FREE SILVER TO THE FRONT.

THE SENATE ENTERS UPON A DEBATE THAT MAY LAST FOR WEEKS.

After Discussing the Morgan Resolutions During the Morning Hour, by a Vote of 28 to 20 it Sets Aside the Unfinished Business and Takes Up the Stewart Free Coinage Bill—Teller Opens the Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—At the close of the routine business in the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) resumed the discussion of his silver resolutions. He said he wanted legislation, and, hopeless as it might seem to some, he believed that if the Senators who had expressed their views by their votes would adhere courageously to their convictions, even before the close of this Congress some conclusion might be reached on this question. There were men enough in both Houses in favor of the free coinage of silver to pass a bill entirely satisfactory to the country. He indulged the hope, notwithstanding the intimations thrown out from time to time, that the Executive would bow to the popular will, for he could not conceive that the President, who was himself an avowed bimetallist, and had so proclaimed himself on many occasions, would undertake to set up his judgment in the form of a veto against the expressed will of both branches of Congress. He intimated that the feeling on this subject among the people was so deep seated that it was possible that the election of a President might, for one or perhaps two terms, pass out of the control of the National Conventions of the two parties and be thrown into the House of Representatives.

Mr. Morgan expressed an earnest desire that when the present debate should have been exhausted the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) should move to take up his free coinage resolution and press for a vote upon it. In his own resolution there was one proviso, which at the proper time he would move to strike out—that the gold and silver to be coined should be the product of the mines of the United States. There were some Senators who thought this necessary to prevent an imaginative "dump" of silver upon this country. Senators who entertained this fear did not take into consideration the fact that when we provide for free coinage of silver here there is more likelihood of an importation of silver for use in arts than for any other purpose. They did not take into consideration that Great Britain, Germany, and France produced no silver, or very little, and they were bound to have it. How free coinage could turn the tide of silver the other way was more than he could understand.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) asked whether the Senator from Alabama was aware that other nations produced more silver than we do; that the silver product of all the nations of the world was over $200,000,000, while ours was only $70,000,000.

Mr. Morgan replied that he was willing to admit this, whether it was true or not. Continuing, he said: "We have had other Presidents—not a silver bill, and what has become of them? There was a prominent gentleman before the country, much revered for his manly integrity and statesmanship, yet the Democratic party, because they loved the people more than they did him, would put him in his political grave rather than give him the opportunity to join hands with the Senator from Ohio in giving a death blow to silver. The Democrats of this country, if Grover Cleveland were put at the head of one ticket and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) on the other, would not know which to prefer, except that the Senator from Ohio had accomplished his work before the ex-President was recruited in the service to prevent silver being restored. Some man would rise up who would represent the popular will on this question, and who would overturn all the gentlemen in spite of all they could do. I am wedded to the Democratic party as few men are. I would yield almost anything rather than be driven out of its ranks, but there will be thousands driven out of the Democratic party if the Senate should now show by its votes that it was opposed to the free coinage of silver."

Mr. Stewart, from the committee, to detach the Finance Committee from charges of a desire to postpone this question, he was proceeding to reply to some of the statements of Mr. Stewart yesterday on the subject of the imposition of taxes in India after the passage of the silver bill on the day of the last session, hour of 2 o'clock arrived and the unfinished business of yesterday came before the Senate.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), acting on the suggestion made by Mr. Morgan, moved to lay aside the unfinished business and take up the order of business No. 277, a bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, and for other purposes.

This was a bill introduced by Mr. Stewart in December and placed on the calendar in February with an adverse report upon it from the Committee on Finance. It provides that the unit of value shall be a silver dollar which shall be a dollar of 412½ grains of silver or of 258.80 grains of standard gold, and that any owner of gold or silver bullion may deposit it in sums of not less than $100 in any United States mint, to be coined into standard dollars, without charge, and that the Treasury shall be authorized to issue gold and silver certificates therefor.

Mr. Morgan demanded the ayes and nays on the motion to take up this, and they were ordered. The vote was—yeas 28, nays 20.

YEAS—Allen, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, Paddock, Power, Sanders, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller (Republicans), Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Kenna, Mills, Morgan, Pugh, Ransom, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, and Walthall (Democrats), Kyle and Pettigrew (Ind.)—28.

NAYS—Aldrich, Chandler, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Gallinger, Hale, Lodge, Higgins, Morrill, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Spooner, Stockbridge, Sullivan, Wolcott (Republicans), Gorman, Palmer, Vest, and White (Democrats)—20.

Mr. Hoar was in the Senate before and after the taking of the vote, but not during the roll call. Mr. Lodge was absent and not paired. Mr. Carlisle was paired with Mr. Sherman.

