CAMP BLACK, NAVAL STATION

NEW VIEWS OF MILITARY LIFE PRESENTED TO THE TROOPS THERE.

NAVIGATION PRINCIPALLY BY RAFT, AND PRESENT EQUIPMENT SADLY DEFICIENT—SOLDIERS UP HALF THE NIGHT FIGHTING THE ELEMENTS.

"It never rains but it pours" will hereafter be the motto of Camp Black. The camp has passed through a series of storms in the last four weeks, but nothing that has preceded is worthy to be used as a standard by which to measure yesterday's violent tempest of rain and wind. Persons not on the field have no conception of the state of affairs which the soldiers were compelled to endure throughout Wednesday night, yesterday and last night. Camp Black is now divided into two parts, one of which is land and the other water. Of these, the latter part is the greater.

Already saturated to its lowest stratum by the almost incessant rainfalls of the last four weeks, the soil of Hempstead Plains was called upon on Wednesday night to absorb another endless torrent, but it could hold no more. Small pools expanded into ponds, and ponds into lakes before rivers began to develop to carry the floods off to a lower level, if a lower level could be found. The soldiers of the 13th Battalion refused to call the body of water which collected in their camp anything less than an ocean. Nothing but the hard-and-fast pegs and guy ropes kept the tents of the 13th and all they contained from floating away on the flood. Officers and men were up all night fighting the water and removing their effects to dry spots, when dry spots could be discovered. Long before dawn the men of the 13th discarded their shoes, leggings and socks and paddled around barefooted, and in short order others followed their example.

ENGINEERING IN BARE FEET.

Long before noon the territory of Companies L, H and M, the drum and fife corps and the hospital corps of the 47th Regiment was under water. A pond one hundred feet wide spread itself over the 47th's camp in front of the hospital tents, and Colonel Eddy was made admiral of the 47th's squadron, comprising two large rafts and smaller pleasure craft of single boards. Crews of two men, with long poles for oars, were busy all day transporting picnic parties from shore to shore and back again for the price of a pipeful of tobacco.

Headquarters hill was high and dry, but down in the hollow below, where the 69th had bivouacked, was the biggest lake in the system. Colonel Duffy and his men, by departing on Tuesday, escaped great loss of life by drowning, unless all the members of the 69th are good swimmers. A stream, which by actual measurement was three feet deep, emptied itself throughout the morning and afternoon on the old camping-ground of the 69th, finding its way from the shallows east of Newspaper Row and the shoals of Admiral Eddy's lake down the channel between Headquarters Hill and the life-saving station in the Young Men's Christian Association tent. On the further shore of this stream, land was sighted on which the tents of the 1st Provisional Regiment could be seen. No loss of life or property was reported from that section of the map, but the barefooted brigade was larger there than anywhere else, and the city men were mean enough to say that that was because the 1st was made up of countrymen anyway, and that Colonel Barber's boys had been waiting for an excuse to take off their shoes and stockings.

MOVING OUT HOPELESS.

At the other end of the field the territory occupied by the 3d Provisional Regiment was cut off from communication by land with the 22d Regiment by a raging torrent flowing through a channel formerly a carriage road. Colonel Hoffman's regiment was to have left Camp Black in the morning, but its departure, like all other business except fighting the elements, was next to impossible without the aid of a fleet of transports. The failure of the Bureau of Navigation to supply the commanding officer at Hempstead with a chart of the waters lying between Long Island Sound and the ocean would have made the marine service dangerous, even if all the transports had not been sent to Tampa and San Francisco.

Visitors to camp had to alight from the railroad trains on the bank of a river six feet wide and as many inches deep, which was bounded on the north by the passenger station and on the south by the railroad tracks. By 2 o'clock a pontoon bridge six inches wide had been placed across the stream. Between the station and the camp was an extensive system of rivers and lakes, with the widest rivers where the roads should have been and the deepest lakes at the crossings. A score of livery wagons plunged hub-deep into the water and mud, and made their way across the fields and ponds as rapidly as they could get full passenger lists, and that was as rapidly as the trains came in.

NOTHING LIKE THIS RAINY SEASON.

When the rain falls gently anywhere in the country it comes down in torrents at Camp Black. The longer it rains the darker the clouds grow and the lower they hang. Sheets of water drive over the field, finding their way inside the dryest structure and penetrating the thickest clothing. This is the kind of suffering the soldiers at Hempstead are enduring for their country on a field many miles from the enemy. After their experiences at Hempstead the rainy season in Cuba will have no terrors for them.

