

CONGRESSMEN PAUSE

IN THEIR LEGISLATIVE DUTIES TO HONOR THEIR DEAD.

No Work Done by Either House—Opening of the World's Fair on Sunday—Bill in the Interest of Drummers.

THE BUREAU, RALEIGH BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1893.

The knowledge that the funeral services of Senator John E. Kenna would be held in the Senate Chamber at 1 o'clock precluded the transaction of any business in either house to-day, and a majority of the congressmen did not come to the capitol until long past the regular hour of convening.

It is not customary to comment at length upon the weather since the signal service sends such full reports, but surely some highly unusual conditions would strike the inhabitants of Washington like the great light did Paul on his way to Damascus, and if it would have something of a similar result it would not be a bad scheme to petition Uncle Jerry Rusk to send a clear day.

The funeral services in the Senate Chamber this morning were very beautiful and impressive. The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the diplomatic gallery alone was unoccupied.

The members of the House were first seated in the Senate Chamber and then the doors opened and the members of the House announced the supreme court and the muffled trowel of the grave caused the members to rise till the justices were seated.

The arrival of President and Cabinet, then Bishop Knane and his assistants and finally the casket itself, caused a repetition of these silent proceedings, the family retired immediately after the close of the services, and the Remondina Committee accompanied the remains to the railroad depot, and thus, "Without sound of music, Or voice of them that wept, Silently down from the hill's snow crown The great procession swept."

The members of the House this morning were gathered in many little groups, repeating the names of the dead, and recalling reminiscences of Mr. Ben. Butler. A great many stories were told of the latter, some good and some otherwise.

The Naval Rendezvous Committee, which were about the Capitol in full force yesterday, were here to-day, and it is probable that a majority of them have returned to Virginia, or perhaps are resting to-day after the many strains through which Chairman Johnston led them yesterday.

Hon. H. C. Tucker appeared before the Judiciary Committee on yesterday in favor of his bill in reference to drummers' licenses, a copy of which has recently reached the office of the committee.

Mr. Wise is also waiting with his bill to exempt traveling men from excessive baggage charges, and hopes to secure the setting apart of a day for the consideration of this and other measures from the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, returned to-day, and in reply to my question as to the senatorial committee regarding his State, he said: "The situation is badly mixed, and there is no safe prediction as to the outcome as the case now stands. The anti-Republicans have on joint ballot a majority of five, which means the election of either a Democrat or a Populist, but the deadlock may possibly be continued until after the adjournment of the present legislative session, when, of course, the Republican Government would be in office by appointment for two years." It does not seem possible hardly that the Democrats and Populists would allow this to be done, even if they have to toss up a penny on the last day.

Every now and then the old question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday will crop out, and the opinions and reasons of the Congressmen present are innumerable, and of various kinds. In our own delegation we have something of an anomaly in the votes registered on the subject. Mr. Lester, who is a preacher, votes to keep it open, while Mr. Paul Edmunds, who is not a preacher, votes to close it.

I heard Representative Curtis, from New York, tell a good story to-day, which is apropos. He said: "I have among my constituents a large number of blue-stock members who are a unit in their vigorous opposition to the opening of the fair on Sundays. I was opposed to it myself. They wrote me to know how I would vote on the question. I replied by replying I thought I would emphasize my vigorous inclinations by sending them a few copies of my most vigorous speeches in opposition to capital punishment. To my great surprise, their answer was: 'Send us a man who wants all the murderers in the country to go unhung.'"

Congressmen Epes and Lester are still recovering from his written but serious illness in his family, but he has been in his seat for some time.

Mr. Wise is receiving a number of requests for the recent publication on "sheep-raising" from the Agricultural Department. Only a few copies have been printed, and those have been distributed by congressmen and not ready for about one month.

The Committee on Elections heard arguments in the Miller and Elliott case this morning. The committee report as yet in the matter.

H. L. W.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

In Reference to the Claims of a State Against the General Government.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 12.—The court of appeals of Maryland to-day handed down an important decision in the case of Sidney I. Wallis against Marion DeWitt Smith, comptroller. The case involved the sum of \$11,285.43, claimed by Wallis to be due him for commissions in collecting the direct tax levied by the United States in 1861, and refunded to the State by the act of 1864.

