FIVE STARS FOR THE FLAG.

THE OMNIBUS TERRITORIAL BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

It Provides for the Admission of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, and New Mexico—Mr. Springer Won After a Hard Fight—He Closed with a Flowery Speech that Evoked Thunderous Applause—The Vote Stood 144 to 93.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House to-day passed the Omnibus bill providing for the admission of South Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. There was much confusion during the discussion, but no such uproar as occurred yesterday. Tom Reed kept quiet and allowed his lieutenants to do most of the fighting. Mr. Springer was persistent, and as usual lost much time in trying to save time. The galleries were filled, and there was much interest in the discussion. None of the prominent candidates for Speaker appeared for prayers. The Hon. Richard Guenther of Wisconsin recorded his name for the first time since the holidays. The great and only Wm. L. Scott was also present. He is never absent when his party needs his vote.

The blind Chaplain made the shortest prayer since the opening of the Fiftieth Congress. It lasted exactly thirty seconds. The journal was then read.

"If there is no objection," said the Speaker, "the journal will be approved."

Ponderous James Buchanan of New Jersey objected. He said that the journal was not correct. He referred to the substitution of the Omnibus bill for House bill 8,466 yesterday afternoon while Sunset Cox was in the chair. Mr. Buchanan said: "The journal states that by unanimous consent the gentleman from Illinois withdrew House bill 8,466 and re-offered a substitute previously offered by him and ruled out of order. All that occurred at that time is set forth in the *Congressional Record* of this morning, and these are the words:

"Mr. Springer—Mr. Speaker, as this amendment is new before the House and the reading of it has been waived, I desire to call attention to certain amendments which I desire shall be offered thereto.

"Mr. Baker of New York—Are you going now to ask for a vote on the substitute as printed in the *Record*?

"Mr. Springer—The gentleman from New York does not object to taking a vote on the substitute which I have offered, as printed in the *Record*, containing only such amendments as are germane to House bill 8,466.

"Mr. Baker of New York—I suggested that the first thing in order is a vote on the substitute of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. McDonald).

"Mr. Springer—The gentleman from New York who is now in the Chair (Mr. Cox) desires to move an amendment. As he is not on the floor I will offer it for him.

"The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Cox)—The Chair will state the proposition. Unanimous consent has been given that the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Illinois is now pending—the substitute as printed in the *Record*—to which the gentleman offers an amendment."

After the extract was read Mr. Buchanan said: "If a request for unanimous consent was submitted to the House from the chair, Messrs. Springer of Illinois and Baker of New York themselves agreed that this substitute should be in order. The Chair seemed to have taken it for granted that the House coincided with them, and stated the agreement from the chair. I was standing within thirty feet, and I could not hear, owing to the uproar, that unanimous consent had been given."

The Speaker—The gentleman from New York was occupying the chair, temporarily, when the remarks in question occurred, and the present occupant has no personal knowledge of what was done or said upon the floor. Afterward, during the afternoon, when the present occupant of the chair resumed it, this request was made and unanimous consent given.

Mr. Buchanan said that it was of little importance except as a precedent. "As the Chair knows," he continued, "unanimous consent cannot be given save by the House."

Some of the Republicans appeared to be suspicious of trickery upon the part of Mr. Cox yesterday. Mr. Cox himself was anxious that everything should be strictly correct.

"I wish," said he, "that the report in the *Record* had been a little more complete. I think it was generally conceded that the Chair did present to the House the request for unanimous consent. Some members on the other side, where the gentleman from New Jersey sits, perhaps did not hear the request and the order. Mr. Baker of New York, Mr. Gifford of Dakota, Mr. Symes of Colorado, and many gentlemen on this side coincide with my statement that the request had been made and was granted."

Jack Cutcheon of Michigan—I would like to ask if the gentleman from New York states that he submitted the request to the House?

Mr. Cox (with some excitement)—I submitted it to the House in as plain a way as ever a proposition was put. It was done in rather an unceremonious method, as all the preliminaries led up to it. The House will remember that after a while it came back again to the same old substitute. I remember well that the old substitute was presented, for I had an amendment to it, and it had to come up now *cui bono*. What is the good of raising this question now? The substitute was offered, and it has been agreed that the McDonald amendment was to be voted upon. Why, therefore, all this discussion? I am ready to vote at any time, though I was not willing to give our business, like the gentleman from Illinois, to the other side of the House.

This brought smiles to the faces of the Republicans.

Mr. Baker of Rochester then asked: "Does the gentleman then make the definite statement that he submitted the statement different from what it appears as printed in the *Record*?"

Sunset Cox—There is a friend of mine here who will make affidavit that the question for unanimous consent was submitted. I do not think that I need an affidavit.

Here Messrs. Toole, Dunn, Symes, and others said that they heard it submitted.

"With that statement," replied Mr. Baker, "I am content."

