LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE LOYAL LEGION DENOUNCE THE DISPLAY OF THE REBEL FLAG.

Long-delayed Recognition of the Forlorn-hope Storming Party at Fort Hudson—Rifle Competitions in the Army—Juggling with the Congressional Record—A Host of Applicants for Col. Clarkson's Place in the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia has among its members many of the most eminent Union officers of the late war. At the time of his death Gen. Sheridan was one of its members and Commander-in-Chief of the order; Senator Hawley was its Commander for four years, and Senator Manderson has just entered upon his fourth year in the same capacity. The late Gen. John F. Miller, Senator from California, was its first Commander. Its roster shows the name of a Justice of the Supreme Court, two members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, the commanding General of the army, many army officers high in rank, and nearly a score of Rear Admirals of the navy. It is in every sense of the word a representative organization of all that was brave and loyal during the late war, and the national reputation of its members renders prominent any unusual action taken by the commandery. However, it is very seldom that anything out of the ordinary routine occurs, but the unveiling of the Lee monument and the attending incidents were too fresh not to be overlooked on Wednesday evening, the night of the regular monthly meeting. There was a full attendance, notwithstanding the extremely hot night. The usually calm demeanor of these old warriors was ruffled, and there was a rattling of swords and gangling of spurs that indicated that they had not forgotten the fall of Sumter, nor the call of "Father Abraham for three hundred thousand more." It seemed that the unveiling of a monument to Lee, the pride of the Confederacy, and the display of the rebel flags on that occasion has roused all that was latent of the spirit of patriotism that enthused their loyal breasts thirty years ago. By unanimous vote the commandery adopted resolutions denouncing in vigorous terms the ceremony at Richmond, the marching of troops in the order of the secession of their States, and the flaunting of Confederate flags as an attempt to defend and commend to the coming generation the principles of State supremacy, and to apologize for the failure of Lee and his followers to maintain that principle twenty-five years ago. It was also resolved that every legitimate action should be urged to hereafter present the display in military and civic processions, or on any other occasion, of the Confederate flag.

The bravery and sacrifices made by the forlorn-hope storming party of Port Hudson are recorded in history, but the bill now hanging fire in the Committee on Military Affairs of the House revives in a measure this almost forgotten incident of the late war. The bill has for its object the fulfilment of a promise deliberately made at a time when no jest was believed. In the early summer of 1863 the Army of the Gulf, under command of Gen. Banks, had laid siege to Port Hudson, which was the most important strategic point on the lower Mississippi. Several assaults had been made upon this strongly fortified place, but each assault had been repulsed with great loss of life to the Union forces. As a last resort Gen. Banks, on June 15, 1863, called for volunteers to make up a storming party of 1,000 men, as he said at the time "to vindicate the flag of the Union and the memory of its defenders who have fallen." Between eight and nine hundred volunteered. Every member of the party realized the gravity of his action. Every member had ample time for reflection. Every member was devoid of that feeling of ardor and inspiration of battle. It was a desperate expedition. Farewells were exchanged. Last letters were written, and almost every one of the party expected to see his comrades again. It was well known what was expected of this party. It was first to attain an advanced position, and at the opportune time to make a desperate charge. This charge would attract the enemy's fire and compel the concentration of the Confederate reserves to repel the attack at the particular point. While they were engaged the right and left wings of the Union forces would sweep down, and the fort would be taken. The plan was perfect in its conception, but what would become of the comparatively small body of men? It was expected that they would be sacrificed to enable their comrades to gain the victory. For three weeks the forlorn hope party lay ready to make the anticipated movement. At no time did they expect a recall. Their nerves were strung to the highest tension—ready, waiting to do what they had volunteered to do. At the end of three weeks Vicksburg surrendered. Port Hudson quickly followed, and the men making up the forlorn hope party rejoined their various regiments. The commands were disseminated, the incident forgotten, and the volunteers went unrewarded. The reward that they claim now was promised by Gen. Banks in the following words:

"Officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault may be assured of the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and glory shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi."

In the Forty-ninth Congress Senator Cockrell, an ex-Confederate General, made a full and exhaustive report favoring the passage of a bill similar in its intent to the bill now pending in the House. The Senate adopted the same report in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. The Secretary of War, in his report to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, said: "It is proper to state that General Orders No. 40 promised a medal to every officer and soldier composing the storming party."

The Adjutant-General of the Army in 1888 said in his report to the Secretary of War: "It appears from an examination of the records that General Orders No. 40, headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, Nineteenth Army Corps, before Port Hudson, June 15, 1863, was exceptional, and the only one of its character issued during the war of the late rebellion."