Every effort was made by the officers to lighten the work of the men, in order that they might escape as much of the storm's fury as possible. There were no drills, and the guards were allowed to keep under cover whenever they could. The horses were temporarily quartered in sheds which had been used as kitchens by regiments now gone. Colonel Eddy and the other officers of the 47th passed around a hat in officers' row in the morning and collected $220, which they sent to the city for the purchase of rubber boots and coats for many of the recruits who are still in need of uniforms. This manifestation of interest in the men's comfort was keenly appreciated in the ranks.

THE NEW TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Russell, of the 13th Battalion, sent a telegram to Albany yesterday asking Adjutant-General Tillinghast if it was possible for the battalion to be detached from the 22d Regiment in order that a new regiment might be recruited on the foundation formed by the battalion. The telegram was in no sense a request, because Adjutant-General Tillinghast now has no power to detach the battalion from the regiment, but merely a query. Major Russell and the officers and men of the battalion want to form the nucleus of a new regiment which will retain the name and traditions of the old 13th, and they think that the new call for volunteers may open a way for such action, now that Colonel Luscomb's attempt to make a new regiment out of the home section of the old 13th is acknowledged to be a failure.

Major Russell has been annoyed by the attempt of several newspapers to make it appear that the relations between the 13th Battalion and the 22d Regiment are not cordial. Such talk, he says, is absurd. The most friendly feeling has existed between Colonel Bartlett and Major Russell and all their men, and the desire of the battalion to recruit a regiment to be known as the 13th is only the natural result of their wish to save the old 13th and its record from oblivion. Major Russell hopes that the Governor and the Adjutant-General may be able at the proper time to exert influence in the War Department by which the battalion may be made the nucleus of a new 13th Regiment, and if it could be done now through the new call for volunteers they would be glad to see it come to pass immediately without waiting for the end of the war.

THE THIRTEENTH'S OFFICERS.

Colonel William Cary Sanger is prominently mentioned for the colonelcy of a new 13th Regiment that would be made in this way. Major Russell would be the lieutenant-colonel and Captain Turpin would be one of the majors. The likelihood is that long reels of red tape would have to be unwound at Washington before the battalion could be detached from the 22d, but if the Adjutant-General's reply to the Major's query is in any wise encouraging the War Department may receive before long a request for the reorganization of the 22d Regiment and 13th Battalion on the line mentioned.

General Pennington communicated with the Quartermaster's Department yesterday and ascertained that the same plans could be carried out to-day for the movement of the 3d Regiment to Falls Church as had been arranged for yesterday. He thereupon decided not to order the regiment to move in the severe storm, but if the weather is at all favorable to-day Colonel Hoffman and his command will start for the South.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT CAMP ALGER.

HE WILL REVIEW THE TROOPS TO-MORROW—SANITARY CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

Washington, May 26.—Preparations are making at Camp Alger for a review of the Second Army Corps by President McKinley, Secretary Alger and other officials next Saturday. There will be a general review to-morrow in preparation for this affair.

The camp is rapidly being put in excellent sanitary condition. Colonel Girard, chief surgeon, has been unremitting in his attention to the health of the men since he assumed control, and his work has produced good results. Colonel Girard held a conference at headquarters to-day with the brigade surgeons. Since yesterday each one had gone over carefully the ground under his direction. The opinion was unanimous that the hospital corps was as well organized as any other department of the camp, and that the sanitary condition of Camp Alger was as good as that of any Regular Army field camp in the country. Colonel Girard was particularly emphatic in his injunctions to the surgeons to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, such as measles.

Commenting on the work already accomplished, Colonel Girard said this afternoon: "Within a few days we will have our corps as well equipped as any in the service. We will have accurate records of all the men in the camp; we will have every man at all ill under the care of capable, competent hospital authorities. We have not yet as many ambulances as we ought to have, perhaps, but we have as many as are absolutely necessary. Within a day or two our division hospitals will be set up, and then we can care easily for everybody."

NEW-YORK'S QUOTA OF TROOPS.

GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES THAT MEN ALREADY IN NATIONAL GUARD WILL HAVE THE PREFERENCE.

Albany, May 26.—It is believed that Governor Black will to-morrow make public his plans for the raising of New-York's quota of volunteers in answer to the President's call for 75,000 additional men. Adjutant-General Tillinghast said to-night:

"Up to this time the Governor has received no official word from Washington that New-York State is expected to furnish more troops. I think we shall receive the letters from Washington stating the fact to-morrow morning. In the meantime the Governor and the military authorities of the State are making active preparations to answer the call promptly and effectively."

Governor Black made the announcement this afternoon that the volunteers of this State, under the 75,000 call would be taken from the National Guard, thus following the precedent set when the call was made for the 125,000 volunteers.

