moved by frantic appeals of their constituents to favor an early report, although their better judgment advises them to go slowly. When the treaty is reported to the Senate it will be accompanied by amendments which, of course, will send it back to the contracting powers for agreement. There are six or seven of these amendments now pending, and it is hoped that some, if not all, of them can be acted upon at the next meeting of the committee. All of them are related in one way or another to the three principal objections to the treaty as it now stands, namely, the uncertainty as to its application to the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, the restrictions, if any, it would place on the right of the United States to construct the Nicaraguan Canal, and the almost general objection to King Oscar as the final arbitrator. There seems to be no doubt that all three of these considerations will be covered by amendments to be adopted before the treaty is reported to the Senate. The proposed amendment excluding from the provisions of the treaty all questions involving the national honor or affecting the foreign or domestic policy of the United States will serve to protect the Monroe doctrine, and a provision will be inserted for the selection of another person as umpire in that class of disputes for which King Oscar of Sweden is now named. The friends of the treaty will make no serious opposition to these amendments, as they know it would be useless to do so, and they are sanguine that by following a conservative policy they will be enabled to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate to insure ratification at this session. This rosy estimate of the sentiment of the Senate, however, the friends of the treaty are plainly taking very much for granted.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

By the United Associated Presses.

When the Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), in charge of the bill, made an elaborate statement in reply to the claim that the cost of the canal would far exceed the estimates of the canal company. Referring to Minister Rodrigues's communication to the Department of State, Mr. Morgan said:

"I object to Nicaragua keeping this canal on her bargain counter any longer. I object to her defeating this concession and then proposing another concession and getting another sum of money for it. If she can drive us off, if she can induce us to drop the subject, and if she can then jump up and make a new alliance with two other republics that may increase the strength of her case, morally speaking, I suppose we will have to give way."

Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken on the bill and amendments at 3 o'clock next Friday; but objection was made by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.). Mr. Morgan then gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit out the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), while declaring himself favorable to the Nicaragua Canal, thought it a most unfortunate incident that the bill was met by hostility or indifference or sullenness on the part of one of the Central American powers touched by the line of the canal. He was not discouraged in his hope of the bill finally passing by any turn which the discussion had taken, and which led to the exasperation or hostility of the Central American powers. He did not think that the Senate was more likely to find itself in a domain of acquiescence and consent for the great enterprise on the part of the Central American powers by passing a bill which was an impertinent intrusion on their part or that there was any attempt at blackmail, as the Senator from Alabama had declared the other day. He (Mr. Hale) protested against that manner of dealing with any power that had a right to be heard on this subject matter. The letter from Mr. Rodrigues was not an intrusion or an impertinence, but was an example of proper diplomacy.

Mr. Morgan said that he was satisfied in relation to his charge of blackmail.

"I am not," said Mr. Hale, "and I do not think that the Senator should use phrases and convey allegations which tend to be offensive rather than propitiate it. I do not like the word 'trick' as applied to the conduct of negotiations with this Government. I deprecate a method of discussion which tends to rouse and inflame opposition rather than to reduce it."

Mr. Morgan repeated his conviction that there was an effort on the part of the Minister (Mr. Rodriguez) to destroy the hope of the construction of the canal by the Government of the United States. He was satisfied that the determination now was to break down the concession to the Maritime Canal Company by the new Central American Diet, to hold on to the money paid to Nicaragua for doing nothing, and to confiscate the grant of a million acres of land.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) said that he had believed and still believes that the only way by which the Nicaraguan Canal could be constructed was by the action and power of the United States. When the Freilinghuysen-Zavala treaty was before the Senate ten years ago he supposed it would accomplish the purpose, and he believed that if that treaty had been ratified the canal would have been completed at this time. Unfortunately, however, that treaty had been withdrawn from the Senate. Probably the Maritime Canal Company had been too sanguine in its expectations. At any rate, it was unable to borrow money to go on with the work. It had been compelled to sell bonds at usurious rates, and the result was that the company had practically failed, and was unable to complete the work. "In my judgment," Mr. Sherman proceeded, "that canal can never be built by a corporation. It must be built, if at all, by the people of the United States."

As to the criticism on Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. Sherman asserted that the right of that Minister was as clear as the right of the British Ambassador, and that he should be treated with kindness and forbearance. His honorable friend (Mr. Morgan) had imagined that Great Britain was back of the communication of the Minister from Central America; but that Senator was always apt to refer to England as a bugaboo. [Laughter.] The Senate of the United States, he added, cared not a fear, England or any other power. The people of the United States do not fear England. We have had two wars with England, and I hope that we will never have another. The two nations ought never to fight with each other. They ought to be always friendly. Great Britain is now more and more following the example of the United States in having a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." And I believe that the time is not far distant when Great Britain will be as free as we are and will approach nearer and nearer to the rule of the people. But for the Irish question she would be still nearer to it.