The court decided against Wallis last year, and Judge Robinson's opinion affirms the decision of the lower court. The court declares that a tax levied and collected by the United States against a State cannot be considered a claim of the State against the general Government. The court also declares that when a ministerial officer, as the comptroller, has to examine into the law and evidence of a case a mandamus will not issue to compel an express recital of the refunding act of 1861, but that "no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid out by the Governor of any State or any person to any attorney or agent under

THE ARMY BILL

Chancellor Caprivi Urges Its Adoption by the Special Committee.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Chancellor Von Caprivi last night attended a meeting of the Reichstag committee of twenty-eight, appointed to consider the Army bill, and made an important speech, setting forth the necessity for the adoption of the bill without change or modification referred to the relations existing between Germany and Russia. The Chancellor declared that there was no enmity between Germany and Russia, and that neither was there any enmity between the two Governments. With regard to the relations between France and Russia, Von Caprivi said probably existed in regard to the arrangements entered into between those two countries. He then referred to the possibility of an attack being made upon the nations composing the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria and Italy—and said that if such an attack was made the chief danger would be directed against Germany, as the strongest member of the Triple Alliance. Experience has shown that when war threatened it was best for Germany to take the offensive.

To do that would require that the armies of the triple alliance have a considerable numerical superiority. As a matter of fact, the triple alliance was the most unequal of numbers. Germany's long eastern frontier, especially, could only be protected by employing offensive tactics. An offensive policy was a good policy. It meant short wars with quick victories. It meant that this could be obtained only by assuming the offensive. Germany's present forces would no longer suffice against the increased strength of the opponents. The Government, therefore, would not be able to take the responsibility of the future defense of the country unless the armaments were increased.

The chief object of the alliance with Italy, he said, was to secure Austria's southern frontier against France. He did not doubt the efficiency of the Austrian army, but he was not sure of the efficiency in their organization still existed.

To add force to the arguments advanced in support of the measure, the Chancellor read a memorandum, made in 1887 by the late Emperor, in which he declared that great authority compared the military strength of Germany and France.

The Chancellor laid much stress upon a passage occurring in the memorandum in which he said: "We are able to ward an attack from France; otherwise the German Empire could not exist. Even if we lose the Balkans, we are not equalled in the world, he said, Meix and Strasbourg. If, however, two of our neighbors united and attacked us we would require the assistance of another power."

In the course of his speech Von Caprivi made an extended reference to the internal condition of France. That country, he said, was in a state of ferment. Though the war was over, the country at the present moment of such prominence as to be likely to seize the power, the probability of a dictatorship was not to be excluded from German calculations.

Speaking of the renewal of the Triple Alliance upon the expiration of the present treaty, the Chancellor said that it was his hope, for was not absolutely certain.

NO SETTLEMENT YET

Failure to Reach an Agreement in the Cotton Spinners' Strike.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The conference between representatives of the master spinners and of the operatives on strike against the five per cent. reduction in their wages ended in a disagreement to-day at Manchester.

The delegate of the operatives offered to accept a reduction of 5 per cent. provided that the master should continue only as long as the mills should run half time, full rates to be paid when the mills resumed full time. To this the masters' delegate refused to assent, and a deadlock ensued. The strike will continue. The employers are firm that a reduction of wages is necessary, and many of them hold that even the reduction proposed is not sufficient. It is said that 25 per cent. of the private employers would be glad to get rid of their mills at half price, so unremunerative has the business now become, and so harassed are the masters by the incessant demands of their work people. It is stated that the many millions of capital invested in the cotton spinning industry in Oldham are not yielding at present an average return of 10 per cent. on the investment.

MR. BLAINE WISE

Indications are that His Condition Has Taken an Unfavorable Turn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Indications this evening are that Mr. Blaine's condition has taken an unfavorable turn. At 6:25 P. M. messengers were hastily dispatched for the attending physicians. Young James G. Blaine was also quickly summoned. Dr. Johnston remained twenty minutes, but Dr. Hyatt did not leave the house at 7 o'clock. It is said that the condition of Mr. Blaine's doctors to-night are construed to mean that their patient is much worse than they care to acknowledge, and the frequency and length of their visits constitute another reason for concluding that Mr. Blaine's illness has been considerably aggravated since morning. He is described as being weaker. There are said to be complications, and the patient has not recovered, except at less of strength, and there is an air about the house which indicates considerable anxiety. Two physicians have spent the greater part of the day in the house, and will undoubtedly remain all night.

NEVADA'S LEGISLATURE

Ex-Archbishop's General Clark Says That It is an Illegal Body.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A special from San Francisco says: Ex-Archbishop-General Clark, of Nevada, says that the Legislature of that State is an illegal body, not having been elected on basis of population. He says the question has been raised touching the constitutionality of the election of 1891 as apportioning Republicans, and incidentally questioning the power of the incoming Legislature to elect a successor to Senator Stewart.