The various volunteer regiments which have been formed by citizens, according to the Governor, will not be accepted, since New-York's quota of 7,000 men can be fully filled from the ranks of the National Guards. The Governor stated that if a third call for troops should be issued by the President the same method would be followed, namely, that the calls would be answered by taking volunteers from the ranks of the National Guard. The Governor will again sound the various regiments as to their willingness to volunteer in the United States service, and will then designate such regiments as show the highest percentage of men willing to volunteer.

There was much curiosity as to what proportion of New-York's quota will be infantry, what cavalrymen and what artillery. General Howard Carroll, chief of artillery on the staff of the Governor, and the four artillery captains in the National Guard, and the officers of each battery, marched into the executive chamber this morning in full uniform. The four captains were L. L. Olmstead, captain of the 6th Battery, of Binghamton; Louis Wendell, captain of the 1st Battery, of New-York; David Wilson, captain of the 2d Battery, of New-York, and Henry S. Rasquin, captain of the 3d Battery.

Major Burbank, of the United States Army, also was with the Guard officers. Both the Governor and General Carroll declined to state the object of the visit of the officers. The General said, however, that they were summoned here by the Governor. It is believed that they are here to confer in relation to employing the artillery for coast duty.

Adjutant-General Tillinghast has arranged with the United States authorities with regard to the pay of the troops from the time they were ordered to camp until they were mustered in the United States service. It was agreed that the United States should pay the men the 52 cents which they are entitled to during service in the Regular Army, the State to make up the other 73 cents of the State rate, which is $1.25. The officers of the Guard will receive the pay of Regular Army officers, which is considerably larger than the pay allowed them while they are in the service of the State. The members of the Guard who were rejected will be paid for the time they were in camp. The sum of $340,000 will be needed to pay off the State troops.

GENERAL ROE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

FEELING AMONG GUARDSMEN OVER THE FACT THAT THE GENERAL OFFICERS HAVE NOT BEEN CALLED OUT.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday to the effect that Major-General Roe had sent his resignation to headquarters at Albany. This rumor was based on the fact that the general officers of the National Guard had been ignored. It was said that, inasmuch as the regiments had been sent to the front and nothing remained of the National Guard except a few thousand ununiformed and unequipped raw recruits, there was no necessity for a division commander. The report also hinted at the possible resignation of the brigade commanders, who also feel that they have been slighted.

Whatever the feelings o fthe officers may me can only be surmised, because those who were seen would not discuss the subject. General Roe was at his headquarters early yesterday morning, accompanied by Major Holland. He said that he had not resigned and that the report that he had been urged to withdraw his resignation by the Governor and by the Adjutant-General was consequently without foundation.

Brigadier-General George Moore Smith said that he had hoped to see the National Guard represented in the field by some of its general officers, but he had heard of no resignations because the hope had not been realized.

The only regiments in the New-York National Guard which have not gone to the front are the 7th, Colonel Appleton, General Smith's brigade; the 23d, Colonel Smith, General McLeer's brigade, and the 74th, Colonel Fox, General Doyle's brigade.

"To command these three regiments, a few batteries, two cavalry troops, a few separate companies and the raw recruits," said an old Guardsman, "we have a major-general and five brigadier-generals. No wonder General Roe, who knows what is right, threatens to resign."

ENGINEERS AND IMMUNES.

REGULATIONS FOR THEIR ORGANIZATION ADOPTED.

Washington, May 26.—The regulations for the organization of the brigade of engineers and the ten regiments of immunes authorized by a special act of Congress were to-day formally agreed on by General Miles and Adjutant-General Corbin. Now that the qualifications necessary for enlistment are known, recruiting will be begun promptly, with a view to the utilization of the men in the Cuban army of invasion.

The brigade of engineers is to be comprised of three regiments, to be designated the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments of United States Volunteer Engineers. There are to be three battalions, of four companies each, in each regiment. For each regiment there are to be 53 commissioned officers and 1,106 enlisted men. The officers will be selected for their skill as military, civil, electrical, mechanical or topographical engineers. An effort will be made to recruit the enlisted men from every branch of the engineering profession and of mechanical skill. Machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, plumbers, telegraphers, topographers, draughtsmen, photographers, railroad men, riggers, boatmen and those skilled in the use of explosives are especially desired. Volunteer engineer troops will be armed and equipped as infantry. Their uniform will conform to that prescribed for the use of engineer troops of the Regular Army.