General debate on Mr. Stewart's bill was then opened by Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.). He severely commented on Mr. Sherman's statement that discussion of the silver question was "a waste of time." He admitted that the discussion of free coinage in the Senate at this time might interfere with the international monetary conference. If it did, there would be no man more responsible for it than the Senator from Ohio, who yesterday made a statement on the authority of some unnamed Senator that silver production would be quintupled if free coinage were adopted, a statement which the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) characterized at the time as most absurd.

Mr. Sherman, interrupting, said that a Senator had made this statement to him, but he (Mr. Sherman) did not doubt it was something in the nature of an exaggeration. It showed, however, that there was a capacity for a large increase in the production of silver if $1.29 an ounce could be obtained for it. He believed he would be able to show that the production of silver was increasing very rapidly in our own country, and also in other countries, that there were great discoveries in the process of reducing silver ores and in mining, which very largely increased the quantity of the output, and consequently lowered the price.

Mr. Teller said if this statement had been made to the Senator from Ohio by a Senator from a silver State, it was made either in gross ignorance or in malicious mischief. It would be believed on this floor that this statement had been put out to prevent an international agreement. In previous conferences this was the bugbear held up before the nations of Europe. The production of silver was increasing in this country to a slight extent only. It was increasing also in Australia, but in no other country. But on this point no man's word, no more a Senator from the honorable Senator would be received with so much weight before a European conference as that of the Senator from Ohio, four years Secretary of the Treasury and for many years head of the Finance Committee, and he suggested that Mr. Sherman owed it to himself and to the Administration to explain that the statement as to a quintuple production of silver was an exaggeration.

Turning to the economic aspect of the question, Mr. Teller contended that some consideration was due to the 10,000,000 farmers of the country who, by law, were put under disadvantage in two ways. By stimulating the manufacturer of New England we raised the price of labor and increased the price of products. The farmers of New England were able, to some extent, to compute, but what should be said of the farmers of the West and South, where there were no manufactures at all. If their interests were to be looked after it must be by a change in the financial system of the country. It was time for the Senate to stop and consider whether it had not entered upon a course of financial policy which would lead to the ruin and destruction of the very noblest element of American manhood.

At the close of Mr. Teller's speech the Senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

The silver Senators gained a conspicuous victory by their entirely unexpected restitution of the Stewart Free Coinage bill. The anti-silverites were not prepared for this move, and the result would not have been different if they had been, for the combination of Democrats and free-coinage Republicans is strong enough to win whenever they can be put together. The direct effect of the silver Senators was to make the suit act of free coinage prominent at this time in view of the approaching political conventions, and the fact that the Free Silver Convention is in session in this city.

The free silver men are jubilant over their victory, and Senator Morgan is the lion of the hour. The Republicans who are opposed to free silver will probably hold a conference to-night or to-morrow morning to arrange a regular programme of attack upon the Stewart bill. They realize that if it is allowed to come to a vote it will be passed by about the same majority that was developed in its favor to-day.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was again resumed in the House to-day. Amendments were adopted in Committee of the Whole prohibiting the opening on Sunday of the Government exhibit at the World's Exposition, and that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold at any time in any Government building. Notice was given by Mr. Lynch (Dem., Wis.) that a separate vote would be demanded on each of these amendments in the House.

Debate ensued over an amendment, which was adopted, prohibiting any person holding a Government office from receiving compensation for discharging the duties of any other office, and limiting the fees of the Clerk of the District or Circuit Courts to $3,000 per year; of Commissioners to $1,500; and that no District Attorney shall retain more than $6,000 per year for his compensation and expenses.

An amendment by Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) was adopted providing that the amendment should not apply to the clerks or deputy clerks of the District or Circuit Courts for the Southern district of New York. This precipitated a political debate regarding elections in New York State, in which Mr. John I. Davenport of New York was arraigned.

Mr. Cummings, in supporting his amendment, said that New York was unfortunately situated with respect to both Federal and State legislation. She was especially unfortunate that she had John I. Davenport, whose fingers were placed around the throats of its citizens. In 1888 thousands of people were arrested at the polls in New York, their naturalization papers taken from them, and they were not allowed to vote, and in hundreds of cases their papers were not returned. This man Davenport had appointed 11,000 United States marshals to arrest voters at the polls, and they were robbed of their papers and their votes. He appealed to the House not to again place New York in the hands of Davenport. He trusted that Congress would stop legislating blindly for that great State.

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas) hoped the amendment of Mr. Cummings would not prevail. The Clerk of the District Court of the Southern District of New York received the salary of three offices, and it amounted to three times that of a District Judge. The amount of fees collected was enormous. He should vacate two of these offices.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) said the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cummings) grew red in the face, like most Democrats, when the name of Davenport was mentioned. Mr. Davenport ordered naturalization papers seized because they were fraudulent. There were dishonest elections in New York, and John I. Davenport was there to prevent them. If he was to be legislated out of office it would have to be done in some other way than on an appropriation bill. When the Democrats secured both branches of the Government and the Presidency they might accomplish his overthrow.

