NEW TARIFF LAW IN FORCE.

Continued from First Page.

to get the tariff conference report through, and little of interest was done after the final vote on the agreement at 3 o'clock. The closing session in the House was made notable both by the passage of the Currency Commission measure and by the announcement of the remaining committees by Speaker Reed.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

ADOPTION OF THE TARIFF CONFERENCE REPORT —NO ACTION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Washington, July 24.—The close of the long and exciting tariff struggle was near at hand when the Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning under the unanimous agreement of last night that the final vote be taken at 3 p. m. to-day. Only eleven Senators were on hand when the session opened, and several of these busied themselves with clearing out their desks and preparing for departure. There was no prayer, as this was a recess session from yesterday. Immediately after the Vice-President had called the Senate to order Mr. Chandler moved an executive session. He yielded, however, to Mr. Bate, who desired to have a day fixed for eulogies on his late colleague, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee. January 13 was agreed upon, and then, at 10:05, the Senate went into executive session.

The doors were opened at 10:20, and Mr. Allen resumed his speech in opposition to the conference report and the bill in general. By this time the attendance of Senators had increased to thirty, and the galleries were filling in anticipation of the final scene in the tariff contest. Mr. Allen criticised the effects of the bill on the farmers. He instanced barbed wire, required by them for fences, on which they were placed by the bill at the cold-hearted mercy of the Barbed Wire Trust. How different it was in the case of the moneyed aristocracy! It was all right, he said, ironically, for the "sharks and money gamblers of Wall Street" to make $32,000,000 out of the sugar schedule since the Dingley bill was first reported. It was all right for J. Pierpont Morgan to make $27,000,000 out of Government bonds illegally issued under the Administration of Grover Cleveland. Farmers ought to understand, Mr. Allen declared, that the legislation of Russia is as beneficial to them as the legislation of the United States.

As a sequel to Mr. Allen's heated personal colloquy with Mr. Foraker over the alleged frauds in Ohio at the last election, the Nebraska Senator presented tables comparing the vote cast for McKinley, Bryan, Harrison and Cleveland. One column showed "fraudulent excess," that of Ohio being stated at 94,500. In closing, Mr. Allen announced his purpose to withhold his vote on the question of agreeing to the report.

Mr. Caffery followed in criticism of the sugar schedule. He said that ships from all parts of the world were hurrying in with cargoes of raw sugar to avoid the duties of the bill. Already eight months' supply had been brought in, thus cutting off Government revenue to that extent and giving enormous profits to the trust.

Mr. Gear questioned these figures, saying that only four months' supply of raw sugar had been brought in.

MR. BURROWS DEFENDS LUMBER DUTIES.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, a member of the Finance Committee, then took the floor for one of the few speeches from the Republican side of the chamber. He said he had intended to refrain from speaking, but was induced to enter the debate because of the assaults made on the lumber schedule. He gave the vast extent of the lumber industry in twenty-two States, with an aggregate capital of $750,000,000, employing 600,000 people, and paying $120,000,000 in wages annually. In his own State $40,000,000 was invested in lumber, and wages of $17,000,000 were paid annually. Referring to the rates, Mr. Burrows said those on lumber were the lowest of all in the bill, being about 15 to 18 per cent ad valorem, and only 10 per cent on white pine. He referred to his visits to the Michigan lumber sections, where, he said, mills were idle and men out of work when the Canadian mills and the Canadian workmen were thriving.

Mr. Burrows took up the statements of Mr. Allen that six men owned the standing pine, and of Mr. Pettigrew, that one man in Michigan (Mr. Blodgett) owned the standing pine. He read from census reports that 1,186 people owned this class of timber and presented estimates showing ninety-five owners of white pine in Michigan. Instead of being the "most infamous schedule," as these Senators had declared, it was one of the most meritorious of the bill. He referred to the personal criticism of Mr. Pettigrew to the effect that Mr. Blodgett, the owner of pine lands in Michigan, was the one who manipulated the election of Senators in Michigan. "I do not understand the meaning of this remark or the inference to be drawn from it," he said, "but if the intimation is that my election was secured by other than honorable means, then it is a slander on the people of my State and on the Legislature from which I hold my commission." He declared that Mr. Blodgett was a man of such unimpeachable integrity that nothing Mr. Pettigrew could possibly say could detract from his high character.

As to the statements that the lumber schedule would be an advantage to lumbermen, Mr. Burrows said this was so. It would benefit the lumberman, the wool-raiser, the farmer, and he believed it would restore to the labor of the country the uncounted millions of which it had been robbed by four years of free trade.