It is probable that steps will be taken to demonstrate the illegality of the Legislature before the courts. Should the Legislature be unseated, the appointment of a successor to Senator Stewart will devolve upon Governor Conard, a strong Republican, who will undoubtedly name a man of that political faith to fill the vacancy.

General Butler's Remains Taken Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The remains of General Butler were taken aboard the train for Lowell, Mass., at 2 o'clock yesterday. Ex-Governor and Mrs. Ames arrived last night, and Paul Butler, his only son, reached the city this morning. Definite arrangements for the funeral services were delayed until the arrival of the son, and a very simple service of prayer, participated in by members of the family, was held at the house before the remains were taken to the depot, the department of the Postmaster acting as escort of honor.

Supt. Byrnes' Bold Coup.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Superintendent Byrnes to-day preferred charges against inspectors Williams and McAvoy, who maintain Westerville, St. Louis, and Liberty, Mo., as gambling joints in the hands of President Martin of the board of police commissioners. The complaints and specifications charge neglect of duty on the part of the inspectors, and that they had allowed the gambling joints to remain open in their territory. During the day these charges were the subject of discussion, but the members took no formal action. It is believed that the Board would be done in the premises until the commissioners could consult with the Legislature.

RACING IN THE SNOW.

No Sympathy for the Shivering Dumb Brutes—The Results.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Jan. 12, 1893. T 12:20 O'CLOCK this morning the Hudson Jockey Club finished the following program from the hill top to the city: "Racing to-day at Guttenburg, rain snow or shine. It did not rain, neither did it shine, but the snow fell persistently and as it fell snow would look up at the faces of the spectators, jockeys and shivering dumb brutes. Not a particle of sympathy needed to be expressed for the spectators, they were slaves to the gambling habit, and the half-matured boys honored with the name of jockeys were forced into the saddle, and placed on the trembling waiting animals.

There was very little business done in the betting ring, the heavy letters remaining in town and entrusting their money with the city pool-room managers. The summaries follow: First race, six and a half furlongs—Happy Maid first, Merrimack second, Rocket third. Time, 1:22.

Second race, five furlongs—Gladstone first, Frank T. second, Virgil third. Time, 1:04. Third race, one mile—Sir Walter Raleigh first, Betting Bird second, Allan Bess third. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Araal first, Pathway second, Clotha third. Time, 1:02. Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—The Pinkney first, Excellence second, Alarmer third. Time, 1:18.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Vold first, Adde B. second, Exira third. Time, 1:33. GLOUCESTER, N. J., Jan. 12.—Today's racing program was as follows: First race, seven and a half furlongs—Lonely first, Sammaritan second, Vendetta third. Time, 1:39.

Second race, six furlongs—Owen Golden first, Bob Arthur second, Tradesman third. Time, 1:18.

Third race, five furlongs—Honest Tom first, Cener second, Grand Prix third. Time, 1:04.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Minora first, Deer Lodge second, Fox Hill third. Time, 1:10.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Verbera first, passage calling, Joe Lee third. Time, 1:04.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Judge Mitchell first, Inverkip gelding second, Selah third. Time, 1:04.

The Great Stallion Ormonde.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The celebrated stallion Ormonde, who was recently sold to Mr. William McDonald, of San Francisco, who it is said paid \$150,000 for him, arrived at Southampton to-day from Buenos Ayres, where he has been for a considerable time. Ormonde's voice does not seem to have affected him, and he is in good form. For the Ormonde old trainer, took charge of him on his arrival.

Yale Ball Players' Eastern Trip.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 12.—The Yale Base-Ball nine will take an eastern trip this year as usual, commencing Wednesday, Jan. 15, at New York. The team will altogether, five of which have been arranged as follows: Thursday, March 30th, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Saturday, April 1st, University of Virginia at Charlottesville; Tuesday, April 4th, Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore; Wednesday, April 5th, University of Maryland at Annapolis; and Friday, March 31st, are the dates still open.

Noted Academy Burned.

GARDNER, MASS., Jan. 12.—The Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, a noted educational institution and preparatory school, was burned this morning. Loss on the building, \$150,000; insurance, \$30,000. A new building will be at once erected. Two hundred and twenty-five students escaped without injury. The fire originated in the chemistry in the laboratory.