Mr. Sherman went on to say that although he should vote for the bill in any form in which it might be presented, he thought the better way would be to allow the matter to rest. The bill could not pass Congress during the present session, as, in all probability, if passed by the Senate, it would not be taken up in the House. He would not take advantage of the misfortunes of the company, but would pay back to it every dollar that had been expended. He would be very glad, indeed, to have another treaty made between Nicaragua and the United States that would provide for the completion of the canal.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) asked Mr. Sherman if the pending bill was not substantially the same as he had reported to the Senate some time ago, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on which bill he had indulged in extended eulogistic comments.

Mr. Sherman admitted that it was, but added that the company was not able to build the canal.

Mr. White further asked whether it had not been evident at that time that the construction of the canal would require the assistance of the United States.

"Yes," Mr. Sherman replied, "and if the United States had given that assistance, the company would probably not have failed."

Mr. Morgan objected to a statement by Mr. Sherman that the Maritime Company had gone to Congress to ask for assistance.

"Did I say so?" Mr. Sherman asked.

"You said so," Mr. Morgan replied.

"I think we sought the company," Mr. Sherman corrected himself.

"Yes; we sought the company," said Mr. Morgan, who then went on to speak of Mr. Sherman's allusion to the negotiation of a new treaty on the line of the Freilinghuysen-Zavala treaty.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and then suggested that if Mr. Morgan preferred to have it recommitted to the select committee on the Nicaragua Canal he would modify the motion.

"The Chairman of the select committee," said Mr. Morgan in a haughty tone, "has never any choice between insults."

Mr. Vilas disclaimed the idea of offence and modified his motion.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) spoke against the motion and in favor of the bill, referring as he did so to what he called the promise of Mr. Sherman—the future Premier—to negotiate a new treaty.

"I did not say that," Mr. Sherman interposed.

"You said," Mr. Aldrich replied, "that if the bill were allowed to go over a new treaty could be negotiated; but we have no assurance that the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will enter into any such negotiations. The friends of the bill should understand that its recommitment means the death knell of the project which is so dear to the hearts of the American people."

Without action on Mr. Vilas's motion to recommit, the Senate at 4:45 P. M., by a yea and nay vote of 28 to 27, adjourned until to-morrow.

DRY ROT IN THE SENATE.

Dispute Over a Proposition to Have West Point Cadets Attend the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate to-day after a long and somewhat amusing controversy over an amendment providing for the attendance of the West Point cadets at the inauguration parade.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) opposed the amendment. The last inauguration display which the West Point cadets attended, he said, was in 1872, and he understood that at that time two of them lost their lives in consequence of exposure. He did not feel that the time had come for bringing the cadets of the Military Academy to grace the inauguration ceremonies.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) expressed his surprise, ironically, at the position taken by Mr. Gray, who, he said, had given his support to the Republican ticket in the recent campaign. Why not, he asked, sarcastically, let the cadets come and see the consummation of that great event.

Mr Gray remarked that one of the differences between the representatives of the Populist party and himself was that they were in favor of extravagance and he was not.

"I was fearful," said Mr. Allen, "that the Senator from Delaware could not stand up to my question. I agree entirely with that Senator that to bring those cadets here is a work of supererogation; not only that, but it is foolishness, absolute inexcusable foolishness. They are not to be brought here for educational purposes. That is a mere excuse. They are to come to witness the display of the assumption of the crown by the President."

"The crown of thorns," Mr. Gray suggested.

"We had the 'crown of thorns' last fall," Mr. Allen asserted. "I am told that this inauguration is to exceed anything that has preceded it in the line of military and civil display. I should like to see the time come back in this country when a man can be inaugurated as Jefferson was, in absolute democratic simplicity."

"Riding up to the Capitol on a street car?" Mr. Gray put in.

"Yes, riding up on a street car," Mr. Allen assented. "That is good enough for any man. Or on horseback if he can ride. That is good enough for any man."

"Do I understand," Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) interposed, "that my friend from Nebraska does not admire the grandeur of the Roman emperors, or that he fails to appreciate the magnificent display in Russia at the last coronation, where only 15,000 or 20,000 people were trampled to death? Does he not appreciate the settings?"

Mr. Allen—Does my friend from Nevada refer to the coronation where the American Ambassador appeared in knee trousers?

Mr. Stewart—I do not remember what occurred to the American Ambassador, and I care very little what became of him.

