been any doubt as to the guilt of John Shea, or had his punishment been disproportionately large, then a plea for mercy might have been re garded as reasonable, but to present \$100 to She: wife and daughters assaulted the police and suffered thereby is a most extraordinary ling. The judge who tried the case and the District Attorney joined in opposition to ciemency, but their opinions seem to have been worthless in the eyes of Mr. Cleveland. A license having righ cously been refused to him, John Shea decided to continue business without the official and necessary provision. The police secured evidence of this mis-conduct and arrested Shea. He was fined, but at once resumed the sale of intoxicants, and when a raid was made on his unsavory establishment the officers. In his endeavor to elect the police he was assisted by his wife, his daughters and severa the Shea grongery. The sublugation of the heal hoodlums was comparatively easy, but there was clous women were brought under control. The those women should receive more of residuals their efforts to defeat the police is not surprising—in fact, their conduct demanded the exercise of considerable physical force on the part of those who were their lawful antagonists—but it is more than surprising to learn that because the Shea women insisted upon being roughly handled their father should have a considerable portion of his just sentence remitted.

Captain Richard Cavendish, of Indiana, is in town

beld usurpers wouldn't down at all, and Sir Grover's effort in behalf of a lovely suffering Queen was all in vain.

"However, I am glad to see he is going to make one more effort to pluck the flower of mediaeval chivalry from the thorny hedge of modern conditions, and right here in Washington is his chance. He has furbished up his armor, fed Rosinante a peck of oats, taken the colors of the Ill-starred Queen off his lance, and tying on a bright green ribbon, has ridden into the ring, full tilt, to do battle with the Washington police for Mrs. Shea, Shali a lady be arrested in her own groggery? Not while Mr. Cleveland has a heart to throb for female loveliness. Shall her natural protector lie in a dungeon? Not while the President of the United States has a hand to sign a pardon. Think of a mother and her daughters quietly selling liquor in their own home subjected to insult and injury by the police. Think of the ineffectual struggles of these poor women, surprised and surrounded, no means of defence but a few brickbatss and policemen are so hard to kill. Mr. Cleveland's blood boils at the atrocities which occurred that August night, when Mrs. Shea, in throwing a policeman downstairs, unfortunately fell with him and bumped her head. He cannot sit quiet in the Presidential chair while laddes right here in Washington are having their bodices torn off by the police, and as long as there is ink in the pardon inkstand Mr. Shea shall be out to assist in the scrap."

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GOLD RESERVE

Washington, Feb. 7 .- Treasury officials to-day began transferring to the cash balance the gold deposited for bonds. In round figures this amounts to \$28,600,000. The stated belance co-day stands Gold, \$33,112,586; currency, \$24,002,739; total, \$117,115. \$25. Figures could not be obtained to-day to show whether in addition to the gold paid in on the bonds the Treasury in the usual course of business gained

Official figures show that within the last thirty four days, since a bond issue was practically as four days, since a bond issue was practically as-sured, gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury for the purpose of paying for the bonds. On Janu-ary 3 the gold balance was, in round figures, \$9,00,000. Of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890, both redeemable in gold, there were \$45,000,-000. Yesterday the gold, in round figures, amounted to \$64,000,000, a decrease of \$15,000,000, while the legal tender notes had increased to \$57,000,000. The net difference of \$4,000,000 in gold was paid out to meet current expenses.

difference of \$1,000,000 in gold was paid out to meet current expenses.

The statement that Secretary Carlisie is preparing a substitute for the Bland Silver Seignlorage bill is officially denied at the Treasury Department. Becretary Carlisle is opposed, at this time, to the coinage of silver seignlorage, and has so informed members of Congress who sought his views on the subject. His conference with silver leaders yesterday was to make the Bland Seignlorage bill, if it was determined to push it to passage, less objectionable from the Administrative point of view than the original bill.