At 1 o'clock there was a pleasant diversion for the spectators in the galleries, when the Senate, on Mr. Allison's motion, in order to begin the legislative day of Saturday, adjourned until 1:03 p. m. The spectators had a glimpse of parliamentary fiction. Three minutes later the Senate reconvened. Mr. Turpie said that at this late day he would not ask the Senate to set aside a time for the delivery of tributes to the memory of the late Judge Holman, but he gave notice that early in the next session he would ask the Senate to do so.

THE STOCK TAX AGAIN.

Mr. Morgan then took the floor. His purpose, he said, was to address himself to a grave question of law, practice and policy involved in the adoption of the pending conference report. It was the contention of the conference committee that Congress could not tax one class of bonds and stocks of the country without taxing all. This doctrine, he declared, was fraught with serious danger to the people of the United States, and he desired to enter his protest against it as a destruction of the power of Congress to tax property that ought to bear taxation. This rule of uniformity, he said, had been violated by Congress so many times that it would require a week's effort to enumerate the instances.

Mr. Allison disclaimed any affirmation of the contention that Mr. Morgan was controverting. He had not, he said, examined the constitutional phase of the question.

Mr. Morgan cited the tax upon the issues of State banks and the exemption of the issues of National banks and also the imposts levied on some articles and the exemption of others as evidences of the power of Congress to exempt from taxation any property it saw fit. He said that the abandonment of the stamp act on bonds and stocks was in the interests of the New-York trust. Immediately that the conference report became known sugar stock went up with a bound until it was said $30,000,000 had been made. The meaning of this, he said, was that the speculators felt secure that their stock transfers were to continue without tribute. "And I charge," exclaimed Mr. Morgan vehemently, "that the abandonment occurred under the command of the Sugar Trust."

At 2:40 p. m. Mr. Stewart took the floor. He said the tariff could not alleviate the distress of the country, and he urged that the main injustice of tariff legislation was the inequalities of the benefits and burdens it carried.

The time for the final vote was now almost at hand, and there was an air of eager expectancy throughout the chamber. The Senators had come from the cloakrooms and lobbies until there was hardly a vacant seat on either side of the chamber. Mr. Dingley was present, as were also other members of the Ways and Means Committee, and many of the rank and file of the House filled the rear areas, making a semi-circle of earnest faces fronting the presiding officer. The galleries had filled to overflowing, with a goodly representation of women. Few of the foreign representatives were present, several secretaries of the Japanese and Spanish legations being the only occupants of the diplomatic gallery.

At 2:45 o'clock Mr. Stewart was still speaking. He proceeded leisurely on general tariff and financial topics, continuing until the hour for the final vote.

THE FINAL VOTE TAKEN.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the Vice-President announced that the time for the final vote had arrived, and directed the rollcall to begin. It proceeded rapidly and with few interruptions for pairs. At 3:08 the result was announced—ayes, 40; noes, 20.

As the Vice-President announced the result there was a burst of applause from the galleries, which continued for several seconds.

"I insist that the rules of the Senate shall be enforced," interposed Mr. Allen.

"The occupant of the chair will do his utmost to preserve order," answered the Vice-President, as he rapped his gavel in lively fashion.

Then Mr. Allen moved an executive session. Several of the Democratic Senators objected, and an aye and no vote was demanded. Just before the call began a message from the President was announced. It was delivered to the Vice-President, but not read.

The motion for an executive session prevailed—46 to 22—the Republicans voting in the affirmative, and at 3:15 p. m. the large crowd in the galleries made a hurried and enforced exit.

The doors were opened at 4 o'clock and business was resumed. A message from the House announced that that body had passed a resolution for adjournment of the two houses at 9 o'clock to-night.

A CONTEST OVER ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Morgan promptly rose for a parliamentary inquiry. He said the invariable practice was to refer an adjournment resolution to the Appropriations Committee and that the pending resolution was open to debate. He asked the Chair if the resolution was open to debate.

Mr. Aldrich argued that a resolution for final adjournment had precedence over all other business and was not open to debate. Such resolutions had always been disposed of immediately and without debate.

There was much confusion, several Senators contending for the floor. Mr. Morgan moved to refer the resolution to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Hoar moved to concur in the House resolution.

Mr. Pasco argued that the resolution went over on a single objection under the rules of the Senate.

There was a sharp discussion as to the parliamentary status of the resolution.

Mr. Morgan interposed an objection under the rule cited by Mr. Pasco and asserted that immediate action on the resolution would be a violation of precedent and of the Constitution.

