

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA. A JAPANESE REPULSE.

Charge on Position North of Yalu—Cossacks Capture Anju.

Japanese north of the Yalu charged a Russian position, but were repulsed. Their loss is not known. Two gunboats which moved up the river to support the movement were driven back by a Russian field battery's fire.

The Cossacks recently at Song-Chin are reported to have made rapid marches to the southwest, and to have occupied Anju without resistance. The movement is said to have caused a panic among the Japanese troops on the way north from Ping-Yang.

Confirmation of the French report from a "sure source" that the Russians had sunk four transports bearing four thousand men was delayed in transmission.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark reached an agreement on regulations of neutrality during the war.

RUSSIANS REPEL CHARGE.

Two Gunboats Supporting Attack Forced to Retire.

Liao-Yang, April 27.—The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu north of Eulitlou (Changliou) charged, on the night of April 26-27, the Russian position near Litavena, a village on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu. They were repulsed, but their loss is not known.

Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese, when a Russian field battery at Amisan opened upon them, resulting in a duel which lasted for twenty minutes. The Russian fire was too hot, and the gunboats were forced to turn and steam out of range.

The Japanese were aided in crossing by their occupation of the island of Samalinda.

COSSACKS SEIZE ANJU.

Report of Swift Movement Cutting Japanese Lines.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—An account given here of the movements of the cavalry under Major General Mstchenko, the commander of the Eastern Cossack Brigade, while not officially confirmed, is accepted as trustworthy. It is as follows:

General Mstchenko's Cossacks reached Song-Chin, on Flaksin Bay, Northeast Corea, and after occupying that place moved along the Seoul-Peking road and occupied Anju. Not a shot was fired, the Japanese and Koreans withdrawing.

The unexpected appearance of Cossacks in the rear of the Japanese force near the Yalu caused a panic among the Japanese troops proceeding toward the Yalu from Ping-Yang, and they consequently retreated.

The Japanese troops at Pak-Chon, Ku-Song, Kasan and Chongju did not attempt to stop the Cossacks, but moved northwest by forced marches.

RAILWAY BLOWN UP.

Damage at Khalair, However, Reported Insignificant.

London, April 28.—"The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Irkutsk, Siberia, under yesterday's date, says that the Japanese have blown up a portion of the railway at Khalair, but that the damage is insignificant.

SIX HUNDRED DROWNED?

French Rumor of Russian Submarine Destroying Transport.

Paris, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Journal" reports that a Russian submarine boat has sunk a Japanese transport which was conveying six hundred men to Corea, and that all the troops were lost.

BIG FORCE ACROSS RIVER.

Russians Outnumbered—Strategic Point Held by Japanese.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—No official dispatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu River have yet been made public, but the Associated Press has obtained from the general staff the following statement of the situation:

Before beginning the passage of the Yalu the Japanese evidently completed the connection of two armies along the river, commanded by Generals Kuroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 190,000. The Russians on the Manchurian bank of the river are inferior in strength.

Having perfected the essential preparations, the Japanese, without waste of time, began the passage of the river, and the Russians realized that it would be impossible to prevent their crossing. The Japanese front extended from Wiju as far as Pyok-Dang, over eighty miles.

We faced the possibility that they would cross at a score of places, and all we could hope was to harass and impede the crossing, for every day gained enabled us to push our preparations and bring up more men.

There are only two instances in history where an army was unable to cross a river—that of Napoleon at Aspern and that of Prince Eugene of Savoy at Lech. Both failed because of floods. The Yalu proved no exception to the established rule.

It is known that the Japanese crossed at least two points. Their first attempt to force a passage near Chao-Cho-Kow, twenty miles above Wiju, near Siao-Poussikhe, on the Pousseikhe, a tributary of the Yalu, was successful. This is important, because a road leads from Siao-Poussikhe, northeast to Kwan-Tien, which commands one of the roads to Moulken.

