

GENERAL TOPICS.

More Race Troubles in the South.

A Number of Negroes Killed in Georgia.

A Serious Outbreak Threatened in Western Virginia.

Striking Cloak-Makers Hold an Indignation Meeting—The Fighting Factions of Elks.

Associated Press Dispatches.

GRiffin, Ga., July 10.—A fatal race riot occurred at Starr's mill-pond, Fayette county, this afternoon. Four negroes were killed and six wounded, two of whom are reported dying. Eight whites were shot, but it is thought only one of them was killed. The trouble started with a row between a darkey who was selling wine and a white man. The quarrel was taken up by others, and many became involved. Shooting soon became general. Emptying their weapons, a demand was made for more ammunition. The store-keeper refused to sell, but the infuriated rioters helped themselves to all he had. There were over fifty people on the grounds. It is a mystery that more were not fatally hurt. The trouble, it is feared, is by no means ended, and another serious fight is expected tonight or tomorrow.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—A special to the Sun from Charleston, W. Va., says there are grave fears of a race-war in the Pocahontas mining region. On the evening of July 6th several hundred colored miners, who had been on an excursion train on the Norfolk and Western road, returning home, many of them under the influence of liquor, set upon a white man in the train and nearly killed him. Four railroad detectives, who were on the train, intervened, and a terrific fight ensued, in which the detectives were badly done up and one negro was shot and others badly beaten. The train was stopped at a station and citizens saved the detectives' lives. Since then the feeling has been very bitter, and trouble is momentarily expected.

TOOK THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

How the New York Clothing Manufacturers Justify Their Action.

New York, July 10.—A large meeting of striking cloak-makers and their sympathizers was held at Cooper Union tonight. One of the speakers said the notice of the lock-out of the clothing cutters was the last effort of organized capital to break up the cutters' organization. It will force out 13,000 men immediately, and eventually drive 20,000 persons into idleness. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, said the real object of the manufacturers was to place the cutters in a position by which they would be induced to take the places of the cloak cutters. The responsibility of those about to throw 20,000 men into the street was a very humble beginning, and whatever might happen would lie on the heads of this foul combination. Twenty-five thousand men were not going to beg for bread.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the manufacturers as conspiracy, and calling for the abolition of the grand jury.

Representatives of the Manufacturers' Association said tonight it is simply a question as to who is running their business. They recognize no union. The trouble started when a boycott was placed on the firm of Benjamin & Co. because they would not make their factory strictly union. Several firms were threatened with similar treatment, and rather than have the men make a systematic raid by selecting one manufacturer at a time, the association concluded to take the bull by the horns.

JERE MEANS BUSINESS.

Secretary Rusk Tired of England's Cattle Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The department of state, at the suggestion of Secretary Rusk, has effected an arrangement for the appointment of three veterinary inspectors for the purpose of inspecting all American cattle landing in Great Britain. The secretary said today that the resolutions of the British government upon the importation of beef cattle from this country on the groundless plea of the continued existence of contagious cattle diseases in the United States, were unjustifiable and had lasted long enough. He proposed to prove to the satisfaction of the British authorities that no disease exists in this country to warrant their restriction. If maintained in spite of this evidence, some other cause must be assigned for them.

Victorian Notes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—The ship Mercator arrived today from London with a full cargo of general merchandise, being the first vessel of the direct line from England.

The electric street railway, opened for traffic last week, is doing a large business, and the line will be extended without delay. The new system for lighting the streets is also in operation.

Drouth in Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—A dispatch from Topeka says: Fourteen families (colored) have just returned from Oklahoma to Topeka. They say everything is drying up there, and the settlers are leaving as fast as they can get away. The crop will be almost a total failure. A dispatch from King Fisher says a heavy rain fell this afternoon, but was too late to do much good.

Rebuilding the Track.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 10.—The first trainload of material for rebuilding the Southern Pacific's track through Crow Creek cañon, the scene of the famous slides of the past winter, left for the south today. The new track will be far superior to the old, and will be built so high through the cañon that the water never can carry it away.