THE REV. DR. CHESTER RESIGNS. Washington, Feb. 7.-The Rev. Dr. John Chester who has been pastor of the Metropolitan Presby



INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

See our name on every wrapper and label. THE "CUCKOOS" PREVAIL

"VINDICATION" VOTED FOR MESSES. CLEVELAND AND GRESHAM.

NO MENTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY OR ACTION MADE IN THE DOCUMENT WHAT THE

MEN WHO VOTED FOR THE RESO-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.)

Washington, Feb. 7.-Under the whip and spur of party discipline, aided by the per-Representatives to-day voted for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on sixty-six Republicans six Populists and three Carolina, and Cummings and Sickles, of Newbefore taken in that body the result of which If all the Democracs who were actually opposed land-Gresham policy in Hawaiian affairs, and who were recorded in the affirmative to-day, had

Southern Democrat who had been exceedingly emphatic and demonstrative in his opposition to both the Administration policy in regard to Hawaii and the ridiculous and impertinent resolution brought forward by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in obedience to

respondent to-day if his opinions had undergone a change and if he enjoyed his new attitude. He replied: CHARACTER OF THE VINDICATION

voted yesterday, but I had plenty of company on this side. There are lots of Democrats here who voted as I did who really think as I do. ever was, but this seems to have become a party question, and I feel obliged to vote with my

right to abuse President Cleveland as much as we please, but we do not intend to join the Republicans in doing it."

If President Cleveland and his Secretary of State can extract any comfort from such a "vindication," obtained by such means and to make Representatives belonging to their own ex-Minister Stevens, whom it condemns unheard on ex-parte "testimony" and a prejudfeed, discredited report of a narrow-minded but zealous partisan, it does not contain a sentence or a of the present administration.

and's announcement of the principle of nonaffairs of foreign nations, it inferentially condemns his policy, which has been to overthrow a recognized friendly government and to restore a corrupt, bloodthirsty Queen to a throne which she had dishonored before she abdicated it—a policy in furtherance of which acts have been done which, as Mr. Storer remarked in his speech yesterday, "remind one of the history of the sinuous and treacherous diplomacy of Europe in the fifteenth century." a recognized friendly government and to restore

A VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE ASSUMED.

Moreover, as General Sickles pointed out in his speech, while the resolution in one sentence ontectorate over Hawaii, in another sentence it virtually assumes such a protectorate by declaring that the United States will not permit any other nation to intervene in the political

One point which was made with great force by Colonel Hepburn in his speech closing the debate against the resolution was the utter worthlessness in a legal sense of most of the socalled "testimony" taken by "Paramount' Blount, who was not clothed with authority to Blount, who was not clothed with authority to administer caths. Colonel Hepburn ventured the assertion that Chairman McCreary, if he were a country magistrate in Kentucky, "would not convict the most worthless negro in the State who had been charged with stealing a razor-back hog on such 'testimony' as that produced by Blount to buttress his report."

The haste with which the resolution was forced through clearly shows that the Administration and its agents in the House of Representatives did not dare to wait until the testimony taken by the Senate Committee on Forcign Relations of witnesses on both sides who were under oath had been printed and made public.

On the whole, therefore, the resolution adopted

public.

On the whole, therefore, the resolution adopted to-day by a reluctant but subservient partisan majority, in a manner which will prevent it from having any moral effect whatever upon inmajority, in a mainer winer will prevent it from having any moral effect whatever upon intelligent people, cannot be twisted or tortured into an approval or vindication of the policy and acts of the Administration in regard to Hawali. The vote on Mr. Boutelle's resolution, for the consideration of which he had fought so long and persistently, furnished a better indication of the real sentiments of the Democrats than did that on the Administration resolution. For the latter 177 Democrats voted, and sgainst the former only 161, a Democratic loss of sixteen votes in half an hour. Of the ninety-two members who voted for the Boutelle resolution four—Messrs. Boen, Kern, Pence and Simpson—are Populists and the rest are Republicans. The majority against it was sixty-nine, which was only nine more than that against the Hitt substitute yesterday, while the majority for the Administration resolution to-day was 102 in a total vote of 252. total vote of 252.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO A QUORUM. After the first rollcall to-day and after the Speaker had announced that no quorum had voted, Mr. Springer, who, as the subsequent proceedings disclosed, must have conferred with the Speaker beforehand, made the point that as there were four vacancies in the membership of the House a quorum consisted of 177 members, which number had voted. After some discussion which has been proven to be purest and best. The genuine imported Carlshad Sprudel Water is admitted, by the best physicians in the world, to be the grandest remedy for stomach disorders. Be sure and secure the genuine. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, New York. the Speaker sustained the point of order, basing

