his name changed from that list to the list of yeas and nays, as he may desire, provided it is done before the vote is finally announced."

Mr. Burrows then asked to be allowed to offer a substitute for the rule reported, the rule in force in the LIst Congress, as presenting the views of the minority. This was agreed to, and the rule was read as follows:

"On the demand of any member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the House who do not vote shall be noted by the clerk and recorded in the journal and reported to the Speaker with the names of members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business." (Clause 3, Rule 15, LIst Congress.)

Mr. Catchings's request for unanimous consent was then submitted, and Mr. Wells (Dem., Wis.) objected. He then moved that the previous question be ordered on the passage of the resolution. On division the vote was: Yeas, 138; nays, 98. The Republicans generally voted against ordering the previous question. The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, resulting: Yeas, 140; nays, 120; so the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Burrows stated that the rule reported by the committee and the substitute offered by him both contained the principle of counting a quorum, differing only as to detail. Not desiring to embarrass or delay the adoption of the principle by the House, he would withdraw the substitute.

The debate was opened by Mr. Catchings in a brief explanation of the rule, saying it was the result of the action of the caucus last Friday.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) believed the innovation proposed by the rule to be a dangerous one, looking to the transaction of business by a minority.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) said the proposed rule contemplated no change of the Constitution; it was only a proposition whereby the House could do the business for which the members had been sent here. (Republican applause.) The House had sat here for a month past and done scarcely two days' work. He was tired of it, he said, and hoped the House was. He should hail the adoption of the rule as the dawn of a better era in American legislation. (The delivery of Mr. Springer's remarks was accompanied by almost continuous applause from the Republican benches.)

Mr. Kilgore (Dem., Texas) was greeted with a round of applause as he began to speak, which caused Speaker Crisp to warn the galleries. Mr. Kilgore said he rose chiefly to express his unalterable opposition to the adoption of the rule, of which the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) was the parent. The rule was unnecessary, in his opinion. Rules were not adopted by parliamentary bodies to expedite but to hinder the transaction of business, to bridle the majority and to compel it to take all the responsibility of legislation.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.) said he recognized the right of the majority to make rules, but not the right to make rules which would punish the minority for silence. His objection to the rule under consideration was that it was cumbrous in detail, and he had read as part of his remarks the rule which he desired to offer as a substitute.

Mr. Russell (Dem., Ga.) lamented the humiliating spectacle presented to the country by the Democratic majority of the House, with seventy or eighty more votes than the Republicans and thirty-nine more than a majority, finding themselves unable to do business without calling to their aid the exceptional and revolutionary methods of the LIst Congress.

Mr. Reed—I do not desire to address the House again upon the general subject. This scene here to-day is a more effective address than any I could make. The House is about to adopt the principle for which we contended in the LIst Congress, and is about to adopt it under circumstances which show conclusively to the country its value. No words that I can utter can add to the importance of the occasion. I congratulate the LIIId Congress upon the wise decision that it is about to make. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Outhwaite—The gentleman who opposed this measure seemed to think the object which the framers of the Constitution had in their minds in providing for the taking of yeas and nays was to ascertain the presence of a quorum. In point of fact, such a purpose never crossed the mind of any one who was present as a member of that convention.

He justified the adoption of the present rule by saying that the majority must proceed with the public business, not permitting the minority to control the business of the House and dictate legislation. This rule gave only a fair opportunity to the majority—those who were present and willing to stay here day after day and hour after hour—to transact the public business.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) recalled one of the scenes of the LIst Congress which, he said, was something which should never be forgotten, namely, a Democrat on this floor—Colonel O'Ferrall, of Virginia, and he was the only Democrat on the floor—was counted to make a quorum to unseat a Virginia Democrat. The fault Mr. Cummings found in the present rule was that there was no limit to it like the LIst Congress it was possible for the Speaker of the House, standing at his desk, to cast his vote alone and to count every man on the floor who was not voting to make up a quorum. So that it was possible by the vote of the Speaker himself, and by that vote alone, to declare a law passed by the House of Representatives. It appeared to him there ought to be a limit fixed which would not allow one man, or any five, or ten, or fifteen, or fifty men to vote and count all the others in the House as present and not voting, in order to secure the passage of a law. "I am opposed to the measure," he said. "It is better to be safe than to be sorry."