Mr. Warner (Rep., N. Y.) said that he was glad to hear from the country member from New York. (Laughter.) He would not attempt to answer his argument. The Democratic party was ashamed of John I. Davenport, and their only consolation was that he was not renominated. His fraudulent practices in 1884 were a shameful blot on the city, the State, and the nation. People were arrested and detained until after the polls were closed, and then dismissed without arraignment.

Mr. Paine said he was glad he represented a country district. He was amused to see gentlemen attempting to shield Davenport. Why did not the Democratic party try him before a jury of his peers, if these charges against him were true? Secretary Whitney had endorsed the action of John I. Davenport, after a full investigation.

Mr. Warner—Never.

After cries of "Vote," "vote," and several moments consumed in an endeavor by the Chair to obtain order, the amendment of Mr. Cummings, and also the original proposition of Mr. Sayers, were adopted.

Old Western friends of James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, have noticed a change in his personal appearance of late that they are totally unable to account for. Even when they meet and talk with the affable headsman of the early days of the Harrison Administration the same perplexing change is noticeable. There has been some alteration about his person, but just what it is they cannot tell. The explanation is very simple. During the past year Mr. Clarkson has abandoned the long-drawn, lovely style of combing his hair and has adopted the dude-like fashion of the East. Formerly his auburn locks were arranged as shown in the standing newspaper cuts, parted low down on one side of his head and brushed straight across the forehead to the other side, as was the prevailing mode twenty years ago, especially in the West. Since becoming a national character and a dweller in the aristocratic East, the ex-headsman has adopted the manners and dress of his neighbors. He now wears his hair cut short, parted squarely in the middle, and brushed away on either side in little waves.

RECIPROCITY WITH AUSTRIA.

Formal Proclamation Made by the President of the New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Formal proclamation was made to-day by President Harrison of the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary, the negotiations for which were completed some weeks ago. The arrangement went into effect yesterday, and covers on the part of the United States free admission to this country of the articles named in section 2 of the Tariff act of 1890, viz.: Coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, and hides produced in Austria, and on the part of Austria-Hungary, the free admission into that country of all the articles or merchandise, the product of the United States, named in the commercial treaties which Austria-Hungary has celebrated with Germany and other nations on the terms stated in said treaties.

Some time ago, after the consummation of the Zollverein treaties, the United States claimed the benefits of Austria-Hungary's concessions to Germany and Italy, on the ground of the "most favored nation clause" in the treaty of 1851. Austria-Hungary replied that the treaty of 1851 was obsolete, but she would be glad to make another reciprocal arrangement, and the consequent negotiations resulted in the present treaty.

A Vienna dispatch from Vienna says: "The treaty is received with great favor by industrial interests here, although much bitterness is felt against the framers of the McKinley bill, which has caused idleness and starvation, especially in the matter of pearl industries. The announcement of the negotiation is expected to give a boom interest in the World's Fair, which has languished somewhat on account of the McKinley tariff."

The Articles on which reductions are made

in the reciprocity treaties with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries, and to the benefits of which the United States is admitted, number 292, but a considerable part of them are not exported from the United States. Those in which this country is most interested are the following, the specific reductions being expressed in florins:

Agricultural implements a reduced from 15 to 12.
Animals from 25 to 50 per cent.
Clocks and watches, from 40 per cent. to 75.
Cotton yarns above No. 90, 16 to 12.
Cotton yarns, 8 or more thread, 24 to 18.
Ordinary smooth and figured cotton goods, 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Meat extracts, solid, 40 to 30.
Meat extracts, liquid, 40 to 15.
Condensed milk, children's food in glass and bottles, 40 to 20.
Iron and steel manufactures, reductions from 2 per cent. to 60 per cent.
Iron ware, slight reductions.
Saws, files, rasps, screws, knives, scissors, and other manufactures for agricultural and mechanical uses, 20 to 15.
Leather and manufactures of leather, reductions from 10 to 50 per cent.
Resin, 0.40 to free; tar, 0.20 to free; paraffine, 6 to 5.
Hard cheese in loaves, 20 to 5; other cheeses, 20 to 10.
Pianos, parlor organs, 40 to 20.
Carriages and horse cars, freight cars, 7 florins to 6.50.
Cottonseed oil, 8 to 4.
Bark and extracts, dye woods, 1 to 0.75.
Tanning and dyeing extracts, 2 to 1.50.
Brass and manufactures of brass, 10 to 60 per cent.

