THE SENATE STANDS FIRM.

BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE IT ADHERES TO ITS ACTION ON ARMOR.

A Long Discussion in Which Mr. Hanna Defended the Armor Plate Companies and Got into Colloquies With Mr. Tillman and Mr. Teller Regarding Contributions to the Campaign Funds of the Two Parties.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Senate to-day after a long debate decided by a vote of 63 to 0, to adhere to its previous action on the subject of armor plate.

Mr. Hale from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the conferees had been unable to agree, there being a square deadlock between the two Houses on the question of armor plate and the establishment of an armor plate factory by the Government.

A long discussion ensued, in which extreme hostility was expressed to yielding to the high rates demanded by the armor plate companies, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) remarking that rather than do so he would favor reducing the number of warships authorized to be constructed, and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) accusing the House of "bolstering up a monopoly and permitting it to place its unholy hands in the people's pocket."

Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) replied energetically to the charges against the armor plate companies and asserted that $445 a ton was a reasonable price, yes, a low price, for armor plate under present conditions. It was a price below what any government was paying to-day. As to a government armor plant, it could not be built and completed in five years; and then armor plate could not be made within 50 per cent. of the cost to private companies. The responsibility for the deadlock, he said, rested on two Senators (meaning Senators Chandler and Tillman), who had caused the price of armor plate to be fixed at below what it could be manufactured for.

Mr. Tillman broke in with a remark that Mr. Hanna's statement was reckless.

"If ever I prove as reckless in my assertions," Mr. Hanna retorted, "as the Senator from South Carolina, I shall feel very badly about it."

Another interruption being made by Mr. Tillman in his impetuous manner, Mr. Hanna appealed to him in these words: "Give me half a chance. I am a tyro in discussions in this body."

"I will not interrupt the Senator any more," Mr. Tillman promised.

"Thank you," said Mr. Hanna, and he went on with his argument. He was soon stopped, however, with the question put to him by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.): "Has the Senator ever manufactured armor plate?"

"No, sir," he replied.

"I mean political armor plate," said Mr. Allen, facetiously.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Hanna replied in the same spirit, "and I found that it was pretty invulnerable." [Laughter.]

"I have no doubt it was," said Mr. Allen.

"Thank you," said Mr. Hanna, and he again went on with his remarks. He characterized the course of Senators Chandler and Tillman as a personal matter, and intimated that they would rather see the bill fail than that they should fail. This, he said, should not be the governing influence in the decision of such an important question.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) argued on the same line as Mr. Hanna had and counseled that the matter should be left to the Conference Committee.

Mr. Allen commented upon the last two speeches and said the discussion had brought out the fact that the friends of the trusts were in the saddle. The Senators from Ohio and West Virginia (Hanna and Elkins) had not spoken on any of the important subjects of foreign relations that had been before the Senate this session. But the moment the attempt was made to destroy the influence of the great armor plate trust, those Senators appeared on the floor as the advocates of that great octopus. They seemed to think that no other Senators but themselves could know anything about that particularly interesting subject. "Great," he exclaimed, "is knowledge; and great is the man who possesses the monopoly of it."

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) argued in favor of refusing to pay a high price for armor plate, and of establishing a Government plant, even if it took five years to produce armor plate. He would rather, he said, have the building of a navy suspended for five years than have the Government "held up" by armor plate combines. If ever there was a case where the Government was taken by the throat by a corporate power it was the case of the armor plate companies. They had taken the legislative department as well as the President by the throat, and had made the legislative department think that it would not be safe to interfere with them. He did not care to discuss politics on a conference report, "but," said he, "when the chief representative of the Republican party rises on this floor to defend what his own political friends declare to be robbery, I am justified in saying that the Republican party expects to repeat in 1900 what it did in 1896, when it made an assessment on every manufacturing concern in the United States to sustain its candidates."

"Such an insinuation, or statement, is not true," Mr. Hanna broke in.

"I knew of course," said Mr. Teller, "that the Senator would dispute that. Perhaps there was not, technically, an assessment, for there was no power in the Republican National Committee to levy assessments. But there was not a national bank in the United States, (not even in my own State) that did not receive a demand for contributions to the Republican campaign fund."

Mr. Hanna—The First National Bank of Denver was the recipient of all the contributions for the Democratic campaign fund, and its President was the solicitor-general for them.

Mr. Teller—I understand that, but the amount raised was inconsequential.

Mr. Hanna—Over $200,000.

