

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY) By THE WASHINGTON TIMES CO. HUTCHESS BUILDING. NORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND D STS.

one quart, for instance? Suppose he gets to crying so that he cannot stop himself, which might possibly happen if he were very much interested in his case? This contingency must be taken into account, for the whole theory of this emotional business is that the lawyer really has his client's interests at heart, and is overcome by emotion. The jury is not going to be moved by any crocodile tears. It will not do to cast the slightest doubt upon the genuineness of the briny fluid. And if it is genuine, there is no knowing where it will stop—this shedding of tears. On the whole, the safest course for a young lawyer, even in Tennessee, to pursue, would be to try to influence the jury by some other means. "A strong man's tears" are extremely pathetic in a fool, but not when they are made a show of for money.

That Riddled Treaty.

The prospect that some arrangement for a final vote on what is left of the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty may be effected in the Senate tomorrow for the moment revivifies interest that once alarming, but now comparatively evanescent measure. In its original form it was drafted for the purpose of preventing the United States from appealing to the Monroe doctrine in resisting European aggressions in this hemisphere.

Every effort was made by the Cleveland Administration to "jam through" ratification of this disgraceful scheme before the country should have a chance to find out what it really was conceived and intended to cover, and but for the patriotism and persistent courage of Senator Morgan the attempt would have succeeded. With the after history of the treaty the public is familiar. Investigation and study soon led to the discovery of the concealed and loaded weapons on the body of the project. It has been measuredly disarmed as far as one can see at present; but little of it remains now that appears dangerous. The Monroe doctrine, the canal and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty have been drawn. That having been done, our British cousins seem to regard the treaty as dead for any good it might do them.

Some time ago the American correspondent of a leading London daily cabled to his paper: "The Senators continue to pretend that it is not dead, though it is over a corpse that they are holding their meaningless palaver. Their present proceedings resemble nothing so much as an Irish wake." Various English journals have remarked, with frank cynicism, that an arbitration treaty with the Monroe doctrine and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty excepted from its operation, could have little if it interested Great Britain.

All the outside appearances appear to justify the view that, in its present form, there would not be much occasion for anxiety, even if the treaty should pass the Senate; but appearances are not always to be trusted. On the whole, probably the path of wisdom lies in the direction of rejection—on the principle that a gun, and particularly a British gun, "is dangerous without lock, cock, stock or barrel."

A New Club Feature.

A Chicago club has been having some fun over the suggestion of one of its members. It is the Union League Club, and it was meditating, among other innovations, a new gymnasium. Mr. Jones, the obstinate member—and his is a well-known name, although it is not familiar with the face of this particular Jones—gave the club a good, sound raking over. He said there were too many parties in this club. A platitude, as Mr. Jones defines him, is a man who never goes to the primaries or the polls and never contributes to campaign funds. Mr. Jones was of the opinion that a mission should be established. He said that the legislature had a chaplain, Congress had a chaplain, even the penitentiary had a chaplain, and he should not feel satisfied until the Union League Club had a chaplain.

What the chaplain would be supposed to do, Mr. Jones does not explain. Should he attend the club functions—a club is mainly for the purpose of having functions? Should he drink, smoke and make merry with "de boys" on festive occasions? Or should he sit apart as a sort of metaphorical dose of castor oil, to remind the club that however good a time they were having now, the time would come for them to pay up? How would he cure the pharisees? Could he take them by the collar and make them go to the polls and vote, or would he pass a contribution box around, the contents to be contributed to campaign funds? Mr. Jones' proposition is mixed.

Gladstone on Repression.

In his letter to the Macedonian leader, Dampres, Mr. Gladstone brings into lurid relief the picture of the British people struggling to give expression to its sentiment of sympathy for another people, warring for liberty against the brutal power of the "unspeakable Turk," backed by the fleets and guns of Christian Europe, but helpless to do so under the system of universal European government created by a coalition of courts and cabinets. In America we can understand and feel for the aged statesman in his grief and indignation; remembering how long the people of the United States have been repressed in their desire to secure the rescue of the outraged, tortured and murdered women and children of Cuba through the intervention of our Government.

