The National Republican.

VOL. XXVI.---NO. 205. WASHINGTON D. C., SATURDAY MORNING JULY 24, 1886. THREE CENTS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SALISBURY READY TO ASSUME THE PREMIERSHIP.

Continued Hostility to Gladstone—Spain Prolongs Existing Treaties — Mrs. Crawford Found Guilty—The Gold Field Annexed—Fenian Hickie Dead.

LONDON, July 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in London from France to-day. He was met by a great crowd, who welcomed him with hearty cheers.

Lord Hartington has sent a dispatch to the unionist candidate for the Shetlands in which he says: "I am faverable to local government for the three kingdoms, not necessarily identical, but based on similar principles."

SPAIN PROLONGS EXISTING TREATIES.

MADRID, July 23.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 148 to 16, has ratified a treaty with England and the prolongation of existing treaties with other countries.

WAR IS IMMINENT.

LONDON, July 23.—It is rumored that war is imminent between Thibet and Nepaul.

MRS. CRAWFORD FOUND GUILTY.

LONDON, July 23.—The case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke was given to the jury this afternoon. They returned a verdict, finding Mrs. Crawford guilty of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke and granting Mr. Crawford a divorce. The jury was absent twenty minutes only. The decision arrived at by the jury is that Mr. Crawford is entitled to divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke, as decided nisi by Justice Sir Charles Butt on Feb. 12 last, the present case being simply a rehearing at the intervention of the queen's proctor for the purpose of ascertaining whether the decree nisi should not be set aside on the ground of collusion between Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, or on new evidence invalidating the wife's confession. The jury finding in favor of Mr. Crawford, the proceeding confirms the previous decree and makes it absolute at the expiration of the six months attaching to it. This six months will expire on August 12. The queen's proctor has been condemned to pay the costs of the present proceeding

The formal verdict of the jury contains no mention of Sir Charles Dilke's name. It simply declares that no material facts were suppressed at the previous trial at which "the decree of divorce was obtained justly." Justice Hannen's charge from beginning to end was decidedly against Sir Charles Dilke.

Sir Charles Dilke has issued an address to the Chelsea electors, complaining about the conduct of the trial, and saying:

As far as my public life goes I have no option but to accept the verdict. While protesting once more against its justice, I can only assure you, as I have already often solemnly assured you, and with equal solemnity sworn in court, that I am innocent of the charges brought against me, and respectfully and gratefully bid you farewell.

Sir Charles Dilke has ordered the sale of his house at Chelsea. He will leave England, and reside permanently in the south of France.

LONDON, July 24.—The *News* this morning, commenting on the Crawford divorce case, says:

We would be only too glad if we could dissent from the jury's verdict, but, unfortunately, there is no room for skepticism any longer to assert itself, and the lamentable career of this able statesman is thus prematurely closed. We are compelled to sorrowfully admit that no more shocking instance upon the obligations of friendship, the precepts of morality, the primary instincts of decency, or the sanctity of family ties was ever dragged before a disgusted community.

The *Chronicle* says:

The veil has been lifted, and a career of the blackest villainy and most inordinate lust is revealed. Sir Charles took advantage of his eminent position and wealth to practice the most diabolical deceit, while being, it appears, steeped in the foulest iniquity.

The *Telegraph* says:

The whole case and the result is a public calamity. There was a time when Dilke seemed to stand a measurable distance from the test of premier. Many and most valuable are the services he has rendered to this generation, and we heartily wish that to enumerate them could palliate the acts of which he is accused.

CONTINUED HOSTILITY TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 23.—The report of the executive of the Birmingham Radical Union predicts that, when the effects of the "dubious tactics and mistaken policy" of the Gladstone government have died away, the liberal party will find unity in the acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's Irish policy. The report is taken as a declaration of continued hostility to Mr. Gladstone.

DUBLIN, July 23.—The corporation of Cork has presented the freedom of the city to Mr. Gladstone.

The Earl of Aberdeen, viceroy, and his wife have arranged to leave Dublin Castle on the 31 of August. The municipal council of Dublin are preparing a farewell address to Lord Aberdeen, and are arranging to hold a great national demonstration in his honor on the occasion of his departure.

SMALLPOX INCREASING.

SANTIAGO, CHILI, July 23 (via Galveston).—The smallpox in this city is daily increasing. Thirty-one new cases were sent to the hospital yesterday and fourteen deaths occurred. The want of rain is daily becoming more serious. The whole of the army and police of the republic will be vaccinated at once.

CHOLERA REPORTS.

VIENNA, July 23.—In Trieste during the past twenty-four hours 6 new cases of cholera and 4 deaths from the disease were reported, and in Fiume 3 new cases and 1 death.