The immunes are expected to be recruited largely from the South. They are to be organized into ten regiments, five of which will be composed o. whites and five of colored men. They will be made up, so far as practicable, of officers and men who, owing to their origin, the places of their residence and other circumstances affecting their physical characteristics, possess immunity or are likely to be exempt from diseases incident to tropical climates. Each regiment is to consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 14 first lieutenants (including 1 adjutant and 1 quartermaster), 12 second lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians and 8 hospital stewards. They are to be in three battalions, of four companies each. The enlisted strength of each company will not exceed eighty-two, while the minimum enlisted strength is fixed at seventy-five. For each regiment the total of commissioned officers is fixed at 46 and the total of enlisted men at 992.

NO GARRISON ASSIGNMENTS.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS STILL AWAITING ORDERS FROM GENERAL FRANK.

No details of the regiments of New-York volunteers, assigned subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Frank, commanding the Department of the East, were made yesterday. Brigadier-General Pennington, who has been assigned to command the troops in camp at Hempstead, reported by telephone to General Frank, but the latter did not issue the contemplated order directing troops to garrison harbor forts. Each of the fortifications is manned by a full force of artillerymen for the ordinary operation of the guns, but it is proposed to have an infantry garrison of one or two battalions at each to act as a guard on the land side. As the camp at Hempstead is only a short distance from each of these forts, it would be possible to have the men sent to any one of them in two hours at most, and it is understood that the plan of retaining the men at the camp is being considered. General Frank, however, favors placing a garrison of infantry in camp at each fort, and retaining the rest of the force at his command as a reserve force at the respective camps at Hempstead and Sea Girt.

"Just how far the jurisdiction of Generals Frank and Pennington will coincide or conflict is as yet uncertain," said an officer yesterday. "Both were colonels of artillery regiments and were promoted at the same time to be brigadier-generals of volunteers. The former is assigned to the temporary command of the Department of the East, to whose commander all the troops mustered into service and not sent South have been assigned. Then General Pennington was ordered to take command of the troops at the camp on Hempstead Plains. If General Frank orders all the troops now there away, there would be no command left for General Pennington, as there was none for General Roe when the State troops were mustered into the Government service.

"Another question to come up will relate to sending the volunteers enlisting under the new call to Camp Black. If the National Guard regiments not mustered in are ordered there, they would be under National Guard officers until they became Federal troops. If men are enlisted by Federal authority for the new quota, as fast as mustered in they could be put under command of General Pennington at the Hempstead camp."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE.

SPEECHES BY SENATORS WHITE AND TELLER ON THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Washington, May 26.—No substantial progress was made by the Senate to-day toward the disposition of the War Revenue bill, although it was under consideration for three hours.

Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.) made an extended speech covering the general features of the bill, especially those relating to the tax on corporations and on inheritances. The consideration of the bill, he said, had enlisted the attention of the country, and many people were becoming restless because a final vote had not been reached. He thought, however, that the delay was due to the peculiarity of the pending measure. The object of the bill demanded support of every member of both branches of Congress. All are united to present a solid front to the foreign foe. It was no longer a question of doubt that all the money necessary for the prosecution of the war would be supplied. It was simply the method of raising the funds that was under debate here.

Mr. White denounced the stamp tax as an onerous burden from which all would be glad to escape. It was a nuisance and par excellence a tax on the plain people of the land. Concerning the inheritance tax, Mr. White maintained that, notwithstanding the objections urged against it by reason of its being an invasion of the prerogatives of the States, it was perfectly justifiable, and he expressed the hope and belief that the courts would sustain the action of Congress in enacting the proposition into law. He then began a long discussion of the proposed corporation tax, which he earnestly supported. He maintained that the corporations owed something to the country, not only for their creation, but also for the privilege of existence. He maintained that the argument of Senators that a tax should not be laid against a corporation because it was not laid against a partnership engaged in the same line of business was not sound, as the corporation enjoyed more privileges than the partnership in business and before the law. If it were not so, corporations would not be formed.

MR. GORMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. White said he would make all classes of business bear a just proportion of the war burdens, and could see no proper or valid reason why the corporations should be exempt from provisions of the bill. He said that Mr. Gorman had prepared an amendment to the measure which he would be willing to support if the general tax on all corporations should not be deemed desirable by the Senate. At his request Mr. Gorman sent to the desk and had read the amendment he proposed to offer at the proper time. It follows:

That from and after the passage of this act every person, firm, company or corporation owning or possessing or having the care or management of any railroad, street railroad, sleeping-car, steamboat, ship or other vessel engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or freight for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, or carrying on or doing an express business, or having the care or management of any telegraphic or telephone line by which telegraphic or telephone dispatches or messages are received or transmitted, or carrying on or doing the business of furnishing gas, electric light, electric power, steam heat or steam power, or refining petroleum or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-half of 1 per cent on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations and companies in their respective business, provided that the assessment hereby made shall not include any amount of the receipts for the transportation of persons, freight or mails between the United States and any foreign port, but such tax shall be rated for the transportation of persons, freight or mails from a port within the United States through a foreign territory to a port within the United States, and shall be assessed upon and collected from persons, firms, companies or corporations within the United States receiving hire or pay for such transportation of persons, freight or mails.

