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Was Ever Witnessed Before in the American Capitol.

DRAMATIC CLIMAX TO THE DEBATE

On the Wilson Tariff Bill, and Its Passage by the House.

SCENE GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

Twenty Thousand Curious People Surge at the House Doors

TO WITNESS THE CLOSING SCENES.

Only Seventeen Democrats Vote Against the Bill on Its Final Passage—Others Who Had Denounced It Whipped Into Line at the Last Moment, or Overcome by Mr. Wilson's Barring Eloquence—The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Borne Upon the Shoulders of Enthusiastic Free Traders at the Conclusion of the "Greatest Effort of His Life"—Ex-Speaker Reed, Who Closes for the Republicans, Receives an Ovation—The Bill Passed by Sixty-Four Majority, Income Tax and All.

(For a summary of the speeches closing the tariff debate see page 2.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—At 6 o'clock to-night, at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most important, and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 204 to 140. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals. At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made.

Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear these last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitrament to the representatives of American people had never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital.

For hours before the debate began, the corridors leading to the galleries were a surging mass of humanity which finally became so great that men cried out in terror and women fainted in fright. It was estimated that over 20,000 attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house to-day. The seating capacity is about 3,000 and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the doors; so great did the crush become that the members of the house secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

A TERRIBLE CRUSH.

Shortly after the house convened at 11 o'clock the crowds in the immense gallery on the north side of the chamber became so great that there was imminent danger that some of the people would be pressed over the railing into the house below. The crowding in at the doors continued until Speaker Crisp, who had nervously noted the dangerous packing of people, interrupted the roll call long enough to say that it was in the interest of safety to human life that the doorway should be cleared. He asked the door keeper of the gallery to clear out some of those who stood in the entrances. Policemen kept pushing back the people until they had materially reduced the danger that was so very apparent.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose at last to deliver the final plea for protection the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

It was a brilliant as well as a large assembly. Only ten of the 354 members of the house were absent. Many grave and reverend senators and other distinguished gentlemen were on the floor, and in the galleries were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson and other ladies of eminence, their dresses flecking the landscape with color.

Then for three hours the oratory of the champions of the two economic systems followed—Reed, Crisp and Wilson—who the partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engaged in debate was in itself remarkable as well as an unusual thing. Each of the speakers seemed to be in his best form, and the speeches which they delivered to-day will rank among the most brilliant of their lives. When these were finished Mr. Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the shoulders of his admiring colleagues and carried triumphantly from the hall amid a scene of unmatched enthusiasm. When it came to voting the victory for the measure was overwhelming.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

The vote upon the income tax proposition (taken in connection with the internal revenue amendment) stood 132 to 50.

Only twelve Republicans voted upon this proposition, seven for and five against. The Democratic opposition amounted to forty-five. The last effort was made by those Democrats who are opposed to the measure in whole or in part, led by Mr. Colvert, of New York, to recommit the bill, but the Republicans refused to join in this attempt to scotch the measure, and it ended in a dismal failure. But thirty-six Democrats voted for it, not even enough to secure the ayes and nays—a record-making vote.

The vote upon the final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense enthusiasm, Democrat after

Democrat who had been counted upon to vote against the measure, like Blanchard, Beltzhoover, Boatner, Cockran and several others, recorded their votes in the affirmative. Only 17 Democrats of all the boasted Democratic opposition to the measure stood out to the end and voted against it.

Those who voted against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles, of New York; Cadmus, of New Jersey; Sperry and Page, of Connecticut; Geary, of California; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; and Davey, Meyer, Price and Robertson, of Louisiana.

The majority for the bill, 64, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee. When the speaker announced the vote, cheer followed cheer upon the Democratic side; papers, hats and in fact everything which Democrats could lay their hands upon were flung high in the air and amid a perfect pandemonium of joy the house adjourned.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE DEBATE.

When the committee of the whole convened at 11:20 the pending question was the amendment to the barley schedule. There was filibustering to defeat it and before the vote could be taken Chairman Richardson rapped loudly for order.