Virginia, have already been filled, so far as the voters could fill them, by the election of Messrs. Quigg. Straus and Turner

MCREARY'S RESOLUTION PASSED. REPUBLICANS DECIDE THAT THERE IS NOTHING

TO GAIN BY EMPARING A QUORUM. rection of yesterday's journal in the House the Speaker and Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) got into a par-llamentary wrangle as to whether or not the order made yesterday by which the absentees were recalled continued after the adjournment. The Chalheld that it did, and the House took up the special order, which was the consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions of the Foreign Affairs Committee. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, First-That it is the sense of this House that the action of the United States Minister in employing United States naval forces and illegally aiding in overthrowing the constitutional government of the Hawailan Islands in January, 1893 and in setting up in its place a provisional gov-ernment not republican in form and in opposition to the will of a majority of the people, was contrary to the traditions of our Republic and the spirit of our Constitution, and should be and is Second-That we heartily approve the principle

announced by the President of the United States that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. And it is further the sense of this House that the annexation of the Hawallan Islands to our country, or the assumption of a protectorate over

will not be regarded with indifference by the Gov-

suing their own line of policy, and that oreign in-

The Speaker ordered the roll to be called on the the resolutions. Before the vote was it was seen that the House almost action was taken Mr. Springer (Dem., Iii.) made the | was not reached until nearly 6 p. m. point of order that 177 constituted a quorum, and

(Dem., Md.) made a parliamentary inquiry as to whether it would be in order to lay the pending point of order on the table and order shother roll. call. The Speaker said it could be done by unant-

Catchings, Causey, Clark (Mo.), Clarke (Ala.), Catch (Ala.), Cobb (Mo.), Cockran, Cockrell, Compton (Conn.), Cooper of the Cooper (Tex.), Connish, Cooper (Tex.), Cooper (Tex.),

Wheeler (III.), Wilson (Ohio), Wilson (Wash.), Woomer-75.
It will be seen that the vote was on party lines, with three exceptions—Messrs. Curmings and Sickles, of New-York, and Bunn, of North Carolina—who voted with the Republicans against the resolution, Otherwise the Democrats voted for the resolutions and the Republicans against them. The Populists were divided, Messrs. Bell (Col.), Boen (Minn.), Davis (Kan.), Harris (Kan.), Pence (Col., and Simpson (Kan.), voting with the Republicans, and Messrs. Baker (Kan.), Cannon (Cal.), and Kem (Neb.), with the Democrats.

As soon as the vote had been announced on the McCreary resolution, Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) called up his privileged resolution, which he had introduced on December 23, 1893, and which declared that it is the sense of the House that any interthat it is the sense of the House that any intervention by the Executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives, without authority of Congress, in the internal affairs of a friendly recognized government, to disturb or overthrow it, and to aid or abet the substitution or restoration of a monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and cannot be too promptly or emphatically reproduced.

The preamble recites that the President has invaded the rights of Congress in instructing Williss to subvert the republican form of Government in Hawali.

Mr. Boutelle demanded the year and reas and

Hawali.

Mr. Boutelle demanded the yeas and mays, and the roil was called, resulting in the defeat of his resolution—yeas, 91; nays, 16t.