In order to encourage and reward the meritorious and faithful officers and men, various commanding Generals often promised and gave medals of honor in individual cases. The soldiers of the empire cared more for the decoration of the Order of the Legion of Honor than they did for the pensions that made them marked men, and it is said that for that reason the House Committee is now opposed, after a lapse of twenty-seven years, to give badges of honor and distinction to men who would be distinguished above their comrades, notwithstanding the bravery exhibited and the promise of the Commanding General. It is also urged that the party did not make the contemplated assault, and were, therefore, not killed. Consequently, they deserve no mark of distinction, and the promise so deliberately made is to be overslaughed.

Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher of the Baltimore *American*, was a Captain in the 165th New York at that time, and was a member of the storming party. On Tuesday morning he appeared before the committee and advocated the favorable consideration of the bill. The General, like his countryman, Lafayette, was a brave soldier, and very jaunty carries the marks of eleven bullet holes in his sabre case. Gen. Banks, now a member of the House, has very earnestly asked that the promise he made be fulfilled. The General said to the committee that after the surrender Gen. Gardner, commanding the Confederate forces at Port Hudson, told him that the organization of the "forlorn hope," of which he was cognizant through his spies and the country people in the vicinity, did more to induce him to surrender than the fall of Vicksburg.

Gen. Schofield will issue the general order in a day or two relating to rifle competitions. The contest for the prizes provided by the Army will take place this year at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. They will be conducted by Col. E. V. Sumner, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Calvary, who is at present in St. Louis. The season will begin on Sept. 8. The army rifle team will be composed of ten members, with three alternates. The selection of the team will be one member from the Division of the Atlantic, seven from the Division of the Missouri, and two from the Division of the Pacific, the alternates being one from each division. The members of the army carbine team will be selected as follows: Six from the Division of the Missouri and four from the Division of the Pacific, with one alternate from each division. Of the Division of the Missouri quota four will be selected from the cavalry competitors at Fort Leavenworth and two from the cavalry competitors at Bellevue Rifle Range, Nebraska. For purposes of selection for the army carbine team, the competitors from the Division of the Atlantic will be classed with those from the Division of the Missouri. This selection is to be made by the division commanders, and the competitors will report at Leavenworth, Sept. 1.

Senator Call has gained the point for which he has long been striving, and has succeeded in making the United States Senate a sort of sponsor for him in his warfare with W. D. Chipley, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Florida. Mr. Call has prepared a reply to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Chipley in the pamphlet which he circulated recently among the members of the Senate. In order to give his side of the controversy a sort of official character he endeavored to obtain the consent of the Senate to have it printed as a miscellaneous document. Such consent was, indeed, given, but Mr. Call's manuscript was not printed for the reason that the printing clerk refused to accept it, claiming that it was so personal and scandalous in its character as to be entirely unparliamentary in every sense of the word. After this check was put upon his enthusiasm Senator Call desisted for a few days and then renewed his efforts. The result was that authority was given him to print his reply to Mr. Chipley in the *Congressional Record* as a part of his remarks. Thereupon the Senator decided that he would put the Chipley portion of his speech into the appendix, which will not be published until next fall, when the bound volumes of the *Record* are issued. In the mean time, Mr. Call can get proof copies of his speech and circulate them among the voters of Florida as reports of "a speech delivered in the United States Senate," when in fact no such event ever took place. This instance is a fair sample of the way in which statesmen in both Houses juggle with the *Congressional Record*.

Much has been written about the historic and picturesque Richard Vaux of Philadelphia since he has been a member of the House of Representatives. His long hair, grizzly whiskers, old-school manners, patent leather pumps, fine clothes, old-school Democracy, and many other affectatious mannerisms and characteristics have been referred to. There is one peculiarity about the old gentleman, however, of which no mention has yet been made. On the index finger of each hand this former friend of Queen Victoria and Charles Dickens wears a large ring of which he seems to be quite proud. When twirling his gold eyeglasses, a favorite mode of gentle exercise with him, he holds his finely shaped white hand in such a way that the ring on the right hand shows to the best advantage. It is a finely cut cameo, while the decoration of the digit of the left hand is an old style flat seal. The rural members of the House regard Mr. Vaux as a good deal of a fop, and gaze in open-eyed wonderment at a man who can be a nineteenth century Democrat, a tariff reformer, and anti-civil service man, and wear rings on his forefingers at the same time.

