# HOT CLOSE OF THE DEBATE.

### DEMOCRATS CHALLENGED TO OFFER A 16 TO 1 AMENDMENT.

**Sulzer, Bailey and Others Rush to the Front and an Exciting Scene Follows—The Chair Decides That Under the Rules the Amendment Was Then Out of Order—Later, Republicans Ask Unanimous Consent to Change the Rules, but Driggs of New York Objects and the Speaker Then Declares the House Adjourned.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There was some jockeying for position and a hot time at the close of the week's debate on the Financial bill in the House this afternoon, the contest ending in a dead heat. Saturday had been set aside for consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule, that is, the rule that permits amendments to be offered to a measure as it is read section by section, and limits the speeches to five minutes, except by unanimous consent for their extension. Proceeding under this rule the first section of the bill was read, and then the rest of the day was spent in general debate. No effort was made on either side to stop the discussion and read the bill, and the last twenty minutes were filled with charges and counter charges of hypocrisy in dealing with the measure. Democratic Leader Richardson of Tennessee complained that the Republicans did not desire to give an opportunity to offer amendments and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania retorted that the Democrats did not dare risk a vote on an amendment proposing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Out of this grew an offer by the Republicans to let any Democrat offer such an amendment by unanimous consent, but Chairman Hepburn ruled that it could not be done in Committee of the Whole. In the House later the offer was repeated and several Democratic members were ready to offer it, but were again prevented, this time by the Gold Democrats, led by Mr. Driggs of New York, in the contest closed without advantage to either side.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) first got the floor and made reference to Mr. Bailey's speech of yesterday, saying that if he were compelled to take that gentleman's statements as true, he should fear for the future of the country. He had read two paragraphs from Mr. Bailey's speech of March 10, 1897, on the Dingley bill. In that Mr. Bailey prophesied that the bill would not produce the benefits claimed by its friends. After reading these, Gen. Grosvenor said, that in the light of the developments of the past two years, there was hope for us yet. In the language of the poet:

"Ye Fearful Saints, fresh courage take,
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercies and shall break
In mercies on your head."

Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.), in fifteen minutes, made fun of the Republicans for taking comfort out of the recent elections. "They lost Maryland, suffered losses in Massachusetts, the Republican State of Ohio was changed into a minority State, they were so badly scared in Pennsylvania that they imported repeaters and ballot-box stuffers from Washington, and the Fusion majority in Nebraska was increased fivefold, and yet they crow over 'having saved the only man.'" [Laughter.] Mr. Clark paid his respects to Gen. Grosvenor because he had in a speech characterized the Wilson Tariff bill as a free trade measure. When he heard that, he was not only taken by surprise, but utterly astounded. The gentleman, he continued, owed it to his reputation as a public man, the representative of the Administration, a historic character, to strike out that sentence from his speech. Mr. Clark then turned his attention to the record of the Republican party on the question of silver. None of the statesmen in that party were warmer advocates of silver than Mr. McKinley, who, as a Presidential politician, ranked with Martin Van Buren and Abraham Lincoln. In conclusion, Mr. Clark said he protested against the proposed legislation in favor of national banks, warning the House that in case the United States should be engaged in a death struggle with one of the world's great powers, maybe all of them, these national banks, which Congress was now pampering, might and would play the traitor's part and strengthen the enemy's force at the cost of our own prosperity and existence. [Applause.]

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) reviewing Mr. Bailey's speech of yesterday, said he was reminded of an incident during the Civil War. Gov. Curtin telegraphed President Lincoln, saying: "If you will give me authority, I'll stop this war." He knew that he had 700,000 fighting men in the State. But Lincoln replied: "Dear Governor: Your patriotic offer has been received. But your stopper isn't big enough." The gentleman from Texas can't stop the onward march of the Republican party to victory. [Applause.]

Messrs. Levy and Fitzgerald (Dems., N. Y.) announced their intention to vote for the pending bill. The former pleaded with his political associates to abandon their free silver and populistic alliances and victory would return to the Democratic party.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) expressed his satisfaction at having an opportunity to vote for the gold standard. In South American countries he had found that the English sovereign was taken everywhere without question. He would have the American eagle occupy as good a position as did the English coin.

Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio) denounced the bill as the culmination of 100 years of villainy. It was the result of conferences beyond the sea with men whose interests are not those of the American people. The bill, he said, was the work of the most gigantic trust ever formed, a combination that formed the alliance to which so much has been said. When McKinley was Governor of Ohio he stood upon a barrel of free sugar and held aloft a silver dollar, declaring that that was good enough for him. The change manifested in the pending bill, Mr. Norton asserted, was not brought about by common honesty, but by policy.

