The National Republican.

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BERESFORD'S RESIGNATION.

IT CREATES QUITE AN EXCITEMENT IN CLUB CIRCLES.

His Withdrawal from the Navy Forced Because of the Bungling Method in Which the Navy Department Has Been Conducted.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The resignation of Lord Charles Beresford has raised quite a breeze, both in political and club circles, and in the columns of the press. A portion of the tory press condemn the action of the intrepid sailor as reflecting upon the naval administration, but the other conservative newspapers are sufficiently outspoken to declare their belief that the present system of carrying on the naval department of the government forced him to resign as a means of disclaiming any responsibility for the bungling methods and short-sighted economy just now prevailing in the admiralty office. Foremost among the newspapers supporting Lord Beresford's action is the *St. James Gazette*—ever ready to stand up for the tory position when excuses for it are possible—which asserts that the reasons given by the admiralty for Lord Beresford's withdrawal are insufficient, adding that the country must know more of the truth of the way impelling his action, and the sooner the better, both for country and those responsible for the country's loss of Lord Charles's services in the naval department. Lord Beresford's popularity with the masses, by reason of his conspicuous gallantry during the bombardment of Alexandria; his disregard of the tradition on the occasion of the last naval review at Spithead, that a man may not be a man in the presence of the queen, and his independent criticism of the naval administration during the last two years is enormous, and public opinion is largely in his favor, even in the absence of anything like an explanation of his cause in the present instance. People generally condemn Mr. Goschen's opposition to Lord Beresford's schemes for increasing the efficiency of the navy and the strength of England's defenses, ostensibly on the score of economy, as it is likely that the chancellor of the exchequer will find himself confronted with the necessity for a more lucid explanation of his premises than he has hitherto evinced a disposition to vouchsafe.

The virtual, if not actual expulsion, of ex-Queen Isabella from Spain is due, it is ascertained, to the discovery of a plot to place her upon the Spanish throne as regent, pending the arrival at the age of majority of her grandson, the baby king, Alfonso XIII. Queen Christina, the present regent, and mother of the king, upon the discovery of the intrigue insisted that there was not enough room in Spain for both Isabella and herself, and being very comfortably situated in her official and domestic establishment would prefer that the ex-queen should do the traveling necessary to place the boundary line of Spain between them.

At the meeting of the directors of the United States Cable Company to-day, Chairman Pender said that the six penny rate was unprofitable, and he advocated a shilling rate, which would not burden the people, and would satisfy the company.

Editor O'Brien was released from Tullamore jail to day, where he has been confined since Oct. 31. He proceeded to a priest's house, where he was followed by a large crowd.

Mr. O'Brien's appearance denotes that his constitution has been shattered. His physicians insist he should go to France for his health. The people of Tullamore have presented him with an address saying they are indifferent to the coercion law, but Balfour's execution of it is brutal and disgraceful.

He arrived in this city this evening, and was greeted by an immense crowd. Having entered the lord mayor's carriage he was escorted by an immense procession to the music of several bands. At the hotel he made a brief speech, saying he rejoiced that in spite of Balfour's efforts the Irish cause was stronger than ever.

The demand made in behalf of Wilfred Blunt for the production of certain papers in the Woodford affair, to be used in an action against Secretary Balfour, has been granted.

Father McFadden and Mr. Blane, M. P. for South Armagh, have been arrested, charged with inciting tenants to resist eviction.

In an interview to-day Don Carlos said that Spain must become one of the great European powers; that her navy must be strengthened, and that an obligatory military service was a necessity. He declared the present monarchy unfit to carry on the work, and unless it was replaced a republic would soon come. Spain's future lay in Morocco and South America.

The Ulster land committee has adopted resolutions approving the compulsory abolition of dual ownership of land and protesting against the exclusion of Ireland from the local government bill.

At Toulon great activity prevails and everything is being hastened to place a squadron of iron clads and all available cruisers in readiness to sail.

Spain is organizing an expedition of 25,000 men for Morocco.

Rear Admiral Louis Hatton Versturme, of the navy, suicided at Falmouth to-day while insane. He entered the service in 1850, and became rear admiral in 1886. He was on the retired list.

A mail bag in transit from Belfast to Greenock has been ripped open and robbed of its contents.