There was a host of applicants for the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, which will become vacant on the 1st of July, by the resignation of John S. Clarkson. It has been said that the present Second Assistant, Col. Whitfield of Ohio, is likely to be appointed. This selection would be in the direct line of civil service reform promotion, and for that reason Postmaster-General Wanamaker is not likely to make it. He is supposed to be a very good civil service reformer, but the officials of his Department call attention to the fact that when an important appointment is to be made Mr. Wanamaker generally selects a man not in the service, or at least not in the direct line of promotion. By this means it is possible to kill two birds with one stone. The man who is in is retained, and thus given no cause to complain, and the political friends of the man who is out are enabled to add one more to their list of hotchmen by getting him in. It is quite probable, therefore, that Col. Whitfield will be continued as Second Assistant, and Mr. Wanamaker given an opportunity to play politics a little, to the extent of selecting a First Assistant from among the army of political applicants. Referring to Mr. Clarkson's trip to the West, a prominent official of the Post Office Department says: "It is not amusing to hear a man announce that he will make a grand tour of the Western country in order to become thoroughly posted as to the needs and requirements of the postal service, and in the same breath announce that he will resign at once upon the completion of his trip. To us this looks very much like an extensive pleasure trip at the expense of the Government."

Mr. Payson of Illinois managed to give the House a little amusement this afternoon during the attack upon the caucus Silver bill, which was put through by the managers. Mr. Payson said that silver certificates were not included in the $200,000, sent to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the monthly pay roll of the House. Mr. Conger, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, rose with two crisp bills in his hand, which he said he had gotten from the Sergeant-at-Arms. They were silver certificates of small denomination. He declared that if Mr. Payson would examine his money, if he had any, he would find silver certificates. Mr. Payson replied amid laughter that he was "busted." He admitted that silver certificates of small denomination, ones and twos, were paid out, but insisted that no fives or larger denominations were provided in silver certificates. This colloquy set all the members to examining their wallets. An air of hilarity prevailed as the work of looking over the contents of the pocketbooks, most of which looked worn and weary, went on. The Speaker quietly plunged his fat hand down into his capacious pocket and fished up a chubby roll and proceeded to look it over. He had evidently just made a draw, for he held a fiver in his hand. There was, as nearly as could be determined, $35 in the roll, all in gold certificates. As those about him saw what he was doing they laughed heartily. The speaker himself smiled as he replaced the roll and then got up and pounded with his gavel to restore order.

The Treasury Department has acquiesced in the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York that wooden chessmen are properly dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as unenumerated manufactures of wood, instead of at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the general provision for "dice, chessmen, billiard balls, &c., of ivory or bone," as heretofore classified by the department.

Mr. Frank C. Partridge, who succeeds Mr. Walker Blaine as Solicitor of the State Department, is the private secretary of Secretary Blaine. He is a native of Vermont and has spent the greater part of his life in that State. He graduated at Amherst College at the head of his class in 1882, and graduated from the Columbia College Law School of New York city in 1884, and in the following year he was admitted to the bar of the supreme Court of Vermont, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. It was understood that his service in the War Department was only temporary, and was due principally to his personal and business relations with the Secretary.

Census Superintendent Porter this morning received a telegram saying that a colony of one hundred Italians in one of the lower wards of New York yesterday declined to answer the questions on the population schedule. Later on the enumerator returned with an interpreter, but the Italians positively refused to answer a single question. The case was brought to the attention of the Attorney-General, who immediately telegraphed District Attorney Mitchell to begin proceedings against these people at once.

Senator Moody to-day introduced an amendment to the Tariff bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee. It imposes a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem after July 1, 1891, upon casseiteries, or black oxide of tin, and upon bar, block, and pig tin. In the House bill tin ore and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain and granulated are on the free list.

Representative Cooper of Indiana to-day presented in the House a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into and report to the House upon the following charges contained in the preamble to the resolution:

First—That the present Commissioner of Pensions has been engaged in selling to certain employees of the Pension Office shares of stock in a corporation or company of which he is President, which is organized for the purpose of introducing a patent refrigerator, which, it is claimed, is impracticable and worthless, and that in consideration of such purchase said employees are promoted in office; and

Second—That said Commissioner of Pensions has recently, by an unjust and partial ruling, advanced and caused to be taken up out of their order many thousands of the claims of a certain attorney residing in the city of Washington, and that, in consideration thereof, said attorney has become surety on the note of said Commissioner in a bank in the city of Washington for the sum of $5,000.

Rapid progress was made on the Tariff bill to-day by the Senate Committee, and at adjournment the announcement was made that the sub-committee would be ready Monday to take up the cotton schedule. The tobacco, agricultural, provision, fruit and nuts, and spirit schedules are said to be ready for the consideration of the Democratic members of the committee. The indications are that the bill will be ready to report to the Senate a week from next Monday. However, should the differences over sugar, wool, and silk prove to be more serious than some of the members of the sub-committee now anticipate, the bill may not be reported to the Senate for two weeks. But that is the longest period that any member now fixes for its further consideration in committee.