"It was reported at the time," said Mr. Allen, "that the American Ambassador was required to wear knee trousers."

"Knickerbockers," one Senator suggested, and another suggested "a bicycle suit."

"Call it a bicycle suit if you please," said Mr. Allen. "I call it knee trousers. The display of the Roman emperors never challenged my admiration. The greater the display in ancient Rome, the nearer the fall of the empire. When Rome gave herself over to feasts and festivities and great parades and coronations, the dry rot which eventually destroyed the Roman Government set in; and I fear we are going through the same experience now. I cannot understand my distinguished friend from Delaware, whose great mind and great voice were given in bringing about the present condition of affairs. To all intents and purposes the Senator from Delaware has been a Republican for the last three or four years. [Laughter.] I know that he intends a democratic caucus and that he says he is a Democrat, and another distinguished gentleman over here [pointing to Mr. Hill's seat] says that he, too, is a Democrat [continued laughter], but on every essential feature of Republican doctrine the Senator from Delaware has been a Republican."

Mr. Gray remarked that the Senator from Nebraska was a melancholy example of the devastation wrought on highly intellectual natures by the dissemination of populistic ideas and the entertainment of populistic notions, and he suggested that the Senator from Nebraska might be over bringing to Washington a contingent of Coxeys.

"Perhaps that would be a little more relevant," Mr. Allen remarked.

The discussion was continued by Senators Hawley (Rep., Conn.) and Thurston (Rep., Neb.), who favored the amendment, and by Senators Chandler (Rep., N. H.), Hale (Rep., Me.), Stewart (Pop., Nev.), Peffer (Pop., Kan.), and Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), who opposed it. The debate was closed by Mr. Hawley, who, in reply to the arguments in favor of simplicity, declared that there was "a great deal of rot in this world"—he would not say where it was located.

The vote was then taken and the amendment was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 28. The bill was then passed.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the amendment the West Point cadets will nevertheless be in the inauguration day parade. The defeated proposition did not refer to the inauguration, but merely made an appropriation for the transportation and subsistence of the cadets when ordered away from the academy. Secretary Lamont favors the plan to have the cadets at Washington, and will undoubtedly order them to come. Nothing remains to be done except for the citizens of Washington to become their hosts and take upon themselves the entertainment of the popular young men. There are many gentlemen ready and willing to invite the cadets to be the guests of Washington during the inauguration trip, so their coming is assured. It is generally admitted that the presence of the cadets will not only be one of the most attractive features of the parade, but that their attendance at the ball will add brilliancy to the social features of that occasion, and the desirability of their coming in many ways is so great that nothing will be allowed to prevent it.

MATTAWOK DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Organized to Make Another Revolution in Brooklyn Politics.

The Mattawok Democratic Club of the Twenty-third ward, Brooklyn, was organized last night, and the articles of incorporation were mailed to Albany. The organizers aim to bring about a better feeling among Democrats in the ward and to be of service in aiding in the restoration of the Democratic party to its old place of supremacy in Kings county.

Justice Jacob Neu said that under the inspiration of such a club "the Democracy would be awakened from its sleep and would march on to victory."

At present there are ninety names enrolled. These officers were elected last night at a meeting held at 8 Brooklyn avenue: President, Former Alderman Rufus L. Scott; Vice-President, William J. Barker; Secretary, John Vaughan; Treasurer, John H. Anderson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James H. Henderson. Directors—Former Supervisor-at-Large John A. Quintard, Patrick Nolan, M. P. Andelfinger, Henry C. Hubbard, William L. Howard, Edward Whiteside, John F. Bulwinkel, John Naumer, Samuel S. Whitehouse, former Register Thomas J. Kenna, Theodore Burgmyer, Thomas Connor, Justice Jacob Neu, John F. Foley, Henry M. Brockbank. Committees were appointed to secure a club house and also to issue an address to the Democracy of the county.

In taking the chair President Scott said the idea of the club was to reunite the different elements of the Democratic party. They all agreed on some questions, while they differed on others. In a national sense, he said, they all agreed on the question of bimetallism, the only difference being as to how it could be best brought about. He said that any man who believed in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party was eligible to membership in the club.

The present city government of New York and Brooklyn, he said, did not show that Republicans could better look out for the interests of the people than could the Democratic party. He said there were men in the Twenty-third ward who were intelligent enough to shape the policy of the Democratic party in the county of Kings. William J. Barker also spoke, and called upon the Democrats to arouse and show an interest in the party affairs.

UNION PACIFIC WINS A SUIT.

A Verdict in Its Favor Involving the Ownership of $123,000 in Securities.