It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wiju. The river here is divided into several channels by islands, the largest of which is Samalinda. Above and below Wiju was bridged at three points.

Up the stream near Sindiagou the Japanese were watched by a small detachment of Cossacks, but the enemy was practically unopposed.

At Turenchen, lower down, our outposts



URAL COSSACKS ON THEIR WAY TO MEET THE JAPANESE.

GILBERT OVERRIDDEN.

Therefore He Resigns from World's Fair and Sues for \$47,000.

St. Louis, April 27.—Cass Gilbert, of New-York, architect of the Art Palace and Festival Hall at the World's Fair, to-day handed to President Francis his resignation as a member of the commission of architects. Immediately afterward Mr. Gilbert brought suit against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company in the United States Circuit Court for \$47,000, which he alleges is due him as the balance on his contract of \$53,000.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Gilbert says that, in view of the embarrassment liable to result from litigation with the exposition company, he has thought it best to sever his connection with the commission of architects. He declares that, while the letter of appointment as a member of the commission stated that plans for all buildings were to be submitted to the commission for criticism and approval, "no such collaboration has been had, and the buildings placed in my hands have been changed, as regards sculpture and decoration, without any consultation with me."

Two years ago The Tribune fully exposed the practices, which were brutal in the extreme, which in one instance terminated in murder, and which in many other cases amounted to the brutal abuse of ignorant Italians who purchased worthless jewelry on the installment plan and were thereafter persecuted by dealers. With the signing of this bill it is believed that much evil will be prevented in the future.

There is a great to-do at the women's hotel, the Martha Washington, because the manager, James M. Case, has tendered his resignation. This, it is said by guests of the hotel, is due to friction with C. D. Kellogg, secretary of the Women's Hotel Company, regarding the management of the house, the disagreement following the discharge of a steward named Dougherty two months ago.

Since that time, it is said, Messrs. Case and Kellogg have not spoken. Mr. Case's resignation is to take effect on May 1. Mr. Caldwell, proprietor of the Raymond, is to succeed him.

There was a general chorus of sad "ohs" and "isn't it a shame" from the hotel guests when they heard of the resignation last night. It was said last night that the guests are getting up two petitions, one to Mr. Case, asking him to stay, and the other to the hotel management, urging it to beg Mr. Case to withdraw his resignation.

Now it is doubtful whether the ceremony will be held. Recently arrests were made for throwing ashes and refuse into the Passaic River, and there is a disposition on the part of some of the members of the Board of Health to make no exception in the case of human ashes. The question will be considered at a special meeting of the board.

Knauss died last February. His last request was that his body be given to the flames and his ashes thrown into the Passaic at the falls. He explained his request by saying that of all places he had visited the Passaic Falls were, in his mind, the most beautiful. He had been a daily visitor to the chasm bridge, where he watched the turmoil of the waters as they plunged into the ravine beneath, and he desired that his dust be thrown from the spot where he had so often stood.

The German singing societies have been rehearsing "Ich Suche Dich" (I seek thee) which will be sung if the programme is not interfered with by the Health Department.

Confederate Soldier Was Reported Killed, and His Wife Married Again.

New-Orleans, April 27.—The following story comes from Jackson, Miss.: J. T. West, of Spartansburg, S. C., entered the Confederate army in 1861. He was wounded and reported killed at Gettysburg. Mrs. West started for California to visit friends. She stopped in Mississippi, was married again and died, leaving a son by her first marriage. Captain West returned to Spartansburg after the war, found his wife gone and mourned her as dead. Recently the son, in investigating his grandfather's estate, found his father living.

Man May Die From Hiccoughs.

Attack Has Lasted Six Days—He Is Nearly Exhausted.