Mr. Gladstone writes that he has often seen it doubted to what state Macedonia ought to belong when her day of liberation came; but that even had any sufficient reason why, as Bulgaria has gone to the Bulgarians and Serbia to the Servians, Macedonia should not become a free state for the Macedonians. He remarks that the patriots of that country, and all Helles might count upon the sympathies of the British people, and, having them, ordinarily might count upon corresponding action of the British government,

"but," he says, "it is not the people or government of Great Britain that are directing the course of the Cretan and Greek questions. Under the present deplorable scheme all our government has to do is to plead for its opinions as if it were before a tribunal of those youthful despots, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and to abide by and help execute their final determination. They tow Austria behind them, and through one of the two have a restless hold upon France."

It follows from this that, in Mr. Gladstone's view, the "disgraceful office" of England "seems to be to place our ships and guns and soldiers at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for liberty in Crete, and securing to these young despots, who have in no way earned the confidence of Europe, the power of deciding questions which, in point of right, belong to the Cretans to decide."

We may be sure that what one might call this "Macedonia cry" of the famous ex-premier will drive the present British ministry into a close quarter. Utterances like his are needed to rouse national sentiments of justice and humanity to a pitch that governments will not dare to ignore. Emulating from such a distinguished source they are liable to complicate the foreign relations of his country; but even that is better than the eternal submission of a great people to policies that bring them naught but ceaseless national shame.

It was at least a case of insecticide.

It is with much regret that we note the indictment of Dr. Hunter, Administration candidate for Senator from Kentucky, for conspiracy to bribe members of the legislature. What effect it may have on the election it is impossible to say. It is due to the Republican legislators at Frankfort to say that they do not appear to be in the least moved by so small a thing as this. This was to be expected, and is in the line of party "good politics."

The startling discovery of another Olney-Pauncefote trap—this time in the wording of the proposed Alaskan boundary treaty—ought to be a lesson to the Senate. There never was a British diplomatic scheme in connection with this country that was not dangerously loaded.

If it be true that the President has determined upon the recognition of Cuban belligerency, he cannot act too quickly. The work of outraging and butchering women and girls goes on ceaselessly under Weyler, as daily reports will tell him. The sooner he says "stop!" the sooner he will win the glad applause of the whole nation.

When the pluck came Mr. Joseph W. Bailey retired behind the unconscious Mr. Hand. Richard P. Hand is a grand old Democrat, but like other monuments, he is sometimes subjected to abuse.

We are afraid that the arbitration principle is not yet fixed in the hearts of the people. Yesterday's news dispatches contained notice of a prize fight between two society young men, the seeds being "several theological students," while another report narrated the thrashing of a pugilist by an athletic Methodist preacher. All of which goes to show that probably Man will continue to be a belligerent animal as long as he keeps his carnivorous teeth.

According to the Rome correspondent of the London Standard the American State Department has adopted the suggestion of The Times and notified the proper authorities that the United States does not recognize the blockade of Crete. Of course, we have not anything to run that blockade away; but proper precedents are handy things to have in the family.

We offer hearty congratulations to Nicholas, of Russia. He has ordered that criminals destined for Siberia hereafter are to be transported by railway, instead of being compelled to tramp the deadly march overland, as heretofore. Mercy is a pretty good quality in a sovereign, and doubtless pays, as well.

COL. KELLOGG DEAD.

The Promotions Made Necessary by the Vacancies Caused.

The War Department was notified yesterday of the death of Col. W. L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, at Fort McPherson, Ga. The colonel died yesterday morning.

University of Applied Christianity. Chicago, April 17.—A new and unique institution is to be established in Chicago. It is to be the "University of Applied Christianity." Its object will be to unite under the direction of one institution all sorts of practical, religious, and philanthropic enterprises. It is reported that \$200,000 is already pledged. The plan is to build a great cathedral, similar to those in Europe, but having class, study, reading, and club rooms, lecture halls, etc., as well as an immense auditorium.