Mr. Teller—No sir; not $200,000. I know of every dollar that went through that bank for the Democratic campaign.

Mr. Hanna—So do I.

Mr. Teller—Then the Senator knows that $200,000 never went through that bank; nor $100,000 either.

Mr. Hanna—I know that it was over $100,000."

Mr. Teller—No, sir, there was not. I know as much about it as the Senator can and a good deal more. I repeat again that bank after bank, not only in my State, but in Illinois and other States, has told me that assessments were made upon them. There was no great concern in the United States producing articles for sale that was not called upon by the National Republican Committee for contributions, and the committee generally got them, as it got contributions from the banks. I suppose that will be done again. And that may account for some of the interest in these people that are making armor plate.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Pop., S. D.) spoke against the armor plate companies, and said that in the Presidential campaign of 1892 the Cramps contributed $400,000 to the Republican campaign fund on the promise that they were to be recouped out of the ships which they were to build for the Government. The Senate conferees, he said, should be instructed to agree to nothing, and to insist on the immediate construction of a Government armor plant.

After further discussion the Senate voted unanimously—63 yeas, no nays—to sustain its previous action on the subject of armor plate, and a further conference was ordered on the Naval Appropriation bill.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL PASSED.

Senate Amendment Makes Miles a Lieutenant-General and Corbin a Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day. It appropriates $653,614, and contains two new sections raising the grade of the senior Major-General commanding the army to that of Lieutenant-General, and giving to the Adjutant-General the rank, pay and allowances of a Major-General. Both were agreed to without question.

The committee amendment providing that the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congress district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and fifty from the United States at large, to be appointed by the President, was discussed at much length on the point of whether it should be so modified as to give some of the patronage to Senators. Mr. Hale opposed such modification and threatened to make a point of order on the amendment if it were so modified.

Mr. Allen advocated it on the ground that otherwise the appointments would be given to the sons of army officers, which would be, he said, un-Republican and un-American.

The amendment was agreed to in the following form:

That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and fifty from the United States at large, not more than two of whom shall be appointed from the same State. They shall be appointed by the President and shall be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

The bill was then passed and the General Deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills, was taken up. It appropriates $4,052,533.

The bill was read and the uncontested amendments of the committee agreed to, and then the bill went over till to-morrow.

PRAISE FOR GEN. OTIS.

Official Acknowledgment of His Meritorious Services in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In anticipation of the arrival in Washington of Major-Gen. Otis the War Department made public to-day a long statement of his military service from his first entrance in the military service in 1862, when he was commissioned Captain of the 140th New York Infantry. It recounts his meritorious services in the Civil War and his distinguished services in the Philippines, where he equipped and organized an army, defeated the insurgents and established civil government, and concludes as follows:

"The finger of scandal has never pointed at his administration of civil or military affairs in the Philippines. With a fine sense of self-respect and manly reserve and with absolute devotion to his country, Gen. Otis went steadily forward. His enemies failed to disturb his balance, interrupt his untiring efforts or provoke a reply. He returns a successful man, having discharged with excellent results duties without precedent in the American military service, combining a great amount of civil administration with the actual conduct of a difficult war and the solving of hard business problems of transportation and subsistence. He has met the test, as all now admit, with success, and his prominent and exceptional services entitle him to a loyal welcome from his countrymen."

MAJOR KIRKMAN'S SENTENCE.

A Joint Resolution Introduced in Congress to Set It Aside.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A joint resolution to set aside the verdict of the court-martial which dismissed Major George W. Kirkman from the army was favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning. Major Kirkman was a Captain in the Twenty-third Infantry and was made a Major in the volunteer service in the Forty-ninth Regiment. While serving in the Philippines Major Kirkman and several of his fellow officers were dismissed by court-martial, Gen. Otis holding that as commanding general in time of war he had plenary powers to carry sentences of court-martial into execution. The President did not approve of the sentence of the court-martial, but as it was not one of death, had no right to set it aside. He kept Capt. Kirkman's place open for him, however, and if the resolution is passed he will reinstate him in the regular service.

Cols. Hare and Smith to Be Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the names of Col. Hare and Col. Smith, the latter of the Seventeenth Infantry, to be made Brigadier Generals of Volunteers to fill the two remaining vacancies in that rank. The selection of these officers was upon the recommendation of Gen. MacArthur.

