

DID NOT AGREE.

A Conference Committee is Now Necessary for the Book Bill.

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO CONCUR

In the Senate Substitute After a Speech by Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS' PECULIAR POSITION.

He Assumes That Those Who do Not Agree With Him Are Not Sincere. The Difference in the Two Bills. Neither is Good, But the Senate Bill Free From a Very Bad Feature in the House Bill--Mr. Brady's Important Amendment to the Cigarette Bill--Fees of the Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 19.--The senate school book bill, which came back to the house as an amendment to the house bill, was taken up this afternoon. Mr. Morris moved that the house refuse to concur in the amendments. Then he sailed into the senate. He said he had seen many extraordinary productions in the school book line, but the bill proposed beat the whole pile. What kind of magic the school book men had used on the senate, he did not know, but it seemed that the senators did not understand the question. The bill proposed to pay higher prices for books than he could buy them for in Charleston now. There was no uniformity in the prices proposed. Partiality was shown. Somebody was being made a pot of. It was proposed to pay 54 cents for Hyde's lessons in English, when he could buy the book in Charleston for 51 cents. Copy books had been offered for 20 per cent less than the prices proposed in the senate bill. He would rather see nothing done in this direction, than see such a bill pass.

No one else spoke on the subject, although the speaker asked if there were any further remarks and waited an ample time for a response. Mr. Morris's motion prevailed and he was commissioned to report the house's contemptuous opinion of the senate book bill is no more in that line than the senate's opinion of his bill. Neither is a good measure, but the senate bill has one advantage over Morris's, that it does not provide a book making job for its patron.

MORRIS' BILL.

In his bill, Mr. Morris has fixed prices which he knows will not be accepted by the publishers of the books designated in his bill, and this seems to be the end he has in view, for it will open the way for an entire change of school books. When he says that senators do not understand the book question he means that he has a monopoly of understanding on that subject. When he speaks of the school book men using magic on senators, he means to say that he is about the only pure and undefiled one in the legislature. The senate bill is very far from perfection, but it is the work of those who, for intelligence and honesty of purpose, will suffer not at all by comparison with the chairman of the house committee on education.

From the beginning Mr. Morris has sought to get his school book bill through by allowing it to be understood that it was his lofty intention to impugn the motives of everybody who might fail to agree with him. He points to the vote by which the house passed his bill. That vote simply meant that the house wanted to get his bill out of the way, so that it might go on with other business, and trusting to the senate to kill it. When the bill got to the senate, Mr. Morris found time to get over there a good deal to lobby for it. It has not been observed that the chairman of the senate committee on education left his post of duty to lobby for his bill in the house. As the book matter stands to-night, there is about an even chance that no bill will be got through. This would be unfortunate, but it would be better than to pass so bad a bill as the house bill.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S FEES.

In accordance with a resolution introduced by Mr. Stapleton, recently adopted by the house, Secretary of State Clifton to-day submitted a report showing that during his term of office he had issued 1,033 certificates of incorporation, fees, \$6,220; 257 certified copies of charters, fees, \$1,025; powers of attorney filed 881, fees, \$2,202.50; issued 299 certificates of powers of attorney, fees, \$339; 363 notaries commissions, fees, \$907.50; 92 requisitions, fees \$122; certificates of increase of capital stock, etc., fees, \$525; copies of land grants, fees, \$45.50; appointment of commissioners of deeds, \$140. Aggregate of all, fees \$11,092.50.

He states that out of fees as given, he has been compelled to pay the hire of one additional clerk, the amount appropriated for clerk hire having been insufficient to pay for work absolutely required by him. In reply to the question, how many times he has been appointed attorney in fact for corporations and the fees charged, he answered that he has no power to appoint himself as attorney for a corporation, nor has he ever done so. He has often been asked to accept such appointments, and has never declined. So far, 317 corporations have designated him as their attorney. Charges for such services have been made in an individual capacity as a practicing lawyer in no way connected with his office as secretary of state. Other lawyers, in other parts of the state, have been so appointed, and he regards this as part of his private law business. No record has been kept of these fees, and it is therefore impossible to report them, even if required.