Gen. Cutcheon said that either the *Record* ought to be corrected or the journal should be made to conform with it.

The Speaker asked whether there was any objection to the motion to correct. As there was none, he declared the journal approved.

Several Executive documents were laid before the House. Many members gathered around Mr. Cox, and he again obtained recognition.

"I rise," said he, "to correct the *Record* in relation to the matter referred to this morning." He said that the words used by him while he was in the chair yesterday afternoon were these: "The Chair will state the proposition," calling the attention of the House to it. It is understood that unanimous consent is given that the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) is now pending—the substitute as printed in the *Record* of Wednesday to which the gentleman offers an amendment."

The substitute printed in the *Record* of Wednesday was the Omnibus bill, which Speaker Carlisle had previously ruled out of order. Mr. Cox said that if the *Record* was corrected so as to read as above, the report of what he said while in the chair would be accurate. The correction was then made. Mr. Buchanan smilingly whispered: "This is stopping a hole with a piece of stovepipe."

To-day was private bill day. The House, on motion of Mr. Springer, dispensed with private business and took up the proposition for the admission of the Territories.

"The question," said the Speaker, "is on the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. McDonald) as an amendment to the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer)."

It was agreed yesterday that the vote should be taken on Mr. McDonald's amendment before the Springer Omnibus substitute was perfected. Because this was not done Tom Reed accused Mr. Springer of a violation of the agreement, and the House got into a snarl, which was cut short by an adjournment.

Mr. McDonald is not a member of the Committee on Territories. His substitute had not been referred to that committee. It was so long that it would take two hours to read it. Most of the Democrats evidently regarded it as a flank movement on the part of the Republicans to secure the prompt admission of South Dakota, and to leave the other Territories to shift for themselves. No time was lost in voting upon it. The yeas and nays were secured, and it was voted down by 117 to 122. The only Democrats who voted for it were Mr. McDonald and Mr. Tarsney of Michigan.

Mr. Springer next moved an amendment to section 3 of the Omnibus substitute, providing for the reference of the Sioux Falls Constitution of 1885 to the people of South Dakota. It was apparently the substitute offered near the close of the proceedings yesterday by the same gentleman, and erroneously credited to Mr. Gifford in The Sun's report. Mr. Springer, in the heat of debate at that time, temporarily withdrew it. Upon reintroducing it this morning he demanded the previous question upon it and upon the Omnibus substitute.

Mr. Baker strenuously protested. He wanted time for debate, and began to question Mr. Springer concerning it. He finally drew out the admission that the substitute had been slightly changed during the night in accordance with the wishes of some gentlemen from Dakota, whom Mr. Springer refused to name.

This awoke Mr. Symes of Colorado. In a thundering voice he threatened filibustering unless time was allowed for discussion.

Mr. Springer was disposed to allow a limited time, but Democrats around him urged him not to give way.

The Speaker then put his demand for the previous question to the House, and the Republicans refused to vote. This refusal led to an effort at compromise. Mr. Springer offered to give an hour to the Republicans, and use ten minutes himself in reply. This, however, was refused. Meantime Mr. Burrows again appeared loaded with parliamentary law.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "I understand that this bill is being considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Several gentlemen desire to submit amendments to this substitute. Can they offer these amendments in the House as in Committee of the Whole?"

The Speaker—His proceeding in the House as in committee is outside the rules, and is governed by a combination of the rules and the practice of the House, and of the Committee of the Whole. When considering matters in the House as in Committee of the Whole, it is always usual to allow motions to lay on the table, or the previous question, and others which are admissible under the rules of the House, and the House has determined heretofore, upon the submission of the question by the Chair, that the House might close debate upon the bill.

Mr. Burrows—Can the right of amendment be cut off?

The Speaker—The Chair thinks so. It has been usual to allow the previous question.

Mr. Burrows—Then this is not considering it in the House as in Committee of the Whole?

The Speaker—It has always been the practice when considering measures in that way to allow all such motions as the Chair has just stated.

Mr. Burrows—But in Committee of the Whole we have a right to offer amendments.

The Speaker—Undoubtedly; and so also in the House when acting as in Committee of the Whole, until by an order of the House that right is terminated.

Mr. Springer still insisted upon demanding the previous question upon his amendment and upon the first and readings of the Omnibus substitute. Tellers were appointed, Mr. Springer was one, and Mr. Symes the other. A crowd gathered around them, but no one passed between them. Tom Reed, Mr. Baker, the silver-haired Breckinridge, Mr. Milliken, Mr. Sowden, and others were there trying to make a compromise. The mischief-makers were all there, too. They insisted upon having all the time they wanted for debate, or they would refuse to furnish a quorum. All this time Silver Dollar Bland was loudly demanding the regular order. Finally Mr. Springer became alarmed. He saw a filibustering cloud sweep down the horizon, and it seemed to be rapidly approaching the zenith. He withdrew his demand for the previous question. This gave unlimited time for debate and amendments, each speaker to occupy not more than five minutes. There was intense confusion when the demand for the previous question was withdrawn. The Speaker restored order, and then shouted:

"The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois."