Both officers are in the Regular army, the former being a Captain in the Seventh Cavalry and the latter a Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry. The work of Col. Hare in conducting the operations in the northern part of Luzon, and particularly in the pursuit of Aguinaldo, made him very conspicuous, and some time ago he was recommended for promotion. The recommendation in regard to Col. Smith was first made last December in a letter from Gen. MacArthur to Gen. Schwan, chief of Gen. Otis's staff. In this letter Gen. MacArthur said that Col. Smith had rendered conspicuous and important services in Luzon.

Twenty-five Democrats Bolt the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Between twenty-five and thirty Democratic members of the House met this morning in response to Representative Sulzer's call for a conference. As the House was to meet at 11 o'clock the conference was held in the Democratic cloak room. After a brief discussion it was agreed that those present should not consider themselves as bound by the action of the Democratic caucus last Tuesday night, but would vote as they saw fit. Mr. Sulzer said after the conference that about twenty-five Democrats would either vote for the pending anti-trust resolution or not vote at all.

Receipts and Expenditures in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made the statement to-day that the total receipts of the Porto Rican treasurer for the month of April, 1900, were $105,869.18. The receipts were divided as follows: Customs receipts, $70,280; postal receipts, $6,287; internal revenue receipts, $27,589, and receipts from miscellaneous sources, $1,719. The total payments for the month were $186,511, which shows a deficit for the month of $80,641.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The surveying ship Iroquois, engaged in determining a route for the proposed Pacific cable connecting San Francisco with Manila, left Honolulu for Midway Island on May 19. The battleship Texas and the despatch boat Dolphin have arrived at Newport. The trial of the torpedo boat Craven will take place in August. The cruiser Albany will leave Newcastle, England, for Gibraltar on June 6, coaling at Southampton.

Lieut. Hazzard Dropped From the Rolls of the Army for Desertion.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—First Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, First Artillery, was dropped from the rolls of the Army to-day by direction of the President for desertion. Lieut. Hazzard is a married man who eloped with a woman from the post in Florida where he was stationed. He has been absent since Feb. 20.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Lieut.-Col. Wilson T. Hartz, Thirty-second Infantry, upon his own application after over thirty years' service, has been retired.

Lieut.-Col. Webb C. Hayes, Thirty-first Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Richards to Governor's Island for temporary duty, and thence to Havana for duty on the transport Ingalls.

Major Frank Green, Volunteer Signal Corps, from duty as Signal Officer, Department of California, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, as Signal Officer of the Department of Alaska.

First Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, transferred from the Eighteenth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, and First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, Jr., from the Fourth Infantry to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company K.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, additional paymaster, from Chicago to San Francisco.

Major William C. Grambrill, additional paymaster, from the division of the Philippines to San Francisco.

Major Hugh R. Belknap, additional paymaster, from Washington to Chicago.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, First Artillery, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army for desertion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis J. Pursell, to San Francisco.

First Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut. George B. Pond, Fourth Infantry, transferred to the Third Infantry, Company K.

Transfers in the First Artillery: First Lieut. John T. Martin, from Battery H to Battery D; First Lieut. James A. Shipton, from Battery D to Battery H.

These naval orders have been issued:

Capt. S. C. Lemly, commissioned Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Captain, for term of four years from June 4, 1900.

J. C. McDermott and P. Doherty, appointed gunners.

Lieut. J. R. P. Pringle, detached from the Naval Academy to the Texas, as relief of Lieut. H. Phelps.

Lieut. F. J. Haessler, detached from the navy yard, Washington, to the Kearsarge, as relief of Lieut. Harrison.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, detached from the Kearsarge to the navy yard, Washington, for examination preliminary to promotion, and upon completion return home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Phelps, detached from the Texas to home and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Galt, detached from the Monongahela, to home, continue on sick leave of absence until June 22, 1900.

Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, Department's order detaching from the New York to the Essex for line duty revoked.

Lieut. E. L. Beach, detached from the New York to the Essex for line duty.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Bartlett, Lieut. R. George, and Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard detached from the Naval Academy, to the torpedo station, Newport, for course of instruction.

Lieut. J. V. Chase, detached from the Alliance when that vessel is placed out of commission, to duty on the Mayflower.

Lieut. H. M. P. Huse, detached from the Naval Academy, to the torpedo station, Newport, for course of instruction.

Lieut. C. N. Atwater, detached from the Naval Academy, to the Monongahela as executive officer.

These changes among officers on the Asiatic station have been made by Rear Admiral Remey:

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor, from the New Orleans to the Culgoa.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, from the New Orleans to the Panay.

Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Smith, from the Petrel to the New Orleans.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Richman, from the Bennington to the Petrel.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, from the Bennington to the Dixie.