The debate was closed by Mr. Catchings, who pointed out the necessity for the adoption of the rule, and said the present conditions were widely different from those which prevailed in the LIst Congress, and against which the Democratic party protested.

While Mr. Catchings was speaking, Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) rose to a point of order that Mr. Catchings had exceeded the limit of time remaining to him.

The Speaker—The time is being kept at the desk, and the Chair will call the gentleman's attention to the fact that his time has expired when the limit is reached.

Mr. Bynum—The clock shows that he has been speaking more than three minutes.

The Speaker (sharply)—The Chair keeps the time for the House.

This colloquy was greatly enjoyed by the Republicans.

The vote on the passage of the resolution was announced at 2 o'clock to have been: Yeas, 212; nays, 47. So the resolution was agreed to.

This announcement was received with loud applause on the Republican side.

Many of the members surrounded Mr. Reed and congratulated him upon the final triumph of the principle for which he had so long contended. As he rose a few minutes later to make his way to the rear lobby the galleries broke out anew in applause, which was not rebuked. A basket of roses was placed upon Mr. Reed's desk, and again there was some applause.

The Republicans all voted for the resolution, and most of the Democrats. The Populists took no part in the proceedings, none of them being recorded. The negative vote was cast by Messrs. Abbott, Barnes, Black (Ga.), Bland, Breckinridge (Ky.), Bryan, Bynum, Capehart, Causey, Cobb (Ala.), Conn, Cooper (Tex.), Covert, Cummings, Dunn, Durborow, English (N. J.), Epes, Goldzier, Grady, Hall (Minn.), Hines, Holman, Hunter, Kilgore, Lane, Lapham, Russel (Ga.), Lester, Mallory, Martin (Ind.), McAleer, McKaig, McMillin, Reilly, Ryan, Stevens, Talbott (Md.), Tracey, Turner (Ga.), Warner, Wells, Wheeler (Ala.), Whiting, Williams (Ill.), Williams (Miss.) and Wise—all Democrats.

The unfinished business was then speedily disposed of, and the order of arrest of March 26 was discharged.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Washington, April 17 (Special).—A new line of steamers is to be started between New-York and Port Barrios, on the north coast of Guatemala, on the Gulf of Honduras. Port Barrios is a new town at the terminus of the railway which the Government of Guatemala is now constructing to connect its capital with the Carribean Sea. About thirty miles of the railway have been completed, and are in operation. Ten miles more are expected to be ready for traffic by June 1, and the plan is to build the railway to the City of Guatemala within the next two years. This railway is being constructed by Mr. Miller, of New-Orleans, under contract with the Government. It opens to settlement a region which produces a fine grade of coffee and is adapted to the cultivation of sugar, bananas and other tropical products. It also passes through a region that is rich in mahogany, cedar and other rare woods which will, for the first time, be made available for the market.

Now Is the Time

When your bodily condition must have careful attention. If you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices, shops or homes, if you feel indisposed to exertion of any kind, if your food does not digest, if your appetite is poor, you should immediately

Purify Your Blood

and the best way to do this is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. You will be surprised at the difference in your feelings when you have given it a fair trial. Your appetite will be increased, your digestion improved, you will not have that tired feeling any more, your step will be elastic, your spirits cheerful, you will feel, in the words of thousands of people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Like a new person." Be sure to get only

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

the Ideal Spring Medicine, Nerve Tonic and Blood Purifier.

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Hood's Pills are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. per box.

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1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

For years exclusively used by the best families.

SENATOR SMITH JOINS HILL.

ANOTHER VIGOROUS ATTACK ON THE INCOME TAX.

ELIMINATE IT, SAYS THE NEW-JERSEY SENATOR, "OR GOD SAVE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY"—HE DECLARES THAT THE TARIFF BILL IN ITS PRESENT FORM CANNOT PASS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, April 17.—Wednesday, April 25, will see the end of "general debate" in the Senate on the Tariff bill, according to the terms of an amicable agreement reached to-day by Mr. Harris and Mr. Aldrich. On that date the Wilson bill will be taken up for consideration by paragraphs, amendments to each paragraph to be subject to debate to any limit which may be desired. Mr. Harris, by to-day's arrangement, abandons entirely his demand for the reading of the bill in its entirety, on which he was disposed at first to insist so strenuously.