Plainfield, N. J., April 27.—Harry Taylor, an expert accountant of this city, was suddenly seized with an attack of hiccoughs six days ago, and since then the attacks have increased daily, becoming so violent that he is now completely exhausted. The efforts of his physicians to relieve him have thus far been in vain. Taylor was attacked in a similar manner about a year ago, but the hiccoughs were stopped soon after he had been removed to a hospital. Unless the physicians can relieve him within the next twenty-four hours he will probably die from exhaustion.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice Are superior for your sick ones.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.

A LONG CRUSADE WON.

Governor Odell Signs "Fake" City Marshal Bill.

Albany, April 27.—By signing the Newcomb bill, Governor Odell completed the efforts that have been made by many public bodies and by The Tribune and the Legal Aid Society to prevent the practices of certain city marshals and instalment "sharks" on the lower East Side.

The bill, as signed, makes it an offence for any person not a city marshal to represent himself as such, or by the wearing of any badge of office, not authorized by actual law, terrifying the ignorant foreigners into yielding to exactions of instalment dealers.

Two years ago The Tribune fully exposed the practices, which were brutal in the extreme, which in one instance terminated in murder, and which in many other cases amounted to the brutal abuse of ignorant Italians who purchased worthless jewelry on the installment plan and were thereafter persecuted by dealers. With the signing of this bill it is believed that much evil will be prevented in the future.

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SAYS HE HAS PROOF.

Captain Goddard Declares W. U. Sells News Service to Poolrooms.

Declaring that he held affidavits which proved conclusively that the Western Union Telegraph Company was selling news service to poolrooms, Captain F. Norton Goddard, at the annual meeting of the City Club last night, advocated the sending of a letter to each director of that company setting forth the discoveries of the club, so that the directors might end the traffic. The directors were high minded men, of eminent respectability, said Captain Goddard, who were doubtless ignorant whence part of their income came. When they learned, he expected that they would immediately vote to stop this traffic, or else, by resignation, declare their disapproval of it.

At the last meeting of the club the question of telegraph service to poolrooms was taken up, and a committee appointed, of which Captain Goddard was the head, to investigate. He told the club informally last night the results of his investigation, all of his declarations being set forth in affidavits, he said. On April 4 two men chosen by him went to the offices of the Western Union company to make inquiries about poolroom service. They went to the sixth floor, where they saw a Mr. Mitchell, and told him, a Mr. Burke being the spokesman, that they wanted to open a poolroom at No. 295 Madison-ave. They were dissatisfied with the service they had had, Burke said, and wanted to take the Western Union's service. Mr. Mitchell said a special wire could be rigged up for them easily, then took them to Mr. Dealy, who, he said, would arrange all the details.

This, Mr. Dealy told them, a special wire would cost \$30 a day for the Aqueduct track news, and \$10 a day additional for each other track. This was to be paid to the operator at the end of each day, with \$10 for the operator's services. The company would attend to all the details of the wiring and the installation of the instruments, as well as the furnishing of the operator, who, the agent guaranteed, would be a "fly man, on his business, and knowing enough to jump out of the window if any trouble came."

After this Captain Goddard had another man visit the company's offices, representing himself as the backer of the poolroom, which was to be a "quiet place, doing only a commission business." This "backer," being new to the game, wanted to learn the details, and, incidentally, keep track of his agents. He, too, met Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dealy, who told him the price of the service, the arrangements for the wiring and the qualifications of the operator.

There are about three hundred poolrooms in town, Captain Goddard figures, which bring the Western Union company about \$20,000 a day. He is certain that the directors would not approve of money made by fleecing the populace at large, so suggested that the City Club call this affair to their attention.

The Remsen East River Gas bill came up for an incident in discussion. It was a bill favoring the bill, was uncomfortable for a few minutes when discussion brought out the attitude of the club's legislative committee against the bill, and showed that members felt that the club's position in regard to it was misunderstood.

It was moved that the committee oppose the bill before Governor Odell, and Mr. Bjur announced that the committee had decided to do so, although this was the first that many of the members knew of that intention.