Less Ice in the North and East Rivers at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Owing to a shifting of the wind less trouble was experienced in navigating the North and East rivers to-day, and there was almost an entire absence of the delays and detentions, and in some cases entire stoppage of traffic, which occurred yesterday. When the tide went out much of the ice was floated into the middle of the stream and made transportation to-day yesterday. All the ferryboats, excepting the Staten Island Company's, are running as near the schedule time to-day as they usually do in stormy weather. A snow storm has prevailed all day.

REAR END COLLISION.

A C. and O. Freight Train Runs Into a Virginia Midland Train.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Jan. 12.—A rear-end collision occurred between a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train and a Midland freight train at Rapidan station this morning. The Chesapeake and Ohio train was badly wrecked, and the two trains were badly wrecked, and the Chesapeake and Ohio engine damaged. Engineer Wright, Fireman Hughes and Brakeman Harvey, of the Chesapeake and Ohio train, and Brakeman Stewart, of the Midland train, were injured, but none seriously. The accident was said to have been caused by the Chesapeake and Ohio train running into the Midland train, which was getting on the siding to allow the Chesapeake and Ohio train, which had the right of way, to pass. The road was cleared by 2 o'clock.

Powderly Says He is a Socialist.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—A special dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says: General Master Workman, Powderly, yesterday announced a retirement of some weeks to address a gathering of union carpenters in this city. During the course of his remarks he said: "I am a Socialist, and I say it without blushing. If the avowed brags condemnation I am willing to take it. I am one of the millions who are public highways and have the railroad, and I believe that the telegraph system should be owned and operated by the Government. The people own the railroads, and telegraphs, which are more essential to the public."

POISONING PLOTTERS.

TRIAL OF HOMESTEAD CONSPIRATORS BEGUN IN PITTSBURG.

Hugh Dempsey, Robert Beatty and J. M. Davidson the Prisoners—How the Alleged Crime Was Detected.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 12.—The trial of Hugh Dempsey, district master workman of the Knights of Labor; J. M. Davidson and Robert Beatty, charged with the poisoning of non-union workmen in the Homestead steel mill during last August, began here to-day in a crowded court-room. Beatty is accused of having arranged with Davidson and other cooks at the mill to administer the poison, which, it is alleged, Dempsey furnished. The serious charge of having procured and disbursed the money used in the furtherance of the scheme is also put upon Dempsey.

The case grew out of the numerous and suspicious cases of illness among the workmen in the Homestead mill. At first those stricken showed all the symptoms of typhoid fever, and were treated by physicians for that disease. But after the first few days the typhoid characteristics disappeared, and the doctors were unable to diagnose the cases other than "poisoning from impure drinking water."

The Carnegie Steel Company was not satisfied with that explanation, that the epidemic among the workmen was caused by impure water, and suspected something wrong somewhere. They put their detectives at work to find out the matter to the bottom. The result of the detective work was the arrest of Robert J. Beatty at Louisville on December 10th, on a warrant charging him with complicity in the poisoning of the men in the Homestead mill. He was brought back to Pittsburgh and given a hearing, at which J. M. Davidson, one of the former cooks at the mill, testified, confessing his own connection with the alleged conspiracy. The arrest of Davidson and Dempsey quickly followed, and to-day's trial is the result.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

American Bishops to Send Their Individual Views to Rome.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Pope's method for determining for himself the individual and collective opinion of the bishops of the United States on the school question has caused much discussion. Each of the seventy-nine bishops of the Catholic Church will send in writing to His Holiness within the present month answers to and comments upon the questions submitted to them by the Archbishop of Baltimore at the recent conference of archbishops. These answers will be referred to a committee of cardinals in Rome, who will formulate a plan based upon the views of the bishops. Thus far only parts of nine of the separate answers have been made public, the first five have been withheld.

These are the propositions hitherto suppressed: 1. All care must be taken to erect Catholic schools, to enlarge and improve those already established and to make them equal in the best of schools in discipline and teaching. 2. When there is no Catholic school at all or when the one that is available is ill fitted for giving the children an education in keeping with the demands of the parents, public schools may be attended with a safe conscience, the danger of perversion being rendered remote by opportune, remedial and precautionary measures, a matter that is to be left to the conscience and judgment of the ordinary.

3. We enact and command that no one shall be allowed to teach in a parochial school who has not passed a satisfactory examination, as usual, in the Holy Scriptures. 4. Normal schools, as they are called, are to be established where they are wanting and are evidently necessary. 5. We strictly forbid any one, whether bishop or priest, to give his assent to the prohibition of the sovereign pontiff, through the sacred congregation, either by act or threat, to exclude from the sacraments, as unworthy, parents who choose to send their children to the public schools. As regards the children themselves this enactment applies with still greater force.