"As a Democrat of New York," said Mr. Glynn, "I propose to keep step with the national Democracy and vote against this bill. [Applause.] I do this because I believe it is a day for the gallery for applause, and to the trusts and monopolies of the country for a big campaign fund in 1900."

Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) said the pending bill was based upon the plighted faith of the Government as expressed in various acts, beginning with that of 1862. It agreed that the Government would pay at least 1 per cent of its indebtedness annually; that customs dues over $5 in amount should be paid in coin, and that Government obligations should be paid in coin. Coin then meant gold, in opposition to paper, silver did not come into consideration as coin until 1878. The act of 1881 to strengthen the public credit" was made necessary by the impairment of the public credit through the agitation of the idea, originating in Ohio—George H. Pendleton was its father—that the 5-20 bonds could be paid in greenbacks. The pending bill was based upon the idea that the Government, which alone can make legal tender, is morally bound to keep the different kinds of legal tender as nearly on a commercial parity as possible. The debtor pays in whatever legal tender he pleases, having nothing to do with creating legal tender. Honesty and fair dealing, as recognized between man and man, require the Government, in the absence of a specific agreement to the contrary, to pay its obligations in the legal tender that its creditor demands.

Opposing the bill Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) said he did not believe that those who concerted the bill had any idea of reforming or strengthening the currency. It was not here, he asserted, in answer to any public or popular demand for its enactment.

Mr. Brown (Rep., Ohio), representing the Fremont district, resented the allusion to the late Rutherford B. Hayes by Mr. Clark of Missouri, as a pseudo-man and a pseudo-President. He reviewed his history, especially as a soldier, and, after quoting the eulogy of a biographer, said that Mr. Clark's well-known admiration for courage and nobility of character should have prevented him from using such language as fell from his lips to-day. Whatever opinion might be held regarding any particular act or policy of the late Mr. Hayes, it was true that he was the first to extend the olive branch to the Confederates, which should be remembered to his credit in this day. Despite all that had been said of him, Rutherford B. Hayes was recognized by the people of Ohio as one of the men who had given that State the commanding position it occupied, and he slept in an honorable, patriotic grave.

Mr. Clark responded that he had never referred to Hayes as a pseudo-man; he had given every evidence of belonging to the male sex. He had called him a pseudo-President. He accepted the definition of the gentleman. A genuine President was made by legitimate authority, a counterfeit President was made by illegitimate authority. Other Presidents had been elected by the votes of the people; Hayes had been elected by the infamous 8 to 7 Commission.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.)—The Democrats made the commission.

Continuing, Mr. Clark said he had a great regard for illustrious Republicans. The memory of Abraham Lincoln he claimed as much a part of his possession as that of any American. "But," said he, "I have a profound contempt for Rutherford B. Hayes, because he stole the Presidency of the United States. I don't care if he is in his grave. He was guilty of the monumental crime against liberty. I wish he was alive. I wish he could live forever, so as to hear the scorn of every honest, decent man as long as the world lasts. If they can make anything of that they are welcome to it."

The bill was opposed by Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), approved by Mr. Wilson (Dem., N. Y.) and opposed by Mr. Green (Dem., Pa.), who said he desired to enter a mild protest against it.

Mr. Grosvenor entertained the House with a ten-minute review of the Democratic positions on the financial question in recent years. In 1892, he said, the Democratic platform had declared for the gold standard, and it was that party which charged Republicans with inconsistency.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio)—Didn't my colleague run for Congress in 1894 on a platform declaring in favor of an increase of the currency to $40 per capita?

Mr. Grosvenor (imperturbably)—Very likely. I can generally be charged fairly with being in accord with the platform of my party when I am a candidate for office. [Laughter and applause.] And I don't change rapidly, either.

Mr. Lentz—The gentleman changes so gradually and graciously that it cannot be seen.

Mr. Grosvenor—When my colleague changes he does it so awkwardly that every one can see it. [Laughter.] The Democrats are here now denying to Republican policy any part in securing the prosperity which the country enjoys, attributing it all to God. Well, however gracious God has been to the American people, he has always worked through human agencies, and just now he seems to be operating through the agency of a Republican Administration." [Applause.]

Mr. Jones (Rep., Wash.) advocated the bill, and Mr. Crowley (Dem., Ill.) opposed it.

Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) said: "Speaking of Missouri, reminds me of the only speech made in the Democratic National Convention of 1892 by a resident of that State."

Mr. Landis then read the speech of W. H. Wallace, seconding the nomination of Cleveland, closing as follows: "As the prairie flower turns its face to the King of Day as he mounts into the sky; as it looks toward him, receiving light, warmth and strength, so I say to you does the Democracy of Missouri, with her loving, childlike, confiding heart, turn toward and follow Grover Cleveland." [Prolonged laughter and applause.]

Mr. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.) followed, congratulating himself that he had no apology nor explanation to make for his relations with Mr. Cleveland. "There was a time, he admitted, when it was believed that Cleveland was a Democrat, "but we have repudiated him and no longer follow him; he has become a Republican. Take him; if you can do anything with him, he is yours." Referring to the gentleman from Ohio (Grosvenor), who, he said, he could not permitted to rance, he desc bed him as "he who looks like Santa Claus, and talks like Satan." [Laughter.]

Mr. Calderhead (Rep., Kan.) followed in support of the bill because of the gold standard declaration; some things he would have omitted, and this he believed would be changed before the bill became a law.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio), who said that it was a bill for the benefit of the 3,000 national banks of the country—a secret society that has more influence on legislation than the million of Masons, the million of Odd Fellows and the half million Knights of Pythias combined.

In concluding, Mr. Lentz said: "You complain that each one of us does not stand here and reaffirm the Chicago platform, does not reproounce the name of Bryan, does not declare that he is for them, and you say that therefore we have slaughtered them. We stand here each day and repeat the multiplication table. Does the preacher each Sunday repeat: 'Thou shall not commit adultery, thou shalt not bear false witness, thou shalt not steal.' And if he does not repeat those things, do you say on Monday morning that he is false to his calling? All of them, that has abandoned his position and I is opposition to them? [Applause.] So far as I am concerned, and I know I represent nine out of ten, if not fifteen out of sixteen, of the Democrats on this floor, I say that we are in favor of renominating William Jennings Bryan. We are in favor of the reaaffirmation of the Chicago platform [applause]; and we will put in a plank against trusts, we will put in a plank against imperialism and we will put in a plank against the British alliance, an alliance that is now open and apparent. [Applause.] They are smoothing down liberty in South Africa, while you are stopping it down in the Philippine Islands. [Applause.] That is evidence sufficient that both Governments are operating upon parallel lines—the first blossom of liberty in the Orient to be cut off by the Republican party of the United States; the first substantial struggle for liberty in Africa to be mowed down in its infancy by the Queen of England. If things are not inside out, how can the Republican party stand impotent and silent while England is shooting to death a republic in South Africa, and while under the military and imperialistic power that patronage has delivered to the President here, the crime of crimes is being committed under the Stars and Stripes of the Union? Is that the source of your prosperity? Is your Lean pension of $7,500 for being reduced, degraded and dishonored; is your beef trust that murdered 4,980 men while the Spaniards only killed 350—is that the source of your prosperity? [Applause.] Is your humiliation and subordination of the man who won the most magnificent naval victory that the world has seen, Winfield Scott Schley (applause on the Democratic side)—is that the source of your prosperity? Is your subordination of Brooke and Miles and Merritt, the men who had been trained, together with associates, at an expense of millions of dollars to this country, and the putting of politicians in the army saddle—is that the cause of your prosperity? [Applause.] If you have done anything to produce prosperity, answer me, if you please, and tell me what it was. You will live to be ashamed of your record."

Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.) said that the only answer that had been made to the provisions of the bill by its opponents was in the language of the gentleman from Ohio, who had just taken his seat. The bond which he had denounced was the only bond the American people had ever taken to their affections. Of the bonds outstanding at the beginning of 1898, less than $18,000,000 were owned in Europe, and of these $13,000,000 were held by the insurance companies. Of the $2,000,000 British war bonds issued, only $100,000 were owned abroad, and not a single one by an individual. These statistics, he said, showed that the American bonds were held by the American people.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Clayton (Dem., Ala.), Dougherty (Dem., Mo.) and Sharroth (Silver, Col.).

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) read a telegram from Mr. Bryan, received by him to-day, saying that he had no recollection of saying that the pending bill, as reported, is an Austin telegram, but is in the interest of the Democratic party or Democracy. He had said, the telegram stated, that it was opposed to the interests of the country and the people.