Surgeon O. D. Norton and Lieut. C. A. Carr, from the Monadnock to the Bennington.

Lieut. C. H. Hayes, from the Monadnock to the Concord.

Lieut. J. M. Luby, from the Panay to the Dixie.

Lieut. C. Wells, from the Dixie to the New Orleans.

Lieut. J. L. Latimer, from the Dixie to the Brooklyn.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, from the Dixie to the Cavite Hospital.

Lieut. J. F. McGill, M. C., from the Dixie to Cavite Station.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Grow, from the Dixie to the Monadnock.

Ensign F. E. Ridgely, from the Dixie to the Nanshan.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick, from the Brooklyn to the Bennington.

Naval Cadet E. T. Constain, from the Brooklyn to the Bennington.

Naval Cadet C. W. Cole, from the Brooklyn to the Princeton.

Naval Cadet E. W. McIntyre, from the Brooklyn to the Helena.

Assistant Boatswain F. R. Hasard, from the Brooklyn to the General Alava.

Lieut. W. C. Herbert, from the Concord to Cavite station.

Lieut. H. G. MacFarland, from the Dixie to Cavite station.

Lieut. J. Lynch, M. C., from Cavite station to the Dixie, to come home, having been condemned by a Medical Board.

HOUSE ANTI-TRUST VOTE.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

It Failed to Receive the Required Two-thirds Vote, the Vote Standing 154 Yeas to 133 Nays—Only Four Democrats Vote for It and Two Republicans Against It

WASHINGTON, June 1.—At 11 o'clock this morning the House resumed debate of the Anti-Trust joint resolution. The first speaker was Mr. Boreing (Rep., Ky.) He said that the Democratic party had always refused to enter a contest upon any issue made with the Republicans. In this instance, not being able to oppose the proposition, the Democrats charged the Republicans with being insincere in their support of the pending measure. If they wanted to test the matter he advised them to vote with the Republicans and then have the Legislatures of the Democratic States carry out its provision. In his opinion that would be an excellent opportunity for the Democratic party to get out of the wilderness.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.) said it was evident that it was not the intention to have the pending measures enacted into law at this session of Congress. This was proved, he said, by the action of the committee, which had waited until the close of the session to bring them into the House. Republicans did not expect them to pass, did not want them to pass. Another evidence that it was not intended to pass a joint resolution was that no representatives of the trusts were here to protest against its passage, as they would be in numbers were there any danger that the measure would be passed.

Mr. Hamilton (Rep., Mich.) read a speech in favor of the pending legislation and defending the attitude of the Republican party toward it. Mr. Hamilton expressed an unusual view regarding trusts, beginning with a series of proverbs of which these are samples:

Let us not be self-righteous because we are hard up.

There is really no piety in being poor.

Let us not be seduced by demagogues into class prejudices.

To pull down and destroy business enterprise gives no man a day's work except the agitator and the demagogue.

Many people mistake envy for political economy.

It is very easy for the man of moderate income to see that a millionaire ought to be disciplined.

But if, by a sudden turn of fortune's wheel, the strong and the rich should be cast down and the poor and the lowly should be lifted up, does any one suppose that the insolence of the suddenly enriched would be less irritating than the arrogance of established position?

There will probably never come a time when the moral regeneration of mankind can be accomplished by legislation.

A Bible class and a committee of ways and means have few points of resemblance.

Regarding trusts and demagogery, Mr. Hamilton said: "The modern incorporated trust is a development of commercial evolution. To say that trusts are due to party is cheapest demagogism. However, there is seldom an important phase of national existence that is not taken advantage of by demagogues as a means of getting themselves elected to office. The trust belongs to a group of modern phenomena. It is one of the most conspicuous results of a strong modern tendency to centralization.

Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.) denounced the conduct of the Republican party toward the trusts, saying it had always favored and protected them. From the cradle for babes to the coffin and shroud, from the cradle to the grave, everybody paid taxes on everything they produced to the gigantic trusts and monopolies. The pending resolution, he said, amused the Republicans and would not harm the people. [Applause.]