Mr. Hoar declared that the idea was preposterous that the Senate had so tied itself up that it could not adjourn, even though fire or flood might threaten.

"Senators on the Republican side must have overlooked the fact," suggested Mr. White, "that the President of the United States has just sent a message to Congress saying it was necessary that we should pass a law creating a Currency Commission at this session. In view of this request from the President, Senators will hardly insist on immediate adjournment."

Mr. Berry said that back of this motion to adjourn was a plan to kill the Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific Railroad, involving a saving of $50,000,000.

Mr. Thurston said that the Union Pacific resolution had been brought in, well knowing that the tariff conference report was about to come in, and the advocates of the resolution had consumed all the time for debate.

Mr. Smith appealed for ample debate on the Pacific Railroad resolution.

Mr. Bacon made the point that it was most discourteous to the President to allow a message to remain unopened until final adjournment had been agreed to. "If I am in order," he said, "I call for the reading of the President's message.

"Is there a message from the President on the table?" asked Mr. Allen, addressing the Chair.

"There is," answered the Vice-President.

Mr. Aldrich said that a question of order was before the Chair, which must be ruled on.

MR. MORGAN'S POINT OVERRULED.

The presiding officer then ruled on Mr. Morgan's point of order that the House resolution for final adjournment must go over one day. He cited the Senate rules, examining in much detail those applicable to the case, and holding that the resolution of final adjournment was one of high privilege. It was not such a resolution as must go over under the rules, and the point of order against it was overruled.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," interjected Mr. Allen.

"And I move to lay the appeal on the table," added Mr. Aldrich.

Again there was much confusion, several Senators claiming the floor and raising questions of order.

There were efforts to debate the appeal, and thus gain time, but on objections from Mr. Hoar and Mr. Aldrich it was held to be not debatable. The vote was then taken on the motion to table the appeal, and it prevailed—ayes, 36; noes, 20, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), McBride, McEnery, Mills, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, Pritchard, Quay, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Turner, Warren and Wetmore—36.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Mallory, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Roach, Turley, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White—20.

Mr. Aldrich now asked for a vote on the resolution of final adjournment, and Mr. Allen suggested the absence of a quorum. The call showed sixty-one Senators present, sixteen more than a quorum.

Mr. Bacon moved that the President's message be laid before the Senate.

RECEPTION OF THE CURRENCY MESSAGE.

On a viva-voce vote the motion prevailed, Democrats voting solidly and many Republicans joining in the affirmative. The message was then read, the Senators giving close attention.

When the reading was finished Mr. Teller said he would discuss the Message if in order, but it was held that the question now recurred on Mr. Morgan's motion to refer the resolution of final adjournment.

Mr. White commented sarcastically on the efforts to hurry final adjournment in face of the President's Message asking Congress to act.

Much ill-feeling began to be shown, Senators firing indiscriminate points of order at each other across the aisle.

The Vice-President gave the Senate a surprise at this point by ruling that the Morgan motion was open to debate. This opened the possibility of prolonged delay.

Mr. Hoar asked unanimous consent that the President's Message be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Allen objected, saying that this was a move to bury the Message, and he wanted it to take its regular course. "I understand," said Mr. Allen, "that under the whip and spur of the Great White Czar of the House a Currency Commission bill is to be put through the House at 6:30 to-night."

Mr. Teller briefly discussed the President's Message, saying it had become self-evident that the Currency Commission bill would not be acted on by the Senate, as it would be discussed for days and weeks. The Message put the Administration in line with the movement of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention to turn the monetary affairs of the country over to the banks.

Mr. Cockrell also took a position against standing out for the railroad resolution, saying that while he favored the measure he considered it useless to attempt to get a vote now.

Mr. Harris replied, expressing the opinion that the adoption of the resolution would result in the frustration of the scheme of the railroad reorganizers and in the postponement of action on the foreclosure sale.

A suggestion by Mr. Bacon brought out the statement from Mr. Aldrich that "no Republican Senator expects the passage of the Currency Commission bill," and he added: "So far as the matter of responsibility goes, we are willing to accept it."

This brought Mr. Lindsay to his feet with a vehement protest. He said that no one had expected the currency question to be taken up while the tariff matter was pending, but now that the tariff was out of the way "we have," he said, "the right to expect the currency question to be considered."

Mr. Hoar declared that no one had expected currency legislation at the present session.

This assertion brought from Mr. Teller the inquiry whether the President had not expected it.