The Miantonomoh in Distress.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Navy Department received a telegram to-day from the commander of the monitor Miantonomoh, en route to Annapolis from New York, stating that she had put into Delaware Bay in distress. Her turret were leaking. She will have to check up her turrets and swing her turret across before she can continue on her trip.

Dashed the Dog's Brains Out.

A pretty little fox terrier was trotting along in front of 236 West 117th street yesterday. It was not doing or offering to do any harm, but William Wagner, a brickmaker who lives in that house, jumped out suddenly, seized the dog and dashed its brains out on the sidewalk. Women living in the house saw the act, and one of them, Mrs. T. Erich, had Wagner arrested. He said the dog had once tried to bite him.

YALE'S SECRET SOCIETIES.

Great Interest in the Election of Scroll and Key and Skull and Bones.

NEW HAVEN, May 27.—Yale has been interested lately in the election of members of the Scroll and Key and the Skull and Bones societies. The societies are different, not only from each other, but from any other organizations in the world. No college honor is sought so eagerly as a membership in either. William H. Vanderbilt, had he lived until to-day, would have been enrolled among the fifteen members of Scroll and Key elected this year. The fortunate man to be selected to take his place was, of course, not known yet to the outside college world, and the subject was discussed eagerly. In spite of the large number to choose from, and the absolute and impenetrable secrecy which veils everything connected with these societies, college opinion generally settles upon the names of the thirty some time before they are announced. High scholarship, social prominence, and ancestry are the guides by which a judgment is formed.

It is very seldom that the general public hears anything of the doings of these two close corporations, but the rule is, in a measure, broken this week on account of the fact that Scroll and Key is interested in the semi-centennial celebration of its foundation. Several hundred graduate members have announced their intention of being present and many have arrived. Rooms have been secured for the widowers and bachelors in Divinity Hall. One "old grad" has come all the way from China, and he is showing his wife and son around the campus on which he sported forty years ago. His wife, however, will be very much alone this week.

The exercises of the week are to be begun with the initiation of the new members in Scroll and Key's hall this evening, but it is probable that the supper, which is supposed to follow, will be cut shorter than usual, because several of the new fifteen will have to be in New York to-morrow morning to act as pall bearers at the funeral of their classmate, young W. H. Vanderbilt. On Friday night the junior societies will hold their initiation, and on Saturday the visitors will have a chance to see the Yale-Harvard freshman baseball game, after which the Scroll and Key men will spend the evening in their hall. On Sunday morning the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, a Scroll and Key man of 1859, who is better known as the fighting parson, and as the man who has for years endeavored to convert his parishioner and neighbor, Mark Twain, will deliver a sermon in the college chapel by invitation of President Dwight. In the evening there will be, under the direction of the Rev. T. S. Lines, services in the hall of Scroll and Key, which has a number of eminent clergymen among its old members.

From Monday morning (Decoration Day) until they leave New Haven by the early train on Tuesday morning the members of Scroll and Key will not be seen by outsiders. No one, of course, knows what will be the programme, but a garrulous old member says that the exercises will consist of reports from the Real Estate Committee, a luncheon, an oration in the evening, and a grand banquet, which will last all night.

Scroll and Key possesses the finest college society hall in the world. It is on the corner of College and Wall streets, and the building, which is a 35x55 feet affair, stands in the centre of a lot 48x92. It is built of pale yellow Cleveland stone, with relieving bands of dark-blue marble. In the front four columns of Aberdeen granite support three overhanging arches, under each of which is a circular doorway, through which, by iron-barred openings in the foundation, ventilation is secured. It has no windows, and the only opening is the main entrance, which is guarded by massive iron doors. Richard M. Hunt of New York was the designer, and the cost was $30,000. Collegians, unnoticed by custom House entries, has it that wealthy graduates have filled it with costly furniture, pictures, and bric-à-brac. The venerable colored janitor, who is also a famous cook, wears the little gold badge of the society, and is a member in good and regular standing. All that is known about the concerns outside of this is that every Thursday evening fifteen men disappear from college haunts, and are never seen until the following morning. The hotel register bears witness to the fact that no old member ever passes through New Haven on Thursday without stopping over for a few hours.

In order to hold this rapidly growing property the Legislature in 1860 incorporated the Kingsley Trust Association. The incorporators were Prof. John A. Porter, William L. Kingsley, editor of the *New Englander*; Samuel C. Perkins, Prof. Daniel C. Gilman, Homer B. Sprague, Charles T. Lewis, Josiah W. Harmar of Philadelphia, Edward G. Mason of Chicago, and Mason Young of New York, Chancellor Theodore W. Runyon of New Jersey, of the class of 1842, was the founder of the institution, it is supposed. Skull and Bones is nine years older than Scroll and Key, and established in 1833. Years ago a Yale man said: "If you belong to Skull and Bones you may be a scholar; if to Scroll and Key, you must be a gentleman."

