

BLOCKED IN THE SENATE

The Effort to Advance Sampson Over Schley Will Fail.

An Agreement Whereby the Nomination of Both Officers Will Be Laid Aside—Prominent Republicans Aligned With Democrats in Their Stand Against an Act of Injustice to the Man Who Was in Command When Cervera's Fleet Was Destroyed Off the Harbor of Santiago.

As the result of a conference held this morning before the Senate committee, it has been decided by a majority of that body that the nominations of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, which were sent in by the President yesterday, shall both fail of confirmation. It has been agreed that all of the other officers named shall be rewarded by confirmation, but in the case of the two leading the list no action will be taken.

This action is the result, first, of the attempt of Mr. McKinley to push Admiral Sampson to the fore and naming him to outrank Admiral Schley. Secondly, it is based upon a determination on the part of a number of Republican Senators that the old controversy shall not be reopened. The friends of Admiral Schley have been given to understand that they cannot hope to prevent the advancement of Admiral Sampson, should the names come up for action in secret session. An agreement was therefore suggested by Mr. Chandler, to the effect that the way in which the matter could be best disposed of would be to lay aside both the nominations of Schley and Sampson and confirm all of the other names on the list.

The Democrats have accepted this solution of the problem, and are willing that the nomination of Admiral Schley should remain unacted upon so long as Admiral Sampson is not advanced.

The Administration men in the Senate realize that while they could confirm Sampson eventually it could only be after days, perhaps weeks, of delay. The friends of Schley, knowing that they cannot block confirmation for very long, are willing to accept a chance to defeat the advancement of a man who was known to be far from the scene of action during the engagement off Santiago.

It was stated this morning by a prominent member of the committee on Naval Affairs that under this agreement the committee would report all of the other names on the list and leave those of Sampson and Schley unacted upon. This will probably be the action taken.

Allied with the Democrats, the men who will oppose any attempt to raise Sampson above Schley are Messrs. Pettigrew, McComas, Wellington, Teller, Hale, Chandler, Mason, Thurston, and others, giving them force enough to prevent the promotion of Sampson, even though Schley cannot be rewarded.

In speaking of the matter today Mr. McComas said that as long as he had any breath he would fight the attempt to advance Sampson over the head of Schley.

"The Senate will never place Sampson above Schley," said he. "There are too many admirers of the victor of Santiago to permit this. It may be that both names will be held up. This is much better than that Sampson should be advanced."

Senator Wellington said today that to advance Sampson above the man who destroyed the naval power of Spain would be nothing less than an outrage.

"If the attempt is made," said he, "there will be such a storm of protest as to attract the attention of the whole country to the matter, and this can only end in the everlasting disgrace of the Administration which attempted it. I do not see how it can be done. There are too many of us here to fight it to the bitter end. This Congress will go out in disgrace before it can be accomplished."

Senator Pettigrew said that the attempt was just what he expected from the Administration.

"Sampson will never be permitted to outrank Schley while I am in the Senate," said he. "I do not think the committee will even report his name."

SHOT HIMSELF IN A PAWNSHOP.

A Philadelphia Attempts to End His Own Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Frank Chester, aged thirty-five years, of 1447 Trenton Avenue, attempted to commit suicide at Ninth and Race streets, last night by shooting himself twice in the left breast. He was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital and is not expected to live. There is apparently no reason for his action.

Chester entered a pawn shop on Ninth Street above Race at 7 o'clock and purchased a revolver. Walking up to the corner he stood there for several minutes, and then shot himself twice. Policeman Wagner, of the Eleventh and Race streets station, heard the shots and hastened to where Chester lay unconscious.

Chester is still unconscious and his relatives, who were notified and who came to the hospital, said that as far as they knew he had no cause to attempt his life.

EDIT AGAINST PRIZEFIGHTS.

Ohio's Governor Takes Steps to Stop Professional Pugilism.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Governor Nash is not satisfied with having prevented the battle of heavyweights which was to have taken place in Cincinnati tonight. He is determined that there shall be no more prizefights in Ohio.