In the Matter of Mr. Frank B. Noyes. (From the New York Sun.) On February 22, 1895, the Sun published an editorial article entitled "The Work of Noyes," in which certain severe strictures were made upon Mr. Frank B. Noyes, of the Washington Star.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The week of dolor is past, and society has left her cynicism of sad colored Lenten garments, to make room for a radiant Easter butterfly in raiment of gorgeous hues on these warm days. Even those who were severely repaid, Lent all, from a religious point of view, have felt that at least during Holy week, to be fashionable was to be penitential, consequently the past seven days have been of exceeding dullness. All society has, in its usual, rushed to the play and has been most assiduous in its attendance.

Netherisle, at the Lafayette, has played nightly to all that is fashionable, critical and amplexed in Washington society, and has received more than her share of commendation and commendation. Within the scope that was given her in "Carmen," she certainly proved herself an artist by her interpretation of the part, but it was not pleasant to see. As to her audience—in the first place it is an unhealthy and vitiated appetite which prefers melodrama to anything else, and the Carmen to the ideal and heroic, if somewhat too unselfish, love of the hero of Zenda and the Princess Flavia.

Both Howard Gould and Miss Irving seem eminently fitted for the roles they assumed during the past week at the Columbia, and were well received by the audience. Critic has said that Howard Gould's interpretation of the Prisoner of Zenda is quite equal to that of Botham, while in point of many beauty and fine physique Gould is the superior of the two.

Truth to tell, for one man of the opinion that it is the craze of things English which filled the Lafayette both for the past week and that previous rather than the merits of either Olga Netherisle or John Hare.

Speaking of things English, there is a certain young fellow in Washington who has lately adopted the English style of glass. Not that this is cause for reflection, there are quite a number of his species among the exquisites of this city; but the interesting thing about this particular young man and his particular eyeglass is the hard time they have to keep from falling at regular intervals, and the young man has a habit of talking without any intervals at all. The consequence is that the new glass has become a sort of punctuation mark, as its owner inevitably pauses to adjust it, or catches it with a sort of fascination, wondering if it will fall at the proper moment. Sometimes it does and sometimes it doesn't. However, the young fellow, whose conversational stream, like Tenayson's brook, is disposed to "go on forever," is thus provided with a certain amount of relief.

Among the society people who have been most regular in their attendance at the theater, and who have given enjoyable box parties during the week, are the Secretaries of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Secretary and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Cushman Davis, the Breeses, the Boardmans, the Horstmanns, the Wallaces, and almost all the members of the diplomatic corps, together with hosts of other people.

There have been lectures, concerts, and recitals, which have been very well patronized. The Metropolitan concert, which was given early in the week, with Mme. Careno at the piano, and the song recital, by Mr. Mills, on Thursday evening, both were very successful. The Metropolitan limited audiences, and were equally enjoyable.

There has been a dearth of dinners, and those which have been given were of the most informal nature, being principally stag affairs. The most notable was that given by Mr. Graham Bell, in honor of Prof. Grosvenor, of Amherst College.

The reception which was given on Wednesday evening by Senator and Mrs. Morrill was the only event of social importance which enlivened the week, and a very brilliant affair. It was a gathering among the guests the President and Mrs. McKinley, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the members of the Cabinet, and other notables and fashionables of Washington.

Outdoor sports have been a good deal in evidence, and the coming weeks will be much given over to cycling, golfing and coaching parties. Field day at Fort Myer was as attractive as usual, and a large and brilliant contingent of society folks were present in drags, T-carts, dog-carts, traps and other vehicles.

Every one who is a victim to the anglo-mania fever or who possesses English relatives will be in London for the Queen's diamond jubilee if they can get there; and a good many patriotic Americans who are going abroad for the summer will go early in the month of May, and will be in London for the Queen's diamond jubilee if they can get there; and a good many patriotic Americans who are going abroad for the summer will go early in the month of May, and will be in London for the Queen's diamond jubilee if they can get there.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister and Baroness von Szechenyi who are noted for their elegance, excellence and exuberance of their entertainments, will give a large musicale and reception on Friday next, on which occasion two very fine musicians will contribute to the program for the entertainment of the guests.

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One point in the Senator's argument is exceedingly pointed and striking. He shows that a suppressed House of Representatives entitles all rights of territories and Indian tribal dependencies for the time being. They are not suffrage and direct representation. The Congress as a whole, is the only body, tribunal or power to which their appeals can be for justice or mercy. When its doors are closed to them their rights, if they have any, are suspended. So far as it concerns legislation, all rights of these people are virtually abolished by the refusal of a committee or of the presiding officer of a House to perform a duty plainly enjoined by the Constitution.