"The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived," said he, "the committee will rise and report this bill to the house."

The speaker rascended the rostrum and the gavel was passed to him. Mr. Richardson moved around to the area in front of the speaker's chair and according to parliamentary formula reported that the committee of the whole had under consideration house bill 4864 (the tariff bill) and reported it to the house with sundry amendments. The speaker then announced that three hours would be allowed for closing debate.

"The chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine," said the speaker with a last rap of the gavel for order.

HOW REED WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Reed rose from the centre of the Republican side amid the wild cheering and handclapping of the galleries and the huzzes of his party friends about him.

He waited for the applause to cease. He began to speak at last, slowly and deliberately in the voice that has become so familiar to the people.

Throughout Mr. Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted by applause, and at times the Democrats joined in the general laughter at his witticisms.

As he closed his left hand was raised high in one of the few gestures which had marked his speech. As his hand fell and the speech closed, there was a burst of applause which swelled into a tumultuous demonstration as the enthusiastic galleries gave shouts, hurrahs and sharp whistles which are often heard in theatres but seldom in the halls of congress.

Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgment to the demonstration and without resuming his seat or waiting for the many hands extended to congratulate him made his way back to the Republican cloak room. Half way up the aisle he was met by a page bearing a huge basket of American beauty and La France roses.

CRISP'S APPEARANCE.

While the demonstration was going on Speaker Crisp relinquished the chair to Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, and assumed the old seat which he occupied in the days before he was elevated to the speakership. When he arose in his place he received an ovation.

The speaker is symmetrical in form, dignified in bearing, with a broad, well-poised head, fringed with a touch of silver hair on the sides, upon a pair of square shoulders. He looked the judicial minded man he is. He warmed up and spoke with the hesitation of a man weighing each word and with a perceptible tremor of the lip. As he became aroused, however, he displayed more freedom and ease, until the words came in a perfect torrent sweeping resistlessly over all opposition.

As Mr. Crisp proceeded he was given generous applause by his Democratic associates on the floor, but his points were of an argumentative character which appealed to the students of the question rather than to the galleries. In particular the speaker addressed himself to ex-Speaker Reed; although the latter was still held in the cloak room by the congratulatory handshakes. When Mr. Crisp closed he was greeted with an outburst of applause and received a donation of flowers.

WILSON'S GREAT OVATION.

Chairman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was then recognized to close the debate. He spoke eloquently, and with all the fire of his nature, being frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Wilson's glowing peroration aroused the Democrats and the galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and the demonstration which followed his last words has seldom been equalled in the house. The whole Democratic side rose to its feet, books and records were thrown in the air, cheer followed cheer, the people in the galleries joined with voices and hands in the tribute. Before Mr. Wilson could sit down three of the Democratic members, bubbling over with enthusiasm—Messrs. Johnson, of Ohio; Tucker, of Virginia; and Bryan, of Nebraska—rushed up the aisle, lifted Mr. Wilson upon their shoulders and carried him in triumph to the rear of the hall, where for ten minutes he listened to the words of praise that were showered upon him. It was a remarkable demonstration in every respect.

THE VOTING BEGINS.

The time had now arrived to vote on the bill and pending amendments, the disorder was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called upon to clear the aisles, and the wives of members who had been allowed upon the floor were obliged to retire. It took twenty minutes to restore order so that the public business could proceed. The speaker then announced that there were two pending amendments—that of the committee on ways and means to increase the duty on barley from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem and on barley malt from 25 to 35 per cent, and the amendment of Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minnesota) to increase the duty to 22 cents per bushel on barley and 32 cents on barley malt. The first vote was taken on the Tawney amendment, which was lost upon a yeas and nays vote of 120 to 197. The committee amendment was then

agreed to, 202 to 101, although a number of Democrats, including Messrs. Lockwood, of New York; McCreary, McMillan, Warner, Bland, Wheeler, of Alabama, and Wolvorton voted against it.