Judge Coxe, of the United States Circuit Court, decided yesterday that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to securities of the value of $123,000 held by the Lawyers' Surety Company. In May, 1891, the railroad company borrowed $850,000 of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. on pledge of securities having a market value at the time of $1,573,000. When the firm failed on Nov. 21, 1891, the obligation had been reduced to $687,025, and the railroad company promptly endeavored to recover its securities by paying off the loan. The firm, however, had rehypothecated $307,472 of the securities with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The Union Pacific Company subsequently recovered a part of this collateral by paying the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. loan, but left $123,000 of the securities, being the amount in excess of the loan, with the banking house, which afterward passed them to one of its members, Jacob H. Schiff, who in time turned them over to the Lawyers' Surety Company, pending a decision in an action to recover them.

Judge Coxe decides that the margin on the Kuhn-Loeb loan, that is, the securities in dispute, does not belong to the estate or creditors of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., but to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Bishop Littlejohn's 28th Anniversary.

Bishop Littlejohn yesterday celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of the Long Island diocese.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.—Adv.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

LILIUOKALANI KEPT IN DOORS BY THE SEVERE WEATHER.

Besieged by Autograph Seekers—Negroes Curious to See Her Majesty—Dr. Mary Walker Tackles a New York Congressman—Indians for the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, will be in Washington until the middle of next week, if not longer. She to-day gave this information to Commissioner "Paramount" Blount's son, who called to pay her a social visit. Private Secretary Palmer to-day gave an evasive answer when asked if the ex-Queen would again call on President Cleveland.

"That is a matter for her Majesty to answer," said he. "I have no information as to the Queen's movements, aside from the fact that she has expressed a desire to see Washington's public buildings as soon as the cold condition of the weather permits."

The intention of her Majesty was to ride about Washington to-day, but the weather was such that she did not venture out doors. Several ladies called during the day, but were told that "her Majesty" was not receiving callers, and they were not admitted. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell was the only member of the Administration who saw the deposed Queen to-day. The once exalted lady has been besieged by persons desiring her autograph, but to one and all she has refused to give it. She said to Private Secretary Palmer, however, that before she left Washington she would probably gratify the wishes of some autograph seekers. Secretary Palmer gave the further information that the ex-Queen has been invited out to all sorts of social gatherings, but up to this time she has declined all invitations. "She may attend one or two society meetings before leaving Washington," said he.

If proof were needed to show that the city of Washington is full of curiosity seekers, a visit to the Shoreham would furnish it. The hotel people say they never before have had so many curious ones about the corridors. Many in passing by on the outside turn their eyes in the direction of the ex-Queen's apartments, which are located on the third floor front. The negro population in particular has great curiosity to see the dusky lady. Secretary Palmer said "her Majesty" is much pleased with Washington and its people, and she may hold a public reception before leaving for home.

Dr. Mary Walker had on her war paint to-day. It would not have taken much more to make her fight. She sent in her card for Congressman Howe of New York this afternoon, and in a few moments the New York man came out. "I am Dr. Walker," she said. Congressman Howe said he had heard of her. Dr. Walker then proceeded to inform the Congressman as to what she desired. She held in her hand a bill relating to the practice of law in the District of Columbia. It provides that a lawyer, after once having been admitted to practice in the District of Columbia, could absent himself or herself, as the case might be, from the District for a period of five years without having to pass an examination for admittance upon return. It seems that Dr. Walker has been away from Washington some years practising in other fields. She never practised law in this city, but cannot hang out her shingle until she has been re-examined. Her bill does away with the present law in this respect. After explaining to Mr. Howe the merits of the bill, she asked him to introduce it. The Congressman told her that he would consider the measure if she would leave it with him.

"Then you refuse me?" Dr. Mary said, fire flashing from her eyes.

"No, I did not say I refused; I said I would——"

This was as far as he got with his sentence. Dr. Mary, quick as a flash, brought her characteristic bulldozing tactics into play.

"Perhaps you been reelected? Have you been reelected, I say?"

"I have," replied the Congressman, who then rested on his dignity.

"And you say you won't introduce this bill?"

"I said nothing of the——"

"You ought to have a woman's brain and then you would see through this bill. I tell you some of you men are not——"

But the remainder of her sentence was inaudible. She turned on her heel, cleared her throat, expectorated on the floor, took her plug hat in her hand, and sent another doorkeeper into the hall for Congressman Gillett. Congressman Gillett came. After Dr. Mary had left, that the only thing that prevented him from "slugging" her was the fact that she is a woman.