The Chinese treaty having been laid over until May 3 at Senator Morgan's request, a part of this afternoon's session became available for tariff debate. Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, made the first speech of his Senatorial career in defence of the bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Finance, although the main drift of his argument was toward the abandonment of all tariff duties, even for purposes of revenue, and the unrestricted application of the principle of Free Trade.

Mr. Smith, of New-Jersey, began a speech late in the afternoon, and had finished only a small portion of it when the time for adjournment came. If the New-Jersey Senator goes on to-morrow he should have a large and attentive audience, for, from the drift of his remarks to-day, he will develop an opposition to the bill as it now stands as vigorous and unconditional as Senator Hill's. Mr. Smith has been home recently, and has heard in no uncertain tones what New-Jersey thinks of the measure now pending in the Senate, and it is understood that before he finishes his speech he will declare his fixed intention to vote against the Wilson bill unless the income tax feature is stricken out and material changes are made in the rates which affect New-Jersey and other Eastern industries.

Mr. Smith's speech to-day was devoted mainly, however, to a denunciation of the income tax section. The defects in the tariff schedules, he announced, were to be dealt with as the various items were reached in the reading of the bill. Mr. Smith was unfortunate in getting the floor so late this afternoon, for his speech, like Senator Hill's, has a marked political interest and significance, and should attract attention for its admirable boldness of tone.

Mr. Smith said in his opening sentences:

At some future time I may consider it my duty to the State which I know I represent, and to the political organization which I hope I represent, to say a few words in a general way concerning the Tariff bill now under consideration. For the present, however, I shall confine my remarks to that portion of the measure which provides for a tax upon incomes.

I oppose that provision for certain distinct reasons which I shall endeavor to make plain. I oppose it, and shall do everything in my power to defeat it, first, because it is unnecessary; second, because it is unjust; third, because it is unsuccessful; fourth, because it is unpopular; fifth, because it is undemocratic; sixth, because it is un-American; seventh, because it is unwise, and, finally, on general principles, because it is unworthy of an intelligent Government supposed to represent a free and enlightened people.

The whole question, he said, was one of receipts, and much of his argument in this line was devoted to figures to show that the proposed tax was unnecessary, and that, by the admission of Mr. Voorhees, the bill was not expected to yield a surplus equal to the amount expected to be realized by the income tax.

WOULD CREATE A SURPLUS.

"It seems to me, therefore," continued Mr. Smith, "a plain business proposition that any amount of money raised by this tax will serve no other purpose than that of forming a surplus in the National Treasury of no use to anybody and a constant temptation to extravagance on the part of legislators who cater to the prejudices of the so-called 'debtor classes.' If this really be the case the tax is not only unnecessary, but a positive menace to safe, conservative and economical administration of the Government."

The corollary of the proposition that the tax was unnecessary was that it was unjust. One fact was certain. Whatever of logic or fairness or wisdom there may be in the theory of an income tax was wholly eliminated by this absurd limit. It was neither the one thing nor the other. From the point of view of those who honestly contended that this method may afford equitable taxation, it was obviously too high. If every citizen was to bear the burden of government in proportion to his earnings, there was surely no reason why he who receives $3,500 a year should escape, while his neighbor earning $4,500 must pay.

Mr. Smith devoted some time to the statistics showing what States had paid this tax when enforced in this country during and after the war period, and then, taking up the charge of sectionalism, continued:

But we are told that the unselfish patriots who are driving this bill through Congress deplore the injection of sectionalism into the discussion. "Is this unfair?" cries Mr. Hill, in "The Forum." "Does it justify raising the sectional question? Is it we of the West and South who raise it?" Well, let us see who has raised it if not "we of the West and South." Who is responsible for the proposition? Would the scheme ever have been mentioned except by Populists in the House of Representatives, if "we of the West and South" had not forced it upon the Committee on Ways and Means?

WHAT THE VOTE INDICATED.