ROME, July 23.—The cholera returns for to-day are: Brindisi, 5 new cases, 1 death; Fontana, 3 new cases, 3 deaths; Latiano, 5 new cases, 2 deaths; Ostuni, 2 new cases, 1 death; Codigoro, 2 new cases, no deaths; Massafiaglia, 6 new cases, no deaths.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LONDON, July 23.—The special train conveying the colonial officials, now in London attending the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to a grand naval review at Portsmouth was derailed in transit. Twelve prominent persons received serious injuries. Among the injured were Lady Dawson, her son, Sir Wm. Dawson; the Hon. Wm. Lambert Dobson, chief justice of Tasmania; Mrs. Nugent, of Canada, and Mr. Sewell, of Jamaica. Mr. Sewell had his arm broken at the elbow, while the others named received scalp wounds.

DEATH OF THE FENIAN HICKIE.

DUBLIN, July 23.—The Fenian Hickie died to-day in Dublin. He was identified with the Fenian movements of 1848 and 1865, and served a long term of imprisonment for his connection with the latter affair. His remains will be interred at Glasneventon Sunday, and the nationalists will march in a body to the grave.

THE GOLD FIELD TERRITORY ANNEXED.

LONDON, July 23.—The Portuguese government has annexed the gold-field territory between Manica and Otete, on the Zambesi river, which was discovered by a German explorer.

DAVITT AND O'BRIEN COMING.

LONDON, July 24.—Messrs. O'Brien and Davitt will start for America on Wednesday to attend the Irish convention. Mr. O'Brien will not seek election to parliament at present.

National Soldiers' Homes.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The board of managers of the national homes for disabled soldiers held its closing session of the regular quarterly meeting at the New York Hotel to-day. Besides distributing the amounts for the ensuing quarter the board apportioned $150,000, which will be used to erect additional barracks at Hampton, Va., Leavenworth, Kan., and Milwaukee, Wis. These barracks will provide for about 1,500 inmates. The total appropriations for the quarter aggregate over $600,000. The next meeting will be at Dayton, Ohio

Hog Cholera Raging in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 23.—Hog cholera is raging to an alarming extent in Botetourt and several other counties. Some cases have been reported of farmers losing 100 head in a week.

A MODERN SAM PATCH.

Stephen Brodie Accomplishes the Feat in Attempting Which Poor Bob Odlum Met His Death.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Stephen Brodie jumped from the Brooklyn bridge this afternoon into the East river shortly after 2 o'clock, about 100 feet east of the New York tower and near the third lamppost. Less than twenty people were near at the time. The man fell down straight to the water sheer 120 feet, striking in a bunch, but with his feet first. He sank from sight and reappeared a moment later, with both hands at his chest as if in pain. A skiff which was hovering near with some men in it came up and took the man in. The boat was pulled to the foot of Dover street and landed. Three police officers of the bridge squad arrested the man, and took him to the Oak street station. He did not seem to be much injured by his terrible fall, and walked along without any assistance, followed by a mob of cheering boys and men. At the station he was asked his name, and said it was Stephen Brodie.

To a question as to how he felt he said: "Oh, I'm all right." He said he struck the water feet first and went down quite a distance. He was "a little exhausted at first, but was all right now."

It was learned that Brodie was a bootblack in the Mills building, and for some years he was a newsboy. Lately he has been selling fruit. It is said that the leap was the result of a wager of $100 with some prominent sports. He wagered that he could do it without injury, and they bet that he would not accomplish it.

Brodie is a young man, 23 years old, dark complexioned, and about five feet six inches in height. He is known as a successful competitor in walking matches, and bears the nickname of the Newsboy Pedestrian.

This is the first time that any one has made the jump successfully. Brodie, when he jumped, had on a gauze undershirt, a pair of dark-striped pants, and a vest and drawers. Over the drawers he had a pair of red swimming tights.

In the Tombs court room Brodie was so drunk that he was hardly able to stand. Frank Olive, who has often appeared for Brodie when charged with intoxication, and lately when Brodie was accused of abandoning his wife, looked after the interests of the prisoner. Judge Kilbreth decided to wait until to-morrow for an examination, on account of Brodie's condition. Brodie was locked up.

Later inquiry reveals the fact that Brodie was much more cautious that Odlum. Instead of mounting to the top of the bridge rail, he crawled through the lattice work and let himself down, until his hands grasped the iron bar which forms the lowest brace of the bridge. He was two or three feet under the main structure and about 120 feet from the water, the ebb tide having just set in. He hung there until his body became perpendicular and motionless, and then released his hold. His figure remained straight during the descent, the only motion beside the falling being the bringing of the arms to the side.

ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL.

Huge Bouquets of Flowers Presented to the Prisoners by Ladies in the Court Room.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The trial of the anarchists was largely attended to-day. Franz Hein, a saloon keeper at 354 South Clark street, testified to Neeb's coming to his saloon on the evening of May 3 and distributing circulars.

Prof. Gloss testified to the correctness of Mr. Grinnell's translation of Herr Most's book, "The Science of Revolutionary Warfare." At the close of a decision given by Judge Garry on a point submitted by the defendants' counsel, a young lady wearing a fashionable hat, a showy gilt chain about her neck, a dress of light brown stuff, rose from a chair in the back part of the room and presented to each of the eight defendants a huge bouquet of flowers. Fifteen minutes prior the defendants were given flowers by some ladies who came into the court with Mrs. Black.

Gustav Lehman testified to attending a meeting at Grief's Hall May 3, when he only staid an hour and heard Fisher say that he would distribute handbills. The next evening he went to Lingg's, when he saw people making dynamite bombs and fuses. Lingg bought dynamite with $10 given him by the armed section of the socialist, which money was raised by the sale of beer at a dance last February. Engel, at a meeting last February, explained how cheaply dynamite could be made and how gas pipes could be filled.

At the afternoon session Ernest Neidoroff testified, and his testimony closely resembled that of Seliger's.

Maurice Neff, proprietor of the saloon No. 58 Clybourn avenue, was placed on the stand.

He Might Have Been "a Possible Guiteau."

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 23.—Nathan Schuler, the young man arrested by the Albany police yesterday for fear that he might be a possible Guiteau, is a resident of Rondout, and can best be described by the Scotch phrase, "An innocent." In Rondout he has always been looked upon as a harmless crank, and has served as a butt for the practical jokers. When Mr. Cleveland was elected President Schuler wrote to him asking for the position of postmaster at Rondout. The *Freeman* has a copy of this letter, which is a literary curiosity. Schuler is a Hebrew. Every week or so he proposes marriage to young ladies. His antics are amusing, but do not frighten anybody. Two or three years ago he wrote doggerel poetry, and, when he could raise money to buy stationery and stamps, sent the verses to prominent men along the Hudson river. Occasionally kind-hearted merchants gave him old stock to peddle on the streets. When the postal inspectors were inspecting the Rondout postoffice, two years ago, a joker induced Schuler to call on the officials and demand that the office be turned over to him. He has always spoken enthusiastically about the President, and there seems to be no doubt that he went to Albany to ask the President for a position. Schuler never retaliates, even when guyed unmercifully by small boys. He was never known to carry a weapon, and is looked upon with compassion.

The Baroness Was Not Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Baroness Von Oppen, an elderly Russian lady, arrived in the city from New York to-day, and with her maid took a cab at the railroad depot for one of the leading hotels. Upon reaching the hotel the baroness discovered that her reticule containing jewels valued at $13,000 was missing. She charged the cab driver with having it, and had him searched at the hotel, but the missing valuables were not found. The baroness then recalled the fact that a lady who had occupied the same seat in the train with her from New York had left the train at Trenton. The baroness took the first train for Trenton, and this evening Chief of Detectives Kelly received a telegram from her stating that the lady who rode with her from New York to Trenton had been found and had returned the reticule with all the jewels. The lady, whose name is Mrs. Rodgers, had taken the baroness's satchel in mistake when she left the train. On discovering her mistake she telegraphed advertisements to be inserted in the New York and Philadelphia papers.

On the Brink of Famine.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—Mr. Benjamin Alston, a prominent planter of Georgetown county, writes to the Georgetown *Enquirer*, giving a doleful account of the condition of things. He says: "I look over the prospect and behold only one dull, dirty yellow mass of water. No sign of life presents itself except the fast running current, and the birds of prey that soar over head." Men have been to him asking for work, and saying they had eaten the last food in their houses. Thousands, he says, are in the same condition where he is and elsewhere in the county. The disastrous result of last year's cropping caused many to begin this year in debt, and they are stopped from what they would otherwise do. Mr. Alston thinks his people are on the brink of famine, and suggests the convening of the legislature for relief.

The Gladstone Memorial.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Gladstone memorial committee, whose purpose it is to present Hon. William E. Gladstone with a token of appreciation of his efforts in behalf of home rule for Ireland, organized at No. 103 Prince street to-day by the election of C. C. Shayne as permanent chairman, R. M. Walters as secretary, and Joseph Pulitzer as treasurer, and an executive committee. The sum of $525 was at once subscribed by those present.