Mr. DeArmond (Dem., Mo.) said that there was a well-settled conviction that the pending bill proposed something more than the declaration of the single gold standard. It meant the establishment of a gigantic bank trust. He complained that he would not have an opportunity to offer an amendment to a section of the bill not yet read.

There now remained but 20 minutes of the time allotted under the rule for the consideration of the bill, and there were evidences of friction between the opposing sides in the disposition of the time.

The Republicans desired to give Mr. Grosvenor fifteen minutes in which to close, and Mr. Overstreet inquired if there was anyone on the Democratic side who desired to be heard.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., of Tenn.)—The Republicans are entitled to five minutes under the rules. All we ask is the regular order.

Finding it impossible to effect an arrangement to secure more than five minutes, Mr. Grosvenor addressed the House for that period. He said that when the debate began the issue was outlined as the gold standard on one side and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the other. And yet in the whole week that had elapsed he had heard no one on the other side advocate that proposition. They had got so far down as to discuss the personal appearance of members on the Republican side. He said he never resented an assault upon his personal appearance. He knew how distinguished and handsome he was. [Laughter.] If he were inclined to retaliate in kind, he would say he thanked God that when he looked upon him he was not reminded of the familiar sign of the skull, cross-bones and death's head on a poison jar in an apothecary shop. [Laughter.]

Mr. Richardson replied to Mr. Grosvenor vigorously. If that gentleman had heard no argument in favor of 16 to 1, he said, it was because he had not been in his seat, for some of the ablest speeches he had heard in the House had been based upon the advocacy of that proposition. He complained, with Mr. DeArmond, that opportunity had not been given to offer amendments, so only one section of the bill had been read, and the free coinage proposition was not in order at that place. He charged the majority with hypocrisy in not seeking to expedite the reading of the bill so as to permit of amendments being offered. The gentleman from Indiana (Overstreet), in charge of the bill, had designedly and pursuant to agreement, he charged, refrained from pressing the reading of the bill.

Several times Mr. Richardson was taunted by Republicans with inquiries as to why he didn't offer an amendment, and that there was opportunity now, which he vigorously denied, amid increasing excitement, members on both sides rising in their places and crowding into the aisles.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) vehemently urged Republicans not to be influenced by Richardson's charge that opportunity for amendment had been denied the Democrats. "It was in the power of any gentlemen on that side," he said, "at any time to-day to have moved that debate be closed and the reading of the bill by paragraphs proceed. I hurl back the charge of hypocrisy." No man on that side is so much of a leader that he dare risk the rallying of his cohorts to support an amendment providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

A score or more of Democrats, crowding forward eagerly, yelled that they would offer it if they could.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa), at five minutes to 5 rose and was recognized, but the confusion and excitement were so great that he could not proceed. Half a hundred Democrats were crying out that they desired to propose the free coinage amendment. Finally, pursuant to suggestions from Republicans about him, and in a spirit of desperation, Mr. Dolliver said he would yield the floor for the purpose of permitting any Democrat to ask unanimous consent to offer the amendment.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) leaped forward from the rear row of seats to a place half-way down the aisle, hand and voice lifted, clamoring for recognition and asking the suggested consent. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) was at his side, eager, insistent, and strident. Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.) in the front row with a paper in his hand, which he said was an amendment prepared as long ago as last night, inquired more sedately, yet with as much noise as was necessary, if the gentleman from Iowa would yield to him, and just back of him and then at his side was Mr. Sulzer of New York, also with an amendment in his hand, demanding recognition. Democrats generally were applauding their champions, and the Republicans were excited and somewhat surprised by the demonstration.

A semblance of order being restored, Chairman Hepburn intimated that he had recognized Mr. Bailey and said that the gentleman from Texas knew that the committee had no power, even by unanimous consent, to change an order of the House. Then rose a mighty yell of derisive cries from the Democrats. Williams of Mississippi sneeringly asked the Chair, under the guise of a parliamentary inquiry, if he was going to enforce the gentleman from Iowa knew that that was the law and that the Chair would so hold.

Mr. Hepburn—The gentleman from Mississippi knows that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Williams—But it's a mighty good one.

Mr. Sulzer, standing in front of the desk, was lustily demanding recognition, and the Chair was trying to drown his voice with the gavel.

"We were challenged to offer this amendment," he shouted, "and I have it in my hand."

The Chair—The gentleman from New York will take his seat.

Mr. Sulzer, turning in the face of the mace bearing down on him in the hands of the Sergeant-at-arms, fired this parting shot: "Well, I've called that bluff."