BRADY'S AMENDMENT.

This afternoon in the house, senate bill 33, concerning state licenses, better known as the Finlay cigarette bill, was on its second reading. The question was on the adoption of a substitute, providing for taxation of merry-go-rounds, etc. Mr. Brady offered an amendment, providing that all license taxes provided for shall be paid into the treasury of

the county in which the same are imposed, provided that the counties in which they are paid shall pay all their own criminal charges. He made a vigorous speech in behalf of the amendment, fortifying his position with an array of figures showing the amounts of revenues paid into the state treasury by various counties, and the amounts paid back to them in criminal charges. Ohio county pays \$40,000 and gets back \$5,000. Mercer county pays nothing and gets \$7,400. Those favorable to the bill did not take kindly to the amendment, however. There was no discussion as to its merits, further than the claim that its only object was to kill the bill.

Messrs. Harmer, McDonald and Martin expressed themselves as favorable to the original bill and against all amendments, which they claimed could only result in crippling it, so as to make its defeat almost certain. Mr. Campbell opposed the bill on the ground that its passage would only result in taking the sale of cigarettes out of the hands of licensed dealers and give it to disreputable parties who would engage illegally in it and would entice boys to purchase of them who would not buy otherwise. He said: "You can't place the tax at \$500 and collect it." He claimed \$50 would be sufficient to prohibit country dealers from handling cigarettes, while in the cities it would leave the business in more respectable hands than if regular dealers were forced to abandon their sale on account of the high license tax. It was evident that no agreement was likely to be reached. The substitute was rejected, and before further action was taken the senate general appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

OTHER MATTERS.

A few days ago Mr. Morris introduced a resolution limiting all speeches to two minutes. It was called up this forenoon, and Toler moved that it be referred to the committee on claims and grievances. The motion was greeted with laughter and applause on both sides of the house, and went through with a whoop.

This forenoon Speaker Edwards called Mr. Pyle to the chair and called up house bill 103, providing for the employment of convicts on the public roads, better known as the Edwards road law. This is the speaker's special hobby, and he took advantage of the opportunity to address the house in its behalf. The bill advanced to third reading without amendment.

Montgomery will get a preparatory branch of the state university, unless Governor MacCorkle interposes a veto, which is not likely. A few days ago the vote by which the title was amended in the house was reconsidered. To-day the amendment was rejected and the title adopted as it came from the senate. The bill has safely run the gauntlet of both houses, and now awaits the action of the governor. Some lawyers have expressed the opinion that the bill is unconstitutional. The passage of the bill is a general surprise, and is due to the persistent efforts of Senator Davies, of Fayette. c. n. h.

The House Night Session.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 19.--At the session, the vote by which the substitute for senate bill 39 was rejected, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Harmer, and after a rather animated discussion the substitute was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Bills advanced to second reading: House bill 301, to prevent ophthalmia in the new born.

Bills passed: Senate bill 148, amending the charter of Grafton; house bills 194, authorizing the trustees of the Monksville M. E. church to remove bodies from the old cemetery; 147, relating to illicit liquor selling; 275 and 276, abolishing the independent school districts of Harman and Petersburg, Grant county.

Bills advanced to third reading: Senate bills 23, relating to the payment of public revenues into the state treasury; 103, reforming the county court of Marion county.

Mr. Stapleton, by request, introduced house bill 318, providing a compensation for catching floating timber.

The senate bill for the relief of F. C. and D. C. Riley was sent back to the finance committee.

The Governor Entertains the Bar. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.--Governor MacCorkle to-night gave a reception to the members of the bar in honor of Judge John J. Jackson, who arrived last night. It was largely attended, and all were cordially received.