Charles Baker led off the debate with the old stereotyped appeal to attach the Senate bill and admit the Dakotas at once, and trust to the Republicans for enabling acts for the other Territories. Gen. Henderson of Illinois followed in the same line of argument.

Sunset Cox made a plausible appeal on behalf of the amendment, stating that it was in the interest of the people in South Dakota. In his argument as to what it would do for the people of that Territory, he said: "I have my eye on the Senate of the United States."

Charles Baker quickly asked: "Does the gentleman mean to move to Dakota?"

"No," replied Sunset, "I expect to remain in Congress and endeavor to emulate the inestimable graces of my friend from New York."

When the laughter had subsided Gen. Henderson of Illinois inquired: "Will my friend allow me to ask a simple question?"

"I know that it will be simple," Mr. Cox replied.

The General then asked a long question, and Sunset said: "That's not a simple question; that's complicated." He concluded his speech by saying that the amendment only proposed to submit the Sioux Falls Constitution to the people.

Grand Commander Warner of Missouri next got the floor. He exposed the marrow in the bone. The amendment was far from being the same amendment offered by Mr. Springer yesterday afternoon. That amendment allowed the admission of South Dakota upon a proclamation of the President. This knocked out that provision, and relegated the whole matter to the next Congress. Warner woke up the House. The Republicans opened their eyes with wonder, and the Democrats were evidently pleased.

Mr. Springer said that the object of the change was to fix things so that the States of North Dakota and South Dakota could both come in together. It would save a ten days' Territorial organization for North Dakota.

Gen. Warner replied that it delayed the admission of South Dakota. It would inconvenience the people more than the people of North Dakota would be inconvenienced by having a ten days' Territorial Government. It threw the whole matter back into Congress.

"Well," replied Mr. Springer, "the Republicans will then have both branches of Congress and the President."

"Yes," exclaimed Gen. Warner, in a theatrical tone, raising both hands, "and, thank God, that is the only hope left the people of that Territory."

The discussion continued. Mr. Allen claimed that it was a political crime to delay the admission of South Dakota.

Mr. Struble took the warpath and brandished his hatchet to some purpose. He denounced the proposition because it compelled the people of South Dakota to vote twice upon the same Constitution. Referring to Democratic operations, he said that they had attempted to stir up the people of older Territories to action. He read what was evidently a personal letter from Mr. Springer to somebody in New Mexico. It was printed in the Santa Fé *Herald*. It urged the people in that Territory to rush a memorial into Congress asking admission as a State. The reading of the letter created great merriment.

In reply Mr. Springer said that the Legislature of New Mexico had passed a resolution thanking Delegate Joseph and himself for their efforts to secure the admission of that Territory.

Mr. Gifford then read a despatch announcing that the Legislature of Dakota had passed unanimously a resolution asking admission under the Sioux Falls Constitution. If this could not be secured, they wanted a new convention as soon as possible. With proper action, South Dakota could get into the Union by Aug. 1. Under the proposed amendment, it couldn't be admitted until next year.

Gen. Mansur of Missouri next made a stirring speech in reply to Mr. Struble. He said that when the Sioux Falls Constitution was first adopted there were only 30,000 voters in the Territory. Now there are 70,000. Since then the people had heard that the railroad companies had spent $50,000 to make the Constitution conform to their interests. If that was so, it ought to be sent back to the people. The prohibition clause of that Constitution was adopted by 300 majority. Since then a large majority of the people had favored high license. He charged that the railroad clauses in the Constitution conflicted with each other, and that the people would thank anybody who would give them an opportunity to rectify it.

Mr. Gifford replied that Gen. Mansur was retailing mere gossip floating around the Capitol. He asked who it was that told him about the $50,000. As to the railroad clauses in the Constitution, they did not conflict. They were as follows:

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created or have its charter extended, changed, or amended by special laws, except those for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the control of the State, but the Legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, nor alter nor amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law in relation to the business of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Mr. Gifford then sent up a long amendment. Mr. Springer strenuously protested that this was a violation of the agreement. It would take an hour to read it and it revived questions already settled. He crossed over to the Republican side of the House and urged Mr. Gifford to withdraw it. Mr. Gifford refused. Mr. Springer then made the point of order that it was not germane. The Chair overruled it. The Clerk began to read the amendment. Springer listened breathlessly, and after some time asked Mr. Gifford if that was not the original Senate bill. Mr. Gifford acknowledged that it was.