Mr. Dalzell was again recognized and said that he would relinquish the floor. He added that when the House was in session another opportunity would be given to modify the rule and introduce the amendment, a statement which was greeted with applause.

The Committee then rose and Chairman Hepburn reported the bill without amendment to the House.

Then Mr. Overstreet, carrying out Mr. Dolliver's promise, asked unanimous consent that the order might be modified so that an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 might be offered.

Immediately Messrs. Driggs and Levy of New York were on their feet to object. "When the Greeks offer me jewels," said Mr. Driggs, "I object, and I object now."

"Objection is made," announced Speaker Henderson, who, despite the efforts of Williams of Mississippi and others to obtain recognition, declared the House adjourned under the order until 12 o'clock Monday.

### FRENCH MINT REPORT.

**Output of Gold and Silver in the Last Fifteen Years—Most of the Gold Coined.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The State Department has received a letter from Consul Covert of Lyons, giving the contents of a report issued by the French Mint.

"The quantity of gold produced during the last fifteen years," the Consul says, "is placed at 13,000,000,000 francs, or, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000, of which among the Transvaal is credited with a production of 2,000,000,000 francs ($380,000,000). It is believed that not less than 200,000 pounds have been used in the arts. The weight of gold struck annually into coins varies between 600,000 and 1,320,000 pounds. The quantity received is to be added to this. But in spite of the increase in the output, a well-known economic writer declares that the war in the Transvaal will cause a scarcity of the metal in many commercial centres, the result being a great falling off in the quantity used in the arts.

"The report notes a constant increase in the output of silver. The production of silver has risen from 3,000 tons in 1888, to 6,000 tons in 1898. Of this, it is estimated that 2,250,000 pounds are absorbed in the arts and general industry, the divided among Asia as follows: In the United States, 500,000 pounds; in France, 300,000 pounds; the same in Germany and England; in Russia, 240,000 pounds; and in Austria-Hungary, 115,000 pounds.

"It is asserted in the French economic journals that large masses of silver go to the Orient every year, where it is, in all probability, hoarded in ingots, the mints of Calcutta and Bombay being closed to it. Specialists estimate the amount thus disposed of at about 2,250,000 pounds. The calculations, leave 2,000,000 pounds to be accounted for."

### NEW TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

**Successful Use of Concentrated Light Rays In the Cure of Certain Complaints.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The State Department has received from Mr. Swenson, the United States Minister at Copenhagen, a copy of a letter concerning the discoveries of Dr. Finsen in the treatment of certain diseases by means of concentrated light rays. This letter was written in answer to inquiries from a celebrated physician in the United States. The Minister says that these discoveries have excited great interest among physicians and scientists everywhere. More than 350 cases of lupus vulgaris have been treated with satisfactory results. A large number of other cases of disease of the skin have been treated experimentally, among them erysipelas and alopecia areata. Scarlet fever is being experimented with. Mr. Swenson says that Dr. Finsen informed him that the light treatment as perfected is so effective that there is every reason to believe that every case of lupus vulgaris can be cured by means of it. Dr. Finsen has also been successful in treating small pox by means of red light. Both sunlight and electric light may be used, he says, for medical purposes, owing to the northern latitude of Denmark electric light is used in preference to sunlight in Dr. Finsen's institution. A powerful arc light is required.

Dr. Finsen is now experimenting with photochemical baths to expel pain. Now for light is injected, so he says, into the skin with blood, he holds that the red color of the exposed parts of the skin is caused principally by light, while heat seems to hinder it and cold to further it.

**Cleveland Girl to Wed a Grecian Count.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16.—The engagement of Miss Harriette Wright to Count Alexander Mercati of Greece is announced here to-day.

Miss Wright is the eldest daughter of Mr. Herbert Wright, the Cleveland broker, and granddaughter of the late Mr. John F. Parkhurst. Count Mercati is the son of the president of the Ionian Bank of Greece. Miss Wright is at present residing with her mother in New York. She is 21 years old. The Count is 26.

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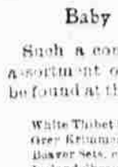

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# THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

### WILL NEXT MEET JUST PRIOR TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

**Resolutions Fixing the Basis of Representation in National Conventions and Changing the Basis of Representation in Congress Squelched—Wouldn't Hear Addicks.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Republican National Committee after a short session this morning, adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. It will meet one or two days prior to the convention to settle contests and approve of the arrangements for the convention.