There is much more of importance to the general subject of the current usurpation in Senator Morgan's report, but for the immediate purpose of illustrating his position in relation to the Times episode in the House on Saturday, and its results in the overthrow of the policy seemingly forced upon the minority by its former alleged leader, enough has been said for the present. So far from entering any feeling of toleration for that policy Senator Morgan expresses himself emphatically as being in full accord and sympathy with the policy advocated, and the position assumed throughout the controversy by The Times.

MR. MORGAN ON BAILEY.

The Senator Asserts His Utter Contempt for the Declaration of Reed Policy.

During the proceedings in the House yesterday, incident to the declaration of independence by the Democratic minority against the repression of the body by its Speaker, and by the alleged minority leader, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, endeavored to avert the revolution against his assumed authority over House Democracy by alleging the agreement with his position, of such party exponents as the Atlanta Constitution, and such statesmen as Senator Morgan of Alabama, and Senator Jones of Arkansas, who have the explicit authority of Senator Morgan, to state that he not only has not indorsed the attitude of Mr. Bailey in trying to commit the minority to the policy and purposes of Speaker Reed, but that he always has and does regard it with unqualified disapproval and contempt.

In an interview with a representative of this paper last night Senator Morgan stated that the only thing upon which Mr. Bailey could have based such a charge against him, happened during the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Preparatory to the Presidential canvass a strictly campaign dodge, Dingley measure, in the nature of an emergency bill to raise revenue, was introduced in and passed by the House. It proposed to tax wool, sugar, and a few things like that, and notoriously was conceived and formulated for the purpose of catching the Western votes. It was the scheme of Speaker Reed and was constructed for use on the stump, and for no other purpose. It fulfilled its mission, and then its friends lost interest in it.

In a perfunctory way it was reported and recommitted to the Senate last winter. Just before the opening of that session Senator Morgan was interviewed by a newspaper correspondent to whom he said that it was his intention to call that measure up and get it before the Senate, in order to put the Republican party on record. If the measure were introduced to back it, it would be easy to show that it would produce sufficient revenue to cover any requisite of tariff revision that the needs of the Treasury demanded. If they refused to support it, that would demonstrate to the country that it was the protection of trusts and monopolies that the party were aiming at, not revenue, and that therefore the bill had been a sham from the beginning.

In pursuance of this purpose, Senator Morgan did force the bill before the Senate, and it was discussed to some extent until one day Senator Reed declared that it was useless to waste time over it, as everybody knew it could not pass and that there was no intention of trying to pass it. So it was allowed to die; and this, Senator Morgan states, is the only ground that he can conceive of which would justify one in constructing a theory that he ever was willing to promote the legislative designs of the Republican party.

He says, furthermore, that before Mr. Bailey received the minority nomination for the Speakership he told that young gentleman in explicit terms that, if the speaker proposed to run the House upon any one wheel, one-man basis of suppression, and obstruction to the business of the country, it was the manifest duty of every Democratic member to join in fighting such usurpation by every conceivable means in his power. "I never could understand," said the Senator last evening, "I regard as the most audacious blow at the rights of the people under the Constitution of the United States ever before attempted. It means that one man can seize and exercise the rights and prerogatives vested in the whole House of Representatives by the Constitution. It deprives States of their representation in the Congress."

The House is a direct, independent creation of the Constitution. It is empowered to make its own rules without the consent of any other body or power. When made they become the direct expression of the Constitution. One of them makes it mandatory upon the Speaker to appoint the standing committees at the commencement of each Congress. When he neglects or refuses to do this he violates the Constitution, which he has taken an oath to observe and support.

In a paper, published a short time ago, on "Usurpation of Power," Senator Morgan places himself indignantly upon record in indignant protest against the unconstitutional usurpation of the rights of the House, in a situation that is as dangerous as any in which the civil government has ever been placed in now threatening the country with absolutism. In the form of what is known in the United States as the "one man power." He observes, that the appointment of a speaker among the people of any other body or power, is the safest provision for the right of self-government enjoyed by the country.