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Boutelle remarked that if that vote was to be understood as an abdication of the powers of the House he hoped that gentlemen would interest themselves in finding some friendly monarch somewhere who would restore them.

Washington, Feb. 7.-Contrary to the expectation of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, another witness was examined to-day, Commander Ludiow of this city, at the suggestion of Senator Gray, appeared and gave testimony bearing upon subject of annexation and the general mercial value of the Islands. He was not there at

mercial value of the Islands. He was not there at the time of the revolution, but in years past was on duty at that station and had ample opportunity to become possessed of the information which he gave the committee.

At the meeting of the full committee this morning the question of making public the testimony taken before the committee's report is made to the Senate was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. Mesrs, Frye and Sherman are in favor of this proceeding, and Mr. Morgan is not averse to so doing, it will make a large volume and practically all of it is now in print. It is said that as soon as the evidence is made public and the report made, the members of the Foreign Relations Committee will make their speeches on the Hawaiian situation. Mr. Morgan is credited with the statemen that the evidence produced before the committee has shattered the conclusions reached by the Paramount Commissioner of the President.

DOMMERV

"BRUT," (Vin Nature).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

FRAUD TO BE UNFETTERED.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS RE-PEALED BY THE SENATE.

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS VOTE TO TAKE ALL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUXE.]

Washington, . cb. 7.-The Tucker bill for the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 33 to 28-the eleven by the help of the four Populist Senators, Messrs, Allen, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart. them by our Government, is uncalled for and in-expedient; that the people of that country should contrary, the senior Colorado Senator joined have absolute freedom and independence in pur- his party friends in all efforts to amend and defeat the proposed appeal, while Mr. Wolcott, tervention in the political affairs of the Islands though he did not cast his vote, was paired with in the Senate on this measure had left no posmous consent, and objection was made in each case, however, the time limit set proved unavailing

point of order that 17 constituted a quoram and not 179, as had been held. In support of this he clied the ruling of ex-Speaker Recd. In the List Congress, holding that a quoram consisted of a majority of the living members, and not of all those with the cet and that he was not clear on that point, but was under the impression that he had decided otherwise.

The Speaker read Mr. Recal's decision from the journal of the List Congress, in which it was shown that on an important case—a contested checition case—be (Mr. Crisp), beling on the floor at the journal of the List Congress, in which it was shown that on an important case—a contested checition case—be (Mr. Crisp), beling on the floor at the journal of the List Congress, in which it was shown that on an important case—a contested checition case—be (Mr. Crisp), beling on the floor at the journal of the List Congress, in which it was speaker Reed, owing to the convision at the time, a point of order was made that a quorant consisted of a majority of the imporarily, but on reviewing the question of the floor of majority of the incomporating of the list of the proposal of the proposa

MR. HOAR'S PLAIN TALK. HE DESCRIBES THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION MR.

resolution was thus agreed to by a vote of 17 to 26. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas Messys Abbott, Ablerson, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Balley, Baker (Kan.), Balderin, Bankhead, Barwig, Bell (Tex.), Bellzmoover, black (Ga.), Black (Ga.), Black (Gl.), Black (Gl.), Black (Gl.), Black (Gl.), Black (Gl.), Breckinridge (Ark.), Breckinridge (Ky.), Breckinridge (Ark.), Breckinridge (Ky.), Carambell, Cannon O'al.), Carum, Cabaniss, Cadinus, Cambell, Cannon O'al.), Carum, Cabaniss, Cadinus, Carambell, Cannon O'al.), Carum, Cabaniss, Cadinus, Carambell, Cannon O'al.), Carum, Cabaniss, Cadinus, Carambell, Camboll, Carambell, Caram explain and defend it. "Where, er," he said, "there is a crevice in our protection of the freedom of the ballot, there you will find the Democratic party trying to break through. Wherever we have left open an opportunity to get possession of an office contrary to the true and constitutional will of the majority, there you will find that party exercising a devilish ingenuity before which even the great inventive genius of the American people, in other directions, is insignificant in performance."