MAYOR WANSER NO LONGER COLONEL.

Loses a Brigadier-Generalship, Perhaps, by the Reorganization of Militia.

Major-Gen. Plume issued an order yesterday for the reorganization of the First Brigade National Guard, State of New Jersey. The order retires Cols. Barnard, Campbell, Stevens, and Wanser, all of whom were aspirants for the late Brig.-Gen. Steele's place, with Wanser in the lead. Col. Wanser is the Republican who carried Jersey City in the recent mayoralty election.

The First Brigade consisted of the First and Fifth regiments of Newark, the Fourth of Jersey City, commanded by Col. Wanser; the Second of Hoboken, commanded by Col. E. A. Stevens, the head of the millionaire Stevens family; the First Battalion of Paterson, the Second Battalion of Bergen, and the Third Battalion of Orange. By the new order all the field and staff officers are relieved from duty, the First and Fifth Regiments are merged in one, whose number is yet to be designated, the Second and Fourth are to make another regiment, the First and Second Battalions, Company G of the First Regiment and Company B of the Fourth will go to make up a new regiment, and the Third Battalion of Orange will join the Newark regiment.

The senior Captains in each city are ordered to take command until new officers are elected. The elections will probably be from the ranks of the retired men, as all are eligible. There is no doubt that Col. Wanser will find himself without a command as will Col. Barnard also. Both are Republicans. It is openly said that the reorganization was made to down Wanser. Col. Campbell of the First Regiment wanted the post of Brigadier-General, Barnard was senior Colonel and Campbell's forces succeeded in putting him out of the race. Then Wanser's name was sprung and Campbell became worried. It was said then that Gov. Abbett might take a hand, as Gen. Sewell, a Republican, was commandant of one of the brigades and it would not do to have two Republicans in the direct line of advancement to the rank of Major-General should anything happen to Major-Gen. Plume.

ARLINA ELOPES WITH SANDY.

A Husband Deserted by One and a Wife and Seven Children by the Other.

ROXBOUT, May 26.—Alexander Jones and John H. Harvey are employed in Rose's brick yard in Roseton, on the Hudson. On Monday Jones boarded a West Shore train, saying that he was going to Kingston on business. Mrs. Harvey, attired in her best, took the same train, ostensibly to visit a sister residing at Rosendale, near Kingston. In the evening, when Harvey returned home from work, he found a note lying on the dining-room table. It read as follows:

DEAR JOHN: We have lived together happily for twenty-five years, but I am going to leave you now. It is not because I love you less, but because I love Sandy more. God bless you. Good-by. ARLINA.

Mr. Harvey telegraphed to Rosendale only to learn that his wife had not been there. Further inquiry showed that the eloping couple had purchased tickets to Highland, crossed on the ferry to Poughkeepsie, and took a northbound Hudson River train. It is presumed that they have gone West. On Tuesday Mrs. Jones received a letter postmarked at Poughkeepsie. It was brief and to the point, and read:

I have got Lina; you take John, and call it an even exchange. By-by. SANDY.

Jones leaves behind a wife and seven children.

Swindled by Green Goods Men.

BUFFALO, May 26.—W. A. Thompson, a Canadian farmer of Chepstowe, Ont., arrived in Buffalo this morning from New York. He was a victim of the gang of swindlers known as "green goods men." He went down to New York on the understanding that he could buy $7,000 counterfeit money for $500. He was met by one of the swindlers at Poughkeepsie, taken to New York, planked down his $500, saw the bogus $7,000 counted out and apparently put in a box, which he was cautioned not to open till he reached Buffalo. On arriving here he opened the box and found it to contain some paper and a piece of brick. He departed for home to-day.

Business Troubles.

The Sheriff has received three executions aggregating $8,146 against William M. Thornton, builder, of 51 East 100th street, in favor of the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, on promissory notes, by Hugh A. Thornton, attorney for William M. Thornton.

WON'T PAY ANNA DICKINSON.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN PLEAD THE BABY ACT.

Get Your Pay in Advance for Campaign Work, Particularly if You Are a Woman—They All Loved Anna, Especially Clarkson, but They Can't Think of Carrying Out an Illegal Bargain Even With Her.

"If the Republican National Committee is willing to plead the baby act on Miss Dickinson, she is willing to make it a present of the $1,250 which is due her."

The above remark by Mr. A. H. Hummel, made in Judge Truax's court yesterday, closed the trial of Miss Anna Dickinson's suit against Messrs. Quay, Dudley, and Clarkson of the Republican National Committee. Miss Dickinson's complaint demanded that the defendants be compelled to pay to her $1,250, with interest from Nov. 4, 1888, being a balance of $5,000 which the committee had contracted to pay her for services in the Harrison campaign.