Within a few days he will advise the sheriff of every county and the mayor of every city and town that the laws of the State forbid prizefighting within their limits and that they must be obeyed.

The laws governing prizefighting in Ohio are somewhat difficult of interpretation, and a spring exhibition is not very clearly drawn. Governor Nash, however, has shown that he understands the difference between the two sorts of contests and not only that he can interpret the laws, but that he will enforce them. Boxing matches in Ohio during the remainder of the present administration will be confined to sparring contests between bona fide members of athletic clubs. The Governor will use all the power of the State, if need be, to prevent the other kind and boxing gloves of five ounces in weight or less will be a drug on the market.

Careful lumber users appreciate \$2 per 100 ft. on our clear No. 1 North Carolina flooring, all one width, best in market, by Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and S. Y. ave.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Senator Perkins Speaks in Favor of the Bounty Scheme.

Immediately after the passage of the Agricultural Appropriation bill in the Senate today, on motion of Mr. Keam the Ship Subsidy bill was taken up, and Mr. Caffery, who had been speaking against the bill when it was last up, said he would yield the floor to the Senator from California, Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Perkins addressed the Senate in support of the bill. He declared that he did not own a dollar's worth of property that could be affected directly or indirectly by the bill and that his only motive was the general welfare and prosperity and the advancement of the people.

THE SENATE ROUTINE.

Investigation of Indian Reservation Schools to Be Made.

In the Senate today a resolution authorizing the committee on Indian Affairs to visit and investigate the several Indian reservations and Indian schools during the recess and to take testimony was reported and agreed to.

The following bills were passed: House bill to provide an American register for the foreign built steamer St. George, now the Enterprise, wrecked in Cuban waters, and owned by the Merritt Wrecking Company of New York.

Senate bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a replica of the bronze equestrian statue of George Washington, erected by Daniel C. French and Edward C. Potter, to be erected in Washington.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on the District of Columbia, favorably reported a bill extending the time for the construction of street railway lines in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on the Judiciary, favorably reported a bill providing for the codification of the general laws of the United States.

The consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill was then resumed.

MAURICE THOMPSON DEAD

The Author and Poet Expires at His Indiana Home.

His End Hastened by an Attack of the Grip—A Sketch of His Career.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—Surrounded by his family, Maurice Thompson, the author and poet, passed away at 3:20 o'clock a. m. today, after an attack of the grip.

Mr. Thompson had realized for the past week that he could not get well, and bravely and patiently awaited the end. A serious attack occurred at the Indiana home when he had all those near him good-bye.

Mr. Thompson was taken sick almost three months ago at Tampa, Fla., and since his return had gradually faded away until he scarcely weighed seventy-five pounds at the time of his death.

Maurice Thompson was born in Fairfield, Ind., on September 9, 1844. His parents, who were Southerners, moved to Kentucky while he was still a child and subsequently went to Georgia, where he received his education under private tutors on the plantation. It was planned that he should be trained for the profession of a civil engineer, but he received careful instruction in Greek and French, nevertheless.

Mr. Thompson served in the Confederate Army through the civil war and "for the sake of his education" he was sent to the United States Army to take a situation as chief engineer on a railroad survey. He subsequently became chief of the road.

He was in Crawfordsville and served a term in the Indiana Legislature in 1878. He always manifested great interest in natural history, zoology, and kindred subjects and in 1885 he received the appointment of State geologist as well as chief of the State department of natural history. He held these offices for nine years. He made many expeditions and surveys, and traveled portions of the United States. Chief among these was his exploration of Lake Okechobee, Fla., when he made a list of the birds, animals, and plants of the region; and his ornithological expedition through the Okechobee Swamp.

It was as a literary man, however, that Mr. Thompson was best known. For many years he was literary editor on the staff of the Indianapolis "Star" and verse he loved to deal with nature and all phases of outdoor life.