This brought the House back to where it started three days ago. Mr. Carlisle heard Mr. Gifford's acknowledgment with apparent astonishment, and immediately reversed his ruling.

An amendment offered by Mr. Perkins of Kansas, under which South Dakota might be admitted as late as November, by a Presidential proclamation, was passed. Mr. Toole secured a similar amendment on behalf of Montana.

Young Charley Voorhees tried to get in one applicable to Washington Territory. Mr. Springer protested. He said that Maine and South Dakota have adopted State Constitutions, Washington had not. Young Voorhees pleaded eloquently on behalf of his people. He said that they had adopted a Constitution as long ago as 1878, and their non-action since then was due to the non-action of Congress. His amendment was lost—yeas 59, nays 69.

After the adoption of an amendment in regard to the rights of settlers, Mr. Springer again demanded the previous question. Mr. Dougherty requested him to give way until he could offer an amendment. Mr. Springer refused. He secured the previous question by a vote of 67 to 5, but the Floridian raised the point of no quorum. Thereupon, to save time, Mr. Springer withdrew his demand, and Mr. Dougherty offered an amendment including Utah and Arizona among the Territories to be admitted. Mr. Springer made the point of order that it was not germane, and the Speaker so ruled.

Mr. Dougherty then moved to strike out the last word of the omnibus substitute. It was evident that he was loaded with a speech and he meant to deliver it. No speech this session has attracted more attention. He said that he was unable to see why a Democratic House should favor a bill which would admit all the Republican Territories and keep out all the Democratic Territories. At this the Republicans screamed with delight and the confusion was unbounded. Mr. Dougherty said that if he was Chairman of the Committee on Territories he would favor a bill admitting all the Democratic Territories and leaving out all the Republican Territories until after the next Presidential election.

"They have half done that now," Tom Reed drawled out.

"And you're doing the rest," shouted another Republican.

Mr. Dougherty was in a potential mood. He roared like a young lion. The members rushed from every quarter of the House and gathered around him. He made an earnest appeal in behalf of Utah. He thought the objection to her admission was on account of her religion, but he asserted that the people of that Territory were among the most reliable Democrats in the country. At this the leaders on both sides threw up their hands, and the whole House went into a paroxysm of merriment. Mr. Dougherty thought that this proved that the Democratic party had bad leadership. It was just such leadership as this that had brought the party down to the position which it now occupied. "I tell you it is a condition," he said, "and not a theory that confronted us." He closed amid hearty applause.

Mr. Springer once more demanded the previous question, refusing to give way to Mr. Kerr. Kerr played the same game upon him as Mr. Dougherty, and he was again compelled to withdraw the demand.

The Kerr amendment was voted down and the demand for the previous question renewed. A yea and nay vote was taken. Mr. Hatch of Missouri was in the chair. The confusion was so great that he said:

"The Clerk will be compelled to suspend the call. Gentlemen are answering to the wrong name."

Meantime Secretary Pruden of the White House appeared with a message from the President. It was sent to the desk, but not read. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 133 to 120. The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Baker moved to recommit it, with instructions favoring the immediate admission of South Dakota and the subsequent admission of the other Territories. On a yea and nay vote this was defeated, 116 to 131.

Mr. Springer then demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill. Against the protest of many Republicans he made a flowery speech. It was in manuscript, and he had evidently plumed himself for the occasion. The Republicans overwhelmed him with applause. Such quotations as "Westward the star of empire takes its way" were received with tumultuous roars of delight. An allusion to Ireland brought down the House, and Judge Timothy J. Campbell repeatedly shouted, "Hooray! Hooray for Ireland!" When Mr. Springer concluded Gov. McCreary jumped forward and convulsively grasped him by the hand. The thunderous applause that followed fairly shook the dome.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 144 to 93, the yeas and nays being taken.

Mr. Springer next moved to amend the title of the bill. Such a motion entailed half an hour's debate. Gen. Grosvenor tried to amend the motion as follows:

An act to try to convince the people of Dakota that the Democratic party is willing that Dakota may come into the Union as one State, provided that Territory and all others which have a Republican majority out of the Union for an indefinite period.

Mr. Springer objected, and Gen. Grosvenor retaliated by unburdening himself of a speech, which included his proposed amendment. Several other Republicans followed the Democratic party, and Mr. Springer finally secured the amendment of the title.

The House then took a recess until evening, when it will devote itself to an effort to grind out pension bills.