Mr. White said it had been whispered that the great financial interests which had contributed largely to a campaign fund were demanding as compensation for their liberality that the burdens of war should not be thrust on them. He did not believe, however, that any Senator on either side of the chamber would be influenced by a demand so sordid and selfish. He objected to the issue of bonds at this time, because bonds were unnecessary and because a great majority of the people was opposed to them, believing they would increase too greatly the burdens of the country.

In conclusion Mr. White declared that it would be the plain people who would not only offer up their lives in defence of the National honor, but who would also pay the bulk of the taxes for the conduct of the war. He appealed to Senators to permit the bill to pass in such form as would distribute with reasonable equity the burdens it imposed, and to levy taxation that would be fair to the American people and reflect honor on the American Senate.

SENATOR TELLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. TELLER (Sil. Rep., Col.) followed. He said he had no intention of discussing the bill from a partisan point of view, considering the necessity for properly conducting the war more important than the securing of partisan advantage. He spoke of the interest felt by the American people in the Cuban question, saying that the struggling people could have been aided in the past without violating the neutrality laws. He thought war might have been avoided, but now that the war was on he wanted to see it conducted by a united country. The Administration would find itself supported by every party, and there would be no holding back the sinews of war. He did not believe the war would be of long duration, and said no vast appropriations would be necessary. There was not under the circumstances the usual justification for taxing future generations to pay for the war, as it was not like the Civil War, a war for self-preservation. He assumed that notwithstanding the bonds provided by the bill were made payable in ten years, their payment would be deferred beyond that limit. He asserted that the bond feature of the bill was merely attached for the purpose of taking advantage of the war exigency to secure authority for a bond issue. The proceeding was without precedent in the history of our country. He did not think the bill would produce as much revenue as was estimated by the committee, and said that the Senate was entitled to a detailed estimate. Instead of this when they called for facts they received only guesses.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) said it was impossible to state with anything more than approximate accuracy what revenue would be raised from the bill. Estimates were necessarily uncertain. Who, for instance, could tell what amount would be derived from the proposed bank check tax?

Mr. Teller said that Mr. Allison's explanation was an admission that the committee had been guessing. He took up the amendments for greenbacks, the coinage of the seigniorage and the corporation tax, and supported them at some length.

Before Mr. Teller had concluded his speech the bill was laid aside that the Senate might take up the special order—eulogies on the late Senator Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi.

While the special order was pending Mr. SEWELL (Rep., N. J.) moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the Senate bill suspending certain provisions of law relating to hospital stewards. The amendment was that the increase of stewards should not exceed one hundred. Mr. Sewell's motion was agreed to. A bill was reported by Mr. Sewell providing for the employment of retired Army officers in the present war, and was passed.

Mr. MONEY (Dem., Miss.), being recognized, presented the resolutions on the death of Mr. Walthall. Eulogies were delivered by Mr. Money, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Berry, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Bate, Mr. Pasco and Mr. Pettus. As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

A BRUSH OVER CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—INTERNAL REVENUE BILL AMENDED.

Washington, May 26.—In a long session to-day the House passed few bills, but the discussion involved a wide range of subjects.

Mr. CANNON (Rep., Ill.) called up the Pension Deficiency bill as amended and passed by the Senate yesterday. The bill carries a paragraph inserted by the Senate, providing that temporary appointments of clerks may be made without Civil Service examinations. Mr. Cannon said that the temporary character of the appointments and the urgent necessity for them made the provision wise.

Mr. MAHANY (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ala.) questioned the Civil Service provision, the latter insisting that temporary appointments should be made from the eligible lists furnished by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Underwood moved to non-concur in the amendment.

Mr. HEPBURN (Rep., Iowa) proposed an amendment providing that "none of the clerks herein provided for shall be placed in the classified service."

Mr. MOODY (Rep., Mass.) made a point of order against the amendment. The Speaker sustained the point, but Mr. Cannon took occasion to call attention to the nature of the pending measure as an appropriation bill. "I do not propose," he said, "to open a debate on the Civil Service or any other hobby. If you interject the question of Civil Service into this bill and let it go to debate in the House and Senate, then pensions and the war can both go to the devil so far as some men are concerned if they have opportunity to talk on their hobby."