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) closed the debate for the Democrats. He was opposed, he said, to the mockery of the attempt to pass the proposed amendment. It would concentrate everything at the national capital, sweeping away every fundamental principle of State rights. There was on its face evidence, conclusive and irrefutable, that there was no intention that it should find lodgment in the Constitution, but was intended for campaign purposes. [Applause.] It was purely and simply a political device, one for which the Republicans knew a large number of Democrats would not vote. As far as he (De Armond) was concerned, he did not propose to hoodwink himself or try to bunco himself into voting for the amendment. He would vote against it gladly and defend himself before his constituents. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) said he proposed to vote for the bill, but against the amendment. In his opinion it struck a formidable blow at individual liberty. It would reach the smallest combinations and partnerships and bring them under the control of Congress. If all this power of controlling ninety billion dollars capital were granted, Washington would become the most corrupt place on earth. There was plenty of law already, he thought, to provide for the control of the trusts.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) said he was old enough to tell a wolf in sheep's clothing, and this was one of them. He would as soon drink a cocktail made of nitric acid and fancy it a soda cocktail as vote for this amendment.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) created some stir by sending to the desk an article which he had read at the evening session last night and declaring that it was not in the *Record* this morning because it had been abstracted from the official reporter by a representative of Tammany Hall, the article being an editorial against the Ice Trust.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) demanded the name of the accused member and Mr. Ray said it was Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Sulzer, on a question of personal privilege, said the charge was a mean, contemptible, unfounded charge and would not be made except by an agent of the trust, the tool of a machine.

Mr. Ray said the reporters had spent hours to-day in attempting to secure the article and had failed.

Mr. Sulzer made a vehement denial and was abusive of Mr. Ray when the Speaker called him to order and finally shouted: "The Sergeant-at-Arms will take charge of the gentleman from New York if he speaks again." Mr. Sulzer subsided.

Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.), who closed for the Republicans, denied that the tariff was the mother of all trusts, and said that no man had ever been able to prove this assertion. He quoted Mr. Bryan to show that he did not believe that trusts could be destroyed by placing trust-made materials on the free list. "We cannot destroy monopoly," said Mr. Bryan, "until we lay the axe at the root of the tree and make monopoly impossible." Mr. Littlefield thought the axe would be applied by the passage of the Anti-Trust amendment. He reviewed the course of the Democrats in Congress for years to show that they were always opposed to anti-trust legislation. He closed with the prediction that the Republican party would be triumphant in the next campaign. The Republicans cheered and cheered as he concluded, the confusion being such that business could not proceed. Many of the Republicans rose to their feet and waved their arms while they cheered him to the echo. It was the most remarkable demonstration on the floor of the House this session.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and it resulted: Yeas, 154; nays, 133—not the two-thirds majority. The two-thirds voting in favor, so the resolution failed.

The vote in detail follows:

YEAS.

Republicans—Messrs. Adams, Aldrich, Alexander, Allen (Me.), Babcock, Bailey (Kan.), Baker, Barney, Bartholdt, Bingham, Bishop, Boering, Boutell (Ill.), Bowersock, Brick, Brosius, Brown, Burke (S. D.), Burkett, Burleigh, Burton, Butler, Calderhead, Cannon, Clarke (N. H.), Cochrane (N. Y.), Connell, Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Cousins, Cromer, Crumpacker, Curtis, Cushman, Dalzell, Davenport (Samuel), Davidson, Dick, Dolliver, Eddy, Emerson, Esch, Faris, Fletcher, Foss, Fowler, Freer, Gardner (Mich.), Gardner (N. J.), Gibson, Gill, Gillet (N. Y.), Gillett (Mass.), Graff, Graham, Greene (Mass.), Grosvenor, Grout, Hamilton, Haugen, Hawley, Heatwole, Hedge, Hemenway, Henry (Conn.), Hepburn, Hill, Hitt, Hoffecker, Howell, Hull, Jack, Jones (Wash.), Joy, Kahn, Ketcham, Knox, Lacy, Lane, Lawrence, Littlefield, Long, Lorimer, Loudenslager, Lovering, Librand, McCleary, McPherson, Marsh, Mercer, Mesick, Metcalf, Miller, Minor, Mondell, Moody (Mass.), Moody (Ore.), Morgan, Mudd, Needham, O'Grady, Olmsted, Otjen, Overstreet, Parker, Payne, Pearce (Mo.), Pearre, Phillips, Prince, Pugh, Ray, Reeder, Reeves, Roberts, Rodenberg, Russell, Shattuc, Shelden, Sherman, Showalter, Smith (Henry C.), Smith (Samuel W.), Spalding, Sperry, Steele, Stevens, Stewart (N. Y.), Stewart (Wis.), Sulloway, Tawney, Tayler (Ohio), Thomas (Ia.), Thropp, Tongue, Van Voorhis, Wachter, Wadsworth, Wanger, Warner, Waters, Watson, Weeks, Wise, Wright, Young and the Speaker—148.