Mr. Morgan commented on the position of the Republican Senators as indicating a "bad break" in the Republican ranks, and expressed the opinion that the President was a poor politician. In taking the position it had, the Senate was treating the President with contumely, he said. Mr. Morgan closed by withdrawing his demand for the ayes and noes on referring the adjournment resolution and by asking unanimous consent to concurrence in the House resolution for final adjournment at 9 o'clock to-night.

AN AGREEMENT TO ADJOURN.

There was no objection, and after the usual resolution of thanks to the Vice-President and a happy response by him a recess was taken until 8:45 o'clock, with the understanding that no business beyond that incident to adjournment should be transacted at the deferred session. At 7 o'clock the Senate took the recess agreed upon.

At 8:45 the Senate reassembled for a brief concluding session. Only sixteen Senators were present, and the waning interest was shown by unfilled galleries.

Messrs. Allison and Turpie were appointed to wait upon the President. They speedily reported, Mr. Allison saying that the President extended his congratulations to the Senate and House, and had no further communications to make.

Resolutions of thanks to President Pro Tem. Frye were adopted.

The House bill for a Currency Commission was referred to the Finance Committee.

This closed the work. There was a momentary lull, and then the Vice-President announced: "Senators, it only remains for me, under the resolution of the Senate, to announce that the extra session of the LVth Congress is at an end, and that the Senate stands adjourned without day."

Immediately there was a stir on the floor and in the galleries a jingling of Senate bells, announcing the close, and a final exchange of goodbys. Soon the chamber was deserted, and the extra session of Congress was over.

COMMISSION PLAN INDORSED.

THE HOUSE PROMPTLY RESPONDS TO THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.

MR. STONE'S BILL PASSED AFTER A SPIRITED DEBATE BY A VOTE OF 124 TO 99—SIGNING OF THE TARIFF BILL BY THE SPEAKER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 24.—The pace in the House of Representatives was not slow this afternoon after it was set by the Senate's adoption of the Tariff conference report and the President's message recommending the appointment of a Monetary Commission. The latter had been withheld until the last moment, in order that it might not embarrass the passage of the Tariff bill. The first news received in an official form was that the Senate had agreed to the conference report on the Tariff bill, and this was hailed with loud applause, as was the act of signing by the Speaker, who was on the alert and did not intend that any time should be lost. As soon as he had signed the bill Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, who had been waiting, hat in hand, took charge of the precious document, never losing sight of it until it reached the President. Probably the first memento of his service in Congress that Governor Dingley has ever shown a desire to preserve is the pen with which President McKinley signed the Tariff law of 1897. He said to-night:

"I have the pen with the ink dried on it, and, of course, I would not like to part with it."

As to the President's message and the Currency Commission bill, there was no faltering and slight delay. In fact, there was no time for delay, and, therefore, the debate lacked something of the exhaustiveness which noticeably marks the deliberations of the House of Representatives. A resolution from the Committee on Rules paved the way for the speedy disposition of the Commission bill, which, after a spirited debate, was passed by a vote of 124 to 99.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

A CURRENCY COMMISSION BILL PASSED AND THE COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

Washington, July 24.—When the House met to-day at noon many of the members believed that it would be the last day of the extra session, and there was a general expression of rejoicing and relief that the end was at hand. Whether it was the last day of the session or not, it was well understood that it was the last day on which business would be transacted. Most of the members had their luggage packed, and were prepared to leave the city to-night.

As soon as the Speaker called the House to order Mr. Dingley moved a recess until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. In reply to a question, he explained that the Senate would vote on the tariff conference report at 3 o'clock p. m., and it was exceedingly important that the House should be in session when the engrossed bill came back from that body. Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) attempted to draw from Mr. Dingley a statement as to whether a Currency Commission bill was to be passed this afternoon, but the latter replied that there was as yet no such proposition before the House.

Mr. McRae said that if the passage of such a bill was not contemplated many Democrats would like to go home.

The Speaker then said, in view of the approach of the end of the session, in his opinion it was the duty of every member to remain. "Otherwise," said he, "we may find ourselves without a quorum, and to that extent every absent member will be responsible."

The recess until 3:30 o'clock p. m. was then ordered.

The throngs which crowded the Senate galleries when the vote was taken there at 3 o'clock flocked over to the House side, and every inch of space in the galleries except those reserved for the Executive and Diplomatic Corps was taken when the lower branch of Congress reconvened at 3:30 o'clock. Both Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk, and the secretary of the Senate were in the main doorway as the Speaker called the House to order.

TARIFF BILL SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER.