He went on to reply to the charge made on the Democratic side that the law of 1870 was sectional, and said that that law applied only to critics of over twenty thousand inhabitants; that, when it was passed, there were fifty-seven such cities in the

fifty-seven Northern communities, eleven were in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. How idle, there-fore, was it, he said, to keep up the claim that the lant men who represented the cause of the Southern Confederacy had fought and bled and died for the privilege of cheating at elections? He denied that it was a question of ... ate rights, as argued by the Senaconvert.

AN ARGUMENT LIKE A BUMBLEBEE. That Senator's argument had reminded him of the of want of zeal by a new convert. "I have noticed," said the deacon, "that young converts are a good deal like young bumblebees-much the largest when they are first batched." He thought that that observation was entirely applicable to the Senator from

law was that it took away control from the people of the locality; but the same thing bad been done in several Democratic States within the last ten or fifteen years-in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Louisiana and other States. The right of managing and ordering elections had been taken from the pea pie who gather at the polis, and had been put in the hands of the central power of the State, managed

and wielded by the Democratic party leaders.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) replied to Mr. Hyar, who,
he said, had mistaken or misrepresented the
gravamen of Democratic opposition to the Election
laws. They wanted to whee them out, not because they protected the weak from the strong, it was ence, that those laws were not only at war with every tradition of local self-government; not only did they degrade the States of which they were citizens; but they buttressed up the very fraud which they were professedly intended to destroy. From the inherent vice in their structure they had been necessarily an auxiliary to the party machine of the party in power in the Federal Covernment. In every city of 20,000 inhabitants they had been the ready means by which during the last twenty years the Republican party had put its hand into the Treasury of the United States in order to defray the election charges and expenses of the party. There could not be a successful denial of that state-

In connection with a remark of Mr. Hoar's, refer In connection with a remark of Mr. Hoar's, reference was made to the oft-quoted report of S. S. Cox. as chairman of a Committee of Investigation into New-York election frauds in 1815, and a paragraph in that report showing that the New-York election had been fair and honest in contrast with that in Philadelphia having been read by Mr. Gray, attracted the attention of Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.), who asked him to read it again.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF 1876. When it was read for the second time, Mr. Cam-eron said that he had knowledge of the election of 1876. He had been then Secretary of War. The elections in Pennsylvania were as honest as anyelections in Pennsylvania were as honest as anywhere in the world. But, he added sarcastically,
there had been some elections in that year which
had not been quite so honest; and, as Secretary
of War, he had had to interfere—the result being
that Mr. Tilden was not President of the United
States. (Laughten)
Mr. Allison (Rep., lowa) argued against the bill,
stating that, as far as he knew, there was no
public opinion demanding the repeal of the Federal
Election laws.
Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) was the next speaker.

He admitted that he was mistaken yesterday in his impression that the Democratic platform called for the repeal of the Federal Election laws. It did not do so eo nomine; but it did so inferentially, did not do so eo nomine; but it did so inferentially, did not do so eo nomine; but it did so inferentially, of that legislation which was an aftermath of the Civil War, but which had proved itself an irritant and a fomenter of strife, was one of the great measures for which the Democratic party came into power, and he should rejolee when this bill was passed that at least one of the party's missions had been performed.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tepn.) closed the debate. He made an argument in support of the bill. It was susceptible of demonstration, he said, that the chief object of the reconstruction laws (of which the Federal Election laws formed a part) had been to capture the electoral votes of the Southern States, and to secure Republican Senators and Representatives. But the scheme had gone awry and all the plots had falled.

Whether these Federal Election laws were or were not constitutional, they were certainly in the year of grace 1891 unwise and unnecessary.

NO AMENDMENTS ALLOWED. At the close of Mr. Bate's speech, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) withdrew the amendment heretofore offered by him and moved another, the purport of which was to make the proposed repeal effective only to the extent of prohibiting the employment

which was to make the proposed repeal effective only to the extent of prohibiting the employment of deputy marshals at election. This amendment was rejected—yeas, 27, nays, 40.