The National Saengerfest.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—The weather is cool and delightful, a condition highly advantageous to the Saengerfest. The festivities have reached high-water market, and while there will probably be a large crowd and much activity to-morrow and Sunday, it is doubtful if the number of visitors will be any greater than at present. Fresh arrivals are noted on every train, while departures are as yet inconsiderable.

En Route Here to See His Mother.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Peter Schell, a young man about 18 years of age, arrived here this morning on the truck of one of the Pullman sleepers attached to the New York and Chicago limited express, having ridden from Fort Wayne, Ind., in that way. He says that he was en route to Washington, D.C., to see his mother, who was seriously ill.

Legal Hangings.

FORT SMITH, ARK., July 23.—Lincoln Sprole and Calvin James, the latter a negro, were hanged here to-day for murder committed in the Indian territory.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THE PAYNE CASE SETTLED—NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

The Senate so Decides by a Vote of Forty-Four Against Seventeen—The Oleomargarine Bill Disposed of by Congress.

Prior to resuming the debate upon the Payne case the Senate disposed of the miscellaneous business, and heard a personal explanation by Mr. Blair in reference to newspaper articles, to the effect that revelations were to be made about a member of the Senate—that he had charged a poor widow $200 for helping her to obtain a pension. Mr. Blair detailed minutely the circumstances which led him to assume that the newspaper articles pointed toward him, which circumstances were, in substance:

That before entering Congress Mr. Blair had, as a lawyer, assisted in obtaining a pension for a Mrs. Hannah Ladd, whose only son had died in the service. After having rendered legal services in this matter he was elected to Congress, whereupon he gave up his interest in this and other cases, turning the business over to his partner. Subsequently the pension was allowed, to the amount of about $1,600, and his partner requested the pensioner to pay him a fee of $200 for services rendered. This she refused to do, whereupon he entered suit for the same. Learning of this, Mr. Blair directed his partner to discontinue proceedings, and he (Mr. Blair) had never received a dollar for his services and expenditures in the matter.

This statement Mr. Blair fortified by affidavits, letters, and a record of the legal proceedings—all of which he had read from the clerk's desk.

He supposed that the matter ought to be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. He would ask that reference. [Expressions of dissent from Democratic senators, with a whisper from Mr. Edmund to "stick to your motion."] He moved that his statement and the papers submitted by him be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Kenna remarked that, as far as he knew, no one had supposed or intimated that there was any criminality in the senator's action. To be equally frank, however, he would state that it struck him and those who had taken any interest in the matter that the case presented a question of much interest in view of the wholesale and indiscriminate attacks of the senator from New Hampshire upon the President in connection with his pension vetoes. It was, perhaps, somewhat remarkable that a widow who had lost her only son in the army and whose husband was demented should have an attachment for $200 laid upon her little farm for services rendered to her. That was regarded as a matter of some interest.

Mr. Blair explained that the debt was not $200, but about $100. There never had been a time when the woman could not have paid it off with 5 cents; but it had been settled by her paying nothing.

Finally it was ordered that the whole subject, with the papers in the case from the pension office, should be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which went over until to-day, instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the rights of American fishing and merchant vessels within the North American possessions of the queen of Great Britain, and whether any rights of such vessels have been violated, and, if so, to what extent.

The Senate then, at 12:30, took up the Payne case, and was addressed by Mr. Call in opposition to further investigation.

Mr. Hawley argued in favor of the investigation. He proposed, he said, to vote for the proposition to investigate. It could not be said that this movement was promoted by a fraction only of the people of Ohio. It could not be said that it came from one political party in Ohio. If they looked around and beyond the legislative action they perceived that unquestionably a great majority of the citizens of that state believed that the seat occupied by Mr. Payne had been obtained by means which would not bear the light of investigation. He waived the unanimous declaration of Republican newspapers and Republican organizations. There was a vast representation of public sentiment in Democratic newspapers and from Democratic leaders, condemnatory of the conduct of the legislature which elected Mr. Payne with the hottest indignation and evidently stimulated by a profound conviction that the whole question ought to be investigated. It was absolutely impossible to deny that the behavior of that legislature was discreditable to the party, to the state, and to the whole country, nor had that public spirit, he said, changed seriously, nor had any of the manifestations of hot indignation moderated.

Mr. Evarts closed the debate in an argument against further investigations.

It was not to be doubted, he said, that the Senate was master of the question presented, or was at liberty to have a restraint except that imposed by the constitution. But, by the same reasons, the scope and boundary of the Senate's mastery and duty were limited and fixed by the same firm instructions of the constitution.