Minister Von Schweinitz, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, banqueted Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill last evening. A brilliant soiree followed. A farewell banquet was given them by M. De Giers to-day, at which the czar and Sir Robert Morier were present.

A company has obtained concessions to lay a petroleum line from Baker to Batoum.

FRENCH LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—An adverse report has been made in the chambers on the amnesty bill. The proposal to make the ministers of war and marine permanent offices, not to be affected by cabinet changes, has passed its first reading. The bill for the establishment of the official residence of the prefect of the Seine at the Hotel de Villa has been approved in committee.

The ministers have unanimously refused the application of M. De Lesseps for a lottery loan to construct the Panama canal.

A CLAIM AGAINST SPAIN.

Alleged Cruel Treatment of a United States Citizen at Porto Rico.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The *Dia* asserts that the United States government claims heavy compensation from Spain for the alleged ill-treatment of Dr. Nadal by the authorities in Porto Rico.

The statement cabled from Madrid that the United States government has demanded of Spain heavy damages on account of the alleged ill-treatment of Dr. Nadal by the authorities of Porto Rico is not strictly correct. The Department of State has taken the diplomatic course usually adopted in such cases, and has instructed our minister to Spain to lay Dr. Nadal's claim before the government, with a representation that, if the allegations contained therein are found to be true, he is entitled to compensation. Dr. Nadal is a naturalized citizen of the United States, who formerly lived in Porto Rico. He alleges that he was arrested on an unfounded suspicion of belonging to a society of autonomists or home rulers, and that in order to extract information from him, if possible, the governor of Porto Rico caused his arms to be pinioned behind him in an extremely painful position for twenty-four hours. As a result of this cruel treatment Dr. Nadal says one of his arms is now paralyzed.

The Undervaluation Investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The investigation by Collector Magone in the case of undervaluation of fabrics fixes the value at $30,000. Three large firms are involved.

COAL SHIPMENTS STAGNATED.

The Connellsville Miners May be Requested to Go Out.

READING, PA., Jan. 20.—It is now nearly a week since all the Reading Company and individual collieries practically closed down, and a careful estimate places the number of loaded coal cars which have left the Schuylkill regions during this time at 350, with no prospect of future shipments until some of the mines resume. It is admitted that the shipment of bituminous coal and coke from the western section of the state into the Schuylkill valley seriously interferes with the plans of the strikers.

Before National Master Workman Lewis left Reading for the Connellsville region he remarked that no effort would be made to persuade the men there to strike until every other means had failed.

It is now believed that before he returns the Connellsville miners will be asked to go out if the operators there persist in shipping bituminous coal and coke here. The members of the railroaders' executive board, who returned to day from an extended trip through the coal region, and who addressed mass meetings at Shamokin, Ashland, Girardville, Mahanoy Plane, Frackville, Shenandoah, and Mahanoy City, report the assemblies at those places as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. When the miners troubles commenced the Reading Company had stored in its shutes in this city 45,000 tons of "buckwheat" coal, the smallest sized anthracite. Twenty thousand tons of this has already been shipped away to manufacturers who are in most urgent need of it. Some families in this city are now burning coke instead of anthracite, because they are unable to pay the high price asked for the latter. The Reading Iron Works, which were in danger of shutting down, have received 100 cars of coke within the past few days. The Reading Knights of Labor, as well as members of the order throughout this section who refused to go on strike, are contributing liberally to sustain the miners.

SHENANDOAH, PA., Jan. 20.—A large number of coal and iron policemen are being sworn in, which is taken as an indication that the companies will try to force the working of collieries next week.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Views of the Leading Wool Growers and Manufacturers.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 20.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* will give to-morrow a special report on carpet wools and on the advisability of removing the existing duty on that grade of fleeces. The opinions are contained in letters from the largest carpet manufacturers in the country, the leading wool growers, including the president of the national association and the president of the local association in that part of the country where carpet wools are grown, the leading blanket, hosiery, and woolen manufacturers, the leading importers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the two recognized wool statisticians, and the chief dealers in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. From the replies given it may be said that free carpet wool would be favored by the carpet and blanket manufacturers, the government statisticians, a strong minority of the wool growers west and east of the Mississippi, practically the whole of the importers, many of the large woolen manufacturers, and many of the leading dealers in Boston. A duty on carpet wool is favored by the Philadelphia wool trade en masse, by dealers in the interior markets, and by most of the wool growers.