David Einstein, a wealthy citizen of Raritan, N. J., a brother of Edwin Einstein of New York, is a candidate for the Italian Ambassadorship, and a petition in his behalf is being circulated among Republicans from New York and other States. Mr. Einstein is spending the winter in Washington with his wife, who is conspicuous at social gatherings because of her handsome figure, elaborate toilets, and costly jewels. Mr. Einstein, too, is large and imposing, and the couple have been noted figures in society during the winter, which is the first they have spent in the United States for several years, they being much better known in European cities than in their native country. Mr. Einstein, it is said, has been a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds.

Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal, has approved the plan of securing the attendance of a number of Western Indians to take part in the inaugural parade, and it is in a fair way to be carried out successfully. According to present arrangements there will be about 150 red men in line. This feature is expected to be extremely interesting and picturesque, as the Indians will appear in their most distinctive dress, with all the paint and ornaments they wear on gala occasions. The effort to secure the presence of the students from Carlisle has not abated, and it is very likely that these young Indians who are being advanced so rapidly up the plane of civilization will appear in conjunction with the representatives of their race, who have had none of the advantages enjoyed by themselves.

"I wish the Governor of our State had taken the precaution to send a guardian to Washington with the messenger who was selected to deliver our electoral vote to the Vice-President," exclaimed a Southern Congressman to-day while relating his troubles to several of his associates.

"What happened to him, Judge?" inquired one of the group.

"Why," continued the indignant and mortified Judge, "the messenger who brought our electoral vote to Washington was selected for the honorable position partly on account of his high moral character and his devotion to the Democratic party. He came here and delivered his message to the Vice-President and from him received a warrant on the Treasury which entitled him to draw something over $200 mileage. Of course that sum of money thus easily made seemed to turn the fellow's head, so he determined to take a peep at the wicked side of Washington before turning his steps homeward. It did not take him long to fall in with the 'hand-shaking gang' that hangs around the hotels, waiting for just such visitors as my unworthy constituent. After doing the town by gaslight and drinking numerous toasts, he attended an 'earthquake' dance, performed by a bevy of 'Little Egypts.' The excitement was too much for him and he was overcome. The following morning he came to the Capitol and told the members of the delegation a cock-and-a-bull story about being robbed. The fact is some of the Egyptian maids or their friends 'touched' him for his $200, and we had to make up a purse to send him home."

In view of his recent experience with messengers who come to Washington to deliver the electoral vote of a State, the Judge threatens to introduce a bill, or joint resolution, to abolish the system which requires two sets of returns to be sent to Washington from each State. The law provides that one set of returns shall be sent by mail and a duplicate sent by special messenger, to be delivered to the Vice-President. In this day of improved mail facilities the mail returns always reach Washington in advance of the special messenger, who receives a handsome compensation for making the trip, and there never has been an instance where the mail returns went astray, but there are instances where the special messenger falls by the wayside.

Col. H. A. Dupont of Delaware, in connection with his prayer for the reopening of his claim to a seat in the Senate, to-day submitted a supplementary petition, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In this new petition Mr. Dupont alleges that the refusal to seat him was due to the wrongful pairing of Senator Jones of Nevada with Senator Wolcott, on a statement made by Senator Brice that Mr. Jones had given authority to pair him against Dupont. Mr. Dupont intimates that if the privilege is accorded him, he expects to be able to show that there was no authority for pairing Senator Jones in opposition to his being seated; that if this announcement of the pair had not been made the vote would have resulted in a tie, which would have caused the failure of the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat, and would have left the question pending in the Senate. As a necessary consequence he claims that "the affirmative resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections is still before the Senate as a question of high constitutional and personal privilege." The paper also states that the Wolcott-Jones pair was not announced from the Clerk's desk.

The recent cold weather has had the effect of greatly increasing travel from the North to the South. Yesterday evening's Florida limited train on the Southern Railway carried more than a hundred passengers from New York to Florida, and nearly an equal number joined the train here.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The Conference Bill Passed by the House After an Interesting Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—By a vote of 131 to 118 the House to-day agreed to the conference report on the Immigration bill, which embodied substantially a new measure, being different in some respects from either the Senate or House bill.

Mr. Danford (Rep., O.) opened the debate. He admitted that the bill was drawn for the purpose of excluding undesirable immigrants, and the educational test was inserted in order to carry out that purpose. The time had come, he said, when something should be done to restrict immigration. The provisions of the bill known as the Corliss amendments, and intended to deal with that class known as "birds of passage," Mr. Danford said, would doubtless be found difficult to enforce, more difficult probably than was imagined; but that something should be done to prevent the predatory forays of these people who come in the summer and flee in the winter was generally conceded.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) asked what was the purpose of departing from the educational test fixed by the House and the Senate bill and providing that immigrants should read and write the Constitution of the United States in the language of "their native or resident country?"