In substance, the main points of Mr. Evarts's argument were as follows:

Whatever rights, whatever duties in regard to the vindication or the punishment of those concerned in frauds in states in senatorial elections, would in his judgment were fixed in the constitution. The Senate had no power and no right to investigate the conduct of one political party at the request of another. It had no power to investigate disords of a party at the request or invitation of a fraction of that party. It had no power to measure or estimate any right or wrong that did not touch the very extent and authority and scope and result that were measured to it by the constitution. Still the Senate should have great deference for a state—for a great state, as had been emphasized in the debate—a state of 3,000,000 of people. But no constitutional distinction could be drawn between a great state with 3,000,000 of people and a great state under the constitution—although it had no more population than Delaware or Rhode Island. The greatness of a state—in that light and for that duty—was not measured by the census, nor was it exalted by the swelling and just pride of its citizens. Was the Senate to be told that these exaggerating influences were to touch the definition and the scope of their duty? Or that public opinion—the life of republics—was to be regarded in the Senate with the same deference as was paid to it outside of the Senate and outside of official life in any form?

The only constitutional rights, powers, and duties which can sustain or properly induce an investigation stand clearly defined in the consideration of the Senate by the honorable house of representatives of the state of Ohio arise from two separate and independent clauses of the constitution. By the first clause of section 5 of article 1 of the constitution each house of Congress is made "the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." By the second clause of the same section each house may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." As these two ends alone limit the basis and object of any investigation proposed, either for invalidating the election of a senator or expelling from the Senate a duly elected and qualified member of it, a careful sifting of the grounds, in fact, upon which action is demanded, in any case arising, from the Senate requires an ascertainment whether the scope of the proposition and the testimony, presented or reasonably assured, would justify the ultimate action of the Senate under one or the other of these clauses of the constitution.

Every step should be wise, just, candid, and impartial. It should be affected by no external pressure of political advantages, nor should it be intimidated by the incursions of popular feeling. They should hold on with both hands to those wise rules, administered now to a Democratic majority and now to a Republican majority, and not allow whim, caprice, rage, power, to be the rule for every occasion. He who would violate these rules not only did a wrong in the particular case, but he reduced the strength of the fortress which had been painfully built.

Nothing could be wiser or more useful than that there should be permanent and standing committees—not committees appointed on each case as it arises. The fact that the Ohio legislative committee did not call on Mr. Payne was a proof that it did not consider there was anything before it which required his examination. Thus the opinion of Ohio about her senator was clear. That was settled. It was clear that, from one end of Ohio to the other, in all the agitation of the subject, no imputation had touched the Senate. He was right, then, in saying that the Senate must discard that view of the matter from its consideration.

As to the opinion which Senator Sherman had given of Mr. Murat Halstead—that his attacks were of no consequence, as he had attacked Grant, Sherman, and Lincoln as well as Logan—he said he would not venture to speak of the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* quite in that tone. It would seem from what Mr. Sherman had said that this gentleman did not wear the hide of a lion at all. He was reminded of that scene in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" where the young players were intending to entertain the company with the comedy of "Pyramus and Thisbe," and where they were consulting as to how the lion might be represented without frightening the ladies. He rehearsed a portion of this scene with much comic effect—heeding with Bottom's advice: "Let him name his name and tell them plainly he is snug, the joiner." [Laughter.]

As to the danger from corruption in elections, the country could not be saved from those dangers by good laws. Unexecuted laws did not maintain justice or promote purity. Executed law was the measure of the law, of the policy, and of the wisdom of a nation. The way to discourage crime was to punish it. Punish the man who bribes and punish the man who is bribed. Then the honor of states, the safety of states, and the duty of states were all served, but the weakness to be indifferent, to be silent, to be careless, to be uncircumspect in the maintenance of general administration of domestic laws was not the way to maintain the honor or promote the security of states. If the American scheme of government were to fail it would fail by amplifying the pages of the statute book and leaving unpunished the violators of the law. Corruptissima republica plurimæ leges was a maxim of philosophers and historians. He commended these considerations, not only to the great state of Ohio, but to all the states of the Union. He commended them to the party to which he belonged, and to the party which opposed these views and politics which he espoused and maintained. For himself he had in this case followed the law and the facts and the truth; and on that position the Senate never could be shaken in its own opinions or in that of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Hoar said the argument of the senator from New York, stripped of its emotion, its passion, its eloquence, its wit, its moral exhortations (which seemed strangely out of place on the side on which they were invoked), was reduced to these two propositions: First, knowledge should precede investigation, not follow it; second, the people of the whole country are not so concerned in the question as to whether their lawmakers sit in the Senate by uncorrupted title as they are in the question whether in this investigation the people of Ohio had been remiss or tardy. If there was anything else in the argument he could not think what it was. As to the attacks on the three senators (Evarts, Teller, and Logan) he believed that these attacks were the strength and the sole strength of the cause which they advocated. Stripped of the desire on both sides of the chamber to stand by these three gentlemen under this most atrocious reviling which had been leveled at them, he did not believe that their report would command the votes of twenty gentlemen. It was needless for him to say that this was not a consideration which ought to move senators in this case. He would not say that the adoption of the majority report would be a disgraceful fact, because that would not be parliamentary, courteous, or proper; but he would say (looking at the truth as it was given to him to see it) that it would be the most unfortunate act in the history of the Senate.