AMENDMENTS ANNOUNCED.

The speaker then announced that the vote was upon the amendments adopted by the committee of the whole. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, demanded a separate vote on the wool and woolen goods amendments; Mr. English (Dem., New Jersey) upon the income tax and the petroleum amendment. The other amendments, including the amendment abolishing the bounty on sugar and that placing refined sugar on the free list, were then agreed to in a bulk without division. The first amendment which Mr. Johnson desired a separate vote upon was that placing wool upon the free list immediately upon the passage of the bill. This amendment having been vitiated by a later amendment placing the date at August 2, a point of order was raised that the latter amendment must first be voted upon, but after some discussion the chair decided that the Johnson amendment must first be voted upon to perfect the text and that the real test would come upon the amendment to strike out the words "immediately after the passage of the bill," and insert "on and after August 2."

The Johnson amendment was therefore agreed to without division. The other amendment was agreed to 25 to 147. Mr. Johnson tried to get the ayes and nays, but could only muster five votes to his aid. The amendment fixing the date as December 2, when the manufactured woollens schedule should go into effect, was also adopted, 200 to 136.

Mr. Johnson again being unable to secure the ayes and nays, the vote was then taken upon the amendment providing for reciprocity in petroleum and it was carried, 177 to 47.

INCOME TAX ADOPTED.

The last amendment to be voted upon was that providing for the income tax. Mr. Cockran demanded the ayes and nays upon this amendment. It was significant that the Republicans refused to second the demand for the ayes and nays, but enough Democrats arose (51) to order the roll call. It was then found that the income tax could not be voted upon as a separate proposition, the speaker deciding in accordance with the precedent which he cited that the internal revenue amendment having been reported as a single amendment could not be divided. The vote therefore was upon the entire rejection of the internal revenue amendment.

The Republicans, with few exceptions, refused to vote, but the amendment, including the income tax, was adopted—182 to 50.

The Populists voted in the affirmative, as did the following Republicans: Bowers, (California); Fletcher, (Missouri); Hartmann, (Montana); Marsh, (Illinois); Pickler, (South Dakota); White, (Ohio), and Sweet, (Idaho).

Those who voted against the amendment were: Babcock, (Rep. Wisconsin); Bartlett, Beltzhoover, Brantley, Brasius, (Republicans, Pennsylvania); Cadmus, Campbell, Cansoy, Clancy, Cockran, Compton, Coombs, Cornish, Covert, Cummings, Davey, DeForest, Dunn, Dunphy, English, Everett, Fielder, Geissenhainer, Haines, Harter, Hendrix, Latham, Lockwood, Magner, McAlair, McCall, (Rep. Massachusetts); McKaig, Meyer, Morse, (Rep. Massachusetts); Mutchler, O'Neill, Pace, Powers, (Rep. Vermont); Price, Raynor, Reilly, Rusk, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Seranton, (Rep. Pennsylvania); Sickles, Sperry, Stevens, Talbot, (Maryland); Warner and Woverton. Some cheering greeted the announcement of the vote.

THE BILL PASSES.

The bill was engrossed and read the third time. The last stage in the passage of the bill had been reached, when Mr. Covert (Dem., New York), standing in the center aisle, moved to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions "to report it back with such amendments as will provide, by duties levied on imports, for such additional revenue as may be necessary to the support of the government economically administered." Upon that Mr. Cockran demanded the ayes and nays, but only thirty-six Democrats rose to second the demand, (principally those who had voted against the income tax together with the Louisiana sugar men), not a sufficient number.

The motion to recommit was then defeated on a rising vote—103 to 177.

Then came the final vote on the bill itself, on which an aye and nay vote was asked and granted by a rising vote. The roll call was watched with marked attention and frequent bursts of applause greeted accessions to one side or the other. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, was the first to win applause by his aye vote, indicating that the Pennsylvanians were falling into line. Immediately after this Blanchard of Louisiana, was applauded when he voted aye and showed that the Louisiana opposition to the bill was not intact.