Mr. Moody, in making his point against the Hepburn amendment, added that the temporary clerks provided for in the bill would be subject to the existing Civil Service law, notwithstanding the contrary construction placed on the provision by others.

When Mr. Cannon moved the previous question Mr. GROSVENOR (Rep., Ohio) interrupted to say: "No bill embodying, as the gentleman from Massachusetts contends this does, an extension of the Civil Service operation shall pass without my protest, and I shall vote against it."

"Well, that is the gentleman's privilege," sharply retorted Mr. Cannon.

There was something in this retort that nettled Mr. Grosvenor, and a moment later, on the vote to order the previous question, he made the point of no quorum, and a call of the House became necessary. After a half-hour's delay a quorum appeared and the previous question was ordered. The House then concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill to amend the internal revenue laws relating to distilled spirits. Its chief provisions reduce the bonded warehouse period from eight years, as fixed by the law of 1894, to seven years, and increase the outage period from four to seven years, making these periods of equal length. Other provisions are intended to reduce frauds committed in connection with the stamp feature of the present law.

Incidental to the discussion, Mr. SHAFROTH (Sil. Rep., Col.) and Mr. GROW (Rep., Penn.) made speeches on silver coinage and legal-tender currency.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dingley was adopted declaring that any spirit exported and subsequently imported should pay the same internal tax that it would have been required to pay at the time of importation had it not been exported. It was intended, Mr. Dingley explained, to prevent the export of spirits for bonding purposes to which reference had been made in the debate.

A vote was taken on the bill as amended. The ayes and noes were demanded, but pending the roll-call the House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

DAMAGING THE MINE FIELDS.

MUCH ANNOYANCE CAUSED BY RECKLESS MASTERS OF VESSELS.

Washington, May 26.—Reports continue to be received at the War Department showing an utter disregard by vessel-owners and masters of the regulations which govern the entry and departure of craft to and from mined harbors in forbidden hours. In three or four instances vessels have dragged the cables which connected the submarine mines and torpedoes with shore batteries, resulting in a disarrangement of them for the time being. Repairs are made promptly, however, though at great inconvenience to the engineer officers. The result of one vessel's incursion recently was to set adrift along the Atlantic coast south of New-York a number of torpedoes, each of which contained probably one hundred pounds of dynamite. Vessels were sent out to look for them, but thus far only one has been picked up. The principal danger to be apprehended from them is their coming into contact with the propeller of a vessel, which might explode the dynamite within. Complaints have been made to the officials here regarding the mines on various parts of the coast because they interfere with commerce.

"The people do not seem to realize that we are in the midst of a war," said one of the officials speaking about the matter "although we are disposed to do everything in our power to ameliorate the exactions and impediments imposed by such a state of affairs." Complaints have been received also from the owners of excursion resorts at several places that the placing of mines in the harbors and rivers will interfere seriously with their business. It is not probable, however, that any modifications of existing conditions can be brought about, as the placing of mines and torpedoes is essentially a feature of a city's defence and cannot be ignored.

THE SAN FRANCISCO'S CREW ILL.

Provincetown, Mass., May 26.—The San Francisco put in from her night cruise at 9:15 o'clock this forenoon and after getting mail and telegrams sailed again at 11:30, bound for Boston, with fifteen of her men ill. The cruiser Prairie has not yet finished coaling here.

NAVY YARD NOTES

The colliers Abarenda and Kingtor, now at the Navy Yard, are ready to go out, but, owing to the thick weather which prevails, these vessels may not leave the yard before to-morrow.

The collier Pompey, formerly Harlech, went into commission yesterday. She will be commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Sturdy, who reported to Rear-Admiral Bunce yesterday morning.

FROM MAINE TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Lewiston, Me., May 26.—A special to "The Journal" from Augusta says: "Colonel Lucius H. Kendall, of the 1st Maine Volunteers, received word this afternoon from the Secretary of War to proceed with his regiment to Chickamauga, and report to the commanding general of the camp for duty. The regiment will leave Augusta Friday at 2 p. m.

A special from Portland to "The Journal" says: "Adjutant-General Richards has granted permission to Harry E. Milliken, of Portland, to organize a battery of light artillery here. Seventy men have enlisted."

YANKEE'S NEW MEN EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Ten members of the Second Separate Naval Division of Rochester, who have been detailed to the Yankee, will arrive in the city to-day. Nine additional members of the First Naval Battalion will also be included in the Yankee's crew.

TO IMPROVE WALLABOUT CHANNEL.

MR. BENNETT'S JOINT RESOLUTION FAVORABLY REPORTED.