The four Populists Gerators Allen, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart, of Nevada), voted with the Democrats in the negative.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. Chandler for the purpose of excluding from the effect of the repeal the "crimes" sections of the revised statutes in regard to elections. It was also rejected—yeas, 27; nays, 38.

Two other amendments were offered by Mr. Chandler (to restrict the scope of the repeal) and were rejected by similar votes.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) offered the amendment of which he had given notice yesterday, allowing the Election laws to remain, but confining the Federal supervision to cliler of 20,000 inhabitants or over, instead of (as now) 20,000. The amendment was rejected—yeas 27, nays 39.

Three additional amendments were offered by Mr. Chandler, and were rejected—two of them without a division, and the third by yeas 27, nays, 39.

The bill was then passed—yeas 39, nays 28—a party vote, except that Messrs, Stewart, Allen, Kyle and Peffer (Populities) voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. The following was the vote in derall: Yeas—Messrs, Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Butler, Caffery, Call, Cackrell, Coke, Colouitt, Daniel, Fauikner, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Stewart, Vest, Villas, Voorhees and White (Cal.)—32.

Nays—Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Dixon, Delph, Bubois, Frye, Challiver, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, Mitchell (Ore.), Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Washburn and Wilson—28.

HATCH AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

HE INTRODUCES A NEW ANTI-OPTIONS BILL.

TANED, AND ALL CONTRACTS TO BE IN

House Agricultural Committee, to-day introbeen engaged in preparing for many months. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it is certain that the agricultural eletunity, perhaps to-morrow, make a determined effort to secure a change of reference to the Committee on Agriculture, whereby a favorable report on the bill is almost assured. The bill is a very long document, embracing eighteen sections, and has been drawn to meet the principal objections that were made to the original Hatch and Washburne bills. The provisions of the new measure are as follows:

whereby a party acquires the privilege, but is not obligated, to sell to or deliver to another at a future time, or within a designated period, any raw or manufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, flour, oats, rye, barley, pork, lard and

Section 2 defines futures to be any contract whereby one party agrees to sell or deliver to another at a future time or within a designated period any of the above mentioned commodities. Section 3 requires all options and futures, transfers and agreements to be in writing and in duplicate showing the time of delivery of the chase or are entitled to the right of the future possession of the articles under contract previously made by the actual owner. Otherwise the contracts shall be void.

Section 4 provides that when the option of future is terminated by the delivery of the articles the contractor shall make a bill of sale showing the quantity and the custodian, and identifying the articles by freight bills or vouch-

Section 5 requires that when the contract is terminated otherwise than by the actual sale and delivery of the articles, or when the termination is delayed by agreement, the document shall be executed in writing.

Section 6 imposes special taxes on dealers in options and futures at \$24. It also defines a dealer in options to be any person who shall in his own behalf or for another deal in options or make any contracts, or by communication to a foreign country, or by agent, partner or resident in another country enter into an options contract. The example definition is applied to dealers in in another country enter into an options contract.

The esame definition is applied to dealers in

futures, Section 7 requires all contracts for futures Section 7 requires all contracts for futures and options to bear internal revenue stamps amounting to 1 cent for every hundred-weight of cotton, hops, pork, lard, flour or bacon, and barley covered by the contract. For bills of sale at the termination of the contract the rate is fixed at 2 cents for the same respective quantities, and in cases of cancellation or where the contract is terminated without actual sale or delivery, or is delayed or obviated, the tax is fixed at 10 cents per bushel for grain and 2 cents per pound for the other commodities.

Section 8 requires dealers in options and futures to furnish to the revenue collector full details as to the membership of the firm, place of business, etc., at.a to annually execute a bond to faithfully comply with the law and pay all taxes, which bond is to be in the penal sum of \$10,000.

Section 9 requires the dealers to enter in

sum of \$10,000.