The Payne resolution, changing the basis of representation in National Conventions, was not presented this morning, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the Administration and Chairman Hanna. Mr. Payne asked that he be heard for a moment on the subject and then spoke as follows:

"I ask the committee to honor me with its attention for a few minutes for a statement somewhat personal in its nature. It is well known by members of the committee, both from the public press and correspondence with them, that I have intended to offer and advocate the adoption by the committee of a resolution recommending to the next National Republican Convention a change of the basis of representation in subsequent conventions. I sometime since gave to the press for publication and discussion the resolution which I had prepared to present to the committee upon the subject. Briefly stated, it proposed to make the National Convention which nominates Republican tickets and formulates Republican platforms, fairly representative of those who vote for Republican platforms and Republican principles. The proposition has received the support of almost the entire Republican press of the country, and I have reason to believe that upon its merits, as well as upon grounds of expediency, it has the support of a large number of this committee.

"I have not in the slightest degree changed my conviction as to its justice, nor have I the slightest doubt as to its expediency. Within a day or two it has encountered opposition which I had no reason to anticipate, including that of the chairman of this committee. It is sufficient for me to say that out of my regard for his opinion and the opinions and wishes of others high in the councils of the party, to which, as a loyal Republican, I feel bound to defer, I am constrained not to offer the resolution. I thank the committee for its indulgence, and I have made this statement only in obvious justice to myself."

Chairman Hanna thought it was necessary to say a few words in reply, and he spoke in an impressive manner of the political inexpediency of adopting such a resolution.

No other member of the committee was inclined to take up the question in the face of such determined opposition, when Mr. Payne decided to drop it, so it went over without further discussion. A large number of colored men were on the parlors waiting for the decision, and were greatly pleased when it was announced. In the minds of many of the members of the committee so favorable an opportunity for the passage of such a resolution will not come again in many years. Mr. Payne is bitterly disappointed, and in speaking with Mr. Hanna about the dinner to be given by him to the committee to-night, he said he did not think he could have much appetite for it. Mr. Hanna and others recommended him to secure some rest at once, as he plainly showed the effect of the strain of last night.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Manly of Maine, Chairman; Scott of West Virginia, Payne of Wisconsin, Kerens of Missouri and Dean of New Jersey, was appointed to have charge of the arrangements for the convention. The Committee on Preliminary Campaign Literature will be announced to-night or to-morrow. Mr. Hanna hopes to secure the services of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath on this committee, Mr. Heath having had charge of the bureau in the last campaign, and is waiting his decision before announcing the personnel of the committee.

The matter of territorial representation was passed over with the understanding that the convention should seat as many delegates as it pleased. The territories are entitled to only two delegates, but usually manage to secure six seats.

The Leland resolution, recommending to Congress the reduction of the representation in Congress of States abridging the right to vote, was not considered. Chairman Hanna holding that it was not within the province of the committee.

The report of the special committee to adjust the District of Columbia difference, recommending the selection of Judge J. B. Colton, W. Calvin Chase and L. M. Saunders as a board of elections, was adopted. Mr. Saunders declined to serve with Chase, who is a colored man and, as editor of the *Washington Bee*, has served a term for criminal libel. He suggested the substitution of Dr. Robert Ryburn, which will probably be accepted.

The committee declined to hear the representatives of the Addicks and Union Republicans of Delaware. It was decided that the squabble in Delaware was one which should be settled at home and with which the National Committee was not concerned. A colored member of the committee remarked: "We skinned this skunk once in St. Louis, and there is nothing left of him but the smell, which is legal." On a vote the committee stood about 2 to 1 against hearing Addicks's representatives, which left for home in disgust.

Before the meeting the members of the committee, headed by Chairman Hanna, went to the White House and were received by President McKinley. After this reception, which was quite informal, the committee were photographed in a group by special arrangement in front of the Executive Mansion.

Senator Hanna said to THE SUN correspondent to-day that if the Payne resolution, seeking to change the basis of representation in National Conventions, or the Leland resolution, asking that the National Committee should petition Congress to reduce the representation from the States where voters were disenfranchised had been offered, he, as chairman of the committee, would have moved that it lie upon the table. Mr. Hanna believes that it is not the function or prerogative of the National Committee to deal with either of these questions. Congress alone has power, he says, to change the basis of representation, and the National Convention is the only body that can properly deal with the question of fixing the number and qualifications of delegates. It would be an usurpation of power, in Mr. Hanna's opinion, for the National Committee to deal with these matters. Mr. Hanna expressed himself entirely satisfied with the choice of Philadelphia, and thinks next summer's convention will be enthusiastic and largely attended by Republicans from all over the United States.