Democrats—Messrs. Campbell, Naphen, Scudder, Sibley and Thayer—5.

Silverite—Mr. Newlands—1. Total, 154.

NAYS.

Democrats—Messrs. Adamson, Allen (Ky.), Bailey (Tex.), Ball, Barber, Bartlett, Bellamy, Benton, Bradley, Brantley, Breazeale, Brenner, Brewer, Brundidge, Burleson, Burnett, Caldwell, Chanler, Clark (Mo.), Clayton (Ala.), Clayton (N. Y.), Cochran (Mo.), Cooney, Cooper (Tex.), Cowher, Cox, Crowley, Cummings, Davenport (Stanley), Davis, De Armond, Degraffenried, Devries, Denny, Dinsmore, Dougherty, Driggs, Elliott, Finley, Fitzgerald (Mass.), Fitzgerald (N. Y.), Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Foster, Gaines, Gaston, Gibert, Glynn, Gordon, Green (Pa.), Griffith, Griggs, Hall, Hay, Henry (Miss.), Henry (Tex.), Howard, Jett, Johnston, Jones (Va.), King, Kitchin, Kleberg, Klutz, Lamb, Lanham, Lassiter, Latimer, Lentz, Lester, Levy, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lloyd, McClellan, McLain, McRae, Maddox, May, Meekison, Meyer, Miers, Moon, Muller, Noonan, Otey, Pierce (Tenn.), Polk, Quarles, Ransdell, Rhea (Ky.), Rhea (Va.), Richardson, Riordan, Rixey, Robinson (Ind.), Robinson (Neb.), Rucker, Ryan (N. Y.), Sheppard, Sims, Smith (Ky.), Snodgrass, Spight, Stallings, Stephens, Stokes, Sulzer, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Taylor (Ala.), Terry, Thomas (N. C.), Underhill, Underwood, Wheeler, Williams (James R.), Williams (William E.), Williams (Miss.), Wilson (N. Y.), Zenor, Ziegler—124.

Republicans—Messrs. Loud and McCall—2.

Populists—Messrs. Neville, Ridgely, Stark and Sutherland—4.

Silverites—Messrs. Bell, Shafroth, Wilson of Idaho—3. Total, 133.

The following pairs were announced, the first in favor of and the second in opposition to the resolution:

Messrs. Bull and Burke (Tex.); Kerr and Berry; Acheson and Allen (Miss.); Jenkins and Small; Smith (Ill.) and Ryan (Pa.); Weaver and Norton (S. C.); Tompkins and Fox; Gamble and Sparkman; Littauer and Rupert; Linney and Robb; Pearson and Salmon; Sprague and Gayle; Hopkins and Cusack; Dovener and Catchings; Weymouth and Broussard; Powers and Bankhead; Brownlow and Carmack; Vreeland and Robertson (La.); Southard and Norton (Ohio); Stuart (N. J.), and McAleer; Morris and McCulloch; Crump and Atwater; Barham and Turner, Dayton and Davey; Daley and Shackleford; Mahon and Mann; Capron and Slayden.

This was a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Campbell of Montana, Naphen of Massachusetts, Scudder of New York, Sibley of Pennsylvania and Thayer of Massachusetts, Democrats, voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Loud of California and McCall of Massachusetts, Republicans, voted with the Democrats, Populists and Silverites in the negative.

The House took a recess until 8 o'clock, when a bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, and a bill to ratify an agreement with the Muscogee or Creek Indians were passed.

OBITUARY.

Dr. E. O. Shakspeare of Philadelphia died suddenly yesterday in the Hotel Walton in that in that city. Death was due to heart disease. He was born in Dover, Del., in 1846. There he received a preliminary classical education and later entered Dickinson College and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1867, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1869. He began practice in his native town. He made a specialty of diseases of the eye and also took an interest in politics, the last year he was in Dover being secretary of the Delaware Senate. He went to Philadelphia and became lecturer of operative surgery and assistant at the Eye Clinic of the University of Pennsylvania. He soon became an authority on diseases of the eye and was elected President of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and pathological and opthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was also President of the section of pathology of the International Medical Congress held in 1885. In that year he was commissioned by President Cleveland to investigate the causes and conditions under which Asiatic cholera thrived in Europe and India. He was the first investigator of cholera ever sent to India by this country, and devoted a year to the work. His report was exhaustive and was published in 1889. He was the author of many papers on medical subjects. During the war with Spain he was appointed brigade surgeon with rank of Major of Volunteers, and at the time of his death was engaged as a member of the commission attached to the office of the Surgeon-General at Washington to investigate the causes of typhoid fever in the United States Army.