Her claim did not go to the jury, because Col. George Bliss, counsel for the defendants, raised the technical objection that the contract was illegal and contrary to the statute which provides that no candidate or other person shall contribute money to promote the election of a candidate, except in certain cases. The testimony of Miss Dickinson showed that her services during the campaign were to secure the election of a candidate, and a part of the contract was contingent on the election of Benjamin Harrison. Judge Truax sustained the objection.

Before the motion to dismiss was made Miss Dickinson related the conversations between Col. Dudley and herself when she received the $3,750 for her services up to Oct. 30, 1888. She denied that she had signed the receipt with the understanding that she had no further claim. She also asserted that she was asked to lecture after that time.

Q—Did you hear Col. Dudley testify yesterday that your services as a lecturer were dispensed with because they were unsatisfactory? A—I did.

Q—Is that true? A—Not if the assertions of some of the National Committeemen, who said they were the best lectures they ever heard, can be believed. Public opinion, as expressed through the newspapers, said that my campaign work was priceless.

Col. Bliss made several objections before the witness could finish, but Judge Truax overruled them. Col. Bliss refused to cross-examine, and the legal argument which ended in the dismissal of the complaint began.

When the complaint had been dismissed Miss Dickinson came into the reporters' room and talked for half an hour. She talked between herself and the National Republican Committee and some of the reasons why they withdrew her from the campaign. She produced the following telegram from Gen. Clarkson to prove that at least one of the National Republican Committee liked her speeches:

SEPT. 26, 1888.—I congratulate you on your speeches and thank you for them. We hear the best reports from them. Dudley joins me in all I say.

At the height of the campaign this letter was received by her sister at their home in Pennsylvania:

OCT. 11, 1888.

DEAR MISS DICKINSON: I like to call you Sister Miss Dickinson because you love Anna so much, and I like everybody who loves her.

Besides, I have always heard good reports of you on your own account. The last report I received and answered your despatch from Scranton. The wires of the New York committee are past all finding out. It took a message from me every hour, sent by hand, for two whole days before Mr. Dudley could get them to her first appointment in New York. They promised me solemnly to send her the further list to that place, and I was in the Committee room on Monday seriously confident that they would attend to her courteously and fairly.

The result shows that my trust was vain, but it must be charged up to lack of knowledge and not to want of disposition to be right. In reality, they very greatly admire Miss Anna and very much depend on her. It is a part of their lack of organization, such eminent speakers as Miss Anna and yourself were two weeks before getting a single appointment made.

I have to go early in the morning, at 7, if Gen. Dudley is well enough for me to leave. I must go to raise money, for we are poor and bankrupt and must have some! Inn, and rich old Boston is simply hanging on to the money it ought to give to us.

But I have written Mr. Dudley, the committee urging more careful preparation for the further speeches.

You will get this letter some time to-morrow—Friday. You had better get into telegraphic communication with Gen. J. W. Knapp, chairman, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and have things consecutively settled and dates fixed before Anna leaves home again. Insist on appointments at large places, short distances, and day traveling.

I wonder she has been able to bear the wear and tear of the hard campaign she has made. She must not risk too much hereafter. She is too precious for that. She has done nobly, and we are all her debtors. * * * My cordial regards to all in your home, and my special regards to the dear Sister, whom Miss Anna has taught us all to love. If your sister is not well enough to bear it, keep her at home until she is really able for hard work. If the poor she is throwing into her speeches must drain her strength greatly. Pet her up and make her strong before you send her out again. Cordially yours, J. S. CLARKSON.

In spite of this letter she was kept in idleness until Oct. 18, when she telegraphed to the committee:

Is this committee trying to rival in meanness the Wayne MacVeagh Committee?

[Wayne MacVeagh was head of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee which induced her to make speeches in the Molly Maguire country in 1883 and then refused to pay her.] She received an answer expressing regret for the delay, but no appointments. On Oct. 19 she telegraphed to Gen. Clarkson:

I understand perfectly well the swindle which is trying to enforce my silence. I will not be silenced. Unless I am at work according to contract by Monday next I will speak through the leading Democratic newspapers. There are two ways of talking to old Republicans with widely different results.