Major Pruden announced a message from the President of the United States, and the secretary of the Senate immediately afterward announced the adoption of the conference report on the Tariff bill. The Republican side of the House broke into a storm of applause that arose and swept the galleries. The bill was carried to the Speaker's rostrum and laid on his desk. Private Secretary Hines handed the Speaker a pen, with which Mr. Reed immediately affixed his signature. All this time the Republicans and the crowds in the galleries continued their cheers and applause, which only subsided after the clerk had announced the Speaker's signature.

Mr. Dingley then presented from the Ways and Means Committee a resolution for final adjournment at 9 o'clock to-night. This resolution was made the occasion for two brief speeches, one by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) and one by Mr. Crosvenor (Rep., Ohio). The former, with a great display of nervous energy that created some amusement on the Republican side, described how the Democrats of the House would be obliged to return to their constituents with bowed heads and tell them that the prosperity the Republicans had promised was increased taxation and inability to meet their obligations.

Mr. Grosvenor, in reply, said that he deemed this a proper occasion to congratulate the country and the people on the auspicious closing of this Congress. Looking at the history of the brief period since March 4 in a dispassionate manner, he declared, no candid man could deny that there had never been better management of affairs than that of the present Administration and the two houses of Congress. (Republican applause.) "I believe," said he, "that if we had not adopted the policy we did in this House if we had not displayed the unerring and unflinching courage we have, this Tariff bill would never have become a law." He said, moreover, that he believed many on the other side were as convinced as those on his side of the importance to the prosperity of the country of the event the people would celebrate to-night. The talk of the increase of taxation was absurd. The value of property in this country had increased more since the election last fall than would be collected by the Dingley bill in twenty years. (Republican applause.) The jeers of the Democrats Mr. Grosvenor answered by declaring that it was only on calamity, hunger, starvation, poverty and misrule that the Democracy could thrive.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

The resolution was then adopted without division, and the Speaker laid before the House the special message of the President recommending the appointment of a Currency Commission. Its reading was closely followed and liberally applauded by the Republicans.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on Rules, immediately presented a special order for the consideration of the Stone Currency Commission bill with an allowance of one hour for debate. It was at first Mr. Henderson's purpose to cut off debate on the special order, but at the urgent solicitation of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, he agreed to allow twenty minutes' debate on a side.

After a few remarks by Mr. Henderson, in which he said the Republicans of the House were in sympathy with the Executive and meant business, the time of the Democrats was consumed by Messrs. Wheeler, of Kentucky; Dockery, of Missouri; Pierce, of Missouri; Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, and McMillin, of Tennessee, in denunciation of the attempt to create a Currency Commission. Mr. Wheeler declared it was a trick and an effort to control the elections in Ohio next fall, and Mr. Dockery said that it meant ultimately the issue of long-time bonds and the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes as a means of fastening the gold standard on the country forever. Mr. Pierce denounced it as cowardice and deception, and predicted Senator Hanna's downfall in Ohio this fall.

MR. DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) stirred the Republicans by an eloquent speech. The Democratic objection that the time allotted for debate was small he met by pointing out that it was not proposed to enter upon financial debate. It was only proposed to comply with the President's requests for a commission to report to him. At the conclusion of a brief review of the features of the last campaign he declared that it was no cause for wonder that the leader of the remnant of the Democratic party, which was now floundering around in the bad lands of politics, had become an organizer of book agents and a holy terror to the lyceums of the country. The American people, he said, would not follow the standard of a man which was worthless except as a signal of distress. One thing settled by the campaign was that they would follow no leader who arrayed class against class, man against man, employer against employe, capital against labor, the successful against the unsuccessful.

"I now venture the prediction," he said in conclusion, "that never again will we be as near as we were last fall to the apotheosis of the organs of speech and the deification of the winds of heaven." (Laughter and applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.)

Mr. Henderson, in closing the debate, declared that the proposition on which the House was asked to vote need occasion no discussion, and would easily pass the Senate to-night. (Jeers on the Democratic side.) He said the bill had already been engrossed, in anticipation of its passage, and that it would go immediately to the Senate. Referring to the statements that it was meant to help out Mr. Hanna in Ohio this fall, Mr. Henderson gave his emphatic belief that the Buckeye State, "following its illustrious leader, William McKinley, would send Senator Hanna back to the Senate."

The vote was then taken by ayes and noes on the adoption of the special order, and it was adopted—120 ayes, 102 noes; present and not voting, 1. Messrs. Linney (N. C.) and Mahany (N. Y.), Republicans, voted with the Democrats and Populists against the order.