Section 3 requires the dealers to enter in books in the minutest detail all transactions involving options and futures, and to number each contract consecutively. All dependent documents connected with the original contract are to bear a similar number to the original contract, and the books are to be subject to the inspection of the internal revenue collectors, to whom sworn monthly returns are to be made.

Section 10 requires collectors to enter these rewhom sworn monthly returns are to be made.

Section 10 requires collectors to enter these returns in suitable books and Section 11 requires them to make a monthly report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of these transactions.

Section 14 relieves from taxation parties to contracts unable to deliver in time through unavoidable casualties when they are the actual owners and gulities of fraud and neglect. It also excepts from the law contracts made in behalf of the United States, a State, Territory or municipality; also contracts made by farmers for articles belonging to them at the time of contract which have been grown or are growing on lands occupied by them, and agreements to deliver a part of the product of the land for compensation for work done on the same; also contracts made by the owner of such articles with any person to deliver any of the articles for the use of that person in his manufacturing business or for the sustenance of himself, dependents or domestic animals. Nor is the law to apply to persons engaged in selling articles to persons who directly consume them.

MR. CLEVELAND AS ARBITRATOR, THE COMMISSIONERS OF ERAZIL AND ARGEN-TINA AT LAST READY TO LAY THEIR CASE BEFORE HIM.

Washington, Feb. 7.-The formal presentation

the boundary controversy between Brazil and the Argentine Republic will be made Saturday next. President Cleveland is to arbitrate the dispute. The territory in question, known as "the Missiones," lies at the juncture of the two countries with Paraguay, and has ben the subject of controversy Paraguay, and has ben the subject of controversy for many years. The claims of the two parties largely depend upon the identification of a river marked on an ancient map, and the search for proof bearing upon this point has led to a thorough ransacking of the archives and libraries, not only of Argentine and Brazil, but of Portugal, Spain and the Vatican, so that there has been ac cumulated in the hands of the commissioners who prepared the cases for their respective countries nearly everything in existence that could throw

nearly everything in existence that could throw light upon the discovery, occupation and history of the country.

The Argentine Republic committed its case to Dr. Zebalios, Minister to the United States, and ever since his arrival here last summer he has been busily engaged in its preparation. He will present to President Cleveland a brief in support of the contention of his country comprising 350 pages. The "record" of the case accompanying the brief consists of five large volumes of original documents, in manuscript, and an immense porton.



Solid Silver

Table Ware, embracing everything needed for the table. Toilet articles, Silver mounted glass, Novelties beautifully enamelled, very desirable for WEDDING GIFTS.

Reed & Barton,

37 Union Square.

FOR WOMEN HARTMAN'S WOOD WOOL At all DryGoods Stores & Druggista

folio of maps arranged by centuries. Included in this is the first map ever made of South America. There is also a small library of the official records of Brazil and the Argentine, in which is set forth in full every cocument referred to or quoted in the commissioner's brief. The Minister's carly training in the newspaper field is manifest by the orderly and comprehensive arrangement of the case.

The Brazilian Commission consists of Baron Rio Eranco and General De Castro Cerqueira, with their advisers and attaches. Since last fail Baron Branco has been in New-York. He will reach Washington on Saturday morning and will be received by President Cleveland, with Dr. Zeballos, at the White House in the afternoon. It will be several months before the decision of President Cleveland can be announced.

LINE AND STAFF WRANGLE RENEWED. NAVAL CIRCLES SAID TO BE IN A STATE OF EX-CITEMENT OVER A BILL JUST INTRODUCED.