Washington, May 26 (Special).—Mr. Hooker, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported to-day Mr. Bennett's joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit estimates for work on Wallabout Channel, New-York. The resolution directs the Secretary to submit estimates, with a view of obtaining a depth of twenty feet in Wallabout Channel. This channel, in the opinion of the engineer in charge of the preliminary examination, is worthy of improvement and is important not only for increasing ferry accommodations between New-York and Brooklyn, but also for handling commerce at the wharves. The measure thus favorably reported provides also for a width of three hundred feet at mean low water from the entrance to the timber causeway, in accordance with the plans heretofore submitted.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, May 26.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

RALPH J. WHITLEDGE, of Missouri, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the IVth District.

DANIEL T. COLE, to be coiner of the Mint at San Francisco.

SAMUEL W. CAMPBELL, of Colorado, to be first lieutenant in the 1st Regiment Volunteer Engineers. The nomination of Thomas J. Sullivan, of Colorado, for this office is withdrawn.

HOWARD S. GIDDINGS, of Connecticut, to be captain in Signal Corps. The nomination of Howard A. Giddings, of Connecticut, for this office is withdrawn.

Lieutenant KOSSUTH NILES to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieutenant junior grade F. L. CHAPIN to be a lieutenant.

DAVID BELL KERR, of Virginia, and CHARLES ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, of Mississippi, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL NOT DROPPED.

Washington, May 26.—Representative Sherman, of New-York, the author of the Anti-Scalping bill, announced to-day that he would call up the measure at the earliest opportunity, and that he was confident of a majority for it in the House. This was in the face of a poll of the House by opponents which they assert insures the defeat of the bill.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, May 26.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: Hayt Corners, Peter M. Coombs; Truxton, Thomas Dood, jr.

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

To Clothe A Boy

As he ought to be clothed doesn't really cost any more in the end than to rig him out in a "Bargain" Suit.

Our clothes, made by Boys' Tailors,

From tested material, last so much longer that they are actually cheaper—while the satisfaction of wearing them is all clear gain.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

60-62 West 23d St.

The Wanamaker Store

Talking About the Weather

IT never rains at Wanamaker's. The brightness of the store is proof against any amount of dark and drizzle outside. Moreover there are things to come for besides light and life and movement. But it would appear that there have been some days that are dark and dreary in the outer world. The illest wind for the wholesaler is an east wind with its accompaniments, and that wind has been blowing with marked persistency of late. We prove the truth of the proverb by finding much good in it, certain instances being mentioned here.

A very marked instance is shown in the Clothing Store. Here, a lot of long trouser suits for boys in fancy cheviots, largely in checks of new and attractive style. The sizes are from those for age 13 to those for big boys of 19 and upward and small adults. Three-button sack coats and six-button short vests.

Seven Dollars a Suit

Further Reductions in Women's Suits. THESE are gathered from our regular stock, which is the highest kind of a recommendation for them. Broken lots from fast-selling lines, rich in the novelty and stylishness that mark all our suits, and at a price that will take them away from here before you get here yourself, unless you are fairly prompt.

At $15, regular retail prices up to $25. (Silk-lined jackets.)

At $20, regular retail prices up to $35. (Silk-lined throughout.)

And this hint of Bicycle Costumes,—the kind you are proud to wear.

At $10, regular retail prices up to $17.50.
At $15, regular retail prices up to $23.

Second floor, Broadway.

Seasonable Underwear for Men. JUST a few lines about the kinds that are suitable for warm or cool weather—the kinds that prevent colds through sudden changes in temperature. There's an assortment here of very fine qualities, though you're not asked to pay extravagant prices for them. A few garments are priced thus:

At $1.50 and $2 a suit—Medium weight natural colored merino shirts and drawers, well made and finished.

At $3.50 a suit—Medium weight natural wool shirts and drawers; both have double fronts.

Summer weight merino. Morley's English make, long or short sleeves in shirts, with spliced armpits; drawers have spliced seats front and back; also re-enforced in short or long inseam; all regular made and full fashioned; size, 34 shirts, $1.40; drawers, size 30, $1.50; advance 10c. on increasing sizes.

Guaranteed unshrinkable English all-wool shirts and drawers; full fashioned and regular made; shirts in long or short sleeves, and drawers with spliced and re-enforced seats; 28 or 31-inch inseam; size 34 shirts, $1.60; size 30 drawers, $1.70; advance of 10c. on increasing sizes.

Broadway.