ARREST GIRL'S MOTHER.

Charged with Poisoning Daughter to Get Life Insurance.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 27.—Mrs. Henrietta Dewitt was arrested at Sidney, Delaware County, this afternoon, on a warrant issued by Coroner White, charging her with murder in the first degree, in causing the death of her seventeen-year-old daughter, Florence Mackintosh, by poisoning her with arsenic. Until to-day Mrs. Dewitt has always claimed the girl her step-daughter. To-day she admitted that Florence was her own daughter. The inquest ended just before the woman was arrested, the coroner finding that death was due to arsenical poisoning, and the evidence pointed strongly toward the mother as having caused the girl's death to obtain \$2,000 life insurance.

Mrs. Dewitt was immediately brought into the large hall where the inquest was held, and was arraigned before Coroner White. She was apparently the most unconcerned person in the room, taking her seat carelessly and picking up a Binghamton paper to read about her case. After a consultation with her counsel, Judge Baumes, Mrs. Dewitt waived examination and was held for the Delaware County Grand Jury, which will meet on May 9 at Delhi.

CHINESE WOULD NOT SERVE NEGROES.

Refusal Costs Chicago Restaurant Keeper \$100.

Chicago, April 27.—Pu Lee, manager of the Chinese restaurant known as the Hong Fong Ho, on the South Side, was arraigned in Justice Everett's court to-day on complaint of four negroes, who swore that they were not served by Chinese waiters at the chop suey house, and were ordered out of the place. The justice fined the manager \$100 and costs.

MORE FORGING BY EX-NAVAL OFFICER.

Cumberland, Md., April 27.—Alfred Crosby Owen, who got a check on which the name of Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., was forged, cashed at the Waldorf-Astoria, New-York, worked a similar game here on Saturday at the Windsor Hotel, the check being for \$50, and the name of J. Philip Roman, nephew of ex-Governor Lowndes, being forged on it. The forgery was made known to the police to-day, but Owen had fled.

He is a graduate of Annapolis, but was dismissed from the navy for using the name of prominent people to obtain money. He used the name of E. U. Groszwald here.

CONGRESS CLOSING IN A STORM.

COCKRAN'S DEMAND FOR AN INVESTIGATION RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Littlefield Pours a Hot Broadside Into the Democratic Ranks—Prospect of Adjournment To-day.

Congress, in all probability, will adjourn to-day. The session of the House yesterday was full of interest and excitement. Speaker Cannon ruled Mr. Cockran's demand for an investigation of his political record out of order, and the decision was sustained by a party vote.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, spoke in reply to Mr. Cockran's free trade speech, and became involved in lively controversies with several of the Democratic leaders. He taunted the Democrats with the utterances of Mr. Cockran, and called on several of the prominent members of that party to answer "yes" or "no" whether they approved the New-Yorker's tariff views, and intended going before the people on the issue of free trade, but failed to secure a direct answer. He defended the protective system from every point of view.

The conferrers on the Panama Civil bill reached an agreement late last night, thus removing the last serious obstacle to adjournment to-day. No action was taken by the Senate on the nomination of Dr. Crum, a negro, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. All the great appropriation bills were finally passed by the adoption of conference reports.

TO ADJOURN TO-DAY. A MEMORABLE SESSION.

Conferees on Panama Civil Bill Reach an Agreement.

Washington, April 27.—Congress will almost certainly adjourn to-morrow, the conferees on the Panama Civil Government bill having reached an agreement late to-night. The possibility of confirming the nomination of Dr. Crum without an unwarranted protraction of the session is fully realized.

The agreement on the Panama bill incorporates the provisions of the House bill with slight verbal amendments making the President's authority more specific, and the first section of the Senate bill, which provides for taking possession of the canal strip and the payment of \$10,000,000 to the government of Panama. The report will be presented to both houses to-morrow, and when adopted will remove the last obstacle to the adjournment of Congress.