Mr. Cockran's vote in favor of the bill brought out tumultuous cheering. The climax of the demonstration was reached when the name of Mr. Wilson, author of the bill, was reached, the Democrats cheering vociferously, a final recognition of his leadership. Speaker Crisp asked that his name be called and he answered in the affirmative. Then the speaker announced, "On this question the ayes are 204 and the nays 140, and the bill is passed."

A ROLL OF HONOR.

The following Democrats voted against the Wilson bill: Bartlett, New York; Cadmus, New Jersey; Campbell, New York; Covert, New York; Cummings, New York; Davey, Louisiana; Geary, California; Haines, New York; Hendricks, New York; Meyer, Louisiana; Page, Rhode Island; Price, Louisiana; Robertson, Louisiana; Schermerhorn, New York; Sibley, Pennsylvania; Sickles, New York; Sperry, Connecticut.

There was another burst of applause as the Wilson bill passed its final stage in the house. The Democrats shook one another by the hands, and Mr. Wilson was again the centre of congratulations. It was exactly two minutes of six when the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson quickly moved to adjourn. Mr. Boutelle tried to intervene with a question of privilege, but the motion to adjourn cut him off. The house thereupon adjourned, and the exciting events of the day were over.

IN THE SENATE.

The Debate on Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle's Power to Issue Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The principal speeches of the day in the

senate were made by Senator Stewart and Senator Allison, both of whom contended that the secretary of the treasury had no power to issue bonds for other purposes than redemption, and that it would be a violation of law for the secretary of the treasury to use the money thus accruing for the purpose of meeting current syndicates.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, said he could not vote for Senator Stewart's resolution, because it denied the power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds for any purpose.

Senator Call, of Florida, took the position that the secretary of the treasury had not the power to issue the bonds for the purpose contemplated.

CANADA COAL STOCK

Goed Up Two Points On Learning of the Wilson Bill's Passage.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 1.—A. R. Dickey, M. P., for Cumberland, N. B., speaking here to-day about the provision in the Wilson bill placing coal on the free list, said that in Nova Scotia there was a division of opinion among those concerned with the coal interests about the advantages of the free entry of Canadian coal into the United States, involving, of course, as it would, free entry of United States coal into Canada. On a report of the news that free coal had passed the house at Washington, coal stocks rose two points.

BENJAMIN'S CONDUCT

At Rio a Matter For Pride and Exultation Among All Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The feeling of pride and exultation in naval department circles over the achievement of Admiral Benham and Commissioner Brownson at Rio, is displayed without any effort at concealment. It is pretty well understood that Admiral Benham has acted on his own discretion throughout the affair. After the firing on American merchantmen on Saturday, the admiral cabled the navy department what he proposed to do in view of certain conditions.

If any special instructions were sent him, or any special permission to pursue the course he had, neither appears in the official correspondence as given out. The message sent to him to-day by Secretary Herbert is an unequivocal commendation of his course in every particular. The confidence of the department in his capacity is further shown by the fact that he is left entirely to his own discretion in the further conduct of his affairs in the delicate task he has embarked upon.

Minister Thompson's despatch indicates that Admiral Benham does not intend to interfere with actual hostilities directed against Rio by the insurgents. The minister says: "American vessels must take the consequences when getting in the line of fire where legitimate hostilities are actually in progress."

There is some doubt expressed as to this statement being reconciled with that of the Admiral himself "to give American merchant vessels full protection to the wharf," if they desire to go. It is considered that the position of Admiral Benham precludes the right of insurgents to interfere with American merchant vessels or to prevent them landing their cargoes, unless the insurgents shall be accorded belligerent rights. That is to say any hostilities conducted by the insurgents that interfere with the rights of American merchantmen will be liable to be stopped by the American forces.

No Further News From Benham.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At 11 o'clock to-night Secretary Herbert said that he had not received any response from Admiral Benham in answer to instructions from the department to furnish a more detailed account of the incident of the 29th ult. Both Secretary Herbert and Secretary Gresham, however, say that since the receipt of Minister Thompson's account they regard this information of the incident as complete and adequate.