IMPORTANT INCORPORATION.

A New Move in Southern California Railroad Development.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A special from St. Louis says: "The California Improvement Company was incorporated today under the laws of Illinois, the papers being filed at Belleville, across the river from here. It is understood that the company includes some of the most prominent capitalists of St. Louis. The intention is to build a railroad from Los Angeles to San Francisco. The company is formed for the purpose of extending the Los Angeles, Pasadena and Glendale road. Those interested are very reticent as to their intention. One of the incorporators, B. F. Hobart, intimated that the road might "go to the sea." This is believed to mean that the projectors will build a road to San Francisco, thus invading the territory now monopolized by the Southern Pacific. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has long been seeking terminals at San Francisco. The Atlantic and Pacific at present is dependent upon the Southern Pacific for access to the Golden Gate metropolis. This road has a branch to Los Angeles, and it is regarded in railroad circles that the franchise contained in the new improvement company may be of great value to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

To Adjourn Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Williams, of Ohio, introduced a concurrent resolution in the house today, which was referred to the committee on rules, providing that the president of the senate and speaker of the house be authorized to close the present session of the fifty-first congress by the adjournment of their respective houses July 31st.

The Administration Perplexed.

"Benjamin, I find that the roof of this cottage leaks."
"Does it? H'm. I wonder whose place it is to have it fixed, Wanamaker's or mine."—New York Sun.

THE ELECTIONS BILL.

WILL IT PASS THE SENATE THIS SESSION?

The Republican Senators Hold a Caucus. Considerable Lukewarmness Toward the Measure Manifested.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Republican senators were in caucus three hours tonight discussing the order of business. The outcome was a decision to conclude consideration of the pending shipping bills, and then take up the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was a prolonged debate respecting the places to be assigned the tariff bill and river and harbor bill, as well as the expediency of considering the national election bill at this session. No decision was reached, as it was believed before the matters before referred to were disposed of the Democratic policy would be sufficiently revealed to guide the Republicans in formulating measures to meet the situation. The speeches tonight show that there was a decided majority for the federal election bill, and it is said none strongly objected to it, but a fairly good number showed a great deal of lukewarmness on the subject. There was almost unanimity in the opinion that it will be absolutely necessary to adopt the closure rule in order to pass the bill, and Senators Edmunds, Teller and a few other old senators thought this would outweigh the benefit to come from the bill's passage. Senator Edmunds suggested sitting it out, but it soon developed that for one reason or another (some said plainly hot weather) they did not propose to do this. These senators favored "morning business" or adjourning. It was from the west that the difference to the bill came, though at least one, and it is said two, eastern senators were by no means favorable to it. Senators Aldrich and Ingalls, of the committee, were among those who favored the rule to stop the debate, and Senator Teller was even more determined in his opposition to it than Senator Edmunds.

CALIFORNIA BEEF.

It is the Best the Oregonians Have Ever Had.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 10.—The wholesale cattle dealers confidently expected beef cattle from the ranges of Eastern Oregon by the 1st of July, but their hopes have not been realized. Several small bands have come into the market, but though they look well, do not make prime beef. It will be a week or two before good beef will be marketed here. The stock of California cattle brought in is about exhausted, and it is more than likely that California will be drawn upon for further supplies.

The beef used here for the past three months all came from California, and has been the best ever had here.

A Prospective Rate War.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A prominent Southern Pacific official states that there is a prospect of a rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific Mail steamship lines. The Canadian Pacific's steamer Abyssinia, advertised to sail from Hongkong June 16th, will touch at San Francisco, after calling at Vancouver. If the Canadian Pacific persists in this course, it is known positively that a Pacific Mail steamer will run to Vancouver. This will result in a rate war, as the Pacific Mail is determined to make the Canadian Pacific keep its agreement not to touch at San Francisco.