**Naval Orders.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—These naval orders were issued to-day:

Capt. C. M. Thomas to command the Brooklyn.

Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison, from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to Scindia. Commander John D. Ford, additional duty as inspector of machinery, Sparrows Point.

Lieut. Commander Jenkins, former orders revoked. Detached Navy Yard, Washington, and to duty in Navy Department.

Lieut. S. H. Leonard, from Boston to Asiatic station.

Lieut. Charles A. E. King, from Bureau Steam Engineering to Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edmund W. Bonnaffon, from the Yosemite to San Francisco and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster F. W. Delano, from the Wabash to the Yosemite.

Commander J. D. J. Kelley, from the Resolute, proceed home and wait orders.

**Army Orders.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—These Army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. James C. Sanford, of the Corps of Engineers, from Washington to Charleston, S. C., as engineer of the Sixth Lighthouse district.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Butts Fifth Infantry, to Governors Island for examination for promotion.

Major Charles McClure, paymaster, from San Francisco to Washington.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Rochester to Fort Sam Houston and join his company in Cuba.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, recently appointed, assigned to the Tenth Infantry, and to join his company in Cuba.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. F. Geddings, from Charleston, S. C., to Fort Wood.

**The New Secretary of Legation at Seoul.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Edward Vernon Morgan, who was nominated by the President yesterday to be Secretary of Legation at Seoul, Corea, is a resident of Aurora, N. Y. He is a grandson of the late Edward B. Morgan of Aurora, financier and philanthropist, who represented, before the Civil War, the Cayuga district in Congress. He was graduated from Harvard and was attached to the history department of the University after taking his M. A. degree. He was professor of history at Colgate College, Cleveland, Ohio, and was recently Secretary to the Samoan Commission.

**The Plague in New Chwang, China.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A report on the existence of the plague at New Chwang, China, has been received at the State Department from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister to China. He says that while the danger may not be entirely over, the disease is believed to be abating, and the measures taken by the Taotai in cooperating with the foreign Consuls toward the improvement of sanitary conditions, cure of sick, disposition of the dead and disinfection of infected home, should, within the course of the winter, entirely stamp out the disease and very materially lessen the chances of another epidemic in the spring.

### MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

**The Brooklyn Arrives at Manila and the Chicago at Bahia, Brazil.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn, Capt. T. F. Jewell, arrived at Manila to-day. She is the first of four ships which started recently for the Philippines by the European route to reach the islands. It took the Brooklyn exactly two months to make the voyage, she having left Fort Monroe, Va., on Oct. 16. This is not very good time, and the naval authorities who believed that the Brooklyn's voyage would be a record-breaker are disappointed. The New Orleans did not get away from Singapore until to-day.

Rear Admiral Schley's flagship, the cruiser Chicago, arrived at Bahia, Brazil, yesterday.

Rear Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the armored cruiser New York, sailed from New York this morning for a winter cruise in the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea. The New York's first stop will be San Domingo.

The battleship Massachusetts, which it was expected would be sent to join the New York for the cruise, has been ordered into reserve at the League Island Navy Yard after her repairs have been finished and she has completed some coal tests.

The cruiser Detroit arrived on Dec. 10 at Santa Marta, Colombia, to look after American interests.

The collier Abarenda arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, yesterday.

Orders have been issued for the Auxiliary Cruiser Dixie to go into drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and after being cleaned to proceed to Norfolk. The naval transport Fortune was placed out of commission at Norfolk today. The naval transport Potomac sailed today from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York.

Commander Hemphill of the Detroit reported to the Navy Department by telegraph to-day that his vessel had arrived at Santa Marta, Colombia, on Dec. 10, and at Coron on Dec. 15. Orders were telegraphed to Commander Hemphill this afternoon to proceed in the Detroit to Key West, in order that her officers might compose a board, to assemble on Dec. 24, for the examination of some machinery at the Key West Naval Station. The Detroit will be relieved of the care of American interests in Colombia and Venezuela by the gunboat Machias, whose arrival at Porto Plata has been reported. The gunboat Scorpion, which has been placed at the disposal of a surveying party of the Interoceanic Canal Commission, was also in South American waters. Her arrival at Cartagena, Colombia, has been reported and she will leave there about Dec. 2 for Caledonia Bay.