The first section of the Senate bill, which is adopted, authorizes the President, on the acquisition of the canal property and the payment of \$10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama, to take possession of and occupy on behalf of the United States a zone of land extending five miles on each side of the centre line of the canal route. The section provides for the re-appropriation of the amount heretofore authorized to be paid to Colombia for the canal concession, and was regarded as necessary to authorize payment to Panama. The section describes the canal zone as beginning in the Caribbean Sea three marine miles from mean low water mark, and extending to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean three marine miles from mean low water mark, and including all islands within said zone, and in addition the group of islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Maos, Culebra and Flamenco, and from time to time any lands and waters outside of the zone which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the canal or of any auxiliary canals, as provided by the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama. The section concludes as follows:

The payment of the \$10,000,000 provided by Article XIV of said treaty shall be made in lieu of the definite appropriation made in the third section of the act of June 28, 1902, and is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

The House provision re-annexes until the expiration of the XVIIIth Congress the resolution adopted in 1803 for the government of the Louisiana Purchase, making it applicable to the canal zone. The provision gives the President complete jurisdiction over the canal zone.

CRUM NOT CONFIRMED.

But an Extra Session of the Senate Not Likely.

Washington, April 27.—The nomination of William D. Crum to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., was considered to-day in an executive session of the Senate, lasting from 4:35 to 9:15 p. m. A failure to confirm the appointment resulted. At the conclusion of arguments by Senators Gallinger, Spooner, Hale and Aldrich for confirmation, and Senators Daniel, Latimer, Gorman and Clay against confirmation, Senator Cockrell suggested that the Senate proceed to legislative business, and the suggestion was adopted.

Senators Spooner and Daniel, on opposite sides of the question, made the principal speeches. The former defended the Republican policy in relation to free and equal citizenship, without regard to race prejudices, and the latter declared that the policy of elevating negroes to high places was contrary to the established law of centuries that the Anglo-Saxon race is the chosen people to govern the world.

After the doors were closed Senator Gallinger, who had charge of the nomination, called attention to the fact that the nomination had been sent to the Senate several times, and had been prevented from coming to a vote. Senators Latimer and Gorman discussed the question of Senatorial courtesy, saying that Senator Tillman, who is opposed to the nomination, is now ill at his home in Charleston.

The Crum nomination dies with the adjournment of the present session, but the action of the Democrats in taking a position termed "a filibuster," the Republicans argue, will warrant the President in again making a recess appointment.

Senators Allison, Aldrich and Spooner had a conference lasting more than an hour to-night with the President on the situation in Congress, at which the Crum nomination, Panama Canal government legislation and other questions, including the suggestion of an extra session of the Senate to consider the Crum nomination, were discussed. All the Senators on leaving the White House said an extra session of the Senate was unlikely.

Senators Allison and Aldrich said they thought final adjournment would occur to-morrow. When asked if Crum's nomination would be confirmed, Mr. Allison replied: "Not if we adjourn to-morrow." It is regarded, therefore, as likely that the Crum nomination will go over without action until the next session of Congress, when the President may again send in a recess nomination, naming Dr. Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston.

NO ACTION ON MILLS NOMINATION.

Washington, April 27.—The nomination of Colonel Albert L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, to be a brigadier general, was not called up in the executive session of the Senate to-day, and it is understood that it will not be acted on at this session.

A MEMORABLE SESSION.

Cannon Rules Against Cockran—Littlefield Answers Free Traders.

Washington, April 27.—The chief features of the busy session of the House to-day were the delivery of Speaker Cannon's decision, fully outlined in The Tribune this morning, declining to entertain Bourke Cockran's resolution for an investigation of his political record, and one of the most remarkable speeches in recent years, which was delivered by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine.