Mr. Danford replied that it was to reach the Russian Jews, who, being driven from their homes and having drained the charity of Western Europe, were being thrown upon our shores in great numbers. For the first time in their history the Hebrew Associated Charities of New York were compelled to appeal for aid to those outside their own race for the relief of their people in that city.

In opposing the adoption of the report, Mr. Bartholdt said he had refused to sign it for two reasons: First, that by its provisions families—husbands and wives, mothers and children—would be separated; and, second, that it forbade the entrance of immigrants who could not read the language of their native or adopted country. These drastic provisions, he said, were not contained in either the House or Senate bill, and their appearance vindicated his expressed fear, some weeks ago, that if the bill went to conference it would return in a shape which could not be justified to the constituents of many Representatives and would offend the sense of justice and of right in the country. The bill, Mr. Bartholdt asserted, would defeat the purpose nominally urged by its advocates of establishing an educational test. It would shut out, for instance, a class of Germans who had for 300 years made their homes in Russia, the language of which they did not speak; also many residents of Alsace-Lorraine who had not yet acquired the German language. Referring to the statement that the bill was intended to reach especially the Russian Jews, Mr. Bartholdt said:

"If in this dawn of the twentieth century my constituents should ask me to join in further persecution of them, I would lay down my duties here, return to my sanctum, and write editorials against such an inhuman proposition." [Applause.]

Mr. C. W. Stone (Rep., Pa.) advocated the adoption of the conference report. He said that if the test proposed in the law had been in effect the past year it would have kept out 68,163 immigrants from Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, from which countries the undesirable class came, while only 4,146 would have been returned from Germany, Sweden, and Norway, England and Ireland, which furnished the desirable immigrants.

Mr. Buck (Dem., La.) in opposing the bill said he believed it to be a universal principle of government that whatever tended to restrict or restrain the freedom of individual effort had in it the germ of this ice and wrong.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) said the bill did not go far enough. He wished one broad enough and drastic enough to meet the evil which the legislation was intended to meet. There were many immigrants who could read and write who were otherwise totally unfitted to become American citizens. He was in favor of absolute restriction of immigration must necessarily be arbitrary in its effects. Gentlemen might quote Scripture, might go back to ancient history, make beautiful speeches about the humanities, but the practical fact was that the time had come when American civilization was in danger from the ignorant and vicious hordes upon our shores to deteriorate the blood.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.) explained the necessity of the provisions in the bill, suggested by himself, aimed at what are known as "Birds of Passage." In Detroit alone, he said, there were 10,000 citizens anxious to work, unable to obtain work because of the presence of aliens who were there temporarily, defrauding the American citizens out of their rights.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) said that nothing in his experience as a member of Congress had made his blood boil as had this conference report. The Nihilist, Socialist, and Anarchist could easily find a way to evade the law and come in. It would be better to admit some of the honest farmers and workingmen who could not read.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) said he would not vote for a bill that permitted a man to abandon his wife and bring in his pauper relatives. He would not vote for a measure framed specially to restrict the entrance of the Russian Jews, for such a vote would be charged up to him as a vote against a man on account of his religion. And he would not vote for the provision which opened the door to immigrants of any class, pauper, criminal or insane, provided only that they had resided in Cuba.

Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio)—That is to last only as long as the revolution lasts.

Mr. Grosvenor—Well, that may be a long time, if the revolution continues as long as the last one. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) antagonized the report, expressing the opinion that it was vastly more important for a man to enjoy the society of his wife than of his grandfather, which the bill provided. It also contained a provision for free immigration from Cuba. This was intended to bring a thrill of joy into the insurgents' camp in Cuba, to be informed that after two years of waiting and suffering the people of Cuba found the great American republic had decided to admit Cubans into this country without undergoing a civil service examination. [Laughter.]

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) spoke for and Mr. Taylor (Rep., O.) against the report, and the debate was concluded by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) in favor of the conference report. Mr. Hepburn drew an eloquent picture of the American workingman, a citizen without work, searching for it, and returning unsuccessful. "What lullaby," he asked, "will that man sing to his hungry child at night to satisfy its cravings? That man has the ballot, and knowing what your knowledge must be of his action, I ask if it is not the part of patriotism and statesmanship to provide for him?" He expressed the belief that even on this limited test there would be 250,000 American citizens unable to obtain work, turned out of their places to make room for those from foreign lands. "You talk of dividing the bounties of the great republic with the people of the whole world. Let us serve our own first. Let us keep the places for American laborers to delve in, and then if we have to spare, we can invite in those of other nations." [Loud applause, in which the galleries enthusiastically joined.]