Every member of the House is the equal of every other member, and no man can usurp any authority or have any power delegated to him, or enable him to become the absolute master of his colleagues, or any of them. "No rule can be constitutionally adopted in either of the houses that would empower the presiding officer, or any committee, to deny to their member the privilege of voting, or of being heard upon any measure, or of offering to amend the same."

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Broker Wood Held in Bail. Pittsburg, Pa., April 17.—C. Linford Wood, the insurance broker alleged to have been the principal agent in the fraudulent scheme against the Mutual Reserve Life Fund Association, was given a hearing before Alderman King today and held for the court in \$2,000 bail.

The Fashion Procession Moves Today.

—and the truest dressed men and boys in line are Saks-dressed. Truest in style—truest in fit—truest in value—truest in price. They're a regiment by themselves.

Look into this modern ready-to-wear clothing. Prejudice can't live in such a strong atmosphere of perfection. You've no excuse left for the extravagances of custom tailoring. Here's the same satisfaction to be had for half. One by one the fallacies have been unmasked—the tape-line is a snare—the try-on is a delusion—the fortnight's wait is a folly—the fancy prices are without reason. The superiors of any garments that are made—are the peers of anything that can be made—are on our counters—ready to put on.

We are makers of this clothing. More than that—we have many of the fabrics woven expressly for us. Brings us nearer to perfection—gives you greater advantages. Nobody else goes the length of possibility to give you the best as we do. We want you to look at these special weavings and special makings. No clothing on earth can surpass it. It's better than the best that has been.

THE SUITS TOP COATS. Begin at \$7.50—with the best you ever saw for \$7.50—and end at \$30—the best that can be made at any price. Let Us Show You What Value Really Is.

SAKS & COMPANY, "Saks' Corner." The big Easter egg is still in the store. Be sure and see the little folks see it. Vote for some teacher to take our trip to Europe this year. We'll give you a class outfit you to vote.

GRANT'S BODY REMOVED. HUNTER MUST STAND TRIAL.

Placed in the Tomb Built by His Countrymen. New York, April 17.—After many days of preparation, the body of Gen. Grant was at 3:50 o'clock this afternoon removed from the old repository vault where it has been since his funeral to the tomb built by the people of the United States. The coffin containing Gen. Grant's body was carried about 1,000 feet and placed in the sarcophagus in the new tomb.

When the rain stopped falling at 9:30 o'clock this morning, all of the final arrangements were completed for the removal of the body to the tomb. Until the sun appeared in the heavens it was not known whether the body would be removed today because of threatening weather. At 10 o'clock the actual preparations for removing the body were begun. One hundred and fifty policemen were stationed near the tomb and kept in readiness. Then work was started on the removal of the body to the tomb. The report that the hour for the removal of the body had been set spread rapidly in the neighborhood of the tomb and soon there was a large crowd waiting to witness the transfer of the body.

At 2:40 the undertaker and his men arrived. They at once went to the old tomb and entered. With Col. Grant's arrival the crowd increased with such proportions that the police had all they could do to keep them out of the path of the procession to the new tomb. Col. Grant came out of the repository vault at 3 o'clock and was joined by President McKinley, of the park board. They were joined later by members of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn. Some of the G. A. R. men were among those who accompanied Gen. Grant's body from Mount McGregor, where his remains were waiting for the coffin to be carried out, Gen. Porter arrived. Then the coffin, which contained the leaden one, containing the body, was carried over to the new tomb to see if it would fit the sarcophagus. Everything was satisfactory, and at 3:50 o'clock the actual transfer was accomplished. Eight men carried the leaden coffin on their shoulders.

They were accompanied by the G. A. R. men and sixty policemen to the new tomb. Inside the tomb, the coffin was lowered into the crypt. Before it was set down Col. Grant's son placed a wreath of flowers on the coffin. It was the same wreath that had been placed on the coffin when the body was put in the repository vault. In the tomb the ceremonies were very simple. Everybody was excluded except Col. Grant and his friends.