The War in Honduras.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special to the World from San Salvador says: President Vasquez, of Honduras, has sent word here that he is receiving reinforcements daily, and yesterday he captured four of General Ortiz's cannon and obliged him to retreat, thus allowing provisions to enter Tegucigalpa, the beleaguered capital.

Vasquez says further that he is reconstructing his defenses and is preparing for a renewed assault upon the enemy.

Mysterious Murder.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 1.—Martin P. Erickson, aged 34, proprietor of a butcher shop on Decatur street, was murdered to-night. Some person unknown entered the shop and shot Erickson in the breast and he died in ten minutes.

Sewing Machine Factory Closes.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb. 1.—The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company has shut down until February 19, throwing many hundred hands out of employment temporarily. But very little has been done at the factory since last fall.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds, shifting to south.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHEFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m.	31	3 p. m.	33
9 a. m.	32	5 p. m.	32
11 a. m.	32	7 p. m.	31
12 m.	34	Weather—Changeable.	

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SMALL BUSINESS

Was This, By President Cleveland's Minister to Hawaii.

HE REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE

In the Independence Day Celebration of a Government

TO WHICH HE WAS ACCREDITED

By the Chief Executive of This Country—The Anomaly of Willis' Position Provokes Surprise and Excitement in Hawaiian Government Circles. The Annexationists Standing Shoulder to Shoulder—A Patriotic Address by the Leader of the American League at the Celebration. Words of Striking Eloquence.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The brig W. G. Irwin arrived from Honolulu late this afternoon, bringing the following advices to January 17, five days later than last advices received here by steamer Monowai, January 12:

HONOLULU, Jan. 17.—Since last advices, but little of importance has happened here. The people are preparing for a grand blow-out in celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government, established a year ago to-day. The annexation club and American League have gone into the celebration with a will and there is little doubt it will be a great success.

Adverse comment has been created by the fact that yesterday afternoon notice was sent to the United States minister by the provisional government that the 17th of January was the national holiday and asked him if he would honor it with public notice and salutes from the United States warships in port. This letter of invitation included two others addressed to the captains of the United States steamers Philadelphia and Adams asking them to join in the celebration.

SMALL BUSINESS.

At 4 p. m. yesterday a reply was received which greatly startled the government. The substance of the minister's reply is unofficially given as follows:

"I have received your note of yesterday and am obliged to say that the United States finds it impossible to be present to participate in the celebration of national independence, as proposed by the provisional government of Hawaii. I therefore decline to take part in such celebrations on the part of the United States of America."

Upon receipt of this message the wildest excitement prevailed in government circles. They had thought that, as the Cleveland administration had acknowledged the provisional government, the United States was prepared to stand by its guns.

The situation at the present writing is one in which the annexationists are standing shoulder to shoulder. The royalist question remains—can this strained condition of affairs last? It will be hard to decide with both parties claiming the advantage. Minister Willis has undoubtedly decided against the American party and on the other hand, the American party has decided against Minister Willis and Consul-General Mills. The fight is still on and the result will be interesting.

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

A mass meeting was held to-night at which W. G. Smith, candidate and leader of the American League, made an address. Speaking of the provisional government's recent defiance to President Cleveland, in refusing to surrender its power to the queen, Mr. Smith said:

"There is nothing more inspiring in the annals of 1776 than the unwavering front which you presented in your great emergency. On one side was the chief of sixty millions, and here was an armed body of a paltry thousand; there was the strongest of modern powers with its fleets and army; here were a few lone rocks in the ocean, without a fort upon their pinnacles, and without a gun upon deck. There was a great government whose President had declared that our dethroned queen should reign again; here was a little band of men who said she must pass over their dead bodies first. There, in our harbor, were the broadsides of a possible foe; here, on our shore, was a battalion behind its sand bags. The odds were great, but the patriots of Hawaii took them, and if the American people, aroused by that spectacle, had not placed themselves between us and harm, I feel that here upon this soil would have been a Thermopylae not less consecrated to human courage than that which made immortal the memory of the three hundred Greeks."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

It is expected that Vaillant, the Paris anarchist, will be executed on Monday.