Very Rich Wraps; Rich Bargains. THE most elegant productions of the world's best designers, rich, elegant, exclusive and seasonable, at a heavy reduction from a price which hundreds have already considered fair and reasonable. They are the sorts that you can wear all Summer,—the chilly evening kind,—the piazza and carriage sorts for wear with the more elaborate gowns.

At $9, formerly up to $18.
At $18, formerly up to $30.
At $30, formerly up to $50.
At $50, formerly up to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Baby's First Outfit. THERE'S a good-sized store on our second floor devoted entirely to wearing apparel for wee people. Everything that will add to the little one's comfort or to its personal attractiveness (if that is possible) will be found here. Of particular interest just now is the showing of first outfits, in domestic or imported makes, in prices to suit moderate means or the most extravagant fancies:

Outfits of 2 doz. pieces, $14.
Outfits of 3 doz. pieces, $27.
Outfits of 4 doz. pieces, $40.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lamps at Half and Less. THERE are one hundred banquet lamps in this lot, and therefore there are o : hundred bargains, for each one of them .. a half less than regular price, except such as are at less. Handsome goods,—some of them have been used by us as samples to sell from. All new and fresh, with that exception, and that is nothing that will hurt them. They'll go quickly to-day, rain as it may.

At $10, values up to $35.
At $6, values up to $15.
At $4, values up to $10.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DAY OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

ASSEMBLY CELEBRATES ADOPTION OF THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

DR. HILLIS SPEAKS ON THE CHURCH'S INFLUENCE ON THE NATION THROUGH ITS EMPHASIS OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Winona Lake, Ind., May 26.—This was Presbyterian day in the General Assembly, and a dozen formal papers were read, showing the history of the Presbyterian Church since its confession of faith was adopted by the Westminster Assembly in 1648. No business was transacted at either session, except that which was in keeping with the anniversary programme. But this does not mean that nothing pertaining to the business of the Assembly is in progress. There are two or three important committees to report yet, including the one on temperance, whose resolutions may call forth a debate for hours. The McGiffert case is now before the commissioners, three reports presented yesterday being in their hands.

While all recognize the manly stand taken by Professor Francis Brown, of the Union Seminary, in behalf of his colleague and friend, there is little likelihood that the individual report presented by him will be adopted. The commissioners are not willing to do anything, and if the Pittsburg Presbytery had not sent a memorial here, it is probable that the matter would have been raised in the Assembly.

It is hardly probable that the minority report submitted by Dr. Bryan, of Chicago, in which seven members of the Committee on Bills and Overtures join, will be adopted. In the face of a formal protest from the members of the New-York Presbytery against requiring that body to begin an inquiry which will doubtless end in judicial proceedings, the Assembly would scarcely be willing to order such a course of action.

It is most likely that the report of the majority will be adopted. Many of the commissioners agree that the cause of truth is maintained by the deliverance proposed by Dr. Jackson's committee, that error is properly denounced while the peace of the church is left undisturbed in the suggestion that Dr. McGiffert explain his position or quietly withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry.

An article entitled "Dr. McGiffert's Apostolic Age," by Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, has been freely circulated among the commissioners since the committee made its report. Dr. Johnson does not believe that the sweeping arraignment of Dr. McGiffert's book is warranted by facts. Dr. Johnson says:

"It may be said that I misunderstand Dr. McGiffert, misinterprete his belief, misrepresent his position. Well, that has occurred to me as a possibility. So, after reading some parts of his book over and over agin, and still reaching the conclusion that on all great Evangelical doctrines of our Church, he was true to his Torie belief of Christendom, and accepted without doubt or question the diety of Christ and of the Holy Spirit, the Trinity, the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, His ascension to heaven, and kindred doctrines, I did what I would have another do to me in like circumstaces, I wrote to him my belief, based upon his book, of his full acceptance of the Evangelical faith, and asked him if he could consistently confirm my conclusion.

DR. MCGIFFERT'S REPLY.

"I am not at liberty to make public his letter in reply, but he distinctly authorized me to say that he neither denies nor questions any of those doctrines, and that he is a thorough-going Evangelical believer, standing squarely on the platform of the inspiration of the Scriptures. When I made this inquiry of Dr. McGiffert, I had no purpose to write this article. His reply was written with no hint or suggestion from me, that I was intending a review of his book.

"My sole contention is that, however much the writer of 'The Apostolic Age' may have exposed himself to severe and merited criticism, he is not open to the charge of having tossed to the winds the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel."

The alumni of Auburn Seminary and of Hamilton College, who are delegates to the General Assembly, instead of having a banquet, held a picnic in the chapel of the Minnewawa Inn last evening, and, instead of having ham sandwiches with their accompaniments, as their Princeton friends did, they had so much to