DEBATE ON THE COMMISSION BILL.

The debate proper on the bill, which the order limited to one hour, then began. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the author of the bill, was recognized to control the time in favor of the bill, and Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, against it.

Mr. Stone, in opening the debate, referred to the President's declarations in his Inaugural, when he said that this question should be considered when adequate revenue had been first provided. The proposition was simple. It was that the President should appoint a commission of level-headed business men to make the broadest investigation, to consider all the schemes which were presented, and report to him what, if any, legislation was needed.

Mr. Cox, who was the leading minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the last House, replied to Mr. Stone. He spoke briefly, predicting that the work of the Commission would be valueless. He asserted that the Republicans of the House did not want to pass this Commission bill, but feared to raise the issue with the President.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, tried to get his bill substituted for the pending measure, which he said was crude.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) and Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) supported the bill, and Messrs. Simpson (Pop., Kan.), Shafroth (Silver Rep., Col.), Lewis (Dem., Wash.), Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Miers (Dem., Ind.), Handy (Dem., Del.) and Lentz (Dem., Ohio) opposed it.

Mr. Dingley said a few words in favor of the bill, which he advocated on three grounds: First, that the President had requested this action; second, that business men of the country, who were little accustomed to engage in political disputes, earnestly urged the investigation, and, third, that the information secured by the Commission would be of value to Congress.

Mr. Stone closed the debate with a few words, in which he argued in reply to the criticism that the Commission should be mixed; that the President of the United States had taken upon himself the responsibility for the creation of a commission, and he should be empowered to compose it of such persons as he saw fit.

After considerable wrangling the Speaker ruled that it was in order to move to recommit, and Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) made the motion, with instructions to report back his bill as a substitute.

To this motion Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) offered an amendment, by the terms of which the Commission created by the bill should be directed to report a bill on the lines of the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and to include in the bill a provision for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) made the point of order that the amendment was out of order, because the financial plank of the Chicago platform was "too indefinite."

"The Chair thinks that might be a point," observed the Speaker, with his inimitable drawl as he overruled it, "but it is hardly a point of order." (Laughter and applause.)

The free-silver Democrats demanded and secured a yea and nay vote on Mr. Carmack's amendment. It was lost—96 to 131—three present and not voting. It was a strict party vote, the Republicans voting against the Democrats and Populists for the motion. Mr. McClellan, of New-York, and Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, were paired, and Mr. McAleer, of Pennsylvania, a gold Democrat, was absent.

Mr. Johnson's motion was defeated—6 to 148—and the vote was then taken on the passage of the bill.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The bill was passed—124 to 99—six present and not voting. Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) and Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) voted against the bill. These were the only breaks in the Republican ranks. The Democrats and Populists voted solidly against it.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor the usual resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The Speaker appointed Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. McMillin on this committee.

Several printing resolutions and resolutions authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to sit during the recess were adopted.

The house at 8 o'clock took a recess until 8:30 o'clock.

At 8:30 p. m., when the House reconvened, the Speaker announced the appointment of the committees.

At 8:55, when the reading of the names was concluded, Mr. Grosvenor, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, announced that they had performed their mission. "The President desired us to convey to the House his congratulations on our work," said he, "and to say that he expressed the hope that it would redound to the credit of all our people. He also desired me to express his best wishes for a pleasant vacation and a return of all the members in good health."

A spontaneous outburst of applause greeted this from both sides of the House, and then, at exactly 9 o'clock, the Speaker declared the House adjourned without day.

THE DUTY ON LUMBER.

REASONS ADVANCED FOR KEEPING OUT THE COARSE WOOD OF CANADA.

Cleveland, July 24 (Special).—During the discussion of the tariff in Congress there has been much interest here and in the whole lake region among lumbermen, forest owners and others in regard to the lumber schedule. The House placed the duty on white pine lumber at $2 a thousand feet, the Senate reduced the rate to $1 a thousand feet and the Conference Committee of the two houses restored the House rate. Charles L. Pack, who is considered an authority on standing timber and forestry, was seen by a representative of The Tribune this afternoon. Mr. Pack said he thought $1 a thousand feet on Canadian lumber, as was provided in the McKinley bill, was high enough and afforded sufficient protection to the American manufacturers along the Great Lakes, but a higher rate was desirable for the Southern lumber interests. The most ardent advocates of a $2 duty were the sawmill owners and lumber workmen of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Pack said that such large quantities of manufactured lumber were now brought by rail all the way to Cleveland and other Western and Northern markets that this Southern competition had recently become much more important to Michigan lumbermen than any Canadian competition ever had been when Canadian lumber came into the United States markets free.