She went to New York and met Clarkson. In the mean time she had learned that the committee had sent "spies" to her lectures, and that it was the reports of these spies which influenced the committee to keep her out of this state. She read to the reporters a report of this kind which had been sent to the committee, and which had fallen into her hands. It praised her speeches, but said that some features of them, while good for most of the Western States, were not likely to help the campaign in New York. She was especially cautious to speak in New York. Clarkson denied at first seeing any such report, but afterward he admitted it. He wrote to her and saw her a number of times to keep her from carrying out her threat. Miss Dickinson said that her interview with Col. Dudley on Oct. 30, when he paid her the $3,750, was anything but pleasant. He grew white with passion, and sent Mr. Hobart to see her. She said to Hobart:

"As long as such men are in command of the Republican party I will have nothing to do with it, and if I could hit it a good hard blow I'd do it."

Miss Dickinson said that she was the guest of Mr. Harrison part of the time she was in Indianapolis during the campaign. He told her he greatly appreciated her services and had personally interfered to have them secured. On June 1, 1889, she wrote to him from Philadelphia as follows:

DEAR MR. HARRISON: You are not expected, at least by me, to attend to all the matters that belong to the work of party chief, as well as to that of President. But I know you are as well as the other, and I have a matter needing settlement that may thus be properly placed before you, also, I know you are a man to wish justice done.

Hoping you may retain interest in right and Republicanism I would have made no effort to work in their behalf, save under compulsion. It was because I must have the money for my mother that I forced myself, sick an invalid, to earn her means. Under the circumstances I did what I sought to have done, but never did before—bargained for my pay; and set my price for my services. I felt it was worth, and the lowest I was willing to receive—$1,000. To this Mr. Clarkson, with whom the contract was made, and Mr. Dudley, who assented, agreed, with the promise that I should make thirty speeches at $125 a night—$3,750, and that "this shall be paid you in any case." In case Mr. Harrison is elected we will see you have the $5,000, and, in addition, pledge our word for it. We will do our best to secure for you the equivalent of the part of the debt that has been so long owed you by the party in Pennsylvania." This meant five or six thousand more, and was so distinctly understood.

Being a woman, I have received neither honor nor emolument from the Republican party, and have been again and again crushed by the wrong, for what people said was alike called great service. I had been assured that "this time at least, if poor terms were made, they would be kept to the letter." Clarkson:

I will not go into extraneous matter which attacks your time. The injustice and insults heaped upon me in New York are not for your consideration. But I do ask your interference to see that the money due me shall be paid me decently and in order, or I must, to the discredit of all others concerned, push for it in the courts of New York. It is my due and it is my need as well. No man and no body of men can doubt between my word and oath and those of Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Dudley in this affair.

I have not before attended to this, because for months I have been by my mother's deathbed. I now write instead of coming to Washington, as I am still far from healthy, but can make the effort if essential.

She received this reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 6, 1889.

MY DEAR MISS DICKINSON: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and to say that it has had his attention. He wishes me to express his deep sympathy with you in the bereavement you have recently suffered. In regard to the matter of which you write, it is neither within his province or knowledge, and he scarcely knows how it would be proper for him to interfere in any way. If it will meet with your approval, he might refer your letter to the Chairman of the National Committee. However, he would not do that without your permission. With kind regards, I am, very truly yours,

E. W. HALFORD, Private Secretary.

Miss Dickinson wrote to Senator Allison about the case, but, although, as she says, they had corresponded for twenty-five years he did not reply. On Feb. 13, 1891, her suit came up for trial. She was delayed in Pennsylvania and the case was adjourned until October at the request of Gen. Clarkson, who said that he was going to Europe. She learned that Clarkson was in Washington and would remain there for some time. She telegraphed to him:

It is a pity you did not act on letters and despatch, since case is now adjourned by court to the newspapers.

"Ten days later," said Miss Dickinson, "while I was preparing my papers for newspaper publication, six men burst in the door of my room and carried me off to an insane asylum. Did my letters and despatches at that time indicate insanity?"

She is stopping with friends at 44 West Twelfth street. She may sue the individual members of the Republican Committee in some other form.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

It Refers the Woman Question to the Annual Conferences and Adjourns Sine Die.

OMAHA, May 26.—The Methodist Conference disposed of the woman question just before final adjournment. Dr. Hamilton offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Judiciary that the proposition be submitted to the Annual Conferences, requiring that the words, "must be male," be inserted after the words lay delegates wherever they appeared in the discipline, and that unless three-fourths of the Annual Conferences and two-thirds of the General Conferences uphold it, then the law must be held to mean male and female both. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 241 to 100. This sends the matter to the Annual Conferences, and the men must defeat the women two to one in order to keep them out of the next General Conference. The women went wild with delight.

The Committee on the State of the Church in Relation to Organic Union of all Methodist Churches recommended that the Bishops report a commission of three Bishops, three laymen, and three ministers to confer with like commissions from other churches, which the Bishops are asked to request. Adopted.