Judge Fleming has been confined to his room for several days by illness.

RAISED A TEMPEST.

Delegate Jackson Great-a Seganton in the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.--While the house of representatives was discussing the Nicholson temperance bill to-day, a bombshell was exploded by Mr. Jackson, of Carroll county. Speaking to galleries which were filled with friends of the bill from all over the state, he exclaimed dramatically: "You say this house is not subsidized; and you get angry when you are charged with it. No wonder you raise your hypocritical eyes in horror. Here you are talking this temperance legislation to these good people in the galleries and all the time there is a barrel of whisky in the basement of this state house which is free to the members of this floor."

Pandemonium reigned immediately and personal encounters were with difficulty avoided. There were cries of "Trove it," and Mr. Jackson continued: "I repeat just what I said. And no wonder you want to hush me up. There is a barrel of whisky down there and it was furnished you by the whisky league. You are shackled by it."

Mr. Jackson claimed he had been invited to partake of the whisky, and when the uproar had subsided a committee of three was appointed by the speaker to locate the barrel and the report.

Southern Gambler Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.--Eli Marks, probably the best known gambler in the south, died in this city at 2 p. m. to-day. For years he made gambling a business and acquired quite a fortune, but of late has had reverses and died practically reduced to poverty. He was a member of Morgan's famous raid during the war, and was universally known and loved for his many acts of kindness and charity. Captain Marks leaves a widow and two sons. He was aged forty-nine years.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

A Letter Written to Congressman Capohart by Mr. Elkins

IS UNANSWERED UP TO THIS DAY.

The Senator-Elect's Polite Request of the Congressman to Give Him His Authority For Statements Connecting Him With the Virginia Debt Matter is Treated Discourteously by Mr. Capohart--Every Charge of the Congressman Against Mr. Elkins Was False.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ELKINS, W. VA., Feb. 19.--The following personal letter to Congressman Capohart from Senator-elect Elkins was mailed promptly on the day it was written, nearly three weeks ago, but up to the present time, it remains unanswered. Mr. Elkins thinks it due to him and to Mr. Capohart, as well as to the state that it be published. Why Mr. Capohart has not treated the letter with the courtesy its importance demanded is a mystery. It is as follows and explains itself:

ELKINS, W. VA., Feb. 1, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR:--Under date of the 26th of January, the Wheeling Register publishes a letter from you in which you say, using my name, that I am "supposed to be the head of a syndicate," referring, as I take it, to the West Virginia Debt Syndicate. You also refer to me, I presume, further on in your letter, when you say, "The people are likely to rue the day when they elected a Republican legislator which bows its neck to the master from wall street, New York, whose first act, after being elevated to the highest position in the gift of that legislature, is an effort to fasten upon us obligations which will ruin our prosperity as a state."

These statements do me injustice, and made by a member of Congress from my state will be credited unless corrected. Will you do me the favor to say what information you have which led you to make these statements? I can hardly believe that you would knowingly place me in a false position before the people of our state. You have evidently been misled, and in order to set you right, I desire to state that I have never, directly or indirectly, been interested in any manner in the West Virginia debt question, as it is called. I have never been the owner, directly or indirectly, of any of the certificates and have never been interested in any movement whatever, at any time or place, looking to the settlement of this question.

I confess I do not fully understand the subject. I cannot believe that you wish to do me an injustice, and therefore I have taken the liberty of writing you and correcting the wrong impression you have in regard to the debt question, so far as you refer to me in your letter. I will be glad to have a reply at your convenience.

Very truly yours, [Signed] S. B. ELKINS.

INCREASE OF PENSIONERS.

Soldiers in the Indian Wars to be Granted Government Assistance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.--The house committee on pensions voted to-day to favorably report Representative Herman's bill to amend the act of 1892, granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars from 1832 to 1842 so that men who served thirty days or more in several other wars will be pensionable. The same rates and their widows also.