What does the vote indicate? For reasons best known to themselves the majority refused to submit the tax to a separate test, and the vote was taken on the internal revenue amendment as a whole. One hundred and eighty-two Representatives voted aye. By geographical divisions this vote was as follows:

Southern States—Texas, 13; West Virginia, 4; North Carolina, 8; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 13; Alabama, 9; Kentucky, 10; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Arkansas, 6; Virginia, 9; Tennessee, 8; Florida, 2; South Carolina, 5; total, 108.

Western States—Kansas, 5; Minnesota, 4; Wisconsin, 6; Illinois, 12; Nebraska, 3; Indiana, 11; Wyoming, 1; Michigan, 5; Montana, 1; Iowa, 1; South Dakota, 1; Idaho, 1; Colorado, 2; California, 5; Ohio, 11; total, 69.

Middle States—Pennsylvania, 3; total, 3.

New-England—Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 1; total, 2.

There were no votes in favor of the income tax from New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont or Rhode Island. One hundred and seventy-seven from the South and West; five from New-England and the Middle States—that is the record. Because we of the East have accumulated and are accumulating money by hard work we must stand and deliver.

And such a policy—I say with the utmost respect for mistaken judgment, but frankly and plainly to those who err wilfully—is more than unjust. It is positively dishonest and wholly discreditable.

In arguing that the tax was unsuccessful, Mr. Smith referred to the experience of England and her inability to collect it. "What proportion, then," said he, "may I ask, would be likely to be paid in this country, whose Constitution prohibits direct taxation, whose people have never tolerated it, except in time of war, and whose official machinery is clogged with politics?" Continuing, he said:

AMERICA, NOT ARCADIA.

It is gratifying, no doubt, to assume that no citizen will lose an opportunity to pay the last cent of taxation imposed upon him by the statutes. But we are living in America, not in Arcadia; and, unfortunately, there is no warrant for the hope that the nature of man has changed materially in the last thirty years. The simple fact that the tax is unnecessary should be sufficient evidence that it cannot prove successful. Say what we may of the devotion of American citizens to the decrees of their Government, there is not a Senator in this chamber who does not know that they will feel quite justified in evading by every possible method the payment of a tax which they know to be unnecessary and consider offensive. It is easy to talk of power of the law over a law-abiding people. But everybody who has had anything to do with enforcement knows that the power of the law fades into insignificance when confronted by the greater power of public sentiment. Every Northern city bears testimony to this fact in the disregard of excise regulations forced upon it by rural legislators. Every Southern State is living evidence of the impotence of "mailed hands" of oppression. Only last month liquor-selling South Carolina joined hands with prohibition Maine in demonstrating that the American people placed their individual rights above the acts of any body of representatives.

Upon the subject of its unpopularity, Mr. Smith said:

That it has no supporters in the East needs no demonstration. The press, regardless of political affiliations, is, with a single exception, united in opposition, and in this instance at least every Eastern member of Congress knows that the people are in accord with the press.

Mr. Smith denied that the Democratic party at the Chicago Convention had pledged itself, as had been stated in the House, to this tax, and in doing so used this language:

As a Democrat and a member of that convention I repudiate any such interpretation of the platform of 1892. The Democratic party is not a Free-Trade party, and the mere fact that an insignificant number of Free-Trade theorists have engrafted themselves upon it cannot make it so. Taxes collected at the custom-houses have been the chief source of Federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. Nor can the utterance of a Congressional convention in Missouri nor the assertion of its candidate that an income tax is "just and right" controvert a principle declared by Thomas Jefferson and affirmed by every National Convention since the organization of the party.

A SOP TO ANARCHY AND SOCIALISM.

Mr. Smith asked if it had come to this: "That the most prosperous, most tolerant, but withal the most powerful Nation on earth must throw a sop to Anarchy, Socialism and demagogy? When the pauper-ridden nations of Europe have just shown their capacity to meet and master this cowardly curse of modern civilization, shall free America grant the necessity of concession?

"This is not Democracy," said Mr. Smith. "It is cowardice and folly. If disapproval of such a tendency involves the reproachful designation of 'Conservative,' then I am a 'Conservative.' The Democratic party has no better right to tax the few for the benefit of the many than to tax many for the benefit of the few. Shall Democracy assume now, for the first time, without a semblance of authority from the people, the burden of class legislation and the responsibility for incitement to class hatred?"