This closed the debate, and the Senate at 4 o'clock proceeded to take the votes.

The first vote was on the resolution of Messrs. Hoar and Frye (for a further investigation), and it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 44.

Following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Conger, Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Mitchell of Oreg., Palmer, Platt, Sherman, and Wilson of Iowa.

NAYS—Messrs. Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, Butler, Call, Camden, Cameron, Chace, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Cullom, Eustis, Evarts, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Ingalls, Jones of Ark., Jones of Nev., Kenna, Logan, Maxey, Miller, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sewell, Stanford, Teller, Vance, Van Wyck, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Whitthorne, Wilson of Md.

The resolutions of the majority (that there should be no further investigation) were adopted—yeas 44, nays 17—the ayes and noes being simply reversed, as compared with the preceding vote.

There was a slight applause when the result was announced.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill, beginning on page 76 and had only got through three pages, when (at 6 p. m.) they took a recess from 6 to 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

In brief, the proceedings at the evening session of the Senate were as follows:

The uncontested items of the bill having been considered and agreed to, the provision appropriating $97,000 for the completion of the public building at Denver, Col., which provision the committee had struck out, was recurred to.

Mr. Teller proposed an amendment extending the limit of cost for this building to $575,000.

Mr. Allison made a point of order that this changed existing law.

The President pro tempore overruled the point, and from that decision Mr. Plumb took an appeal. A discussion of an hour followed, the point being made by those who sustained the appeal from the decision of the chair that the provision, if in order, would have the effect of throwing the whole title of legislation of this character (relating to public buildings) into the committee on appropriations, and remove it from the jurisdiction of the committee on public buildings and grounds. It was also argued that it would open the way for motions to amend the bill by adding all the public building bills—thirty-one in number—which have already passed the Senate and gone to the House.

The chair adhered to his ruling and submitted the question of order directly to the Senate.

By a vote of 28 to 18, the Senate decided that the amendment was out of order.

The amendment of the committee striking out the provision for a public building at Denver was then agreed to.

The admendmeuts striking out the appropriation of $50,000 for a public building at Detroit and of $25,000 for the custom house at Galveston were disagreed to, and the provisions were thereby restored to the bill. The appropriation of $54,639 for certain work upon the mint at Philadelphia, struck out by the committee, was restored upon motion of Senator Allison, while that of $60,000 for the construction of a vault in the same institution for the storage of silver was struck out.

When the amendment of the committee was reached striking out the provision of $150,000 for the capitol terraces and providing that all work upon the capitol terraces shall be suspended till a further plan shall be submitted to Congress providing for committee rooms upon the west front of said terraces, Mr. Vest protested earnestly against the suspension of a work which had proceeded so long in accordance with the approved plans of the architects until some change could be made to meet the views of members of the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Hale replied that from year to year the architects had been making changes in their plans never contemplated or approved by the committee on appropriations, and he stoutly maintained that the committee had never made an appropriation for this work which did not contemplate windows and committee rooms in the west terrace.

Mr. Edmunds took direct issue with the senator from Maine, and referring to the original printed plans and elevation of the terrace, maintained that they made no provision for windows as contemplated by the committee's present amendment.

Pending further discussion the chair decided, upon a point of order, that the committee's amendment was out of order.

Thereupon Senator Allison moved that the appropriation be increased to $175,000. Agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Hale, $1,200 was added to the provision for the Department of Justice for clerical service in the court of claims in connection with the French spoliation claims.

At 11:45 p. m., upon motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

In the House yesterday Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution ordering a session tonight for the consideration of public building bills.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, and Mr. Warner, of Ohio, opposed the resolution, thinking it of doubtful propriety for the House to order a session for the passage of public building bills when land grant forfeiture bills could not obtain consideration.

Mr. Morrison suggested that when a member wanted to get away from any particular measure he ran behind the forfeiture bills. The committee on public lands at the beginning of the session had desired to have the rules fixed in a certain manner in order that it might have right of way. This was done; but, not satisfied, the committee had, in season and out of season, demanded another change in the rules. This change had been made, and the committee had been out of season ever since. [Laughter.]