Ex-Representative Gallinger of New Hampshire, accompanied by Representatives Caldwell and Merry of Ohio and Cogger of Iowa, Mr. Yerkes of New York, and Mr. M. D. Helm, the latter an old resident here, will leave tonight for Sequatchie, Tenn. There they intend building up a manufacturing town something better and bigger than anything now within the borders of Tennessee. The preliminary arrangements will be completed by the latter part of next week.

A Dishonest Faith Healer.

BOSTON, June 7.—J. A. Ross, a "divine healer," was arrested yesterday charged with embezzling $400 from Berlo & Stuper, bankers. The members of the firm seemed to recognize a certain power alleged to be possessed by Ross, who, through some mysterious spiritual influence, was to increase the business of the firm tenfold. Mr. Berlo had three tin boxes made, and placed in one $175, in another $125, and $100 in another. The money was to remain in the boxes, be "anointed" through Ross, and thus become wonderfully reproductive. While Ross was in a trance the money by some unexplainable means, he says, was transferred to his pockets. Ross is a Spaniard, 19 years old. The case is of such a complicated nature that it will probably be settled out of court.

Steady Hook Route.

Boats leave New York, Pier 8, N. R., foot of Rector st., for Highland Beach, Seabright, Long Branch, &c., at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 3:45, 5:00 P. M., Sundays at 9:30 A. M. The full summer schedule will take effect on June 23.—Adv.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE CAUCUS SILVER BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Fifteen Republicans Vote to Recommit It, with Instructions to Report a Free Coinage Bill, and Eight Republicans Vote Against Its Final Passage.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Before the beginning of the debate on the Silver bill in the House to-day, at the request of Mr. Payson (Rep., Ill.), Mr. Conger of Iowa, in charge of the bill, modified his substitute so as to provide that the Treasury notes issued in pursuance of the bill shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, striking out the following words: "Except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

Mr. Payson said that he realized that the substitute would in substance pass this body, and it would be done in obedience to public sentiment, which he believed to be in favor of a larger use of silver as a money metal and of a further increase of the currency of the country. Referring to the financial plank of the Republican platform, and speaking of the Treasury bill, he said that he had not expected, when he listened to the reading of that plank, that two years thereafter he would be called upon to vote in a Republican House upon a measure which not only practically and absolutely demonetized silver as a money metal, but established a gold standard upon the statute books. It wiped from the statute books the only law the country had for the coinage of the standard silver dollar. He opposed the Treasury bill because it proposed to treat silver simply and purely as a merchantable commodity, and to fix, until Congress should change it, an open declaration on the statutes that gold, and gold alone, should be the standard of value, declared so by the supreme law of the land. If the Government used silver at all, it should be used as a money metal, and not as a commodity. He was also opposed to the substitute because of that; but he expected to give it his support in this contingency. He hoped that an opportunity would be given to strike out the bullion redemption feature; but even if it were not possible to get it out of the bill, he would give the bill his support reluctantly, he confessed, because he did not believe in voting for something he opposed; because he believed in the necessity of some legislation on this subject. He was confidently advised that if this bill should pass in its present form it would be corrected elsewhere. If he did not have that expectation and belief—in other words, if the vote he cast could be regarded as a finality—this substitute would never receive his vote. This bill was bound to be considered at the other end of the Capitol; it would be amended there, and the House would have an opportunity to vote on the amendments.

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.)—Suppose it is not amended.

Mr. Payson—From assurances I have from another place, I have no more doubt of that than that I am standing here.

Mr. Williams (Rep., Ill.)—Suppose they should be controlled as you are?

Mr. Payson—But they cannot be. There is no previous question and no special order there. (Laughter.)

Referring to a remark made yesterday by Mr. Walker of Massachusetts to the effect that in caucus he (Mr. Payson) said that he would support the bill because that would relieve him from it, he expressed his regret that the gentleman had permitted that remark to go into the *Record*. The gentleman ought to know that he had in caucus uttered but one opinion in regard to this bill, and that was that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of his constituents were opposed to it, and that, if he should support it as their Representative, it would cost him his seat. Could the gentleman understand the difference between duty and policy? (Applause.) He was here representing constituents who had honored him with four successive elections. He believed, as they believed, in the principles of the Republican party; and he said in the presence of the House and of the country that nine hundred and ninety-nine caucuses would never compel him to misrepresent the people he represented. (Applause.)