The speaker devoted considerable space to a discussion of the un-American character of the tax and the lack of wisdom manifested in the desire to have it passed. Individual freedom from despotic and discriminative laws was the secret of American success.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith said:

Is it a proper return for the help which we have given to you in ridding yourselves of oppression, to turn around at the first opportunity and inflict upon us a law so odious that we cannot hope to make it seem endurable to our people? Is extinction of the party in the North the penalty we Democrats must pay for extending aid and sympathy to you of the South? If this "entering wedge" shall be driven in until the next National campaign resolves into a contest between the Republicans and the Populists, who will be responsible for the sectional lines upon which it will be decided? And where do you think we Democrats of the North will stand in such a struggle? Which way will our interests lie?

I have tried to discuss this question without passion or prejudice. But, sir, I say plainly here and now that when the struggle does come, as it seems bound to come, if this beginning is made, I, for one, shall be found fighting for my own. Party ties grow weak when they make disregard of one's own convictions and disloyalty to one's own people the test of fealty. And I do not hesitate to add that even the miserable of the Republican party is to be preferred to the communism of the Populists and Socialists. If that be treason, then the self-appointed censors of Minnesota do right to lay the charge at my door.

This bill avowedly "taxes one man for the private benefit of another man." That is why I oppose this infamous proposition to-day, and shall continue to oppose it until such time as it shall either be forced upon me by sheer weight of numbers, or we shall be freed by returning reason from the gravest danger which has confronted the Democratic party since the days of James Buchanan.

The Democratic party is under a distinct obligation to confer the blessings of tariff reform upon the American people. We cannot hope to outcome the present dissensions and fulfil this obligation unless we beat down all attempts to create discord within the ranks and strive earnestly for party harmony. With unity of action we shall succeed. The time is ripe for quick and permanent recovery from business depression. Industry and prosperity wait upon the acts of this body. Now, if ever, we should meet the situation with courage and ask ourselves whether this bill, as it stands to-day, can be passed by Democratic votes. It is a time for plain speaking, and I do not hesitate to express my own conviction that this is impossible.

We cannot enact a Democratic measure until we return to Democratic principles. Eliminate the Socialistic income tax, reform the schedules to conform with the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, grant to our industries sufficient protection to guarantee their maintenance on the basis of American wages, and before this month shall have ended tariff reform will cease to be the will-o'-the-wisp that it is to-day, and will be enacted, by the united votes of forty-four Democratic Senators, into the law of the land.

Refuse to do that—then God save the Democratic party!

Mr. Smith delivered his speech slowly, emphatically and in a sonorous voice, and had an attentive hearing. He spoke until 5.35, and then, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK'S HOPES OF SECURING THE NEXT HOUSE.

Washington, April 17 (Special).—J. W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, said to-day: "I believe the people have had all they want of Free Trade theories, and whether the Wilson bill becomes a law or not cuts little figure in the result this fall, for the Democratic party has proven to the country its utter inability to formulate legislation or conduct the affairs of the Government. This condition of affairs, I believe, will result in the Republican party polling the largest popular vote in its history. The Democrats now have 128 members of the House and the Republicans 7 from the solid South. The Democrats need only 50 more to make a majority and have 28 Northern States to elect them from, while we must secure 172 members from these same States to organize the House, or, in other words, we must elect 172 members out of 229 districts, or three members to their one. And under the present gerrymanders the problem is, Can we elect 75 per cent of the members in the 28 Eastern, Western and Northern States? The present indications are that we can elect in over 80 per cent of those districts, but to do this we must contest every inch of ground.

"The race for the control of the next House, I believe, practically determines the coming Presidential election, for if the Democrats control the LIVth Congress by a majority of States their plan of campaign for '96 will be to indorse the Populist ticket in enough Northern and Western States to prevent the Republicans from securing a majority of the Presidential electors, and in '96 way throw the election of the President into the House. So you will at once see that if we elect the LIVth Congress we will go into the Presidential campaign badly handicapped.

"I confidently believe that we can secure a fair working majority in the LIVth Congress, but it will not be large, and our friends who rashly predict that we will carry the House by anywhere from 50 to 100 majority have entirely overlooked the conditions we have to contend with. We will practically have to conduct the two campaigns in one, and to win will require the combined and untiring efforts of every Republican and citizen who has the best interests of the country at heart."