The wars embraced in the proposed amendments are the following: The Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Foye River Indian war of Illinois, of 1827; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1835 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847 and 1848; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1839 and 1855; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1859 and 1853 and the Oregon and Washington territory Indian war from 1851 to 1856, inclusive.

PROPERTY TO BE REMOVED.

Cincinnati Incline Railroad Company Required to Remove Its Tracks.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.--The board of administration to-day issued an order which, if carried out literally, will wipe out of existence about \$600,000 worth of property. It is an order directing the Cincinnati Incline Plane Railroad Company to remove from streets its tracks within one month and their inclined plane within two months, except such portion of the track as is composed of full girder rail. This action is based on a judgment of the superior court, that the franchise of this company has expired by limitation and the company has declined to accept the terms offered by the board of administration for a renewal of the franchise.

Pottibone Company Assigns.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.--The Pottibone Manufacturing Company, one of the largest establishments in the country for the manufacture of military, band and society uniforms and regalia, assigned to-day to R. M. Archer, on account of inability to collect outstanding debts. Preferences aggregating less than \$7,000 were given to the City Hall bank and the Fourth National bank. No estimates have been made of the firm's liabilities, but they are supposed to be not much more than the assets, which are placed at \$50,000. The firm employs from 250 to 500 hands, and has done a very large business for a number of years.

The Khedive Marries.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.--The khedive signed a marriage contract with his favorite slave to-day in the presence of the Egyptian ministers. This act constitutes a marriage to the slave and there will be no public ceremony.

Snows of War.

TOKIO, JAPAN, Feb. 19.--A bill will be submitted to the Japanese parliament to-morrow by the government asking for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the expenses of "carrying on the war against China."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

Charles F. Warwick Defeats Robert E. Pattison For Mayor of Philadelphia. Municipal Reform League's Failure. Pittsburgh Votes For Improvement Bonds--Eric Goes Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 19.--At mid-

night all indications point to the election of Charles F. Warwick as mayor of this city by a majority estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000 over Robert E. Pattison, the ex-governor of the state. William J. Roney, the Republican candidate for receiver of taxes, has evidently been largely cut by his party, but his majority over Col. Sylvester Bonafon, the Democratic and reform candidate, is estimated at 40,000. Twelve police magistrates, eleven select councilmen and seventy-nine common councilmen have been elected, and present indications are that the Republicans have these offices. Unusual interest was manifested in the election, and a remarkably large vote was polled. It was ideal "Republican weather"--mild and spring-like, with a bright sun shining. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and the streets were crowded. The fight waged by the two reform organizations, the Municipal League and the Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five, was directed against the councilmen, whose records justified their "turning down."

The most sanguine of the Republican leaders did not hope for a majority higher than 35,000 or 40,000, while Governor Pattison to-day expressed himself as confident that he would be elected by about 20,000 plurality.

LATER--Fifteen out of thirty-seven wards, with a few divisions missing, gave Warwick (Republican), for mayor, 27,500 majority. This indicates his election by from 60,000 to 75,000 majority. Roney, the Republican candidate for receiver of taxes, will be elected by 40,000, and the Republican candidates for minor offices are generally successful.

That the Pennsylvania Democracy, the faction opposed to the leadership of National Chairman Harrity, cut Pattison, is indicated by the fact that the twelfth ward, which usually goes Democratic, gave Warwick 400 majority.

The Municipal League made a strenuous effort to prevent fraud, and had watchers employed in nearly every one of the almost one thousand divisions in the city. It also notified every election officer that any one caught signing an election return before the polls closed would be prosecuted and sent to jail. In some divisions it has been the practice to prepare the returns early in the day, giving whatever majority may be mutually agreed upon, without the vote usually cast.

The returns came in very slowly, but at midnight in seventeen wards out of the thirty-seven which make out the city, there was a majority of 30,000 for Warwick. These same wards gave Hastings 40,000 over Singery in the gubernatorial election, when the total municipal majority was 85,000.