Mr. Payson then criticised the silver policy of the Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, and Harrison Administrations. He referred to the denunciation of the Cleveland Administration by the Republican party, and said that he had endorsed that denunciation all over Illinois. It was with peculiar satisfaction that he had denounced the Cleveland Administration for its absolute failure to reform a sworn duty under the statutes of the United States. Nothing he had said afforded him more pleasure than the denunciation of the Administration for its treatment of silver. He came down to the Republican Administration, and it was no better. (Applause.) Since the Republican Treasury Department since the agitation began, and when he was asked to vote for a proposition confiding to the Secretary of the Treasury's discretion in the use of silver as a money metal, if this were the end of it, he would vote against it. Never had a discretion been confided to a Secretary on this question, when it was possible to evade it, that it had not been evaded.

Mr. Williams (Rep., Ill.) inquired whether the present law, if fairly executed, was not better than the pending bill.

Mr. Payson replied that if the discretion vested in the Secretary of the Treasury had been fairly used for the past six months, let alone for seven or eight years, no such legislation as this would be under discussion to-day. (Applause.) The Treasury officials were the friends of gold, and gold alone. No miser ever went clutching for gold with greater avarice and greater tenacity than the Secretary of the Treasury. As an instance of the hostility of the present Secretary to silver, Mr. Payson said that he had not received silver certificates for his pay.

Mr. Conger (Rep., Iowa) illustrated the fact that he had done so by producing several certificates, deliberately reaching down into his pocket, and as he drew out a number of crisp notes he was greeted with a roar of laughter from the press gallery, which was echoed on the floor.

Mr. Payson, again reverting to the bill, said that instead of being a bill for the coinage of silver it was a measure which practically prohibited the coinage of the standard silver dollar. (Applause.)

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) reiterated and endorsed everything the gentleman from Illinois had said relative to the hostile attitude of the Treasury Department toward silver. No Secretary of the Treasury, Republican or Democrat, had ever executed the law of 1873 in the interest of the people. If that uniformity had been exercised in the interest of Wall street and the representatives of that little band that Christ had scourged out of the temple 1,800 years ago. He then denounced the method in which the measure had been brought before the House. The representatives of 60,000,000 people were told they must vote for the bill or not vote at all. If gentlemen, instead of being representatives of a form of government, why did they not give the people, through their representatives, an opportunity of voting for a fair and honest proposition to put silver on an equality with gold? Because, they knew it would pass by a large majority. Before the sun sank to-day behind the western hills, if the actual, more representatives would have betrayed their constituents and violated their consciences than ever before. (Applause.) If gentlemen on the other side who on the floor declared themselves in favor of free and unlimited coinage, would throw off the caucus shackles, before the sun went down to-day silver would be restored to a perfect equality with gold. Referring to the election, he said that Republican success had not been due to Republican principles but to Republican methods. It had been the trying of the lot out of the manufactures. It was the most debasing and demoralizing spectacle ever witnessed in this country, the counting out of Tilden not excepted. (Applause.) The House yesterday had the grand climax in the exhibition of Massachusetts on the floor. (Laughter.) To-day the House was witnessing the triumph of the Republican machine, which was running as it had never run before, with a man in control of it with more brain, more nerve, and more recklessness than any man who ever had control of it before. (Applause and laughter.) Gentlemen on the other side got up, and, with apologetic tips, said that they were in favor of free coinage, but, "you Republican friends," this was not the time to vote for it. (Laughter.) If the silver men on the other side joined with those on the Democratic side they would roll up such a majority for the demands of the people on the silver question that even the man the Republicans had put in the White House would not dare to disapprove it. (Applause.)

Mr. Tracy (Dem., N. Y.) said that since the opening of the Fifty-first Congress it had been a constant surprise to him that the Administration, knowing the widely different views held by people in the United States, had not availed itself of the power under existing law to increase the purchase of silver bullion instead of pressing a new measure upon Congress. The present measure did not satisfy him in many respects, and he would prefer to see the Administration forced to try the effect of a gradual increase of coinage under existing law, rather than to have any of the propositions before the House go into effect.