When the leaden coffin left the repository vault the crowd about the tomb had increased enormously. They were anxious to see the leaden coffin showed any signs of wear. In one corner there appeared to be a small hole. Otherwise it seemed to be unchanged.

As a fitting conclusion to the Grant tomb ceremonies, the Union League Club has arranged for a great dinner in the evening, which is expected to surpass anything of a similar nature ever attempted in this city. It will be tendered to President McKinley and Vice President Hobart, both of whom have already sent to the club letters of acceptance.

Gen. Dodge, general marshal of the Grant Day parade, is trying to clear up the misunderstanding which has arisen over the non-receipt by Col. Mosby, of an invitation to participate in the parade. The famous ex-Confederate was yesterday the tender of an appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of Grand Marshal Dodge.

Monument in Cabot's Honor. London, April 17.—An observatory tower costing £3,000 is to be erected on Brando Hill at Bristol in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the North American continent by John Cabot, which event will be celebrated in June.

Senatorial Candidate Indicted for Attempted Bribery. Frankfurt, Ky., April 17.—The draught of the grand jury has caught not only Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Senatorial candidate, but also former Congressman John B. Wilson, E. T. Franks, Capt. Noel Gaines and Thomas R. Tanner. The charge is conspiracy to bribe. The investigation is not yet finished.

When indictments were returned today, the jury asked further time to consider other phases of the case and the end it not yet. Bench warrants were at once issued and the men arrested and put under bonds of \$250 each. Judge Cantrill said that he would grant immediate trial if desired, otherwise he would assign the case for the September term. No decision has yet been reached by the defendants in the matter. The indictment charges all the men with conspiracy to bribe W. Gossam, George Clark, and John H. Jones, members of the legislature with \$5,000 each, to induce them to vote for Dr. Hunter.

Dr. Hunter is very much disturbed over the matter, but he says "yet game." A reporter went to see the doctor this evening and asked him if he would withdraw. He said: "The whole thing is a conspiracy and will not interfere with my candidacy. I will continue to be a candidate. This is all he would say. It developed today and caused something of a sensation that Dr. Hunter yesterday sent to Mr. Sam Taylor, who is Mark Hanna's agent here, a request that he should leave Frankfurt and not return. Mr. Taylor promptly declined to heed the nominee's bidding. He telegraphed to Mr. Hanna about the matter, and last night his course was upheld by the receipt of a telegram from the secretary of the national committee, who is acting for Mr. Hanna, while the latter attends his mother's funeral, saying: "Act in the matter as your judgment dictates." Mr. Taylor first decided to go and not return, but last night he was informed of the fact that indictments would be returned, and he changed his mind. He will go away, but will return Monday. The gold Democrats and bolding Republicans now believe a Senator will be elected, but a trace has been arranged until Tuesday.

SILVER ELEMENT IN CONTROL. Senate Reorganization Agreement a Victory for the Opposition. The Democratic and opposition members of the House regard the conditions of committee reorganization of the Senate, which have been agreed to, as exceedingly favorable to the opposition. At the Capitol, it is pointed out that the great Committee on Finance and Appropriations are, under the arrangement, to remain in the control of the silver element of the Senate. These points of vantage were the principal matters in controversy between the different parties contending for the control of the Senate. As the control of these important committees remains the same as before politically, it is plain to see that Senator Gorman has substantially won on all matters in controversy between the two Houses. The restriction which will now be established is not guaranteed long endurance. It will only last until the successor to Hanna is elected. It can be stated as a certainty that if Hanna is re-elected the Republicans will take full control; if Hanna is defeated they will be compelled to surrender all claims to dominance in the Senate.

This is well understood by the leaders of both parties in the Senate, and it serves to accentuate the great battle now about to come on between John R. McLean and Marcus A. Hanna in the Buckeye State.

NOT CROSSING THAT BRIDGE YET. State Department Denies Reports Regarding the Cretan Blockade. State Department officials say they do not understand the continued repetition of the report that the Government has given notice to the European powers that it will not recognize the blockade of Crete. They deny the report unqualifiedly and insist that the department has taken no action with regard to the notice from the representatives of the powers that the blockade would be maintained other than to acknowledge the same as before politically. It is said that the United States will leave the matter alone unless some American vessel is hampered by the blockade.