The vote was taken on the adoption of the conference report, and on a division it was agreed to—116 to 105. Mr. Bartholdt demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted: Yeas, 131; nays, 117.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

It Favors the Retirement of Greenbacks and International Bimetallism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—At a meeting of the National Board of Trade to-day the committee report on banking laws proposed by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and the report on currency and banking proposed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce were read and adopted, with the following suggestions: Provisions for the retirement of the greenback currency, for the reduction of the tax on circulating notes issued by national banks to one-half of 1 per cent. a year, and allowing national banks to issue circulating notes to the par value of the bonds held for their security; also a provision for the establishment of a national Clearing House for banks, and that on and after July, 1898, no notes issued by national banks shall be for less amounts than $5.

There was also a declaration favoring international bimetallism on a basis of an equal ratio, and provision for the abolishment of the sub-treasury system, and the section of national banks to receive and distribute funds.

The report of the Committee on Monetary Commission was adopted, with a resolution reiterating the views heretofore expressed by the board in favor of an expert monetary commission to investigate the subject, and to recommend such legislation as will establish for the United States the best financial system possible.

Col. Casey on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Col. James S. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, will be placed on the retired list of the army to-morrow on reaching the age limit of 64 years. He was a private in the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, until June, 1861, when he entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant. He was brevetted Major in 1866 for gallantry at Fort Steedman, Va., and as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1890 for conspicuous bravery while leading his command in a successful charge against a superior number of Indians strongly posted at Wolf Mountain, Montana, during the winter campaign of 1876-77. For the latter action he also received a medal of honor.

Admiral Bunce's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Admiral Bunce's squadron of evolution is timed to leave Hampton Roads early next week for two weeks' blockade drill off Charleston. The fleet is expected to return to Hampton Roads on Feb. 15. To-day the coast defence vessels Terror and Puritan and the cruiser Marblehead were ordered to join the squadron.

FREEMAN'S ALIBI BROKEN.

RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE RECORDS REFUTE HIS WITNESSES.

No Ticket for the West Such as They Described Sold—Testimony Closed and the Case to Be Summed Up To-Day—The Prosecution Springs a Bombshell.

The trial of Walter K. Freeman ended yesterday and the case will go to the jury to-day. Witnesses for the defence had testified that Freeman was in the West at the time he is alleged to have assaulted Sarah E. Work in this city, and they had even gone so far as to tell the exact day and hour that Freeman purchased railroad tickets for Fort Wayne and Minneapolis, the witnesses claiming that they accompanied Freeman and saw him purchase his tickets at the Grand Central Station. This testimony was knocked to flinders last night when Assistant District Attorney Weeks threw a bombshell into the enemy's camp in the form of the railroad records, which showed no sale of tickets for the point mentioned at the time claimed, nor within a week of the time.

The first witness called to the stand yesterday was Mrs. Anna Fields, the sister of Sarah Work. She has been known through the trial as Anna Work and Ward. She had testified that she was an actress and that Ward was her stage name. Assistant District Attorney Weeks cross examined Anna, who wore a veil when she sat down in the witness chair. Mr. Weeks requested her to remove the veil. She did so reluctantly.

She said that in August, 1894, a newspaper printed a story which referred to her as Anna West. A number of letters alleged to have been written to her by Freeman were shown her, but she said that she was not sure she had received them or that Freeman had written them. The witness said that Freeman had employed her to do typewriting in his office and had paid her $15 a week. On this salary she said she was enabled to travel to the Catskills, Colorado Springs, Boston, Chicago, Moberly, Mo., and other places during the year 1893. Witness denied that Freeman paid her board while she lived in Mrs. Johnson's flat in West Twenty-eighth street, but she admitted that he helped to buy the furniture for the Fourteenth street flat and gave her money for her trip West when she tried to collect evidence in Montana to prove that her sister Sally was a year older than the prosecution claimed.

Frank A. Wunder, a commercial traveller, testified that he met Freeman in Chicago in January, 1894. Witness thought it was between Jan. 3 and 6. This evidence was to corroborate the alibi story told by the other witnesses for the defence, who had testified that Freeman left New York for Minneapolis on Jan. 3, 1894.

Fletcher Adams, President of the Phillips Wire Company, testified that he had known Freeman for several years, and had never heard anything against him.