Mr. Bartine (Rep., Nev.) believed in the double standard, and when he said that he said it in an absolute sense. He did not say he was in favor of buying silver as a commodity and measuring it by gold. He believed that bimetallism could be reached only by the free coinage of both metals on exactly equal terms. It had been declared that with free coinage the country would be flooded with cheap silver dollars. In one breath the enemies of free coinage declared that its friends wanted to flood the country with cheap dollars, and in the next that they wanted to get one pundred cents for seventy-two of bullion. He had never been able to comprehend the logic of this argument. The great opposition to bimetallism seemed to be based on the theory that the United States must be in accord with the financial policy of England. That was a doctrine he utterly repudiated. Silver had been recognized as money by the organic law of the land. The attitude of the Republicans on this question did credit neither to their heads nor their hearts. The people of the West bought the highly protected products of the East. Every year the Republicans of the West helped the Republicans of the East win the battle for protection; but when the Republicans of the West asked the Republicans of the East to put silver where it ought to be, they shrank back as from an unclean thing, and said the West wanted to cheat them with a seventy-two-cent dollar. He yielded to no man in his devotion to the Republican party, but the first and highest duty of a Representative was to the country as a whole. Then his duty was to his constituents and then to his party. If there was anything in the doctrine of the Republican party which prevented him from being a good Republican and yet a flat-footed free coinage man, he did not know it.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) said that he stood upon the platform of the Republican party. He had always favored the use of the two metals, and he would not willingly vote for any law that he was satisfied would bring the country to the use of either to the exclusion of the other. He would vote for the substitute because he believed that at the present time and under present conditions it was the best that could be secured, and would insure the use of both metals as money. He thought the bullion redemption provision, by some gentlemen regarded as a stumbling block, was a wise one. Silver was not worth sixteen to one of gold, and the United States alone could not make it so, pending an international agreement. He did not believe that it would be necessary to use that provision, but it was a proper safeguard to let people know that silver was back of their certificates. Moreover, it was a notice to speculators and to everybody, that in time of panic or distrust the treasury could not be forced to the wall. There were twenty men on the floor who dared vote for free coinage if they believed the bill would become a law. Why? Because they knew that people in New York—Isaac and Abraham and Thomas—would buy up the bullion of the world, and, rushing with it to the mints, take out $1,296 in money for bullion costing them $1. While we did not apprehend that the bill was perfect his judgment was that, take it all in all, it was the wisest measure that the House could originate and pass; and from every standpoint, and all things considered, it met his approval and endorsement, stating as he did between the extreme silver men on the one hand and the gold monometalist on the other. Let members see to it that in the storm of fury and passion and demagoguery they legislated so that no man should be cheated, morning, noon or night, out of what he had justly earned. (Applause.)

Mr. Anderson (Rep., Kan.) favored free silver coinage. The only men who would be hurt by it were the men who loaned money. It was not an issue between Democrats and Republicans. The pending bill demonetized silver, and he could not and would not vote for it demonetize silver. The prosperity of the people required that there should not be a monometallic standard.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Kan.) said that the bill did not conform to his judgment or wish, but he realized the necessity of some legislation on this subject, and he would vote for it because he knew that in another forum it would be amended. His objection to it was that it was uncertain in its provisions and that it was not as good as the present law. Discretion should not be given to the Secretary of the Treasury and the bankers of Wall street.

Mr. Bunston (Rep., Ill.) said that if the gentlemen on his side of the House who were apologizing for the bill would vote according to their convictions the House would pass a free coinage bill in one hour. (Applause.) The Republicans had talked over this silver business, and what had they done? "The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

Mr. Connell (Rep., Neb.) said that he had always been a Republican. His loyalty to the party had never been questioned. He stood ready to serve it in the future as he had served it in the past. But when he knew the needs of the people he governed his action accordingly, even though he would have to record his vote with the minority. If the Speaker and the so-called leaders of the party expected the rank and file to do their bidding without regard to what was right or fair, they would wake up some day to find them-elves mistaken. He protested against the rule which prevented action on the bill for the free coinage of silver. In caucus, amendments had been offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McKinley), and would have been adopted but for the protests of the speaker.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.) defied gentlemen on the other side who favored free coinage to come up and prove their good faith. If they did, the Democrats would give them free coinage. They could not shield themselves behind a Democratic President. The Fifty-first Congress must be held responsible for its own acts.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) said that the pending proposition was all the legislation that could be had in the pending situation. It would secure a larger volume of currency, and it would draw the two metals nearer together so as ultimately to give free coinage. It was said that the bill made silver a commodity. It did nothing of the kind. It made silver money. It remonetized it to an extent never before known in this country.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) characterized as fraudulent the pretence of the Democratic party that it had ever favored a free and unlimited coinage of silver. It had been the shuttlecock of the Democratic dishonorable method of politics.

Mr. McKinley (Rep., Ohio) said that the bill would utilize every dollar of the silver product of the United States. It provided also that the instant silver was on a parity with gold there would be free and unlimited coinage of silver. Vote down this measure, and a gentleman knew there would be no legislation on the subject. Democrats knew that they could not get free coinage when they were in the majority; they knew they could not get it now, and to defeat this bill was to defeat all silver legislation.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the previous question was considered as ordered. The amendment to the original bill offered by Mr. Taylor of Illinois and Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan were informally adopted.