DEATHS FROM THE BLIZZARD.

The Number Reaches an Appalling Figure.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—The number of deaths from the blizzard has been estimated at 325.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 20.—At 7 this morning the thermometer was 10 below, with a clear sky. A hundred miles west there was a local snow storm. There is no suffering.

QUINCY, ILL., Jan. 20.—At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 8° below zero.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, Jan. 20.—The mercury dropped to 10° below this morning.

BROWNSVALLEY, MINN., Jan. 20.—Railroad travel has been blocked for three weeks here, and unless a train soon comes in there will be much suffering. There is no wood or coal in the market.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, Jan. 21.—The temperature reached 19° below zero this morning. All trains are more or less delayed on account of the drifting snow.

OTTUMWA, IA., Jan. 20.—The thermometer fell to 12° below last night.

WINONA, MINN., Jan. 20.—The thermometer fell to 26° below this morning, a drop of 40°.

Enjoyable Soap-Bubble Party.

The Sunday school class of Mrs. C. Stratton, of Wesley Chapel, gave an entertainment last evening at Carroll Hall. The first part consisted of the following programme: Piano solo, Miss Maggie Gheen; reading, Miss Maggie Fitzhugh; solo, Miss Curtis; recitations by Miss Edna Fitzhugh and May Carrigan, the last being especially the favorite; also a violin solo, Miss Ruth McNette, and a piano solo, Miss E. Merriam. After this was concluded a number indulged in blowing soap bubbles. Prizes were given those blowing the largest and remaining the longest blown. Refreshments were served to those who wished them and the table seemed to be well patronized. The hall was well filled and judging from the manner in which the young people enjoyed themselves with their tin cups and pipes the new and novel feature of the soap-bubble party was a decided success.

Flint Glass Bottle Association.

The parlors of Willard's Hotel were well filled yesterday with members of the Western Flint Glass Bottle Association. The president, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Pittsburg, was in the chair, and the duties of secretary were performed by Mr. F. J. Park, of Wheeling, W. Va. Various matters of interest to the trade were discussed, and a beneficial association was formed. The association will conclude its business to-day.

Inspecting the Militia.

Company D, 3d battalion (Merchants' Rifles), passed a most excellent inspection last night. Col. Cecil Clay was the inspecting officer. Company C, 6th battalion (Washington Cadet Corps), also passed a good inspection.

Robbing Letter Boxes.

M. J. Roxbury, living at 1106 O street northwest, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Samuel C. Mills to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of robbing letter boxes.

PERSONALITIES.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is in New York.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN is recovering from a cold.

DR. IRWIN GREEN, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is at Welcker's.

JUDGE WILLIS DRUMMOND, ex-commissioner of the general land office, died at San Diego, Cal., last Thursday.

MRS. DR. D. L. FETTY, of Beaver, Pa., is visiting her brother, Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, at the Hamilton.

MRS. MAGGIE D. WILSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting her father-in-law's family, S. B. Wilson, 809 I street northwest.

SENOR JOSE ANTONIO OLAVARRIA, the Venezuelan minister, has resigned, and returns to his home in Venezuela next Monday.

MR. F. A. MCFARLAND, representing Mr. Denman Thompson (and that gentleman's son-in-law), is in the city, looking after the interests of the "Old Homestead."

MRS. A. P. LACEY and her nephew, Mr. C. M. L. Sites, were called by telegraph yesterday to Delaware, Ohio, by the dangerous illness of Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Lacey's mother.

MR. BERNHARD GILLAM, Mr. Grant E. Hamilton, and Mr. Victor Gillam, the well-known cartoonists on *Judge*, held quite an interesting and lengthy reception in the press gallery of the House yesterday.

THE many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Douglass mourn with them in the affliction they have sustained through the loss of Irma, their youngest child and only daughter, whose remains were tenderly laid away at Congressional Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

MR. THOBE IN THE HOUSE.

A REMARKABLY LUCID STATEMENT BY HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Stubborn Facts That Will Not Down in Spite of the Efforts of the Majority—A Few Personal Remarks by Kelley and Springer.