Mr. Henley, of California, moved to recommit the resolution, with instructions to the committee on rules to report it back so amended as to provide that the evening session shall be for the consideration of forfeiture bills.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 93.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on revenue business, with a view of reaching the oleomargarine bill. In order to clear the track of the unfinished business, being the bill to regulate the manufacture of vinegar made from grain, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, moved that it be reported to the House with the recommendation that its enacting clause be stricken out.

The motion was agreed to.

The Randall tariff bill was next upon the calendar, but at Mr. Randall's request it was passed on.

Then the committee, by the assistance of frequent reports to the House, proceeded slowly to set aside all the revenue measures in advance of the oleomargarine bill, and when finally that bill was reached the reading of its title was greeted with applause.

In answer to a question asked by Mr. Browne, of Indiana, Mr. Hatch stated that, though the bill had been reported back with recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, in view of telegrams and letters which had been received by the committee during the past twenty-four hours, he had been instructed to concur in all the amendments.

The committee then rose and reported the vinegar and oleomargarine bills to the House.

The House refused to strike out the enacting clause of the vinegar bill, and it resumed its place on the calendar.

The Senate amendments to the oleomargarine bill were then concurred in—yeas 174, nays 75—thus avoiding the necessity for a conference with the Senate, and therefore the bill now goes to the President for his action.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, as a question of privilege, moved the discharge of the committee on elections from the further consideration of the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pirce, coupling that motion with a resolution declaring that neither contestant nor contestee were duly elected, and further declaring the seat now occupied by Mr. Pirce vacant.

Immediately the Republicans resorted to filibustering tactics, Mr. Payne, of New York, interjecting a motion to adjourn and a motion to adjourn until Monday.

On the latter motion the Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum.

Mr. Turner, seeing that it was impossible for him to secure a quorum of Democratic members to-day, yielded to the inevitable, and withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, from the conference committee on the river and harbor bill, reported a disagreement. Mr. Willis desired to test the sense of the House upon the essentially new features of the bill inserted by the Senate, but pending a resolution to this effect, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, a further conference was ordered.

Mr Herbert, of Alabama, submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

EVENING SESSION.

Following is a brief outline of the proceedings at the evening session of the House:

Messrs. Goff and Wilson, of West Virginia, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, treated the House to very fine speeches in support of a bill increasing to $100 a month the pension of Gen. Benj. F. Kelly, of West Virginia. In the course of Mr. Goff's remarks he referred to Gen. Kelly as the first man wounded in the civil war.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, in speaking to the bill, criticised the vetoes of the President and the action of the Democratic majority in the House for refusing to override those vetoes.

Mr. Breckinridge characterized Mr. Cannon's speech as a shameless partisan speech, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman should indulge in such language.

Mr. Cannon said that if it was a crime to assist the veto of the President, he pleaded guilty, for he felt like assisting them now and always.

No final action on this measure was taken, but half a dozen other pension bills, among them the Senate bill granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Gen. Stanard, were passed. The House then, at 10:45, adjourned.

"Secret Band of Regulators."

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—It is now stated that the Newton county (Miss.) troubles arose some two years ago from conflicting interests in a homestead entry between a negro and a white man. Bad blood arose between the parties, which has been kept up ever since, growing in acrimony until it has involved the relatives and friends of each, and been taken in hand by what is known as the "Secret Band of Regulators," who are supposed to have been organized since the original troubles, not for the purpose of making indiscriminate war on negroes, but for the purpose of assuming to look after and regulate those who in the opinion of the regulators, are bad negroes or lawless persons. The organization is supposed to be similar to those which figured so prominently in 1880 and 1881 in the counties of Amite, Lincoln, and Pike. Heretofore the operations of the regulators have been so quiet and secret that no evidence could not be legally established. No identity of any of the members has yet been fixed. It is said that one of the band has agreed to turn state's evidence, and give the names of the offenders and a history of their depredations. Fifteen of the ringleaders have already been arrested. The circuit court meets next Monday, when the matter will undergo rigid investigation.

A Bloody Battle With Indians.

GUAYMAS, MEX., July 23.—Advices from the Yaqui river report that a battle took place between Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians yesterday. Col. Torenzo Torres, with 900 men, while conveying a provision train from Medano to Torrin, met the Indians, who numbered 1,200, about one and a half leagues from Medano. In the battle which ensued, lasting three hours, the Indians were repulsed with a loss of forty killed and twenty taken prisoners. These prisoners were immediately shot. Of the Mexicans, Capt. Arcos and nine men were killed and twenty men were wounded.