In anticipation of a memorable day and the renewal of hostilities between the Republican and Democratic war horses, the House galleries were filled with an eager and expectant throng, which gave the closest attention to the proceedings. When the Speaker began in a low voice to read his ruling, the silence was so intense that his words were clearly distinguishable in every part of the chamber. At its conclusion Mr. Williams, the minority leader, appealed from the decision, but the solid vote of the majority sustained the Speaker, and Mr. Cockran's opportunity to explain the inconsistencies of his political affiliations before an investigation committee was lost.

Shortly afterward began the oratorical broadside from Mr. Littlefield, whose masterly effort received enthusiastic Republican applause and commanded the respectful consideration of the minority. Mr. Littlefield skillfully dissected the speech delivered on Saturday by Mr. Cockran, and pitilessly exposed the malignant growth beneath its polished exterior. Democrats have a morbid fear of the danger of free trade infection, and when it was held up to view, naked and unadorned, by the flowery eloquence and glittering generalities of Mr. Cockran's oratory, they shrank from contact with the miasma and decayed monstrosity. So fearful were they of committing themselves to the fallacies of the Tammany spokesman that repeated inquiries from Mr. Littlefield as to whether they approved or disapproved Cockran's position on the tariff failed to elicit a response. Try as he might, he could not goad the minority into an expression of opinion. The issue which they feared to face but had enthusiastically applauded under the oratory of Mr. Cockran, he said, was free trade, bald, blatant and uncovered, as against Republicanism and its beneficent policy of protection. He paid his respects to the New-York Democratic platform, characterizing it as a non-descript and inconsequential statement, and challenged the Democrats of the House to write into their national platform the free trade doctrines enunciated by Mr. Cockran.

SPEAKER CANNON'S RULING.

Speaker Cannon announced his ruling on the point of order made by Mr. Grosvener yesterday against the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Cockran, which he claimed to be privileged, to investigate the charge that he had accepted money for his part in supporting Mr. McKinley in 1896. In an elaborate opinion the Speaker said he was warranted in taking judicial knowledge of the fact that the offense set forth as charged against Mr. Cockran, "if committed at all, was committed while the gentleman from New-York was neither a member nor a member-elect of this House." He read a number of precedents dating as far back as 1796, where certain offences had been charged against Senators and Members as having been committed before they entered Congress, and their expulsion demanded, and said that so far as the House was concerned in only one of the cases had it assumed to punish a member for acts committed before he was elected. "The Chair," he said, "feels justified in taking cognizance of the fact that what is alleged to be charged constitutes no crime." At most, he said, the only question was one as to the propriety of the conduct of a private citizen. The House, he declared, could not rightfully punish him if it desired to do so. He then ruled "that the Chair holds that the resolution may not be entertained as a question of privilege."

Mr. Williams at once appealed from the ruling, immediately following which Mr. Payne, the majority leader, moved to lay the motion on the table, a ye and nay vote being ordered. By a party vote, 169 to 125, the Speaker was sustained in his ruling.

The House then resumed consideration of the Shipping bill.

LITTLEFIELD'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Littlefield spoke in advocacy of the measure, saying it was entirely proper for him to suggest that the remarks he would make would be entirely germane to the bill. He said it recently had become the privilege of the House to witness some very unusual and remarkable displays of parliamentary eloquence. "The gentleman from New-York," he said, "has contributed in a large and remarkable degree to that rhetorical display." He congratulated the country on Mr. Cockran's return to Congress, which brought forth Democratic applause, and paid a tribute to him as a man of ability and great capacity, but he said that the arguments supposed to maintain "that Utopian theory for fiscal legislation" had long been threadbare, frayed out, too worn, travel stained, and "they now achieve a new distinctiveness by the rhetorical display from the gentleman from New-York."

COCKRAN'S FALLACIES EXPOSED.

Mr. Cockran, he said, spent little time in developing the metaphysical theories and general line of argument and discussion which were supposed to lie behind and justify the doctrine of free trade. On the contrary, he said, Mr. Cockran devoted his time largely to an assault,