The substance of the other propositions was given in Mr. Satoru's address.

LESS ICE IN THE HARBOR.

Traffic Resumed in the North and East Rivers at New York.

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THE TANGLE IN KANSAS.

The Republicans Have a Majority But the Populists are Officially Recognized.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 12.—The conference committee appointed for the purpose of unravelling the tangle in the House, adjourned at midnight without having formulated any plan to present to the two houses this morning.

The Populists demanded that three Republican members who were postmasters at the time of their election to the legislature should be unseated and the Populists be given their seats. This would, of course, place Populists in control of the House. The Republicans refused to consent to this proposal, arguing that the postmasters could serve legally as members of the Lower House, they having resigned their positions as postmasters since their election to that body. This completed the deliberations of the conference. It is probable that a compromise in the matter may be reached.

At 2 o'clock the three Democratic members in the House agreed to recognize the Populist organization, and on roll-call Chambers of Commerce, Rosenthal of Haskell, and Meagher of Leavenworth, made speeches recognizing the Populist members—more than a constitutional majority. Notwithstanding this, at 5 o'clock this evening Governor Lowell sent a brief message to the House, recognizing the Populist members.

The Senate did practically nothing to-day. An attempt was made by the more radical members to force a recognition by the House, but it failed. The morning and a portion of the afternoon was spent in awaiting a report from the committee appointed to inquire into the organization of the two houses. That committee was at work all day, and at 2 o'clock the Populist senators, impatient at the long delay, retired in caucus to discharge the committee. A recess had been taken to permit the holding of the caucus. When the Senate reconvened at 10 o'clock, a motion was made to discharge the committee and recognize the Populists by adopting a formal resolution to that effect. The motion aroused animated discussion. The Democrats, however, refused to do so, and the three Democrats of that body had joined the Republicans. The effect was to cause the senators to proceed slowly. All the Republican members, except a small number, supported the motion.

Senators Dilford and O'Brien, the Democrats, sided with the Republicans. Pending the discussion, Leedy (Pop.) of Coffey county, made a speech in support of to-morrow, which was carried. This resolution recognizing the Populists lower House cannot come up before to-morrow.

It had been agreed that the Senate should recognize the Populists by a resolution, which was carried. This resolution recognizing the Populists lower House cannot come up before to-morrow.

Before the Governor could be informed of that fact, however, the communication was on its way to the House. When the Populist sergeant-at-arms, Thomas, was called to the desk to receive the Governor's messenger, and as Secretary Cook was recognized, the Populists arose and began cheering. The Populist speaker, Dunsmore, rapped out a message to the House. The Republicans made no demonstration. Secretary Cook called out: "Mr. Speaker Dunsmore." This official recognition gave the Populists' side an opportunity to cheer. Women shrieked and the Populists waved their hats. There were calls from the Republican side, as the Populists' chief clerk read the following: "To J. N. Dunsmore, Speaker of the House of Representatives: In answer to your communication sent me January 10, 1893, notifying me that the House was duly organized, I beg to return the thanks of the Populists of Kansas. (Signed) "L. D. LEWELLING, "Governor."

The Populists again cheered, but Republican Speaker Douglas, in response to the cheering, said: "The legally organized House of Representatives will come to order." Some minor resolutions were then offered on the Republican side, and the roll call was ordered. Sixty-five members answered to their names. Mandamus proceedings against Secretary of State Osborne were this evening begun in the supreme court to-day. The case was argued by Le. Douglas, speaker of the Republican House of Representatives, a certified copy of the roll of members elected to the Kansas House of Representatives, on the 12th inst., was returned to the Populists by ex-Secretary of State Higgins, and show sixty-four legally-elected Republicans members of the Legislature or a majority of two entitled to certificates.

Mr. Douglas is the speaker chosen by the Republican organization, and the object of the suit is to obtain the court's decision as to whether or not the Republican organization is the House of Representatives. The court received the petition. The matter was laid aside for consideration to-morrow morning. The Populists have no objection to the court's decision, and will be favorable to them, and in this way to checkmate the latest move of the Populists, which resulted in the recognition of the Populist House by Governor Lowell.