Among his books are "Hoosier Mosaics," "The Witchery of Archery," "A Tallahassee Girl," "Stories of the Cherokee Hills," "Thilus in Arcadia," "Love's Extreme," "Byways and Bird Notes," and "The Story of Louisiana," in the Commonwealth series.

A GERMAN CANAL PROJECT.

New Bill in the Prussian Diet Attacks Atlantic at Amsterdam.

In a communication to the State Department from Amsterdam Consul Hill says: "The new canal bill introduced in the Prussian Diet, which is an extension of the canal project of 1899 (rejected by the lower House of the Diet that year), is directed against the Rhine because of its headwaters in the Netherlands ports. The 1899 project was to connect the Rhine with the Elbe and to canalize the Weser from Bremen to Munde. The new plan is in order to avoid the objection against the former project—that it would benefit only the western part of Germany—extends the system to all sections of the Kingdom and comprises seven distinct enterprises, at a total cost of \$92,584,584.20.

The estimated cost of the Rhine-Elbe canal is \$32,666,000; the ship canal from Steyer to Berlin, \$9,877,000; the waterway between the Oder and Vistula, with the channel making the Warthe River navigable from Posen to the junction of the Oder with the Vistula, \$1,705,282 and \$2,301,460, respectively; canalizing the Spre, \$2,221,968.

A cable to the Philippines. Senator Perkins has given notice of an amendment he will offer to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$500,000 to enable the President to secure such concessions, lands, and rights as may be necessary to enable the United States to lay, maintain, and operate a submarine cable and connecting lines from San Francisco to Honolulu, and thence to Manila by way of Midway, and Wake Island, and the Island of Guam.

A Woman Burned to Death. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Catherine Clarke, 1102 Chestnut Street, was burned to death last night. About 2 o'clock this morning a young girl returning from a wedding reception discovered the house on fire. When the firemen burst open the door they found Mrs. Clarke dead. A broken coal oil lamp was the cause.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. February 16 and 17, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

TILT BETWEEN SENATORS

Mr. Tillman Refers to Mr. Beveridge as the New Solomon.

A Lively Colloquy Between the Senators From South Carolina and Indiana—The Latter Is Compared to a Buzzing Wasp Without a Sting—Agricultural Bill Passed.

The monotony of proceedings in the Senate today while the Agricultural Appropriation bill was being considered was broken by a lively tilt between Senators Tillman and Beveridge.

Mr. Mallory offered an amendment striking out the provision of \$170,000 for the distribution of seeds, which he spoke of as "a hoary abuse" and substituting for it an appropriation of \$40,000 for the purchase in foreign countries, testing, and propagation of rare and valuable seeds, shrubs, cuttings, bulbs, trees, and vines.

Mr. Traylor expressed his approval of Mr. Mallory's amendment, but said that the Agricultural Committee had made the same recommendation last year, and had been overruled. A somewhat amusing scene occurred when, in the course of some remarks on the bill, Mr. Tillman spoke of its forestry provisions as being of no benefit to the farming community.

Mr. Beveridge broke in with the remark that the Senator from South Carolina, in speaking of forestry and farming, showed his profound ignorance of the subject. "I will be very much obliged to our wise friend—the new Solomon from Indiana—if he tells us all he knows about farming," said Mr. Tillman.

"I have had practical experience in farming," was the response, and Mr. Beveridge made some additional remarks. "There are numbers of farmers here who were born on farms, and possibly some of them may have followed the plow for a time, and now they come here and pose as experts," said Mr. Tillman.

"There are other farm implements," Mr. Beveridge remarked, suggestively, "of very great value besides plows—there are pitchforks."

"We have got the pitchfork in at last," Mr. Tillman shouted, "and I will proceed to use it on the Senator. When the Senator talks of the pitchfork, he means the destruction of trees, and of the drying up of the rivers does he mean that that affects the farm or that it affects commerce?"