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Complexion, hands and hair preserved, purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap.

Pain is the cry of a suffering nerve. Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster is the first and only pain-killing plaster.

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Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

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IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

THE PUBLIC REPRIMAND OF CAPTAIN SHEPARD.

MR. LODGE'S AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL—THE LOG OF THE KEARSARGE.

Washington, April 17.—Captain E. M. Shepard, commanding the Minnesota, was publicly reprimanded this morning by the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with the sentence of the court-martial which tried the Captain for reflecting on the motives of Captain F. N. Bunce in an official letter. The reprimand consists solely of a copy of the charges and findings, in the form of general orders issued from the department. These were printed fully in the newspapers more than a week ago. While the sentence of the court is thus carried out to the letter, naval officers cannot find any reflection on Captain Shepard in the matter, as he will not be disturbed from his present duty, which is considered about the most desirable in the Navy.

The Navy Department has had no information from Captain Watson and the San Francisco, which arrived at Bluefields last Wednesday. Secretary Herbert considers this a satisfactory indication that no trouble of importance has been found there, as otherwise Captain Watson would have sent a steam launch down the coast to the nearest cable station, which is at Colon, and informed the department. The New-York is being held at Martinique awaiting the result of Captain Watson's investigation, and the department is anxious to have her proceed to New-York. Unless something is heard from Bluefields in a day or two the New-York will be ordered home.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) gave notice of an amendment to the Tariff bill which will have the effect, if passed, of placing discriminating duties against all manufactures and products of Great Britain and her colonies until England shall enter into an agreement with the United States and other Powers for the coinage and use of silver as money. The amendment proposed restores the McKinley duty on Australian wool, thus debarring it from the free wool provision of the pending bill; doubtless the duty on all manufactures and products where any duty is imposed by our tariffs; and where any article on the free list comes from England or any of her colonies a duty of 25 per cent is to be levied. When an international arrangement for the use of silver shall have been made to which England is a party these discriminating duties are to be revoked.

The Committee on Finance put in its time this morning in a desultory discussion of a number of matters before it. The death of Mr. Vance, a member of the committee, was naturally commented upon. There was no discussion about his probable successor on the committee. That matter will be disposed of by the Democratic caucus. There seems to be a general opinion that Mr. Mills will be the man to take the vacancy, but he is quoted as saying that he would not accept the place. The discussion of this vacancy recalls the fact that up to the time the control of the Senate passed into the hands of the Democrats, and the retirement of Senator Hiscock at the end of the LIIId Congress a New-York man had been on this committee continuously for more than twenty years past. These members were, in order of their service, beginning with the last, Senators Hiscock, Warner Miller, Platt, Kernan and Fenton. It would seem that the right of succession to this committee would belong to a New-York Senator; but, the majority of the Democrats of the Senate being favorable to silver, it is not likely that they will place either Mr. Hill or Mr. Murphy on this important committee and thereby endanger its majority of one for silver.

Secretary Herbert learned to-day that Lloyd Phoenix, with the yacht Intrepid, had reached Key West, having on board the relics saved from the Kearsarge, and he at once telegraphed the yachtsman as follows:

"The department takes great pleasure in expressing its thanks to you for your patriotism and generosity in seeking for and recovering the Kearsarge relics."

Subsequently the Secretary telegraphed to Mr. Phoenix begging him to send the department at once the logbook of the ship, as it was urgently needed at the present time. It is understood that the Secretary has determined not to approve the sentences imposed by court-martial upon Commander Heyerman and Lieutenant Lyman, who were found negligent in losing the historic ship, until he is able to consult the log. Lieutenant Lyman's counsel made an argument yesterday afternoon before Secretary Herbert which was intended to show that Lieutenant Lyman had no part in the responsibility, and it is claimed the entries in the log will establish this claim. Secretary Herbert will therefore postpone action until the book is forwarded by Mr. Phoenix.

The Secretary of War has awarded a medal of honor to Captain Alex. M. Beattie, Company I, 34 Vermont Volunteer Infantry, for distinguished gallantry at Cold Harbor, Va., July 3, 1864. During that action Captain Beattie went out under hot fire and rescued a wounded comrade.