Mr. McComas's amendment to the substitute was also adopted. It provides that when free coinage is attained the monthly bullion purchases shall cease. The substitute as amended was then agreed to, and the question recurred upon agreeing to the bill as amended by the substitute.

Mr. Bland of Missouri moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report a free coinage bill not later than Tuesday next.

Mr. Dingley of Maine made the point of order against the latter portion of the instruction, which was sustained, and Mr. Bland modified his motion so as to omit the provision for a report by a specified date.

The motion to recommit was defeated—yeas, 116; nays, 140.

Fifteen Republicans voted yes with the Democrats as follows: Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Bartine of Nevada, Carter of Montana, Connell of Nebraska, De Haven of California, Featherston of Arkansas, Funston of Kansas, Hermann of Oregon, Kelly of Kansas, Morrow of California, Perkins of Kansas, Townsend of Colorado, Turner of Kansas, and Vandever of California.

Thirteen Democrats voted with the Republicans in opposition to the motion as follows:Argan of South Carolina, Dunphy of New York, Elliott of South Carolina, Flower of New York, Geissenhaine of New York, Hemphill of South Carolina, Marsh of Pennsylvania, Mutchler of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Massachusetts, Quinn of New York, Tracy of New York, Venable of Virginia, and Wiley of New York.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 135; nays, 119. Eight Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill, as follows: Anderson of Kansas, Bartine of Nevada, Carter of Montana, Kelly of Kansas, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Townsend of Colorado, Turner of Kansas, and Wilson of Washington. Only one Democrat—Wilson of Missouri—voted with the Republicans for the passage of the bill.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following, among others, were passed:

The Senate bill to pay to the representatives of James and William Crooks of Canada $5,000 for the value of a vessel sold by a United States vessel on Lake Ontario, on the 9th of June, 1812, twelve days before the declaration of war. A provision in the bill allowing interest was struck out.

The House bill appropriating $60,000 for deficiency in public printing—with amendments adding appropriations of $10,000 for compensation and mileage of Senators, and of $20,000 for repairs of the Sargo Office building in New York.

The House bill for the erection of a shop at the national armory, Springfield, Mass. (not to cost more than $210,000).

The Senate bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children.

The Senate bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Hutchinson and Southern Railway Company in line from Anthony, Kan., to a point in Grayson county, Texas.

The House bill to grant right of way through the Indian Territory to the Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company.

The House bill to prevent desertions from the army, by withholding part of the soldiers' monthly pay as a deposit, &c.

The Senate bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the assignees of Addison C. Fletcher for the use of his patent for adhesive postal and revenue stamps.

Mr. Vest gave notice that he would seek an opportunity some day next week, after a speech or two on the Silver bill, to bring up for action three bills now on the calendar in regard to live cattle and beef products.

Private pension bills on the calendar were then taken up and 120 were passed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE COURT STANDS BY HIM.

Sentence Suspended in the Case of the Rev. Jordan Christmas.

In the case of the Rev. Jordan Christmas, pastor of the Colored Methodist Church in Communipaw avenue, Jersey City Heights, who on Tuesday pleaded non vult to an indictment accusing him of embezzling $1,000 which he had collected to help to build a new church, sentence was suspended yesterday by Judge Lippincott. When he was first arrested Mr. Christmas pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. When his case was called for trial two lawyers appeared for him, and they couldn't agree as to how the case should be conducted. While they were wrangling Mr. Christmas settled the matter by changing his plea of not guilty to one of non vult. He was arraigned for sentence yesterday morning before Judges Lippincott and Hoffman. Judge Lippincott said to him:

Mr. Christmas, the Court has carefully examined the statements presented by the members of your church, and has found the accounts very much mixed. It would appear, himself that instead of your being a debtor to the church the church owes you money. This is on the face of the statement presented by the church members. You were in the habit, with the consent of the church members, of collecting moneys and expending them as you saw fit. In the account there is a disputed item of about $100 for board, which the church members think was wrongfully paid out. But even if it was paid out, taking into consideration all these mixed items of account, the Court deems it extremely doubtful whether any jury would have convicted you, and has therefore decided to suspend sentence.

Pastor Christmas thanked the Court with tears in his eyes. He assured the Judge that he was entirely innocent of the charge against him. While he might have made some mistakes in figuring, he had not retained a dollar of the church money.

WANT TO THROW OUT 8 PRECINCTS.

New Republican Plan to Unseat Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City.