"Nothing affects the farm more than the water in the rivers," said Mr. Beveridge. "There is no subject that more vitally concerns farmers than the water. Although the Senator shows the same ignorance of it as he does of farming, I should not have foreseen that the Senator had not said anything about it."

"Did I say nothing?" Mr. Tillman put in, "or did I say it has only to do with it indirectly?"

"I do not know what you said," was Mr. Beveridge's response. "The record will show," said Mr. Tillman, "that I said that forestry only affected farming, and that is the point of my speech."

"I accept the apology," Mr. Beveridge remarked. "If that is the sort of apology you get in Indiana," Mr. Tillman said, "it is immediately followed by a fight."

At this point Mr. Chandler rose and in a serio-comic style, objected to Senators addressing each other in this manner. "Perhaps the Senator would like me to address the Senator from South Carolina as 'there,' said Mr. Beveridge. Mr. Tillman retorted, "The Senator from New Hampshire was pursuing his usual course toward him of 'paternalism.' Mr. Chandler said that the Senator from South Carolina had been frightened by the Senator from Indiana."

Mr. Tillman said he did not propose to be diverted from his argument by his distinguished friend from the Valley of the "Wabash," "or is it," "the Wash-Bosh, which is it?" (Laughter.) Then he asked, "What is agriculture? And he answered the question by saying, 'It is the cultivation of land and fields, from the Latin words ager and cultus.'"

"And what do those words mean?" Mr. Beveridge inquired. "If the Senator means to display my ignorance," said Mr. Tillman, "I prefer to let him supply the meaning himself. If he does not know anything about these things, let him go to the wash and wash with broken teeth. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Chandler renewed his point of order that the Senators should speak of each other in the third person. "My distinguished friend from New Hampshire," Mr. Tillman interposed, "has admonished me so often as to the way I should go that I wash alone and go on with what I was saying."

"I am very glad," said Mr. Beveridge, triumphantly, "that the sting and its effect."

"The trouble was," Mr. Tillman exclaimed, "that the wasp had no sting, and only buzzed around me until I had to brush it off." (Great laughter.)

After this scene the vote was taken on Mr. Mallory's amendment, and it was defeated—yeas, 22; nays, 22. An amendment offered by Mr. Tillman in increasing the appropriation for distribution of seeds from \$170,000 to \$270,000 was agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 22. The Agricultural bill was then passed.

LAW AGAINST KIDNAPING.

Offense to Be Punished in New York by Life Imprisonment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Senate Codes Committee has decided to report favorably upon a proposed Kidnaping law, which was drafted by Senators McKinney and Trainor as a sub-committee. The bill defines kidnaping in the first degree which is to be punished by imprisonment for life and in the second degree for which the penalty is not to exceed fifteen years. A person is to be declared guilty of kidnaping in the first degree who, "not being a parent thereof, willfully leads, takes, or entices away or detains a child under the age of sixteen years, with intent to keep or to extort money or reward for the return or disposition of the child."

A person is to be declared guilty of kidnaping in the second degree who, "not being a parent thereof, willfully leads, takes, or entices away or detains a child under the age of sixteen years, with intent to keep or to extort money or reward for the return or disposition of the child."

Trouble for Saloonkeepers. Prospect of Excitement When Mrs. Nation Returns to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—There are indications that the saloons and saloonkeepers of Chicago have not concluded their conflict with Mrs. Nation and that when she returns to Chicago there will be scenes of excitement.

Mrs. Nation is to edit the "Peoria Journal" on Tuesday, February 26, and she will be in Chicago about that time. When she comes, Chicago women are planning to engage in some sort of a crusade against the saloons. Many of them have signed a paper to become members of the Home Defenders' Organization and the membership is being rapidly swelled. The organization pledges itself to crush saloons.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trip daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th st. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and the South. For schedule see page 7.

REID MAY SUCCEED CHOAETE.

A Rumor That a Diplomatic Change Will Soon Occur.

Whitehall, editor of the "New York Tribune," and former Republican candidate for Vice President, was at the White House this afternoon and had a long conference with the President immediately after the meeting of the Cabinet.