Attempted Suicide.

SAN DIEGO, July 10.—William Brown, a stonecutter in the employ of the Excelsior Paving Company, attempted suicide late this evening by cutting a gash across his throat. Falling in this attempt, he then made an effort to throw himself into a stone-crusher, but was prevented by his companions.

Ordered to Central America.

WASHINGTON July 10.—The navy department having received information that trouble is imminent between San Salvador and Guatemala, has ordered the United States steamers Ranger and Thetis to proceed to the west coast of Central America and look after the protection of American interests there.

STATE AND SCHOOL.

Is a Union Between Them Impossible?

Archbishop Ireland's Views on the Question.

He Reads a Paper Before the National Educational Convention.

Other Interesting Papers and Addresses. Officers of the Educational Association Chosen.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—The third day's session of the Educational Association was called to order promptly. Another immense crowd was present. The committee on nominations reported in favor of William R. Garrett, of Nashville, for president. Among the vice-presidents are J. M. Baker, of Denver; E. B. McElroy, of Salem, Oregon. The secretary is T. H. Cook, of New Brunswick, N. J. A director from each state represented in the convention was chosen.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, read the first paper on the topic "State and School: Is a Union Between Them Impossible?" In opening his speech he declared his loyalty to the constitution, and said he would uphold the parish schools, but would have all schools state schools. The imparting of instruction to a child is primarily the function of the parent. The state should intervene whenever a family can or will not do the work needed.

He unreservedly favored state laws making instruction compulsory. Instruction is so much needed by each citizen for his own sake and for that of society, that the father who neglects to provide for his child's instruction sins against society, and should behoove the state to punish him. Of course, he said, the parent should enjoy the right to educate his child in a manner suitable to himself, provided always that education given in this manner sufficed for the ulterior duties of the child toward himself and society. The compulsory laws recently enacted in certain states of the union were objectionable only in a few of their individual clauses.

The state school, he said, tended toward elimination of religion from the minds and hearts of the youth of the country. This, he said, was his grievance against the state schools of today. There could be no religious teaching where the principle of non-sectarianism exists. It followed then that the child would grow up in the belief that religion is of minor importance, and religious indifference would be his creed.

The state need not teach religion, but for the sake of its people and for its own sake it should facilitate and permit the action of the church, but if it hindered this action, as a solution of the difficulty he would permit the regular state school, with the religion of the majority of the children of the land, be it as Protestant as it could be, and would do as they do in England—pay for secular instruction given in denominational schools according to the results; that is, each pupil passes an examination before state officials, and if full accordance with the state programme is found, secure to his school the cost of the tuition of a pupil in the state school.

In conclusion, the archbishop protested against the charge that the schools of the nation have their enemies among Catholics. The Catholics are loyal to the country, and demand Christian state schools.

Oscar H. Cooper, state superintendent of schools of Texas, read the next paper on the same general subject. Cooper held that compulsory education laws contravene a fundamental principle which is dominant in American institutions, viz., a minimum of law, though in England, where the maximum of freedom. Rather than compulsory laws he favored better schools.

The general discussion on the subject of compulsory laws was participated in by Hon. Aaron Pierce, of Denver; Hon. James O. Gove, of Minneapolis; Superintendent McElroy, of Oregon, and State Superintendent Thayer, of Wisconsin.

The afternoon Commissioner of Education Farris delivered an address to the normal department.

The art department elected Mrs. Hannah D. Johnson Carter, of New York, president for the coming year; Miss Lillian Jacobs, Rockford, Illinois, vice-president, and Professor Collins, of Denver, secretary.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, of Michigan University, advocated early entrance in geology before the department on elementary education. Gustav Guttenberg followed with a paper on "Science Training in the Primary and Grammar Departments," while Miss Lutwiler, of Alabama, told of prison schools in the mining camps.