J. W. Wallace, of Pittsburg, the attorney who is said to have proofs of new armor-plate frauds at the Carnegie works, did not appear at the Navy Department to-day, as it was reported he would do. Secretary Herbert is ready to examine any documents Mr. Wallace may submit, but declines to give any assurances of reward.

CRITICISED BY MR. HITT.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND JOSIAH QUINCY SCORED BY THE ILLINOIS MEMBER.

Washington, April 17 (Special).—General debate on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill in the House of Representatives to-day gave Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, an excellent opportunity to review certain features of the diplomatic and consular service under this Administration—a task which he was peculiarly qualified by long experience and careful and thorough observation to perform. That he improved the opportunity in a masterly way goes without saying.

When the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and took up the Diplomatic and Consular bill, Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) briefly explained it and the policy which the committee had followed in its preparation. It had been framed in accordance with the system of economy practised in all branches of the Government, neither extravagant nor parsimonious. The total amount carried by the bill was $1,513,739; the bill for the current year appropriated $1,560,445. The consular fees, which are turned into the Treasury, would reduce the net cost of the entire diplomatic and consular service for the year ending June 30, 1895, to less than $900,000.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) commended the bill as differing from those that had purposely and obviously provided appropriations less in amount than were necessary for the service, but it was subject to criticism in several particulars that he pointed out. The most important was the reduction of the item for contingent expenses of consulates from the Secretary's estimate of $200,000 to $150,000. This, he said, struck directly at the public business. It was not like a reduction of fees or salaries, that affected only the officials themselves.

Mr. Hitt spoke at considerable length, eulogizing the service of diplomats and consuls in various parts of the world. He reviewed and denounced the action of Josiah Quincy in reorganizing the consular force on the basis of rewards for political service, and closed with scathing criticism of President Cleveland's action in the appointment of J. J. Van Alen, of Rhode Island, as Ambassador to Italy.

COLORED THEOLOGIANS GRADUATE.

Oxford, Penn., April 17 (Special).—The Rev. Robert Sample, D. D., of New-York, preached the annual sermon to the theological class of Lincoln University last Sunday. The commencement exercises in that department were held to-day, when the following young colored men were graduated for the ministry: Powhatan Bagnall, of Norfolk, Va.; Daniel B. Anderson, of Philadelphia; Luke B. Anthony, of Liberia; James R. Barrett, of Danville, Va.; Edward W. Coberth, of Helena, Md.; Lyburn L. Downing, of Atlantic City, N. J.; William H. Pedew, of Fountain Inn, S. C.; William H. Shields, of Oxford. Addresses were made by Anderson, on "John Knox"; Coberth, on "Christian Philanthropy"; Downing, on "Meditation"; Pedew, on "The Triumph of the Truth." Barrett delivered the valedictory. President W. R. Bingham, of the Board of Trustees, made an address.

For Dyspepsia and Exhaustion

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. Cornell Etten, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

PRACTICE SEASON ENDED.

THE LAST DAY OF PRELIMINARY BASE-BALL.

NEW-YORK'S EXCELLENT ALL-AROUND WORK AGAINST SPRINGFIELD—THE GIANTS IN GOOD CONDITION FOR THE OPENING GAME AT BALTIMORE.

The preliminary baseball season in New-York and Brooklyn ended yesterday, and hereafter every green-diamond contest fought at the Polo Grounds and at Eastern Park will have some significance. Hereafter a game won or lost will count for or against the home teams. The League championship season will begin to-morrow, the Giants playing at Baltimore and the Grooms at Boston.

The final practice game of the season was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York and Springfield teams, and the Giants managed to complete their preliminary season without meeting defeat, a record accomplished by few teams in the League this year. The all-around work of the New-York players was superb, their fielding work being particularly sharp and brilliant, while their batting, base-running and general team play was all their friends could desire.