It is stated on good authority that the President has tendered him the post of Ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Ambassador Choate. It is also stated that Mr. Choate is to return to America to enter the President's Cabinet.

EX-SECRETARY BLISS HERE.

He Calls at the White House With Senator Hanna.

Ex-Secretary Bliss called at the White House this morning with Senator Hanna and had a short conference with the President just before the Cabinet meeting. Senator Lodge saw the President this morning. He expresses the belief that there will be an extra session of Congress, Mrs. Daniel Manning and several of the Daughters of the American Revolution had sent out notices last night for a convention here were among the visitors at the White House this morning.

Mr. Richardson rising said: "Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary enquiry. Do not bills on the private calendar, under a special order of the House, pass March 14, 1900, have precedence of general appropriations today?"

The Speaker—That is true, but the only way the special order can be entered upon is to vote down the motion made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon). The question on Mr. Cannon's motion being put the Speaker ruled that the vote had it, whereupon Mr. Cannon called for a division, resulting yeas 62, nays 74. Mr. Cannon then demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting yeas 105, nays 128, present 12. The vote was recaptured before the announcement of the result, Mr. Cannon having his vote from yeas to nays. When the vote was made public by the clerk, Mr. Cannon moved to reconsider.

Mr. Richardson—Tennessee—I make the point of order that that is a dilatory motion.

The Speaker—The Chair is not prepared at this stage of the proceedings to sustain the point of order raised by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Richardson—Then Mr. Speaker I make the motion (to reconsider) on the table.

This motion being put the yeas had it and Mr. Richardson called for a division resulting yeas 112, nays 99.

Mr. Cannon—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker—Tellers are demanded—as many as favor the taking of this vote by tellers will—

Mr. Richardson—A dilatory motion, Mr. Speaker.

There was great confusion on the floor, but above the din Mr. Cannon could be heard shouting that the gentleman from Tennessee had sent out notices last night for his party friends to be in their seats.

The Speaker ruled that the demand for tellers was dilatory. Mr. Moody of Massachusetts called for the yeas and nays and they were ordered. The Speaker overruling a point of order that the demand had come too late.

The call thus ordered was on Mr. Richardson's motion to lay on the table Mr. Cannon's motion to reconsider the vote of the House refusing to go into committee on the bill. The consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.

The vote was about to be announced when Mr. Cannon asked for a recapitulation. Mr. Richardson made the point of order that this was a dilatory motion, but the Chair ordered the recapitulation. During all these delays the Republican leaders were exerting themselves to get their men to the Capitol. On Mr. Richardson's motion to lay Mr. Cannon's motion on the table the yeas were: Yeas, 123; nays, 121; present, 12.

The call of Mr. Cannon's motion was greeted on the Democratic side with applause.

Mr. Cannon then moved to take up Senate bill 2245, on the House Calendar. This is an act directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by William H. Comings, maker and paymaster United States Army, in favor of George P. White.

Mr. Richardson moved to lay Mr. Cannon's motion on the table. On a rising vote the result was 102, 101, a tie, save for the Democratic yeas. Mr. Cannon's motion to lay Mr. Cannon's motion on the table was lost, and he demanded the yeas and nays.

The Speaker said that he was loath to refuse a great constitutional privilege like the demand for yeas and nays, but he was of the opinion that the demand of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Moody) for the reading of the report and debate on the vote after the announcement of the result. The Chair did not vote. Mr. Richardson called for tellers, and the result was—yeas, 119, nays, 117. Mr. Richardson's motion was lost, and he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Cannon then moved to postpone consideration of the bill until next Friday, and this motion was carried without division.

Mr. Richardson moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar.

The yeas were declared to have it and Mr. Cannon demanded the yeas and nays, resulting yeas 64, Mr. Cannon then demanded the yeas and nays, and supported by 57 members of his party, a roll call was ordered.

IN FAVOR OF WILCOX.