A large number of Populist leaders got together and agreed to adjourn both houses without prejudicing the position of either until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Immediately upon adjournment the Populists held a caucus and decided to assemble in Representative hall at 9 o'clock, as provided for, and proceed to the transaction of business in the regular parliamentary manner. They also decided to recognize the Populist House by the Senate at that time, and they (the Populists) will be ordered to withdraw from the hall.

They decided to offer no resistance, simply to remain passive and force the Populists to remove them bodily. In anticipation of being ejected from the House, they have selected a hall down town, which they will rent to-morrow, and they will hold their sessions until the matter is decided by the courts.

At a caucus of Populist senators to-night it was agreed that when the Senate reconvened at 9:30 A. M. the House in violation of committee report, should be recognized. Governor Lowell was present at the caucus, and is said to have advised the action.

The West Virginia Senatorship.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 12.—The Faulkner men claim forty-three votes that cannot be changed. Mr. Faulkner's election seems highly probable from the present outlook. A caucus will be held to-day at 10 o'clock. It is believed that the most prominent candidate for successor to the Senatorship will be recognized. Governor Lowell was present at the caucus, and is said to have advised the action.

The Montana Senatorship.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 12.—The joint ballot for Senator to-day resulted: Sanders (Rep.), 32; Clark (Dem.), 16; Dixon (Dem.), 8; Hauser (Dem.), 3; Malville (Pop.), 3. No choice. There was one pair.

Senator Turpie Renominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 12.—Senator Turpie was to-night renominated by the Democratic legislative caucus as his own successor.

Choice of the Democrats.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 12.—Ex-Congressman Carlos French, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was to-night chosen by the Democrats this afternoon.

THE TRIAL CONTINUES.

MORE FACTS BROUGHT OUT CONCERNING PANAMA AFFAIRS.

The Examining President During the Proceedings Severely Reproaches Charles De Lesseps for His Actions.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The court-room was thronged again to-day after the resumption of the trial of the Panama defendants. M. Rossignol, accountant for the Panama Company, was expected as a witness, President Perrier remarking that the accounts must have been recast before being submitted to expert examination.

M. Moncheourt, liquidator for the Panama Company, deposed that Ferdinand de Lesseps had threatened with witnesses and insisted on proceeding with the Panama enterprise regardless of cost. The expenses, M. Moncheourt stated, were excessive throughout. Moncheourt added that Baron Reinach and Levy and Cremona were deputed to pay for certain support to be given to the company in its schemes, but he was certain that Reinach retained the greater part of the funds entrusted to him for this purpose.

President Perrier turned to Charles de Lesseps and reproached him severely for having permitted this.

Judge Fenouillet next described his method of inspecting the canal, which he had based the famous report, which was in part suppressed. He also stated that Judge Fenouillet had blind faith in his own good fortune and had supreme influence and direction in the management of the work on the canal in all its branches.

Judge Fenouillet received with evident suspicion the statements of M. Rossignol's statements. When Rossignol said that M. Eiffel's books were well kept, Judge Perrier interposed. "But Eiffel's accounts were made up," said Judge Fenouillet, "and the books were not audited. You have transferred to the working column with a view to minimize the total profits."

M. Rossignol began to explain his statement, but Judge Fenouillet cut him short by saying: "Confine yourself to a plain statement of facts, instead of arguing the matter."

The presiding judge was still more severe in his treatment of Charles de Lesseps. M. Moncheourt had stated that Baron De Reinach obtained the blood of the company by obtaining enormous sums, with which he had secured the support of other influential men.

"You had no confidence in his morality," asked Judge Perrier. "No; but he was very clever," replied Moncheourt.

Turning to Charles de Lesseps, Judge Perrier inquired sharply: "And how did you understand that Baron De Reinach used these enormous sums?" answered de Lesseps, "and, without doubt, senators, deputies and ministers. A number of persons, however, offered assistance to the directors. Reinach, Leveau and others were first charged with the distribution of the money."

"That is, you gave them the dirty job and they did it for you," asked Judge Perrier, "but provided them means of doing it?" Charles de Lesseps winced and looked down, but made no reply.

The first word spoken at the trial in his behalf was by John Stokel, Great Britain's representative on the Suez canal board, who testified later. Sir John said he regarded Charles de Lesseps as loyal, upright and incapable of dishonesty.

Engineer Dunior estimated that the cutting of the Panama canal could not have been done for less than two billion francs, or in fewer than fifteen or twenty years.

The Cabinet Completed.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Vice-Admiral Rioulier has accepted the office of Minister of Marine. This completes the Cabinet. Rioulier has been in command at Toulon since March.

Ribot Sustained in the Chamber.