Murphy was placed at the head of New-York's batting list, and the change seemed a good one. His batting and base-running to date entitle him to that position. Westervelt pitched his first full game, and his work was good throughout, being a little erratic in only one inning, when the visitors from Massachusetts made their only run, on a hit by pitcher and three bases on balls. Ward, Van Haltren and Nadeau made the sensational fielding plays. The score:

NEW-YORK.	r	lb	po	a	e	SPRINGFIELD.	r	lb	po	a	e
Murphy, se	3	2	2	1	0	Shannon, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Ward, 2b	1	1	2	5	0	Lowler, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Van Haltren, cf	3	3	2	0	0	Sheehan, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Bostonos, cf	0	0	2	0	2
Davis, 1b	2	1	0	3	0	O'Burns, 3b	1	0	0	3	1
Connor, lb	1	2	12	1	0	Lehane, 1b	0	1	14	1	0
Burke, lf	0	2	0	0	0	Nadeau, 2b	0	1	4	5	0
Farrell, c	0	1	7	2	0	Smith, c	0	0	3	1	0
Westervelt, p	0	0	1	3	0	Leahy, c	0	0	1	0	0
						Keefe, p	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	10	13	27	15	0	Vickery, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Totals	1	3	27	20	5

New-York ..... 0 3 0 3 3 0 0 0 0—10
Springfield ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New-York 3. First base by errors—New-York 3. Left on bases—New-York 8, Springfield 5. First base on balls—Off Westervelt 6, off Keefe 3. Struck out—By Westervelt 7, by Vickery 1. Three-base hit—Burke. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Connor. Sacrifice hit—Ward. Stolen bases—Murphy, Van Haltren, Davis, Connor. Double plays—Shannon, Nadeau and Lehane; Ward, Murphy and Connor. Hit by pitched—Sheehan, O'Burns. Umpire—Hartley. Time of game—1:35.

The Brooklyn team played the Interscholastic nine at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The latter's team is made up of a pick of the school teams of Brooklyn, and while the combination played well for youngsters, it was of course no match for the professionals. The score:

BROOKLYN.	r	lb	po	a	e	INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.	r	lb	po	a	e
Daly, 2b	3	2	1	0	1						
Griffin, cf	2	0	2	0	0	Cohen, c	1	2	7	7	2
Corcoran, ss	3	2	4	4	0	T. Dunne, ss	0	1	0	6	3
Foutz, 1b	3	1	10	1	0	Powell, 2b	0	1	8	7	1
Burns, rf	1	2	1	0	0	A. Cavanagh, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	2	1	0	2	0	Butler, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Tredway, lf	1	1	0	1	1	T. Dunne, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Kinslow, c	1	0	1	1	0	P. Cavanagh, p	0	0	1	1	2
Bailey, c	0	0	3	0	0	Goodwin, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Stein, p	0	0	1	1	0	Murphy, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0	Bennett, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, p	1	1	2	0	0						
Totals	18	12	27	12	2	Totals	2	5	27	24	8

Brooklyn ..... 1 0 2 2 1 2 1 3 6—18
Interscholastic League ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn 3, Interscholastic League 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn 10, Interscholastic League 2. Base on balls—Off Cavanagh 13, Struck out—By Cavanagh 1, by Kennedy 1, by Daly 2. Three-base hits—Foutz, Cohen. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Cohen, Powell. Sacrifice hits—Daly, Griffin 2, Burns, Kennedy. Stolen bases—Daly, Griffin, Foutz, Daly. Hit by pitcher—Daly, Griffin. Passed balls—Cohen 2, Bailey 1. Wild pitches—Cavanagh 5. Umpire—Mr. Mutter. Time of game—1:48.

The New-York team, accompanied by several enthusiasts, will start for Baltimore at 2 p. m. to-day over the Pennsylvania road. The special train, carrying a larger party, will start at 8 a. m. sharp to-morrow morning.

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

Baltimore, April 17.—The Erie team dropped its third successive game in Baltimore to-day and left for Harrisburg to-night. The Orioles had no trouble in batting the curves of Stryker and Gamble when hits meant runs. Inks played his first game, and only three hits were made off his delivery. The score:

Erie ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2
Baltimore ..... 3 0 0 2 0 3 2 0 x—10

Basehits—Erie, 6; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Erie, 4; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Stryker, Gamble and Berger; Inks, McMahon and Robinson.

Washington, April 17.—The Washington League team to-day defeated the Georgetown University, the profess