Precisely at 12 o'clock yesterday the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. S. S. Cox, took his place, dropped his gavel on the desk, and said, "The House will come to order," and continued, "The clerk will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings," and then, seeing the horror-stricken expression on many faces, remarked hurriedly, "Oh, I forgot; prayers first," and the chaplain proceeded to make his customary prayer. The incident was sufficiently ludicrous to completely offset any good effect the prayer might otherwise have in the minds of the members present.

On motion of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, a bill was passed providing that letters patent and copy rights may, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be signed by one of the assistant secretaries.

Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, presented the memorial of the National Board of Trade, now in session in this city, in favor of adequate appropriations for the improvement of navigable rivers and harbors. Referred.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the speech made yesterday by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to the effect that a member of the Congress which had made an appropriation for the Philadelphia centennial (and who was a member of the present House) had claimed a fee of $10,000 for having astutely inserted a clause in the bill making the loan upon which he could go into court and enforce its payment.

Mr. Springer said that he disliked to believe that the gentleman from Pennsylvania would intentionally put upon record a statement which did an injustice to one of the members of the House. He had no doubt he was the member referred to by the gentleman. He had moved an amendment in the forty-fourth Congress to the centennial appropriation bill which changed that appropriation from a congressional donation to a loan. At the close of the exposition the board of finance was of the opinion that the money belonged to the stockholders and not to the government. The United States attorney at Philadelphia was instructed to bring suit against the board of finance, and suit was brought. It was decided that the money belonged to the board. He (Mr. Springer) went to Attorney General Taft and asked him to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. This was done, and the Attorney General had desired him to appear on behalf of the United States. This suggestion, he wished it distinctly understood, had first come from Attorney General Taft. He did appear in the case and the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the court below and ordered the money to be paid into the treasury. That ended his connection in the case as a lawyer. It had been frequently stated in the press, and had been yesterday intimated by the gentleman that he had demanded a fee of $10,000 for getting an amendment on the bill, charging the appropriation to a loan. He had never asked the Department of Justice or Congress to pay him one cent for his professional services. He did file one petition asking that his case should be referred to the court of claims, with the right of appeal, for a determination as to whether his services had been of any value.

The committee on the judiciary had asked him to fix a sum, but he had declined to do so as he did not desire any compensation from the body of which he was a member. The committee had reported a bill based upon his petition which had gone to the calendar, and had never been acted upon. He hoped that the gentleman would, in view of these facts, retract the statement he had made.

Mr. Kelley said that he had not meant to do an injustice, nor did he mean to do one now when he reaffirmed in the language of the *Record* what he said yesterday. If there was wrong to the gentleman in that statement he (Kelley) regretted it. He was no longer as young as he had been when he entered the bar, but since that time he had followed the lessons derived from the seniors of the bar. One of those lessons was that no man was entitled to a fee in litigation he had engendered.

Mr. Springer regretted that the gentleman insisted on his statement that he (Mr. Springer) had demanded a fee for inserting an amendment in a bill.

Mr. Kelley said that the gentleman would not deny that he had called the attention of United States officers to the fact that there was a clause to the bill that he had caused to be inserted, and that he had gone into court to [illegible] that clause after the district attorney had declined to pursue the case further. The thing had an ugly odor then; it was not savory now.

Mr. Springer inquired (categorically) whether the gentleman insisted that he had claimed a fee for the insertion of the amendment.

Mr. Kelley replied that he did not think that the gentleman claimed a fee for inserting that clause. What he meant to say was that, knowing the purport of his own clause, the gentleman was the one man among 50,000,000 of American citizens who felt that the subscribers to the exposition stock ought to be made to pay, and who, following his own tracks, hunted them until he stripped them of their investment, patriotic as it was.

Mr. Springer replied that if the gentleman stated that he demanded a fee for inserting the clause, he stated what was not true. If the gentleman meant to say that he pursued the case with all the skill and ability of which he was possessed, he admitted it. It was the proudest record he had made since he had been a member of Congress, and that was the opinion of his constituents, who had returned him six times since he made that record.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia insisting upon the necessity of a tariff for the protection of American industry. Referred.

The consideration of private business was deferred until to-day; and Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, called up the Thobe-Carlisle contested election case.

Mr. Crisp opened the debate by reviewing the proceedings of the committee on elections in regard to reopening the case. He justified the majority of the committee in deciding that the case should not be reopened. The contestant had submitted affidavits charging fraud; and the contestee submitted affidavits and records in reply which in the minds of the majority overwhelmingly established the fact that if the case were reopened the contestant could not prove a single charge he had made.