The *Rocky Mountain Advocate* was made an official organ of the Church, provided, however, that the Book Concern and Church shall not be held liable for any loss. Any Conference may adopt the paper for its official organ. The *Omaha Advocate* asked for a similar franchise and the committee so recommended. Elder Shank pledged himself to turn over all the profits over actual expense of editors, &c., to the worn-out preachers in Nebraska.

Dr. Buckley raised the point that this would be inequitable, as Nebraska would get a double share of the contributions to a superannuated fund. He called attention to the fact that every such independent paper draws directly from the official papers their patronage and profits. He argued that in doing this the editors of the regular papers are absolved from all responsibility for the circulation of their papers.

The report of the committee was accepted—190 to 147.

The Book Committee recommended that the *Classmate* be made a paper for the older Sunday school scholars; that it be published weekly, and that the lesser papers be made pictorial for the younger scholars.

Dr. Berry, editor of the Epworth *Herald*, objected to the *Classmate* as interfering with his paper. The report was adopted.

Dr. Peck announced that $2,000 had been given by a clergyman and his wife for a college in India, another $1,000 for a deaconess's home in China, and a member of the Conference had agreed to give $1,000,000 during the balance of his life to missions. Great applause greeted this announcement.

The Conference adopted a report condemning polygamy and demanding that no person in any land who practices polygamy be permitted to partake of communion.

A resolution congratulating the House of Representatives on the action of the Committee of the Whole recommending that the appropriation to the World's Fair be made on the exclusion of the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds was adopted with tremendous applause as an appendix to the report of the Committee on Intemperance, which had previously been adopted. That report recommends that all leagues for the destruction of the liquor traffic be banded together in one grand body for that purpose.

Amos Shinkle offered a resolution that in future the ratio of representation to the General Conference be changed to one for every ninety instead of one for every forty-five, as it now is, if the Annual Conferences so vote. It was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

GOV. FLOWER AT CLINTON PRISON.

He Promises to Consider the Case of Sergeant Fitzgerald of New York City.

ALBANY, May 26.—Gov. Flower says he is satisfied with the management of Clinton prison. He has seen Canadian prisons and those of England, and says they will not compare with those of our State. The Governor interviewed some thirty convicts while at the prison, and listened patiently to their tales of woe. The case of Richard T. Canning of New York city, sentenced to prison for fifteen years for forgery in the second degree, excited the Governor's sympathy. Canning said he was guilty, but thought his sentence excessive. The Governor thought so, too, and took off five years on condition of his future good behavior.

Another case which the Governor promised to consider was that of Sergeant Fitzgerald of New York city, who told the Governor that during the riots he was sent with an ambulance to Harlem, and on the way it was surrounded by rioters, and that he fired his revolver at random. One bullet struck and killed a woman. For this he was sentenced for life, and had already served twenty-six years.

A World's Fair Committee in New York.

A permanent organization of the International Exhibition Association of the World's Fair was formed yesterday in this city, with these officers: President, Cornelius N. Bliss; First Vice-President, John Sloane; Second Vice-President, C. T. Cook; Third Vice-President, Serreno D. Bonfils; Fourth Vice-President, Ernest Redfern; Fifth Vice-President, George Seabury; Sixth Vice-President, Wm. Schwarzwaelder; Executive Officer, Delmore Elwell; Secretary, T. A. Matthews.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises, ... 4 33 | Sun sets ... 7 21 | Moon sets.. 9 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 30 | Gov. Island. 8 48 | Hell Gate. 10 37

Arrived—THURSDAY, May 26.

U. S. training ship Monongahela, Sands, Norfolk.
Ss Waesland, Grant, Antwerp.
Ss Assyria, Vallint, Gibraltar.
Ss Marsh, Hewson, Hampton Roads.
Ss Concordia, Abbott, Port Royal via Boston.
Ss Clement, Lancaster, Para.
Ss Saratoga, Leighton, Havana.
Ss Somerset, Norris, Trinidad.
Ss Old Dominion, Couch, Norfolk.
Ss E. Sol, Hawthorne, New Orleans.
Ss Catalonia, Jones, Philadelphia.
Ss Pomona, Hughes, Delaware Breakwater.
Ss La Plata, Matherson, Rio Janeiro.
Ship State of Maine, Curtis, Havre.
Ship Independence, Gerrish, Boston.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Normannia, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Obdam, from New York, at Rotterdam.
Ss Belgenland, from New York, at Queenstown.
Ss America, from New York, at Bremen.
Ss France, from New York, off Gravesend.
Ss Nomadic, from New York, off Isle of Wight.
Ss Belgravia, from New York, off Hook Head.
Ss Cherokee, from New York, at Charleston.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Trinidad, from Bermuda for New York.
Ss Caribbean, from Nassau for New York.
Ss Teutonic, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss City of Berlin, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Atlasia, from Cienfuegos for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.