During the day Vice-President-elect Levi P. Morton appeared upon the floor, accompanied by the Hon. William Walter Phelps. He held a reception on the Republican side of the chamber, and was warmly greeted by a few of the Democrats. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Republican Opposition to the Tariff Bill Cropping Out in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senators Allison and Aldrich, who have done the bulk of the work on the Senate Tariff bill, are disgusted at the opposition cropping out on every side, and are becoming discouraged at the outlook for the bill. The Pennsylvania Senators still continue to make threatening remarks about not voting for it, notwithstanding the great amount of protection which the bill extends to Pennsylvania. A new feature of opposition has turned up in the antagonism between the wool growers and the manufacturers. They have been here for several days attempting to arrange legislation that would be agreeable to both factions, but all efforts have failed, and their interests still come into direct conflict. No arrangement satisfactory to both can be made, and the committee will be obliged to arbitrarily do the best they can. There is genuine fear, however, among the Republican Senators that the bill is in danger of being slaughtered in the house of its friends. The Pennsylvania Senators are not the only Republicans who are causing trouble. The Senators from Maine are badly disgruntled because their proposition to allow materials for iron ships to come in free was so effectually sat upon, and they are not helping the bill along by cheering words or hard work. The Sub-Finance Committee have become so disgusted and discouraged that they are about ready to throw up the sponge and let the bill take care of itself. Party discipline is very strong with Republicans, however, and, having stuck to their work so faithfully for six months, the committee will probably continue to do that little further. At the caucus to-day or on Tuesday next, when amendments will be acted upon at once. A final vote on the passage of the bill will be reached about the end of next week. The effort to keep all the jealous and warring cliques on the Republican side in line, so that there will be no Democrats on the last roll call, puts a great strain upon the Republican leaders, but they will now fight the battle to the bitter end. The sugar bounty amendment was passed to-day after a long and lively debate by a vote of 27 to 23. It was a party vote, except in the case of Mr. Payne of Ohio, who voted aye with the Republicans, and Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania, who voted with the Democrats against it.

Mr. Springer retired to his committee room after the House adjourned this afternoon, flushed with victory and the effort to make himself heard. The red, red rose in his buttonhole, which had waved in the fore front of the battle for the Territories, was drooping, but only from fatigue. Mr. Springer said:

"We have provided for the admission of five new States, and it is the first time in the history of the country that more than two Territories have been bunched. We have had a hard fight, but we have won. The bill has undergone no material changes in the House. The Republicans have made a factious fight at every point, and have been beaten. The only material amendment to the bill is the allowance of two Representatives to South Dakota, and that is assented to. As to the political effects of the admission of the new States, nothing can be said definitely. The immediate gain will be to the Republicans. They will get more of the new Senators and Representatives than we shall, and they will get more electoral votes from the five new States in 1892 than we shall; but these States would have to come in before that time any way. The position of the Democratic party in the new States will be improved by the passage of this bill through a Democratic House. Party ties are looser in the Territories than in the States. The consensus in Washington Territory and the large changes in Montana show that neither party in these Territories is secure in its control, and the Democratic party has a fair chance of getting its share of the new States in the immediate future. I believe this bill will pass the Senate substantially as we have passed it."

The Republicans supported the McDonald bill mainly because it was not the regular Democratic measure, but there was also a strong real estate boom back of it. The Sioux City Constitution fixes the present capital of South Dakota in Huron, and provides for a popular vote on the capital question only after the State Government has gone into operation and when Huron will be pretty well established as the seat of Government. There is a large real estate pool in Huron that is determined to keep the capital there, and the McDonald bill adopted the Sioux City Constitution. Senator Stewart of Nevada, who is a member of the Senate Committee on Territories, believes the Senate will pass the House bill, New Mexico and all. The Republicans on the committee are understood to favor the House bill, with possibly minor changes. Senator Platt, the Chairman of the committee, is strongly opposed to letting New Mexico in.

The venerable John S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn visited the Senate Chamber this morning and presented to Vice-President Ingalls the electoral vote of New York State. It was the old gentleman's first trip to Washington in several years, and in his visits to the various rooms of the building he met few men who were his contemporaries. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. That was more than thirty years ago, and Mr. Stranahan is hale and hearty yet. He carried the important document containing the vote in a paper parcel under his arm, and when Mr. Ingalls gave him a receipt he expressed great relief. Mr. Stranahan was introduced by Senator Hiscock and had a long and pleasant chat with Senator Ingalls, during which the Kansas Senator took occasion to repeat some of his well-known opinions as to the public character and abilities of Grover Cleveland.