The main topic at the evening session was "The Place and Function of the Agricultural College." Papers were read by D. L. Keisle, of Minnesota, and Lewis McCloth, of South Dakota. While this meeting was in session the alumni of many colleges and universities were meeting in social reunion.

July Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July winter wheat report of the department of agriculture represents the crop as harvested in all but its more northern latitudes. It shows some advance in condition where it was lowest in June, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and a slight decline in Ohio, Kentucky, and the Pacific coast, and in the southern states. The general average is 70.2, against 78.1 last month.

The spring wheat average has advanced from 91.3 to 94.4. The averages of the principal states are: Wisconsin, 93; Minnesota, 98; Iowa, 95; Nebraska, 88; the Dakotas, 94; Montana, 93; Colorado, 90; Washington, 93.

Taken together winter and spring wheat makes an average of 92.1.

A small increase in corn is reported of about six-tenths of 1 per cent. The largest proportional extension is in the northwest. There has been nearly 1 per cent. increase in the south. The

condition of corn averages 93.11 per cent.

There has been a severe decline in the condition of oats, which has fallen from 89.8 to 81.6.

The condition of rye is 92, nearly the same as last report.

Barley advanced from 86.4 to 88.3.

The acreage of potatoes has not been appreciably increased. The average condition is 91.7.

The condition of pasturage is high, averaging 96.

Fythian Chancellors.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Fythias this morning chose George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin, superior chancellor, and W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky, supreme vice-chancellor.

The following officers were also elected: Supreme prelate, Eli T. Blackmer, San Diego, California; supreme master of the exchequer, S. J. Willey, Wilmington, Delaware; supreme keeper of records and seals, R. L. C. White, Nashville; supreme master of arms, G. H. Morrison, San Francisco; grand secretary of the endowment rank, W. B. Kennedy, Chicago; supreme inner guard, Dr. M. C. Barkwell, Cheyenne, Wyoming; supreme outer guard, J. W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

The prize drills were continued today, the crack divisions of the order making a fine display.

An Independent Ticket.

HURON, S. D., July 10.—The independent convention adjourned today, after nominating the following ticket: For governor, H. L. Loucks; lieutenant-governor, B. L. Van Osdal, of Yankton; treasurer, Frank Roberts, of Millbrook; auditor, Captain Lowe, of Bijou; secretary of state, Henry Hanson, of Harvard; attorney general, S. W. Cosand, of Gettysburg; superintendent of public instruction, E. A. Dye, of Redfield; commissioner of public lands, F. F. Meyers, of Alpena; commissioner of labor, J. W. Johnson, of Aberdeen; for congress, W. E. Leavitt, of Lincoln county. The convention refused to make any endorsement for United States senator.

BRITAIN'S BLUFF.

AN APPARENT EFFORT TO COERCE UNCLE SAM.

What is the Meaning of So Many English Warships Hovering on Our Coasts. We Will Not Be Bluffed.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Tribune in an editorial on the Bering sea matter, tomorrow will say: Congress has acted wisely in calling for the correspondence on the controversy. It is evident that Lord Salisbury is advancing some most absurd contentions. There is some reason to believe that a certain quality of menace is imparted to his letters. Some curious military and naval operations have been going on lately about our coast. Great Britain has been strengthening her splendid defenses at Halifax, increasing her military and naval forces there, adding to her fleet at the Bermudas and Bahamas, and sending a considerable squadron to the Bering sea. If she desires this display to be interpreted by the United States as a menace, she is engaged in a foolish and regrettable business. It is not agreeable to a spirited people to feel that an effort is being made to awe them into submission by a display of the engines of force. We can imagine no proceeding on England's part more likely to convince the American people that the Bering sea is a *mare clausum* than the presence of British gunboats in the neighborhood of our Pribilof islands. We can fancy no demonstration more admirably calculated to unite this country in a resolute determination in its extreme demand than the sight of British cruisers hovering around our Atlantic coast. It is desirable that Great Britain should appreciate this point. The Americans cannot suppose that this unusual congress of warships is an expression of genuine British friendship, but whatever it means, it serves no good purpose, and the British government will do itself a favor by ordering its cruisers away.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A private letter received in this city from Victoria today states that the general opinion prevails there that two fleet sailing craft have been fitted out, armed and equipped, and sent to Bering sea to aid British sealing vessels to resist capture by American revenue cutters. The Corwin is at Victoria awaiting sailing orders, and information has been received that the cutter Oliver Wolcott, which has been undergoing repairs at Seattle, has been ordered to make ready at once and proceed to Bering sea.