### VENEZUELA REVOLUTION FAILS.

**Castro Defeats Hernandez in a Battle on Dec. 11 and Is Pursuing Him.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In a telegram to the State Department, F. B. Loomis, the United States minister at Caracas, Venezuela, expresses the belief that as a result of a battle on Dec. 14 between the Venezuelan Government troops and the insurgent forces under Gen. Hernandez, the attempted revolution has completely failed. Mr. Loomis sent a previous despatch to the State Department reporting a battle between the Government forces and those of Hernandez, in which he said that Gen. Castro, the head of the Government, claimed a decisive victory. The second despatch said that a crushing defeat of Hernandez's army was claimed by Castro, that Hernandez was in flight and might be taken prisoner, and that the end of the revolution was believed to have been reached.

Hernandez was the instigator of the recent revolutionary movement against the Venezuelan Government which Andrade, a rader was President. Castro also took up arms against the Governor of one of the provinces, who had defeated Castro in the general election, which resulted in a victory for Andrade over Hernandez. It was said to be the understanding between Andrade and Castro that the latter would confine his hostilities to the province of which he sought to be the head. Castro soon forged ahead of Hernandez as a revolutionary leader, marched on Caracas, and compelled Andrade to flee. Then he proclaimed himself President in Andrade's place. Hernandez, who had theretofore acted in conjunction with Castro, attempted to overthrow his former ally. His troops took Maracaibo, and it is supposed that the decisive victory claimed by Castro was gained near that place.

### HEARING IN QUAY'S CASE.

**The Question of His Right to a Seat Argued Before the Senate Committee.**

WASHINGTON Dec. 16.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning heard legal arguments on the rights of Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania to appoint Matthew S. Quay a Senator of the United States from that State. The merits of the case were not touched upon in this hearing, the only question taken up being the power of the Governor to appoint a Senator after the Legislature had failed to elect. The full membership of the committee was present, and a sprinkling of other Senators also listened to the arguments. Attorney General John P. Elkin, representing the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was introduced by Speaker Pro Quay, and the right of the Governor to appoint, while former Senator Geo. M. Edmunds had charge of the case for the opposition. He represented, he said, the remonstrants, the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who had voted against Quay, and had associated with him Senators Chauncey M. Depew and Jeff Pepper of Philadelphia, ex-Congressman James A. Stranahan, representing the Democratic members of the Legislature, also appeared in opposition to Quay. Chairman Chandler announced the decision of the committee to allow Attorney General Elkin one and one-half hours in opening and one-half hour to close, Mr. Edmunds being given control of the two hours for the opposition. Mr. Elkin then addressed the committee.

Mr. Carson and Mr. Edmunds followed in opposition to Quay, and Messrs. Brennan and Stranahan filed briefs. The case was closed by Attorney General Elkin, after which the committee adjourned. As the regular meeting day of the committee, Friday, falls within the holiday recess, it is probable that the matter will go over to the first meeting in January.

**Danger of Starvation in Persia.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister to Persia, makes an appeal to the American people, through the State Department, for money with which to relieve the starvation which is prevailing in a part of Persia on account of the high price of bread. Many bakeries are closed, the American missionaries cannot obtain enough bread for their servants and the hospitals and schools under their charge, and the situation is growing worse every day. The poor will be face to face with starvation during the entire winter. Mr. Bowen asks that contributions be sent by draft on the Imperial Bank of Persia at Teheran, payable to the order of the Rev. Lewis F. Passmore, the author American missionary, who will use it in relieving the poor.

"The doctor said I must not ride. In fact I could not ride."

"This is to certify that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best blood-purifier that I ever used," writes Mrs. M. Hartrick, of Demster, Oswego, Co., N. Y. "It is about three years since my health began to fail. Last September I gave out entirely with what the physicians pronounced enlargement of the liver. Could not do anything; my back pained me all the time; the doctor said I must not ride, in fact I could not ride nor walk, nor hardly sit still; could not lie on my right side. I commenced taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets'—took them for three months, and still continue the 'Pellets.' I will be glad if I can say anything to help those who are suffering. You can publish this letter if you think best."

If Mrs. Hartrick had begun the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when her "health began to fail," she would have saved that three years of increasing misery, until she "gave out entirely." For diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition there is no known remedy to compare with "Golden Medical Discovery." It reaches the heart, liver and lungs through the stomach and the blood and its cures are prompt and permanent. Nothing else will give such good results.

There is no alcohol or opium or other narcotic contained in "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" as this remedy. Don't experiment on yourself with substitutes.

A Veritable World's Exposition of all That is Rich and Rare, in One Store,

and that particular store is the American Specialty Co.'s in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where an immense