Levi P. Morton spent half an hour in and about the Senate chamber this afternoon, and, strangely enough, he did not go near the Vice-President's chamber, which he is soon to occupy as the successor of acting Vice-President Ingalls. Mr. Morton came from the House, where he had received an unusually warm welcome, on the arm of William Walter Phelps, who seems to have taken all the prominent Republican visitors under his wing lately. Not wishing to offend Senatorial etiquette, however, Mr. Phelps sent in for Mr. Hiscock to enter the chamber with him. The two came in from the east door, and John Sherman was the first man to bump up against them. He shook hands cordially with his old financial friend and chatted a moment. Then Matthew Stanley Quay, in his brusque way, formally grasped Mr. Morton's hand, and without saying ten words went back to his desk. Then all the Senators who knew the Vice-President elect flocked about him and created quite a hubbub. Mr. Ingalls was in the chair, and, without any regard for the fact that his successor was unintentionally the real cause of the disturbance, he loudly rapped the group to order. Thus admonished, the visitor retired to a sofa, and Senators who were unacquainted with him were brought up and introduced. Mr. Morton seemed to have something in his mind, and constantly turned his eyes toward the chair of Senator Quay. The latter sat as immovable as a rock, however, until finally Mr. Morton beckoned to him, when he quickly joined him on a sofa. Then, turning his back upon the group about him, the Vice-President-elect whispered long and eagerly in the ear of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee. The chat being finished, Mr. Phelps gently led Mr. Morton out of the clamor. As they went through the east door the wily Mr. Hiscock slipped out of the south door and met the pair quite accidentally in the corridor. Begging the New Jersey man's pardon, Hiscock took the Vice-President into the room of the Finance Committee. The door was locked, and a conference on New York State politics took place. At its conclusion Mr. Morton stepped into a couple and was driven to his hotel, while Mr. Hiscock, looking very wise and as secretive as a clam, returned to his chair in the Senate Chamber.

The Republicans of Nebraska and Wisconsin have set a good example to their neighbors in New York State by concluding the controversy over the Cabinet appointments and reaching a satisfactory agreement. In Wisconsin it is understood that the names of Gov. Rusk and Henry C. Payne shall be presented to the President elect, who shall be informed that Rusk will not accept any office but that of Secretary of War or Secretary of Agriculture, and that Payne will not accept any office but that of Postmaster-General. If Harrison desires a Postmaster-General, a Secretary of War, or Secretary of Agriculture from Wisconsin, he will not have to look any further. In Nebraska the situation is similar, Gov. Furness desires to be Secretary of Agriculture, but wants nothing else, and Judge Thurston would like to be Secretary of the Interior. The two men are not rivals for any places, but through their friends have simply said to Mr. Harrison that if he is willing to give the Interior Department to Nebraska Thurston is the man. If he is willing to give Nebraska the Agriculture Department Furness is the man.

The Army Retiring Board examining Gen. Swaim for retirement met at the War Department, concluded their work this afternoon, and adjourned sine die. They will make a report to the Secretary of War to-morrow, and the case will then be prepared for the President's action. It is understood that the Board will report in favor of Gen. Swaim's retirement, notwithstanding some of the members are said to be of the opinion that his present disabilities are not serious enough to incapacitate him from further active service.

FREE AFIER FOUR YEARS.

Sweeney Acquitted on His Second Trial for Murder.

The trial of Alexander Sweeney for complicity in the murder of Watchman John Hannon, at the foot of East Thirty-eighth street, on April 7, 1885, was concluded yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos summed up for the people, Judge Gildersleeve delivered his charge, and the jury, at 8:20 o'clock, retired. It was 6:45 when they returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Sweeney seemed scarcely to realize the verdict. When he was discharged from custody he was surrounded by a crowd of friends. To a reporter Sweeney said: "I was surprised. I expected a disagreement."

The jury stood at the first ballot 7 to 5 for acquittal. The minority were for a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The crime for which Sweeney was put on trial for his life was committed on April 7, 1885, when Peter Smith shot Hannon in Sweeney's presence at the foot of East Thirty-eighth street. Hannon was watchman in the Street Cleaning Department. Smith was convicted and hanged, and Sweeney was convicted of murder and the General Term reversed the verdict. He has been awaiting a second trial in the Tombs for nearly four years. He is 32 years old.

Yale Junior Appointments.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 18.—The junior appointments at Yale were made public this evening, the number honored being 104, six more than the class of '84, which was the highest on record. Those honored are:

Philosophical—G. L. Ameriman of Syracuse, Fred Bedell of Montclair, N. J., W. A. De Camp of Cincinnati, L. S. Haslam of Stamford, and C. F. Small of Pawtucket.

High Orations—R. S. Baldwin of New Haven, John Crosby of Minneapolis, Walton Dennis of Brooklyn, H. T. Fowler of Poughkeepsie, G. W. Gidney of Newburgh, Ill., C. H. Hamil of Chicago, E. P. Joslin of Oxford, Mass., Yale Kneeland of Brooklyn, W. A. McConnel of Beaver, Pa., F. S. Meara of Cottage City, Mass., S. N. Morse of North Woodstock, Conn., H. L. Munger of Dayton, Ohio, Henry Updike of Plainfield, N. J., N. T. Porter, jr., of Hartford, Conn.