Lumber is brought to Ohio by rail from Arkansas and Louisiana in large quantities. In Louisiana the long-leaf pine, standing in the woods, can be bought for 25 cents to 50 cents a thousand feet stumpage. White pine stumpage in Michigan and Wisconsin is worth ten times as much, and the harder Norway pine, standing in the tree, perhaps five times as much. It requires little figuring, therefore, to see why Southern lumber is now such a great market factor, nor is it strange that there is such a protective tariff sentiment in the South, where the country's great reserve of merchantable pine is now situated.

Mr. Pack was asked why he thought there was a valid reason for any duty on lumber from Canada, when the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota were so near extinction. Why not use the forests of Canada and preserve those at home?

"You see," he replied, "we have no forests in these Northwestern States that can be preserved. They are mostly old timber—timber that is ripe, if we may use such a term. You can no more preserve the white-pine forests there than you can preserve a wheat field after the straw is yellow and the grain ripe. What we must do is to plant and raise more timber, as is done in Germany and other countries. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in Michigan that are only suitable to grow timber. We should have forestry laws and a compulsory forestry system, and I believe myself that every man that cuts down a tree should be obliged by law to plant a new one. What is more, scientific forestry can be made profitable, and the tariff will help us to get practical forestry started. I expect to see both State and National legislation on this subject in the near future.

"I think there will be little rise in the price of lumber on account of the new tariff. Pine lumber is now cheaper than it has been at any time before in twenty years. It is much better that the coarse lumber of Canada should be kept out at present, so that the coarser grades of standing timber in our Northern States can all be economically used and not left to decay or to be consumed for forest fires. At the present extremely low prices fully one-quarter of the standing pine of Michigan and Wisconsin is so coarse that it cannot be worked without a loss. It will not pay the cost of labor alone. This timber cannot be preserved. Why use it at a loss or throw it away, as is done to a large extent to-day? This is one of the arguments of Northern men who favor the duty of $2 a thousand."

WHAT PINGREE THINKS OF SOME DUTIES.

Detroit, Mich., July 24.—Governor Pingree to-day sent the following message in duplicate to President McKinley, Senator Burrows and Congressmen Corliss and Spaulding, of Michigan:

I regard the duty on lumber, hides and sugar as un-Republican, unpatriotic and unfair. The lumber now used goes largely into small homes and farmhouses and to a class already overtaxed. The laborer wears twice as many shoes as the millionaire, and must contribute twice as much for the tax on hides. He must use as much sugar and pay as much toward the duty on sugar. It is grossly unfair to make the poor pay as much per capita as the rich toward the support of the Government. Property and not human stomachs should be reached. Property is protected by our laws, and should pay for its protection.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE SETTLED.

FORMER VOLUNTEER OFFICERS MAY WEAR THE UNIFORM OF THE HIGHEST RANK GAINED BY THEM.

Washington, July 24.—An echo of the coronation ceremonies, which led to so much correspondence on such subjects as diplomatic uniforms, Court procedure and matters of precedence in official ceremonies, is found in an opinion just rendered by the Attorney-General touching the respective rights of volunteer and regular Army and Navy officers to wear the uniform of the highest rank which they attained in the Rebellion. Colonel John J. McCook, who represented the United States Army, and Captain G. H. Wadleigh, the representative of the Navy, at the coronation, had some difficulty over the question of precedence, growing out of the fact that Colonel McCook claimed the lead by virtue of his high volunteer rank, as shown by his uniform. Minister Breckinridge sustained the Army officer, and the State Department was obliged to call upon the War and Navy Departments for their construction of the statute granting officers the right to bear the rank and wear the uniform of their highest volunteer rank. The direct issue was presented in the recent application of James T. Farrell, brevet major of volunteers and late captain in the 5th New-York Heavy Artillery. The two Departments were unable to agree upon the matter, and it was referred to the Attorney-General. The latter has decided that only former officers may wear such uniforms and bear such rank. In other words, no officer at present on the Army rolls can wear the uniform of the volunteer rank, but persons who were honorably mustered out of the volunteer service and who have no connection with the Army now may wear it on occasions of ceremony. This is in line with the former construction given to this law by the War Department, but it appeared that the practice was about to be reversed, which would have been a severe blow to many thousands of volunteer officers.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, July 24.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—John C. Entrekin, for the XIth District of Ohio; Philemon B. Hunt, for the IVth District of Texas, and James D. Brady, for the IId District of Virginia.