Former Police Justice William W. Corbett, an old resident of Staten Island and prominent for many years in Republican politics on the Island, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Brenzinger, 67 Taylor street, West New Brighton. He was 78 years of age. He came from England to this country when a young man. He was elected a Police Justice in the old village of New Brighton in 1877 and served sixteen years. He was associated in political work with the late George William Curtis. He was an amateur actor and he assumed the leading rôle in many comedies and tragedies enacted at what was known at the time at the New Brighton Lyceum. Mr. Corbett was a well-known character on Staten Island and his oldest daughter Eliza, who died about six years ago in New Brighton, exhibited herself as a fat woman in Barnum's old museum on Broadway. It is said she was Barnum's first fat woman and that she weighed over 350 pounds. Mr. Corbett is survived by a son, William, and four daughters, Mrs. Brenzinger, Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. William Booth and Mrs. Isaac Winters.

Charles Engel, one of the founders of the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company and who is said to have been the first brewer of German beer in the United States, died of apoplexy at his home in Kaiserslautern, Rheinpfalz, Germany, Thursday. Mr. Engel was born in Kaiserslautern Feb. 11, 1816, and came to this country about sixty years ago. He established himself first at Lewisburg, Pa., in the brewing business and later went to Philadelphia, where, on what became known as the Engel and Wolf Farm, he and Charles Wolf began the brewing of beer on an extensive scale. The lager beer brewed was sold at first almost wholly in New York, where it was a great novelty and was much enjoyed. This was about 1845. In 1879 he associated himself with Gustavus Bergner and the firm was incorporated, being the first incorporated brewery in Pennsylvania. Mr. Engel was the father of Mrs. A. Graef and Mrs. William Rasmus of New York. His body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

S. H. H. Clarke, one time general manager of the Missouri Pacific and later of the Union Pacific, which place he resigned owing to ill health, is dead at Asheville, N. C. Mr. Clarke's connection with the Union Pacific and Jay Gould made him famous as a railroad manager. When the Gould interest became dominant in the Union Pacific directory Clark came to Omaha from the Jersey Central. He had been picked out by Sidney Dillon. That was in 1867 and, since that time, with the exception of the two years the George Francis Adams interests controlled the Union Pacific, he was with the company until the reorganization two years ago. During the past few years Mr. Clark has been in very poor health, the result of his close application to business.

The Rev. John C. Lowrie died at his home in East Orange on Thursday night. He was 92 years of age. His first active work was as a Presbyterian missionary to India in 1833. He served as Assistant Secretary and Secretary on the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions until 1891, when he ceased all active work and became Secretary Emeritus of the board; he was also Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly held in Pittsburg in 1865. Two daughters, Miss Anna and Miss Amy C. Lowrie, survive him. He wrote several books and contributed frequently to the church and secular press. He filled the pulpit of the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church of New York from 1856 until 1859.

Elijah A. Curran, for more than fifty years a resident of Williamsburg, died on Wednesday of apopleXy in his seventy-fifth year at his home, 130 Marcy avenue. He was a hatter and contributed largely to the development of Williamsburg.

BOY WHO WANTS TO STAY LOST.

Tells Lies to the Police Who Are Trying to Find His Home.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 1.—The police here are having a lot of trouble with a nine-year-old boy who persists in remaining lost. He was picked up in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards on May 25, and said his home was in Pear alley, Scranton. He was sent there, and laughed heartily when the police failed to find any one who knew him. He managed to slip off the train while being sent back here, and a day or two later was found by the Scranton police. He told them he lived at Brooklyn's Patch, near here, but when taken there was unknown. Finally he told the police he lived in an old boathouse along the river, but no such place as he described could be found. He is now in the custody of the United Charities, and seems well contented with his lot. He is a Lithuanian, ragged and sturdy, and finds lots of amusement in bewildering the police.

FELL ACROSS A BUZZ SAW.

A Workman in a Sawmill Cut in Two at the Waist and His Arm Cut Off.

BOLIVAR N. Y., June 1.—Phillip Evingham, 40 years of age, employed in the steam sawmill of M. E. Horner, two miles south of Belmont, this county, stubbed his toe at 5 o'clock last night and fell across a buzz saw making 1,400 revolutions a minute. As he fell he threw up his arm. The arm was cut off and the saw passed through his body at the waist, a thin strip of tissue holding the dismembered parts together. None of the mill hands saw the accident. They were outside the mill when he fell. No outcry was heard. The body lay on the running saw for five minutes and was hacked horribly before the accident was discovered.