The Republican lawyers who are trying to oust Mayor Cleveland from his seat as Mayor of Jersey City gave it out yesterday that the canvassers they have had at work going from house to house throughout the First and Second districts, to find out whether persons whose names were on the poll books as having voted lived in the houses they voted from, have discovered more frauds similar to those brought to light by the Senate Investigating Committee. In the First precinct of the First district the lawyers say the canvassers found that 110 names on the poll book were mythical. In the Third precinct of the Second district the lawyers say the canvassers found 179 fraudulent names. Ten of the names were those of dead men, 26 were voted from vacant lots, 53 were names of persons who had moved from their addresses six months before the election, 53 were names of persons who never lived at the addresses they gave, 12 gave factories as their residences, 5 voted twice, and one 3-year-old child voted. Only about one-half of the canvassers have finished their labors, the lawyers say.

In conclusion, the lawyers asserted that they were in a position to attack four precincts in the First district and four in the Second. These eight gave Mayor Cleveland a majority of 3,000. They will ask the court to throw out those precincts on the ground of fraud, and that would elect Perkins by 1,000 majority. Testimony to prove these findings is to be presented to Supreme Court Commissioner Romaine this week.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

A Christian Scientist Found Witchcraft Distasteful and Has Left Her Husband.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., June 7.—Three months ago, when David H. Hoyt, an aged and wealthy contractor and builder of this place, went up into Massachusetts and married Susan R. Kenney, a maiden lady of 40, much gossip was started, and remarks were made that a man with grandchildren ought not to marry. Mrs. Hoyt was connected with a Boston family of high character and standing in society. She was a Christian Scientist, and had devoted much time to the art. Her reception here by the children of her husband was of the kindest, and the people of Birmingham gave her a warm welcome. A few weeks ago Mr. Hoyt noticed that his wife had moments of depression, and he asked her the cause. He was surprised to learn that the duties of wifehood were distasteful to her and married life was irksome. They had a long talk over the matter, and a mutual separation was agreed upon. Yesterday Mrs. Hoyt took her personal property and left. Where she has gone Mr. Hoyt does not know, but suspects that Hillsdale, Mich., will be her destination. In an interview this morning the old gentleman expressed only sorrow over the affair. He does not blame his wife. She had been for years in the lecture platform, and life in a country village was too monotonous. He says he will not apply for a divorce, and considers his relations with Mrs. Hoyt as binding as ever. He has not yet concluded to cancel his will, made a few weeks ago in her favor.

COMMISSIONER RAUM INTERVIEWED.

He Denies That There Has Been any Favoritism Shown to Any One.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Commissioner of Pensions Raum, in an interview this evening in regard to the resolution introduced in the House to-day calling for an investigation of the administration of the Pension Bureau, said:

"In the first place, there has not been a share of the stock of the refrigerating company sold to any one connected with the Pension Office or any one connected with the prosecution of pension claims. As to the merits of the refrigerator, that is a matter for the public to investigate and decide for themselves.

"I say in the most emphatic manner and without any reservation that there has not been, so far as I know, any favoritism shown to any individual claimant or attorney in executing claims before the Pension Commissioner. There is no foundation whatever for the statement that by a recent and partial ruling cases have been advanced and taken up out of their order. Claims are treated with absolute impartiality, and no preference is or has been given to any one attorney over another in the prosecution of claims.

Hawaii's Parliament.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The Hawaiian Legislative Assembly of 1890 was opened May 21 by the King, who, in his address, said that during the biennial period just closed the country had enjoyed a great deal of prosperity, and the financial affairs of the kingdom were on a sound basis. He recommended that the credit of the kingdom be pledged for placing the Hawaiian harbor in condition to furnish accommodation for the great increase of commerce which would follow the probable completion of the interoceanic ship canal, and of the promised extension of lines of steam communication; also toward arrangements for a Pacific cable line.

The National Reform party secured control of the organization of the Houses. The reports of the Hawaiian Ministry were presented shortly after the opening of the Legislature. The report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs says that in consequence of the Wilcox rebellion of July 30, 1889, the King's Guard was reduced from 68 to 31 men, while the Second Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers was disbanded.

Do Not Be Deceived

If you decide, from what you have heard or read, that you would like to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy anything else instead. In some stores persistent effort is made to sell other articles when Hood's Sarsaparilla is called for, simply because a little more profit will be made on the substitute preparation. Now, we submit that such efforts are not honorable, and ought to be discouraged by all who like to see a business succeed upon its own merits. Therefore, we ask you not to be deceived; if you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla insist upon having it, and take no substitute. Isn't that fair?

"I had been troubled since childhood with severe headaches, lasting for three days at a time, and also with canker in my mouth and throat, which was also very distressing. After having tried various medicines I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I was sure helped me, so I took more. My headaches have ceased, my canker disappeared. I enjoy perfect health. I leave off the medicine for months, and if a symptom of my old enemies put in an appearance I conquer with Sarsapar