Schaefer won the billiard game last night at Cincinnati. Score: Schaefer, 600; Stossen, 482.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their annual official dinner to the United States supreme court last night.

Admiral Fairfax, of the U. S. navy, is dead. He was to have appeared to testify in the Hawaiian investigation yesterday.

"Pony" Moore, the father-in-law of Charles Mitchell, the puzzler, was arrested in New York on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The roofers' union and the St. Louis Roofing Company are at war over a reduction of wages. The roofers refused to go to work at the reduced wages and a strike was declared on.

The oil excitement at Fostoria, Ohio, continues. The Lambricht well throws out 2,000 barrels per day. The hotels are crowded with prospectors and fancy bids for leases are made.

There is labor trouble in the Cripple Creek gold mining region between the union and non-union men. Miners at

the Zenobia, Legal Tender, Asabella, Little May, Independence, Anna Lee, Grable and Strong mines have been called out. The matter will be settled Sunday.

The lumbermen's association visited the mills and factories at Charleston yesterday. Governor MacCorkle received them at the state house in the afternoon, and at night they were banqueted.

A half witted, deaf mute son of Thomas Roberts, a Kanawha county, W. Va., farmer, became offended at his father yesterday and burned his barn containing a large quantity of grain and live stock.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA'S LETTER

To Admiral Benham Complaining of the Letter's Course—The Latest From the Seat of War in Brazil.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 1.—The following is the letter which Admiral da Gama sent yesterday to the conference of the naval commanders of the various nations represented here to discuss the action of Admiral Benham in protecting American vessels who wished to go to their wharves against interference on the part of the insurgents:

"At the beginning of the revolution the city of Rio de Janeiro was defended by six field pieces and was at the mercy of the squadron in the harbor. The chief of the foreign naval fleet, in a collective and unanimous note, declared that they would oppose with force a bombardment unless it was provoked from the land. On learning of this President Peixoto withdrew his field pieces and by stratagem began the work of fortifying the city with numerous and heavy guns. The work was begun secretly and was completed openly. All the hills in the city were marked by fortifications and the monasteries and factories were converted into fortresses. Trenches were dug in the streets and other methods were taken to make the city secure. Along with these measures it was reported that it was the intention of the government soon to open fire upon the squadron.

"Admiral Benham sent word to Admiral da Gama that he would not interfere with his military operations, and told him that he would only object when he fired on American ships for the purpose of frightening them from going to their wharves.

After making this statement, Admiral da Gama, in his communication asks: "Are the conditions the same? Are you to blame for the change? Should you not force Peixoto to keep his compact? The task of the squadron is more arduous, bloody and dangerous, but we do not falter.

"Our compact will be kept to the last, but we reserve the right to reply to the city batteries when they deserve it without notice. The blame for the result will be upon you."

Admiral Benham says that no compact exists between the commanders of the foreign fleets. They withdrew from their agreement for the protection of the city against bombardment by the insurgents' vessels months ago. The admiral says that he has asked his government at Washington whether he shall insist upon notice being given by the insurgents previous to any attempt to bombard the city. He thinks that as Rio Janeiro is fortified he will not be justified in interfering with any move of this sort on the part of Admiral da Gama. It is evident that the commanders of the other fleets have also asked instructions from their governments.

Admiral Benham has warned the commanders of American ships in the harbor that a bombardment is possible. He has told them what they should do and indicated to what extent he could protect them.

The insurgents have obtained a fresh supply of provisions. There has been a smart exchange of shots between the insurgent squadron and the government forts. Both the insurgent ships, Tamandara and Aquidaban, were struck and slightly damaged. The insurgents are making preparations to effect a landing.

The government telegraph wires have been cut.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 7.

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