Justice—Abial Lathrop, Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

Postmasters—Mary B. Griswold, at Guilford, Conn.; Monroe B. Morton, at Athens, Ga.; Oramel Murray, at Pittsfield, Me.; Willard M. Dunn, at Waterville, Me.; C. H. Mead, at West Acton, Mass., and J. F. Naugle, at Meyersdale, Penn.

Also Engineer-in-Chief John Wilkie Collins, of New-York, to be captain of engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service, and Lieutenant Junior Grade Hugh Rodman to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

These nominations were confirmed to-day by the Senate:

Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Captain O. B. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Lewis M. Haupt, of Pennsylvania, an engineer from civil life, to be members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. Albert D. Elliott, of the District of Columbia, to be clerk of the District Court, District of Alaska; William S. Clanton, assayer and melter of the United States Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C. Captain N. H. Farquhar to be a Commodore in the Navy; Commander Charles O'Neil to be a captain in the Navy; Lieutenant-Commander Walton Goodwin to be a Commander, and Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg to be Lieutenant-Commander.

Percy C. Henninghausen, of Maryland to be Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Baltimore. J. D. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue for the IId District of Virginia. Engineer-in-Chief J. W. Collins, of New-York, to be captain of engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service. Abial Lathrop, United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina.

NOMINATIONS THAT FAILED.

Washington, July 24.—The following nominations failed of confirmation by the Senate:

Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner-General of Immigration; Thomas Fitchie, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New-York; Alvah Eastman, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.; Charles S. Johnson, of Alaska, to be United States District Judge for the District of Alaska; Charles S. McNichols, of Momence, Ill., to be agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency in Arizona; Edward W. Fox, to be register of the Land Office at Clayton, N. M.; Stephen J. Loughran, of Iowa, to be receiver of public moneys at Des Moines, Iowa; Jay Lynch, of Washington, to be agent for the Indians of the Yakima Agency, in Washington; L. B. Shepherd, of Alaska, to be a Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska; Mack A. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States, Northern District of Mississippi; postmasters—C. W. Farrow, at Snow Hill, Md.; William O. Sides, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Monroe B. Morton, at Athens, Ga., and J. W. Holt, at Grafton, W. Va.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, July 24.—One hundred and two fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day.

New-Jersey—Atco, A. J. Day, vice C. S. Woodland, removed; New-Hampton, G. W. Bowely, vice Isaiah Putney, resigned.

New-York—Conewango, A. B. Archer, vice G. S. Myers, removed; Edinburgh, E. C. Quinby, vice Avery Allen, resigned; Middlesex, A. C. Adams, vice E. J. Eddy, removed; South Butler, C. N. Wheeler, vice G. W. Pangburn, removed.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT DISCOVERED.

Washington, July 24.—Chief Hazen of the Secret Service gives notice of a new counterfeit $10 United States silver certificate, series 1891, check letter A, J. Fount Tillman Register, D. N. Morgan Treasurer, small scalloped seal, portrait of Hendricks. This note is a photographic production, and is printed on a poor quality of paper.

CHANGES IN CONSULAR REGULATIONS.

Washington, July 24.—It is said at the State Department that considerable misapprehension exists as to the effect of the changes made in the consular regulations, so far as they affect the fees collected by these officers. The revision will touch both the official and the unofficial fees, but it is said that in no case will the fees on invoices in Great Britain be reimposed, as has been alleged. The changes have been made by Mr. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau, and are in line with the reports he has made from time to time to the Department while travelling in Europe, Mexico, Canada and other places.

MAKING MAXIM GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

Washington, July 24.—Some time ago the Navy Department, after making an exhaustive series of tests of machine guns, gave an order to the Maxim Company for a hundred guns. The order was accompanied by a proviso that the guns must be made in the United States. The company has all its plant in Europe, so it made an offer to the Navy Department to do the work at the Washington Navy Yard, paying all the cost of production. The Department was about to accept this proposition when the American Ordnance Company came forward with an application to be permitted to build some of the guns. A legal question was raised as to the power of the Navy Department to make this arrangement, but the Attorney-General has just decided that it would be legal, so the order for a hundred guns will be divided between the Washington Navy Yard and the American Ordnance Company.

THE CASE OF ALFRED O. H. HUGNET.

Washington, July 24.—The President to-day responded to the resolution of the Senate of July 12 asking for the papers in the case of Alfred O. H. Hugnet, arrested in Cuba, but failed, apparently on account of want of time, to transmit the papers. A private note was attached, saying that they would be forwarded later