Orations—W. H. Beckford of Beverly, Mass.; C. B. Bliss of Abington, Conn.; D. D. Chaffee of Moodus, Conn.; J. Mayhew Crane of Newark, N. J.; H. Jackson of New York city, Donald McCormick of Harrisburg, Pa., T. K. McAvoy of Hopkinton, Mass.; S. C. Mead of Greenwich, Conn., Herbert Parsons of New York, S. H. Rowe of New Haven, E. M. Shelton of Litchfield, J. H. Sherwood of Englewood, N. J.

Dissertations—H. J. Bardwell of Tunkhannock, Pa., A. B. Beaver of Williamsport, Pa., E. T. Burke, jr., of Philadelphia, H. D. Colins of Newport, W. Ellsworth of Hartford, C. F. Lester of Norwich, Conn.; W. C. Lusk of New York city, J. J. McGuire of Hopkinton, Mass.; O. Newman of Buffalo, David Sharpe of Newburgh, H. Van Shaw of Chicago, W. D. Simmons of St. Louis, H. S. Woodward of Washington.

First Disputes—M. Bloom of New Haven, C. C. Bovey of Minneapolis, W. T. Brown of New Bedford, G. H. Capen of St. Louis, H. E. Crall of New York, Charles Dusler of Clyde, N. Y.; Arthur Espy of Cincinnati, W. S. Gurney of Brooklyn, Bert Hanson of Great Falls, N. H., War Humphreys of New York, G. A. Hurd of New York, H. S. Mathewson of Pomfret, Conn., C. E. Robbins of Geneva, N. Y., H. C. Schoenman of Griffin, Ga., J. W. Thompson of Bridgeport.

Second Disputes—F. E. Bidley of Quincy, Ill.; B. F. Case of Granby, Conn.; A. C. Crelore of Cleveland, A. D. Day of Albany, N. Y.; J. Duralin of Albany, G. D. Holmes of Noniciatt, N. J.; A. H. Hough of Cleveland, W. I. Low of Whitneyville, Mass.; R. A. McDonnell of New Haven, Kenneth Mason of Buffalo, W. G. Moffis of New Haven, R. C. Perry of New Haven, H. M. Sage of Albany, A. A. Tilney of Plainfield, N. J.; Henry Veeder of Chicago, L. B. Woodruff of New York.

Fifth Disputes—C. A. Bell of Chicago, M. Baird of Chicago, A. W. Colton of Wayne, Mich.; J. D. Farnam of Willesbarre, R. F. Harrison of New York city, C. H. Hitchcock of Williamsport, Pa., Y. E. T. Burke, jr., of Philadelphia, H. D. Colins of Newport, W. Ellsworth of Hartford, C. F. Lester of Norwich, Conn.; W. C. Lusk of New York city, J. J. McGuire of Hopkinton, Mass.; O. Newman of Buffalo, David Sharpe of Newburgh, H. Van Shaw of Chicago, W. D. Simmons of St. Louis, H. S. Woodward of Washington.

Sixth Disputes—H. Bloom of New Haven, C. C. Bovey of Minneapolis, W. T. Brown of New Bedford, G. H. Capen of St. Louis, H. E. Crall of New York, Charles Dusler of Clyde, N. Y.; Arthur Espy of Cincinnati, W. S. Gurney of Brooklyn, Bert Hanson of Great Falls, N. H., War Humphreys of New York, G. A. Hurd of New York, H. S. Mathewson of Pomfret, Conn., C. E. Robbins of Geneva, N. Y., H. C. Schoenman of Griffin, Ga., J. W. Thompson of Bridgeport.

Second Colloquies—Edgar Ames of St. Louis, R. Barbour of Montreal, C. W. Boltwood of New Haven, J. W. Brady of Warsaw, N. Y.; J. A. Ebrisole of Cincinnati, G. H. Glinan of Hartford, Conn., E. Gilson of Portland, Oregon, E. Griswold, of Erie, Pa., G. F. Peter of St. Louis, Simon Phelps of Brooklyn, F. W. Rockwell of Auburn, N. Y., Saints of New Haven, William Howard Smith of Ogden City, Utah; P. H. Steward of Plainfield, N. J.; A. J. Wilson of Marion, Ind.

Not a single athletic man is in the list, and only four secret society men. The number of philosophists is unusually small.

Cocking Main in Connecticut.

NORWAK, Jan. 18.—There was a hotly contested cocking main in the basement of "Mat" Lambert's sporting house, in Darien, early yesterday morning. The fight was between Bridgeport and Stamford birds, and was witnessed by about fifty sporting men from New Haven, Norwalk, Bridgeport, Stamford, New Rochelle, and Elizabeth, N. J. Each side weighed in seven birds, and seven battles were necessary to decide the contest. J. Clark Elwood of Norwalk was referee, and Billy Gormley of New Rochelle acted as timekeeper. John Murdock handled the Stamford birds, Tommy Ryan performed a like duty for Bridgeport, and Pete McCormick of Darien was the stakeholder. The fight was for $25 a round and $50 on the odd battle. This was won by Bridgeport, who for the third time this winter has carried off the laurels. About $1,200 changed hands on the result.