DIARRHŒA.

One of New York's leading specialists said: "Over 95% of the cases of diarrhœa and bowel complaint, especially in the hot weather, could be averted if every one would pour a small quantity of DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY in each glass of water before drinking, as it kills the germs."

Mrs. Leonard B. Hill says that Mme. Patti never drinks water without putting Whiskey in it. Mme. Patti says Pure Whiskey not only destroys the germ but prolongs life.

DUFFY'S is the only absolutely PURE MALT WHISKEY in the world. It contains not a drop of fusel oil. It is a germ killer and the true elixir of life. It is the only whiskey recognized by the United States Government for its medicinal qualities. It is stamped as a medicine. All other so-called "medicinal Whiskies" are only cheap imitations and are injurious, as they contain deleterious substances. Be sure you get the genuine. See that the seal over the cork is unbroken. If your druggist or grocer does not sell it, a bottle will be sent you, Express prepaid, on receipt of $1.00.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED — TRADE MARK

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WHARTON BARKER ACCEPTS

LETTER TO THE POPULISTS WHO NAMED HIM FOR PRESIDENT.

Wants Direct Legislation and Discusses the Subjects of Money and Transportation Especially—His Views of Trusts—He Is in Favors of Independence for the Filipinos.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Wharton Barker, the nominee of the recent Cincinnati convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists for President of the United States, has made public his acceptance of the nomination. The letter is addressed to "M. W. Howard, J. M. Mallett and W. S. Morgan, members of the Committee of Notification." The letter is in response to a brief one formally notifying Mr. Barker of the nomination and expressing the hope "that you will accept the trust imposed in you by the representatives of the Populist masses of our country as their leader in this great campaign against the plutocracy for the restoration of the lost rights of the people."

Mr. Barker says at the outset that when the views he holds are adopted generally "this will be a better and happier land to live in." He then advocates direct legislation, the initiative and referendum. Then he goes to the subject of the concentration of wealth and says:

"We see a rule of selfishness and greed supplanting a rule of love and brotherhood; we see money exalted above man. We see a vast production of wealth and a few who toil not, save to despoil, gathering a greater and greater share of that which is produced. Actually the toiler may reap more than a score of years ago; relatively to that which his labor produces he reaps less—for the speculative cliques who wax fat by living upon others are managing to reap a larger share. And so we have an ever-widening gulf separating the few from the many, have an ever-widening separation of our people into a House of Have and a House of Want"

On the topic of "Finance and Transportation" Mr. Barker says:

"It is chiefly through the instrumentality of our banks that give to the speculative cliques a certain control over the value of money and enable them to command general fluctuations of prices, and through the instrumentality of our railroads by which they confer prosperity and adversity when and where they see fit, building up enterprises and destroying enterprises, causing one locality to flourish and another to languish, one to be thrilled with activity, one to be chilled with stagnation, that said cliques operate. If we would then take away their power to despoil we must loosen their grasp upon the instruments through which they act, we must establish a monetary system and a transportation system that they cannot monopolize, cannot grasp to the exclusion of all others; systems that will serve not peculiarly the speculative cliques, but equally all the people.

"So do we proclaim that there are two great domestic questions of infinite concern to the material interests and moral welfare of our people that press for solution, (1) the money question, and (2) the railroad question, which involves the trust question. And these questions we would solve by the issue of paper money by the Government irredeemable in coin and by the nationalization of the railroads. We know that the Democratic and Republican parties do not advocate these measures. We know that they stand in the way of solving these questions and we cannot prostitute our principles by supporting the candidates of either of such parties. While we believe in the free coinage of silver along with gold as a temporary measure, holding that a dollar based on the two metals is more likely to be stable than a dollar based on one, it must be remembered that the Populist does not want a gold dollar, nor a silver dollar, but a paper dollar that will be an honest dollar, something that gold and silver dollars, the volume of which cannot be regulated at will by the Government and in response to the demands of trade, cannot be; and he does not want the railroads to continue to be operated by corporations as preferential carriers, but by the Government as common carriers.

"The speculative cliques want a currency that by expansion and contraction they can make cheap and dear and prices high and low by turns. The people want a currency that will expand with their needs, which will grow neither cheap nor dear but maintain a stable value, th