A Unanimous Agreement in the House Delegates' Case.

Without a dissenting vote, the House Committee on Elections, No. 1, this morning agreed that Delegate Wilcox should remain in his seat undisturbed. Report will be made by Chairman Taylor, that the charges made by Attorney John G. Goheen were investigated by the committee and no ground found for disturbing Mr. Wilcox.

SULLIVAN WARRANT SERVED. The Senator Leaves Collateral for His Appearance When Wanted.

The magistrate's warrant sworn out several weeks ago by Miss Mae Lucy Leaton, charging assault, was served on Senator William V. Sullivan of Mississippi, shortly before noon today.

Senator Sullivan was informed early in the day of the proposed action and by the leaders of the New Jersey Prohibition party, who held a conference in this city. Last night the following resolution was adopted at the conference and telegraphed to Mrs. Nation, at Medicine Lodge, Kan.: "The Prohibition workers of New Jersey, in conference, send greeting and commend most heartily your crusade, and trust that before it ceases not one saloon shall continue its damning influence in Kansas, a Prohibition State, where the dealers have no right in that kind of property, and every drop of the damnable stuff is contraband, and should be destroyed."

American Methods for Guatemala. Consul General McNally, of Bogota, has sent to the State Department a translation of a recent executive decree providing that two male and two female teachers shall be sent to the United States to study the methods and system adopted in its establishments of learning. The expenses involved are to be defrayed by the State.

THE HOUSE FILIBUSTERS

Democrats in the Majority Put Republicans on the Defensive.

Mr. Richardson Marshals Practically All the Members of the Minority and Catches the Other Side With a Small Attendance—A Long Struggle With a Number of Roll Calls.

When the House of Representatives met at noon Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, arose in his seat and moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Richardson rising said: "Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary enquiry. Do not bills on the private calendar, under a special order of the House, pass March 14, 1900, have precedence of general appropriations today?"

The Speaker—That is true, but the only way the special order can be entered upon is to vote down the motion made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon). The question on Mr. Cannon's motion being put the Speaker ruled that the vote had it, whereupon Mr. Cannon called for a division, resulting yeas 62, nays 74. Mr. Cannon then demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting yeas 105, nays 128, present 12. The vote was recaptured before the announcement of the result, Mr. Cannon having his vote from yeas to nays. When the vote was made public by the clerk, Mr. Cannon moved to reconsider.

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THE DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH.

Death of George W. Briantall at Lancaster, Pa.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 15.—George W. Briantall, who died here Wednesday, was one of the famous soldiers of the rebellion. When scarcely more than fifteen years of age he enlisted as a drummer boy. At the battle of Shiloh he displayed remarkable coolness and bravery, and was afterward known by the sobriquet "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," a title perpetuated in song and drama.

In this engagement he was blinded by powder in both eyes, but his sight was restored by a surgical operation. Briantall enlisted three times, and as a scout discharged the most valuable services for the Northern cause. He was captured in the hands of the rebels at the battle of Gettysburg, but was rescued by the Federal army. He was discharged from the army in 1864, and returned to his home in Lancaster, Pa. He died at the age of 64.

LEGAL TENDER COXEY DEAD. The Little Son of the "General" Succumbs to Scarlet Fever.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Legal Tender Coxe, seven years old, the son of "General" Coxe, died yesterday of scarlet fever. Legal Tender was born at the time his father began his march to Washington, and when he was advocating a legal tender currency. Coxe is now in the West and cannot be reached.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return \$1.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on Saturday and Sunday, February 16 and 17, good for return until Monday, February 18. All trains except Congressional Limited.

FUNERAL OF EX-KING MILAN.

Former Servian Monarch's Obsèques Attended With Great Pomp.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—There were imposing funeral services in the orthodox Greek Church here today, over the body of ex-King Milan of Servia. The church services were attended by Emperor Franz Josef, all the Austrian Archbishops, the members of the imperial family and the cabinet and the diplomatic corps.