ORDER OF ELKS.

The Session of the Grand Lodge at Cleveland Finished.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The grand lodge of Elks finished its business today. A committee was appointed to secure an injunction against the New York rebels. The constitution was revised. The new constitution provides that each lodge shall not elect more than one representative, and such delegate must be a past exalted ruler. The government of the order has been placed upon a more democratic basis. The Grand Lodge will hold meetings in whatever place it sees fit, and not exclusively in New York city as heretofore. The rank of elders is abolished, and all members will be known in the future as Elks. The temperance question was freely discussed, and a motion was passed prohibiting the use of liquor at social sessions. The next meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in May, at Louisville, Ky. The following officers were elected today: W. C. Dudley, San Francisco, grand exquire; Dr. O. Clarke Sprague, Rochester, N. Y., grand inner guard, and G. A. Reynolds, Hartford, Conn., grand chaplain.

New York, July 10.—The members of New York Lodge, No. 1, of Elks, are very much incensed at the action of the grand lodge in Cleveland. Their attorney having secured an injunction against the grand meeting in Cleveland, proposes to prosecute for contempt of court every member of the Cleveland body who comes within the jurisdiction of New York state.

IN BOTH HOUSES.

Some Lively Scenes in Congress Yesterday.

Partisan Wrangling in the Lower Branch.

The No-Quorum Rule Again the Subject of Contention.

The Senate Adopts the Conference Substitute for the Silver Bill After a Heated Debate.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the house today the Democratic programme was carried out by Outwaite, of Ohio, raising the point of order of no quorum. The speaker glanced over the array of empty seats and responded dryly: "The point is well taken."

McCreary, of Kentucky, moved the call of the house. He was not sustained by his party colleagues, however, and on a *via voce* vote the motion appeared lost.

Allen, of Michigan, demanded the yeas and nays. The vote resulted: Yeas 115; nays 70. One hundred members were announced as paired on this vote.

A quorum having appeared, McCreary moved to dispense with further proceeding under the call, but was antagonized by his own side of the house, and on the demand of Bynum, of Indiana, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with—yeas, 129; nays, 59, and the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Enloe, of Tennessee, asked to have the journal corrected, in that it recorded that on a certain vote he was present and not voting. He was not present at any time during that vote.

Rogers, of Arkansas, made this the text for an attack on the speaker. A few days ago the house had listened to homilies on a free ballot and a fair count. Why, a fair count could not be obtained even in the house. He then proceeded to quote from and comment on Speaker Reed's article in the *North American Review* on contested elections. He regarded the article as an apology for the election committee. Commenting on the fact that recently seated members voted for the federal election bill, he said he was reminded of the scriptural quotation: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the service of the lord, (pointing to the speaker.)"

The journal was then amended as suggested by Enloe.

Fithian and Williams, (of Illinois), then rose to have the journal corrected, but the speaker (Burrows) recognized Cannon, who moved the approval of the journal and demanded the previous question.

The previous question was ordered (104 to 58) the speaker counting a quorum.

Fithian and Williams then spoke at some length about the error in recording their names, both stating that they were not present during roll call.