Oldest Clerk in the Public Service.

The statement in a morning paper that the late Assistant Secretary Hunter had been longer in the government service than any other man now living is erroneous. Judge James Lawrenson, who is at present in the contract office of the Postoffice Department, went into the Baltimore city postoffice as a clerk in October, 1819, and remained there until April 1, 1853, when, by direction of President Jackson, he was transferred to the Postoffice Department in Washington, and has remained there ever since. Judge Lawrenson is in his 86th year; is strong, active, vigorous; makes the trip from Baltimore to this city every morning before office hours, returning after 4 o'clock; and has not missed more than three days in ten years. The postal authorities think him the best as well as the oldest clerk in the public service.

Stamping Out Pleuro-Pneumonia.

By a recent law the commissioner of agriculture is authorized to adopt such measures as he deems best, in co-operation with state authorities, to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. Maryland has accepted the plans of the commissioner, and the work of stamping out the disease commenced yesterday. Three animals were condemned and killed, and postmortem examinations in each case showed unmistakable evidence of pleuro-pneumonia. Arrangements were made to kill all sick animals found in the state, the Maryland authorities having agreed to condemn all that are found infected. Other states are likely to consent to co-operate with the department.

Surprised for the Fifth Time.

Gen. Miles telegraphs to the War Department that Capt. Lawton has surprised Geronimo's camp on the Touge river, nearly 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary, and captured all the Indian property, including hundreds of pounds of dried meat and nineteen riding animals. This, he says, is the fifth time within three months in which the Indians have been surprised by the troops.

Knocked Down and Run Over.

Mrs. Ada Summers, aged 50 years, when crossing the street in front of her residence, 318 C street northwest, at 6 o'clock last night, was knocked down and run over by a passing team. The driver did not stop to see the injury that he did, but drove rapidly away. The lady's right arm was broken in two places, besides being badly bruised about the body. The driver is not known.

False Pretenses.

Chas. E. Dibble was arrested yesterday morning on a complaint brought by Daniel Luther, who alleged that Dibble had obtained a large sum of money under false pretenses.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

INTERESTING BICYCLE RACES AT ATHLETIC PARK YESTERDAY.

Nationals Give Another Game to the Bostons—Game Here To-Day—Other Base Ball Matters—Horse Racing—Clay Pigeon Shooting.

Athletic Park was filled with spectators yesterday afternoon to witness the bicycle races given under the auspices of the Capital City Club, and which proved very interesting. The first race was a one mile and a quarter lap. The entries were Mills, Edwards, Hill, Stewart, and H. Nichols. Nichols won—time, 4:19¼—with Mills second, in 4:26⅝.

The next race was the five-mile contest by the members of the Capital City club. The entries were W. E. Crist, P. S. Brown, P. L. Scuffle, L. J. Barber, and Howell Stewart. The race shortly after the start was really between Crist and Brown, the latter leading in the send-off. Stewart dropped out after the first lap. Crist went to the lore and held the lead until the eleventh lap, when he was passed by Brown. It was nip and tuck between these racers until the thirteenth lap, when Crist passed Brown on crossing the line. Crist held the lead, hard pushed by Brown until the fifteenth lap, when Brown again wrested it from him. When near the end of the eighteenth lap Crist made a splendid spurt, and past Brown like an arrow, and lead for an eighth of a mile. The race was now very exciting, as the men on crossing the line at the nineteenth lap were together. The crowd cheered the men, and, as they were on the last lap, it was a hard contest for victory. Brown by a powerful spurt crossed the line and won by a fraction of a second. The time of the men was as follows:

	Brown.	Crist.
First mile	3:09⅞	3:09¼
Second mile	6:20	6:25¾
Third mile	9:40½	9:49¼
Fourth mile	13:20⅞	13:21
Fifth mile	16:57¾	16:57¾

The average per mile was 3:19 17-40.

The time made on the track for five miles was 16 minutes. The best five mile record for amateurs in the United States is 15:51⅝. The track yesterday was in poor condition and the time was considered wonderful. Brown got a terrible header after the finish, and every one thought him killed. He got up all right and was loudly cheered.

The half mile boy race had five entries, and was won by H. Taylor. Time, 1:38.

The tandem race for half mile was the last. The entries were Hanna and Barber, Coburn and Sheffirle. The race was won by Hanna and Barber. Time, 1:47½. The judges were Messrs. Ed. Cranston, R. T. Upton, and G. F. Roeff. Timers, Messrs. Max Hansman and Wash. Dodge; starter, H. S. Ower; clerk of the course, Joe Leaming.

RETURN OF THE NAT