"Well," said Mr. Weeks, cross-examining, "did you ever hear that the defendant, in 1892, went to a gambling house at 818 Broadway, having in his possession $5,000 belonging to his wife and lost that money, and that subsequently his wife brought suit against the gambling house for the recovery of the money?"

Lawyer Brooks jumped up to object. Mr. Weeks said it was a matter of court record. Freeman turned white with rage and hissed at Mr. Weeks in an undertone, audible to those near him: "You damned scoundrel."

Justice Smyth ruled out the question. This closed the case for the defence.

E. C. Barr, a clerk in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, was called in rebuttal by Mr. Weeks. He produced a copy of a receipt to show that at the time Freeman claimed to be in West Virginia he was in this city.

William S. Headway, who said he had business transactions with Freeman for three years, was called in rebuttal by Mr. Weeks to identify the signature to the Freeman letters, which Freeman's witnesses said he had not written.

During the day session Mr. Weeks had got in a dozen letters, reading them to the jury, but he held back his best ammunition until the end of the case, and after proving by witnesses that Freeman was not in the West on Jan. 5, 1894, he produced his railroad ticket bombshell and threw it into the enemy's camp at the evening session.

"Frank M. Lahn," shouted the Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Lahn stepped into the witness stand. He testified that he had charge of the railroad ticket office at the Grand Central Station, and produced the records of tickets sold on Jan. 3, 1894, but there was no record of a ticket sold for Minneapolis by way of Fort Wayne. Two of Freeman's witnesses had testified that they saw Freeman buy a ticket on the date mentioned, and then saw him get on board a train for the West. Mr. Lahn contradicted this testimony.

"Do you ever sell a ticket to Minneapolis by way of Fort Wayne?" he was asked.

"Never, sir," he answered. The booking at the record the witness testified that no ticket was sold between Jan. 1 and Jan. 8, 1894, for either Fort Wayne or Minneapolis.

John F. Meyer, a ticket agent, who was on duty at the Central Station during January, 1894, testified that he sold no tickets for Fort Wayne or Minneapolis during the first ten days of January. Samuel C. Wilson, another ticket seller, gave similar testimony, and stated that no such tickets as those referred to could have been sold at the Central Station.

"The people rest," said Mr. Weeks, smiling over the little surprise he had sprung.

The lawyers will sum up the case to-day.

BROOKLYN'S EMERALD BALL.

The Annual Event of the Society for the Benefit of Catholic Orphans.

The fifty-ninth annual ball of the Brooklyn Emerald Association was held last night at the Academy of Music, and in gayety, brilliancy, and volume of attendance equalled any of its predecessors. The association was organized to aid in the support of the Roman Catholic orphan asylums, and from the start has been one of the chief benefactors of these institutions. Although the Irish-American element has always figured prominently in the annual balls, society in general has never failed to be interested.

The decorations last night were varied, elaborate, and artistic, flags and flowers being the chief features. A mammoth cocoanut tree in the centre of the ball room was a bold but pleasing innovation. Preceding the dancing there was a concert by the Twenty-second Regiment band, under the direction of Thomas Shannon. President Judge of the association and his wife led the grand march, and among the guests were Mayor Wurster, President Stewart of the Board of Aldermen, and many other city and county officials; Justices Cullen and Bartlett, ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, Gen. Almet F. Jenks, ex-Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, ex-Sheriff Courtney, Hugh Gardiner, Joseph H. McCormick and James Cassidy.

TWO SIDES TO A STRIKE.

Upholsterers Who Said Their Wages Were Cut Struck for an Increase of Wages.

It was stated yesterday that the strike of upholsterers which has been going on for some days at J. Healey & Co.'s couch factory, 211 to 215 West Twentieth street, is likely to be declared off to-day. A committee of the Upholsterers' Union, to which the strikers belong, had a friendly conference with Mr. Healey yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Healey said he had been misrepresented when the strikers said that they struck against a reduction of 50 per cent. The facts were that he had granted an increase on piecework prices on Jan. 11 to first class hands, and when the hands known as second-floor men demanded an increase of 25 per cent. he considered it unjust and refused it. Then they struck. Three of the strikers were fined $3 each in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning for annoying a non-union man.

"Kid Ryan" Has to Answer to 168 Complaints.

Joseph Sandauers, alias "Kid Ryan," through love for whom Kitty Foley killed herself in this city a few days ago, is likely to be placed behind prison bars. He is in the grip of the Brooklyn police for collecting money by falsely representing himself as the agent of a milk company, and complaints aggregating no less than 168 are piled up against him.

H. Digby Johnston's Proposed Disbarment.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday directed the District Attorney to take testimony in the matter of Hugh O. Pentecost and others for the removal of H. Digby Johnston from the bar on the