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).-The bill "To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy," introduced in the Senate by Senator Hale by request, has stirred up naval circles more than any measure relating to the same subject which has been presented in Congress for many years. The bill is far reaching in its effects, and brings about radical changes in all of the corps of the Navy, as well as among the enlisted men. Senator Hale is reported to have said that he is not responsible for the bill, and that he introduced it as a matter of form and at the request of an officer. There is a feeling that the bill will create increased friction among line and staff officers, and tend to prejudice the prospects of legislation favorable to the naval personnel during the present Congress. Antagonism to the bill has already been shown, not only by the officers who are injuriously affected by its provisions, but by their friends in the Senate and House. Among the radical features of the bill are the following:

In the line a list of "applicants for voluntary retirement" is first established. If in any year the vacancies above the grade of lieutenant-commander are less than eighteen and the vacancies above the grade of lieutenant are less than twenty-

mander are less than eighteen and the vacaccies above the grade of lieutenant are less than twenty-one, a board composed of five rear-admirals is to "scrutinize" this list of officers and to recommend the retirement of a sufficient number of officers borne on the list to create thirty-nine vacancies. In case there are not enough applicants for retirement, the "scrutiny" is to extend to all officers of the grades of capitain, commander and lieutenant-commander, and the officers named by the board are to be placed on the retired list. The grade of commodore is abolished and officers of that rank or relative rank are to become rear-admirals, its all the bill provides for twenty rear-admirals, sixty-five capitalis, eighty commanders, 135 lieutenant-commanders, 205 lieutenants and not more than 215 junior lieutenants and ensigns, or an increase over the number now provided by law of fourteen admirals, twenty capitalis, sixty-one lieutenant-commanders and ten lieutenants.

Of the staff corps, the grades of the medical corps are first increased and afterward reduced in rank and numbers, leaving the total number of officers at 131, as opposed to 185 now provided for by law. But one promotion is authorized for every two subsequent vacancies that occur. The pay corps is dealt with severely. Its officers are reduced in both numbers and rank. Upon death and other casualities removing officers now in the respective grades from the active list the corps becomes extinct, line officers being detailed to act as paymasters.

The proposed changes in the engineer corps contemplate a reduction of eighty-six in the number of officers, and the substitution of warrant officers in piace of commissioned officers for duty in the engine rooms of seagoing vessels. The commissioned officers are to be retrieved to the line to rank with their classmates, according to their standing at the time of graduation.

The fate of the marine corps is more harsh than that of the others, it is to be partly abolished and partly absorbed by the line. The b

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION. Washington, Feb. 7.-The House Committee on Appropriations to-day reported a bill making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies for the current fiscal year, 1894. The bill as reported carries an appropriation of \$33,968.

STATE ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R.

Trenton, Feb. 7 (Special).-The city is gayly decorated in red, white and blue to-night, in response to request by Mayor Joseph B. Shaw that all citizens hoist flags and decorate in honor of the annual En-campment of the New Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins to-mor-row. Many of the old "vets" arrived in town early this morning, and their whole talk is on the lively this morning, and their whole talk is on the lively contest over the selection of a commander. There are four candidates—James H. Bird, Jacob White, Henry S. White and John Shields—and it is hard for the saviors of the Union to make a selection. James H. Bird enters the fight strongly backed by his own Post, C. K. Hall, of Asbury Park. He is now Senior Vice-Commander. Mr. Bird started in life as a printer's devil in New-York City, and is one of the eld, volunteer firemen of that city. Captain John Shields is Flemington's candidate, and carries the scars of several battles. Jacob White is from Patterson. Henry S. White is a United States District-Attorney and lives in Red Bank.

White is a United States District-Attorney and aven in Red Bank.

Boston, Feb. 7.—The annual Encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, Department Commander Hall delivered a enlogistic address. Reports submitted show that the number of comrades in good standing for the year ended December 31 was 23,687, a net loss of 574. Following are the losses during the year: By death, 499; suspension, 795; transfer and discharge, 284; a total of 1,588. The total mustered into the various posts, transferred and reinstated was 1,044. A large majority of the 210 posts in the department are in a flourishing condition.



MINUTE by the CUTI-CURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness, it is simply wonderful. It vitalizes the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and mus-cular weakness when all others fail.

Price: sye: five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by