Cannon replied that that made no difference. If the rules could be evaded by a man stepping out of the house a second before his name was called, and stepping back after it had been called, the rules amounted to nothing. The gentleman had been present to his own showing, and even if he were not, there was a quorum without him, so he (Cannon) did not see what harm there was in moving the previous question. Ever since day before yesterday the Republicans had been trying to do business. This morning a witty gentleman from Arkansas (Rogers) wasted an hour scolding the Republicans. It was obvious the Democrats did not want to legislate. They did not want the diplomatic and consular bill considered. It was evident that if legislation was to be accomplished the Republican representatives must be in their places and must do the legislation.

If gentlemen were absent on account of sickness, he hoped that they would speedily recover and come back. If they were absent by leave of the house, he was satisfied they would return. There were important bills to be passed. There were sitting wrongfully in this house members not entitled to sit here, and the Republicans owed it to themselves to seat the men who were entitled to the seats, in spite of all the common scolds in view. [Republican applause.]

McMillin, of Tennessee, contended that a member must be present and refuse to vote in order to give the speaker the right to record his name. The gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) had said the Democrats did not want to consider the diplomatic and consular bill. That bill appropriated 15 per cent. more than the current law, yet the gentleman having it in charge attempted to pass it through after fifteen minutes' debate, against the Democrats' protest, and the result was the waste of time of which complaint was made. Why should the Republicans complain of the Democratic side, when they had the responsibility of attending with a large majority which they had made by questionable methods? If they wanted to do business let them bring their members back from fishing, electioneering and summer resorts.

Grosvenor, of Ohio, said when the Democratic party obstructed legislation he did not complain, nor did he wonder at the present exhibition of obstructive tactics made by the Democrats of the house. The school in which the Democratic party was trained was the school of obstruction. It was totally incompetent to be the leader of public sentiment, to project any new ideas of policy or to carry into actual execution any affirmative policy it might advocate before the people. While the country has been going forward with rapid strides, the Democratic party has stood holding on to the coat-tails of progress. The gentleman from Tennessee (McMillin) said no matter what the country wanted, it must not look to the Democratic side for assistance. Send for the Republican members if something was needed here. Do not depend on the Democratic party.

Grosvenor reviewed the legislation enacted by the Republicans in the present congress and then proceeded to criticize the Democrats for their obstructive tactics. Let them, he continued, keep it up; let them abuse their constitutional privilege to order roll call; but let it be understood that the American people know what they are doing, and why they are doing it. The American people would decide between the Republican party and the Democratic party, and with their verdict they would be entirely content. [Applause on the Republican side, and cries of "Thompson, Thompson" from the Democrats.]

The journal was then approved—yeas, 103; nays, 81.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted—yeas 114, nays 66.

Funston, of Kansas, submitted, and the house passed, the report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the land grant forfeiture bill.

McAdoo, of New Jersey, spoke of the efforts of the Democratic houses to forfeit unearned land grants, and of the steady opposition of the senate to those efforts. Now both houses being in the control of the Republicans, a compromise had been patched up. The pending measure might well be entitled, "A bill to compound a felony with the railroads which have stolen lands." Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

for it is incapable, morally, politically and in every other way, of doing anything but to hold on. The attempted fraud practiced upon the country by Democratic talk about farm mortgages had become a laughing matter. The agricultural committee had several important matters to report.

A Democrat—Why does it not do it?

Grosvenor—Because the Democratic party has obstructed legislation to the extent of more than one-quarter of the time of this congress.

Continuing, Grosvenor extolled the present code of rules. He said the Democrats would never repeal or materially modify this code. They would camp tomorrow night where the Republicans camped last night and say they were always in favor of this code. [Laughter.]

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The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted—yeas 114, nays 66.

Funston, of Kansas, submitted, and the house passed, the report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the land grant forfeiture bill.

McAdoo, of New Jersey, spoke of the efforts of the Democratic houses to forfeit unearned land grants, and of the steady opposition of the senate to those efforts. Now both houses being in the control of the Republicans, a compromise had been patched up. The pending measure might well be entitled, "A bill to compound a felony with the railroads which have stolen lands." Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

The journal was then approved—yeas, 103; nays,