Mr. Lyman, of Iowa, knew of no reason why the House should not reopen the case. Grave charges had been made by the contestant in affidavits—ex parte affidavits it was true—and they had been answered by other ex parte affidavits. Strong efforts had been made to prevent an investigation of those charges. Were the contestee and his friends afraid of the truth? Did his friends doubt their ability to go into the sixth district of Kentucky and establish beyond controversy that the charges of the contestant were not true? The fact that there was such a constant determination that the events of the election should not be investigated suggested to his mind that there was something wrong.

Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, spoke in support of the majority report. There should be some time during a member's term when he should be free from the dread of having his seat contested, and the law had wisely fixed a time within which notice of contest must be filed and testimony taken. To reopen the case would be an injustice to the contestee, an injustice to the contestant, and a wrong to the House.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, took the same view, and argued that the committee on elections had followed precisely the proper course in refusing to reopen the case upon the evidence presented to it.

Mr. Lodge rose.

The Speaker pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] is entitled to the floor as a member of the committee for one hour.

Mr. Lodge. As the committee has been put in the confessional on the matter of forcing a vote in regard to the affidavits, I should like to state exactly what occurred for the benefit of the House. We listened to the affidavits of the contestee during the entire morning; we then took a recess and came in, if my memory serves me right, at 1.30 o'clock.

Mr. Buckalew. I call the gentleman to order.

The Speaker pro tempore. What is the gentleman's question of order?

Mr. Buckalew. I raise the point of order that it is not in order to debate the proceedings in the committee, and the gentleman who now holds the floor has given notice that he proposes to re-enter that field of debate which had been interrupted. For that reason I interpose.

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana. I should like to say a word on the point of order. I want to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buckalew] if it is in order for the secrets of the committee room to be given out and published in the public prints, whether it is not in order for a member of that committee to tell on this floor just what did happen in the committee room?

Mr. Long. I suggest, if there is anything in this point of order, it is made out too late, as this has already been a matter of discussion.

Mr. Ryan. Certainly. Discussion has proceeded upon the theory that it was right.

The Speaker pro tempore. The point of order is not made too late. It can be made at any time during the progress of the debate.

Mr. Lodge. Mr. Speaker, I should not have raised this question of what took place in the committee, but it has been discussed freely on this floor. When it was under discussion between the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Lyman] and the chairman of the committee, the honorable gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Crisp], the point of order was not pressed the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buckalew], and I think that as a mere matter of courtesy each member of the committee might be allowed to make a statement.

Mr. Buckalew. Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I will not press the point.

Mr. Lodge. We came in, as I remember, at about half past one. It was moved by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Houk] that a week should be allowed for the documents on both sides to be printed, and an opportunity given us to read and examine them. That motion was voted down without discussion, and that was the whole of that business.

Now, as to the position of the minority. Speaking as one of those who signed the minority report, their position seems to be an extremely simple one. The case on the original record as it has been so ably argued by the chairman of the committee both in his report and before the House this afternoon, is perfectly plain. It requires no argument. On the case as made up on the printed record there was no room for question. Every man on that committee would have voted in favor of the contestee. But a motion was made to reopen the case. Affidavits were presented by the contestant's counsel and by the contestant himself. Those affidavits were met a week later by counter-affidavits. I desire to make this one point: If we are going to try election cases on affidavits, why does the practice act of this House provide that they shall be tried by taking testimony.

Mr. Heard. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. Lodge. Yes.

Mr. Heard. I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts to concede that there is no issue between us—that we are all agreed.

Mr. Lodge. So I understand.

Mr. Heard. And I understand the gentleman now to admit that, so far as those affidavits are concerned, they are completely answered by those presented in rebuttal. Therefore, I ask him what was there for us to try, and what is there to induce us to open the case?

Mr. Lodge. I am coming to that. There was a week taken to get those rebutting affidavits, and the very able gentlemen in charge of the case of the contestee would have been much duller than I suppose them ever to be if they could not in that time procure affidavits to rebut those presented for the contestant. The point I submit is this: The practice of the House before the present practice act, the practice of the House to-day under the existing practice act is not to try election cases by affidavit.