The greatest interest was manifested in this election, as it long since assumed the shape of a desperate fight against the Republican "combine," headed by David Martin and Senator Charles A. Porter. The "throwing down" by these leaders of Senator Penrose just before the convention, at which it was generally supposed he would be nominated, created a great deal of disaffection among Republicans and led to the open breach between Senator Quay and the leaders of the combine. At that time it was thought that Quay would give his support to Mr. Pattison, but the overwhelming majority rolled up by the Republicans to-day clearly demonstrates that Mr. Quay decided to sacrifice his personal feelings to the good of his party and turned in for the support of the ticket.

Mr. Warwick received the returns at Mayor Stuart's office and expressed his great satisfaction at the result, though agreeably surprised at the large figures. Mr. Patterson remained at his country home at Overbrook, and received the returns over a special wire.

The returns from the Eight ward--Senator Penrose's ward, show a majority for Warwick of 1,007. Hastings' majority in the ward last November was 1,208.

A m.--Conservative Republicans now place Warwick's majority at 55,000. The Fourth ward a former McAlleer Democracy stronghold, gave Warwick 450 majority. In the Eighth, Chew, Republican, for council, ran 150 ahead of his ticket, although strongly opposed by the municipal league.

1:30 A. M.--At this hour there is nothing to indicate that the Municipal League, the reform organization, has elected any of its candidates.

AT PITTSBURGH

The Bond Issue Receives a Decided Majority in Its Favor.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 19.--The election here to-day passed off quietly, with a light vote cast. The only contest of any consequence was that over the issue by the city of \$4,750,000 worth of bonds for street improvement, water extension, sewers, etc.

The indications are that the bond issue has been agreed to by at least 15 to 1.

Eric is Republican.

ERIC, Pa., Feb. 19.--The election in Eric for council and school directors resulted in a majority in both for the Republicans. The city government is entirely Republican now.

Eighteen Armor Plates.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 19.--The American-made armor plate scored another success to-day. In the presence of Commodore Sampson and other naval officers a test was made of plate from two war vessels, the Indiana and the Massachusetts. A 500-pound projectile, with a velocity of 1,940 feet per second, was fired from a ten-inch gun, and not a single crack was made in the plate. The test resulted in the acceptance of 700 tons of harvolyzed armor.

Intercollegiate Debates.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 19.--The Yale Freshmen Debating Union has been challenged by the Harvard Freshmen Union to a debate, to take place within three months. The Yale and Princeton debating societies have chosen this subject for their debate at New Haven on May 10: "Resolved, That the income tax of 1894 was a justifiable measure." It has been decided that the question of the constitutionality of the measure will not be debated.

HAYWARD CASE.

A "Third Man" Introduced into the Evidence of the Defense's Witnesses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.--In the Hayward murder trial to-day Frank Erhart, who was summoned by his brother when the body was found, gave evidence which seemed to impeach the evidence of Blixt in one important particular. He swore that he had found in the dirt near where the body lay a heel mark and then a toe mark of a lady's shoe. There was also the trace of where the foot had dragged to where the body lay. This evidence went to show that Miss Ging's body had been pushed out of the buggy foot first, instead of head first, as the murderer testified. Of course this would overthrow the theory that the fracture of the skull and the contusion were caused by the fall from the buggy, and would help to impeach the evidence of Blixt.

George Grindall was an important witness for the defense. He was standing on First avenue, north, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 7 o'clock or thereabouts on December 3, the night of the murder. Grindall had an appointment with a young woman at the point named, and was waiting there for her. Standing a short way from him was a man, "like that man there," said the witness, pointing to Attorney Sweetser. Grindall saw Miss Ging drive up. The man he had seen waiting there entered the buggy with her, and they drove away. This point is about a block from the West hotel, whence Miss Ging started on her fatal ride. The description given by Grindall of the man who joined her does not at all fit Harry Hayward.