Another big fight is being arranged to take place somewhere near this town on the night of Feb. 7, and many invitations have been issued. It is expected that fifty New York sporting men will be present, and a New York sporting man, it is understood, has already consented to act as referee.

Buffalo's Poultry Show.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—At the international poultry exhibition this evening the work of awarding prizes was vigorously prosecuted, and many of the coops were decorated with prize ribbons. The premiums amount to $3,500. Some of the prize winners (the list so far exceeds a hundred) are: James Seeley of Geneva, all prizes on golden spangled Hamburgs; E. P. Kirby of East Chatham, three prizes on Langshans; W. J. Kirby, on Andejusian cocks; George Perdue of East Orange, N. J., on light Brahma cockerills and first on breeding pen; C. M. Griffing of Shelter Island, on light Brahma pullet, and Robert Sessman of Jericho, L. I., on pullets. The incubators attracted general attention to-day, and two of them are each hatching seventy-five eggs a day.

The American Poultry association was in session until a late hour to-night. A spirited election was held, when George W. Mitchell of Bristol, Conn., was chosen President, and Richard T. Wells of Montmorenci, Ind., Secretary and Treasurer. The other officers will be elected to-morrow.

Warm Weather in Maine.

BIDDEFORD, Jan. 18.—The thermometer has registered as high as 60° here to-day. Foxwell C. Bryant, Sace's veteran ice dealer, aged 62, is ploughing on his farm to-day. He says he never saw the equal of this for January weather.

Read Sunday's Sporting Times.

Contains a handsome picture of "Rodger Conner," and all the latest base ball and other sporting news.—Ads.

IN AND OUT DOOR SPORTS.

LIVE NEWS ABOUT THE BASE BALL AND BOWLING MEN.

Gaffney Will Be an American Association Umpire—The Philadelphia Club Wants to Play the St. Louis Team—News of the Turf—The Fighters—Cock Fighting.

Manager Jack Chapman of the Syracuse Club dropped into President Day's office yesterday. He said that it was impossible to tell what club would be selected to take the place of Hamilton in the International Association, but the question would no doubt be settled at the next meeting of the assocaition, which takes place at Buffalo on Tuesday. He doubted very much if the Grand Rapids Club would be taken in, because it was too far West. As for Jersey City, that club could not join the league unless Newark was also admitted. "The only trouble," said Mr. Chapman, "is that we have more clubs than we know what to do with. Jersey City and Newark would be a fine addition to the league, but to let them come in we would be forced to make it a ten-club league, and I don't think that would pay."

Manager Chapman has received a letter from Buffalo which says that J. J. Fanningl formerly of the Nassau Athletic Club's ball nine and now with the Buffalo team, has married Mrs. Florence McCleary, a widow, worth $75,000. Fanning is well known in Brooklyn, and his friends will be much surprised to hear of his marriage.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—President Stern threatens revolution. He is quoted thus: "I am now after a good outfielder for the team, and if Mephody sold to Chicago I shall put Nicol in his place, and play the new man in Nicol's place. I do not know what Carpenter will do, but if he gets his head too high I will push him off the bag and dispose of his services, and treat McPhee similarly. I will have no bluffing. They either must sign or get out." Singularly enough the local lovers of the game have not palpitation of the heart over the threat. Des Moines wants to sign Will Hart, the ex-Cincinnati pitcher.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 18.—Nat W. Kellogg, the popular short stop of last season's Manchesters, is in this city, and is looking over the ground, with a view to organizing a professional base ball team here for the season of '89. If a New England or inter-State League is formed, with moderate salaries, Manchester will probably be found ready to enter a team. In case there is no league this year, Kellogg thinks this season, it is probable that Mr. Kellogg will form a strong independent club to play exhibition games with college, trade, and other teams from Massachusetts.

Nashua, it is said, stands ready to join a low-priced league. This city is one of the best baseball towns in proportion to its population in the country, the average attendance on the games last season, when its team was losing nearly every day, being over 400. It would appear that the only thing necessary to establish league of at least six clubs, including Concord, Manchester, Portsmouth, and Nashua, is a little energetic action on the part of some one to set the ball in motion.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Hub Collins of the Brooklyn Club has been confined to his bed for some six weeks. He has had a severe attack of sickness, which came upon the heels of a fall received a month and a half ago, and he has not been able to leave home since. He has had several similar attacks before. Hub's father died about three weeks ago, and he was unable to attend the funeral. Hub Collins is a very respectable one, one brother being a large distiller and the other the secretary of the water company. His father was a very old man, being past 80 at the time of his death, and left some property. Hub has a good education, and was a clerk in a wholesale house before he took up ball playing for a profession