There was a wordy quarrel between the lawyers over Grindall's testimony, each side intimating that the other side was manufacturing evidence.

The elusive "third man" whom the defense has been so earnestly chasing thus bobs up again in Grindall's evidence, but in a different guise from the descriptions of him hinted at heretofore in the defense's evidence.

George Grindall resumed the stand this afternoon. He said that efforts had been made to corrupt his testimony by an attorney, Charles Ebert. Ebert, he said, described to him what he must say on the stand, trying to have a short man substituted for a tall man. Ebert had been representing himself as one of Erwin's men. The witness said he did not find out until last Saturday that Ebert was working for the state's side of the case. Then, he declares, he allowed him to go on. Last night, for the first time, he informed Mr. Erwin of Ebert's operations.

Julia E. Walker, of St. Paul, testified this afternoon to having seen Miss Ging several times in St. Paul with a middle aged man, who wore an iron grey moustache. Here is the third man again. The description given by the witness does not tally with that of Wilson or Grinnell.

Several other witnesses were heard but nothing of importance was learned.

After the adjournment to-night there was an immense crowd waiting outside the court room to see Harry taken to the jail. They waited until the prisoner was brought out in irons and then there was a demonstration. After he had passed Fourth street, the cry went up from the top of a lumber wagon in a hoarse voice: "Hang him, hang him."

The crowd had only been waiting for the cue, and from all sides, from hundreds of hoarse throats, the cry went up: "Hang him, hang him."

RAILROAD COAL OPERATORS

Meet in Pittsburgh to Devise Means to Control the Output.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.--A meeting of all the railroad coal operators of this district was in session here for the purpose of devising some means to restrict production and improve prices. Operators from Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other places, who are interested in this district, were present. Nothing definite has been done, but it is probable that an agreement will be made with the small operators to close their pits and leave the market to the larger dealers.

The meeting adjourned late this afternoon, after appointing a committee of three each from the independent operators and the association operators, whose duty it will be to reconstruct the present constitution of the association in a way to suit the needs of the different branches of the trade.

All of the factions were represented at the meeting, and it was the unanimous opinion that a new organization should be effected, comprising every operator in the district, for the purpose of bringing about a higher mining and selling rate, control of production, and to protest against discrimination by the railroads in favor of Ohio and other sections.

Another meeting will be held on Tuesday next to organize the new association, after which the harmony among the operators is expected to bring to an end the contention which has demoralized the trade in the district for so long.

Witness Assailed.

CONNELLVILLE, Pa., Feb. 19.--Charles W. Monk, manager of A. Overholt & Co.'s distillery at Bradford, was murdered's assaulted last night by two men while passing through a narrow alley leading to his lodgings. Monk was felled to the ground by a blow which made an ugly gash in his cheek and was then brutally beaten by his assailants. Mr. Monk was the principal witness in the charges brought by Pennsylvania congressman against E. P. Kearns, internal revenue collector of this district, and to this is attributed the assault made upon him. The charges allege misconduct of the office and drunkenness and incompetency upon the part of gaugers. Although badly hurt, Mr. Monk will recover.

Murderer Gouty Found.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20, 2 a. m.--James R. Gentry, the murderer of Midge Yorko, has just been found unconscious on a doorstep at Thirtieth street and Columbia avenue. He was taken to a hospital, where he regained consciousness, admitted his identity, and said he had stabbed himself with suicidal intent.

Steamship Arrivals.

Liverpool--Steamer Anania, from New York; British Prince, from Norfolk.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Western Possibilities and Ohio fair; warmer; west-ly to southerly winds. THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. 7 a. m. 31 3 p. m. 42 9 a. m. 34 7 p. m. 42 12 m. 40 Weather--Fair.

WITHOUT RESULT.

The Fight on the Jones Silver Bill in the Senate Yesterday.

A DAY'S LEGISLATION WAS LOST

In a Futile Attempt to Secure a Vote on Unrestricted Coinage.

NO QUORUM FORCES ADJOURNMENT

After a Significant Resolution by Senator Teller--No Action on the Resolution--The Administration Defended by Senator Vilas--The Day in the House--The Income Tax Resolution as Agreed Upon by the Two Houses--The Polyglot Petition of the W. C. T. U. Presented to President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.--There was a large attendance on the floor of the senate to-day and the galleries were well filled in anticipation of a struggle and perhaps a vote on the silver bill, which had been adroitly forced to the front last night, as the unfinished business. There was hardly an absentee on the Democratic side, indicating the anxiety of the different elements to present full ranks on the impending contest. It was evident at the outset that the silver strength would be augmented by another vote, as the credentials of Mr. Wilson, the new senator from Washington state, had been received and Mr. Wilson was ready to be sworn in. The desk he was about to occupy was piled high with a profusion of crimson folders.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Kentucky) reported from the conference committee on the diplomatic and consular bill that an agreement had been reached on all the items except the \$500,000 for beginning the Hawaiian cable. The report was confirmed and a further conference directed on the Hawaiian cable item.

Mr. Call (Dem., Florida) presented a petition of the World's Arbitration League signed by 150 members of the British parliament, favoring action toward international arbitration. Mr. Call offered a resolution which went over that the senate sessions begin at 11 o'clock until 5, with a night session beginning at 8 p. m.

Mr. Hill (Dem. N. Y.) secured unanimous consent for taking up the bill to aid in the erection of a monument at Baltimore to the Maryland heroes in the revolutionary war, and Mr. Gibson (Dem. Md.) thereupon began a carefully prepared manuscript speech. It was thought for a time to be an obstruction move on the part of Mr. Gorman and his associates to hold off the silver bill, but this was not the case, as the silver men were among those who gave unanimous consent. At the close of Mr. Gibson's speech the bill was passed.

THE SILVER BILL.

Mr. Jones (Dem. Ark.), in charge of the silver bill, was at once on his feet with a request that the senate proceed with the regular order, which by the vote of last night is the silver bill. Mr. Hill objected to displacing morning business.

"Then," said Mr. Jones, "I will move to take it up at once." It was apparent that a vote was imminent. Thereupon Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) rose and presented the credentials of Mr. Wilson, the new senator from Washington, and he was sworn in.

Mr. Jones yielded further for the resolution of Mr. Gorman, which was agreed to, for senate sessions beginning at 11 o'clock on and after to-morrow. Mr. Jones now presented his motion to take up the silver bill. Great interest was shown while the yeas and nays were being taken. The motion prevailed by the decisive majority of nine yeas 39; nays 27. The vote was as follows:

Yeas--Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Clark, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Hansbrough, Harris, Hanton, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, McLaurin, Martin, Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrow, Power, Pugh, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White, Wilson (Wash.), and Wolcott. Total 36.

Nays--Aldrich, Burrows, Caffrey, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Dixon, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Vilas, and Washburn. Total 27.

On the announcement of the vote Mr. Jones asked that 4 o'clock be fixed as the time for taking the vote on the bill. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. L.) objected, saying that senators on the Republican side hardly desired to see such precipitate action.

MR. JONES' REASONS.

"It is perfectly evident," said Mr. Jones, "that senators will not have their views changed by any amount of talk. The friends of the measure are ready to vote and they hope this vote will be taken without unnecessary delay. I therefore give notice that I will endeavor to secure that vote before the senate adjourns to-night."

Mr. Aldrich urged that a bill of this importance should not be rushed through without debate. There would probably be numerous amendments offered, requiring explanation and discussion.

It should be recognized also that whatever the senate did the bill could not get the approval of the co-ordinate branches of the government.

Mr. Jones said it was not for the senate to consider what the executive branch