Mr. Enloe. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. Lodge. I cannot yield. I have but very little to say and I will soon come to an end. The next point is that the practice act, as we all know, shuts out further evidence. The question, then, is simply whether the House will settle this case on affidavits, or whether it considers the case one of sufficient gravity to reopen it. [illegible] to its significance and its meaning, it seemed to me, in the allegations that were made, too important a case to be settled in this way. It seemed to me that it was a case that deserved the attention of the American Congress. It seemed to me that, considering particularly the enormous disparity in political position between the contestant and the contestee, we should proceed with great circumspection and not quite so hastily as we have proceeded. In the case of Butterworth and Young, which has been cited on this floor, there was no notice of contest; there was no contest made; there was simply a petition from less than twenty-five citizens of Cincinnati alleging fraud.

In a week probably a bushel basketful of affidavits could have been brought in rebutting the statements in that memorial, but the honorable Speaker of this House, who was at that time a member on this floor, stood here and advocated in the most liberal terms the opening of that case, which was as much excluded by the practice act as the present case is excluded by the present practice act. I think the attitude which he then assumed, of going beyond and through the practice act when the seat of a member of this House was called in question, was the correct attitude. The ground which he then took, I believe to be the correct ground, and I think so, not only on account of the importance of removing the slightest taint which may attach to the seat of any member, but, also, because I think it is very important that a false impression of the attitude of this House in this particular case should not go forth to the country.

The contestant was not a Republican candidate. He was the candidate of certain labor organizations and of the labor party. He is a poor man. He has been unable to bear the expenses of this contest. There is no doubt whatever—any one who reads the record and the testimony of the counsel will admit—that his case was shockingly mismanaged. He comes here and in a large measure throws himself upon the mercy of the committee and of the House. There is, as every man knows, a widespread belief among the great working classes of this country that the power of corporations, the power of "trusts," the power of "rings," the power of men in high authority, backed by money and influence, has enormous weight in all legislative bodies in this country. Whether the belief is erroneous—and I am happy to say that I believe it to be—matters not. That belief is abroad; and it is an unwholesome, a dangerous belief.

It is a kind of vague theory to which agitators opposed to every form of order and society appeal. And I do think that when an honest man whose affiliations are with the working classes, and who names their especial candidate, comes before this House asking simply for a hearing—for this contestant says that if there is one majority against him he does not desire to be seated—I do believe that it can do no harm to any man or any body of men or to the interests of the people to allow a hearing of the case.

It has been said that in the Cincinnati case the committee went out, spent some time and a great deal of money, and then came back without enough to hang a report upon. Suppose they did; when allegations of this sort are made in regard to an election to this House, and when the contestant is such a man as I have stated, I think this House can afford, as has been said in the report of the minority of the committee, to temper justice with a very large measure of generosity. And I cannot reconcile to my mind the policy which has been alluded to by my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Cooper], of limiting contests. I cannot see why the contestee should desire to assume the attitude which has been assumed by his friends and counsel in this case. The examination of the case has been hurried. Every effort has been made to stop the investigation. It seems to me (speaking for myself) that if allegations of this sort were made in any contest as to my right to a seat, I should for my own sake wish the matter to be probed to the bottom.

For these reasons I signed the minority report, because I think no harm and no injustice can be done by a further examination of this case. I do not base this opposition upon the question of affidavits or upon the printed record; I urge it simply as a matter of good policy, of exact and equal justice to all. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Crisp, Thobe, the contestant, was granted an hour in which to present an argument in his own behalf.

He read from a communication, which he had sent to the chairman of the committee on elections, protesting against an unfavorable report upon his request until he had an opportunity to examine the affidavits presented by the contestee. In this communication he reiterates in part the statements contained in his affidavit filed with the committee, denies the truth of some of the affidavits filed by the Speaker, and declares his ability to disprove the accuracy of others if he was granted an opportunity. He was sorry, he continued, that the working classes were beginning to lose confidence in the security of the ballot. If the ballot was not secure what did they have left? [Applause on the Republican side.] He was a working man; he did not consider it a great honor exactly to be a member of this House. [General laughter and applause.] What he meant was, that a mechanic was just as honorable and noble as any other citizen. If every gentleman here would rather be right than be President these seats would be filled by the right men. [Laughter.] He did not propose to make any capital out of the fact that he was a working man. He was not here for favor but for simple justice.

The previous question was then ordered upon the resolution of the majority of the committee—which confirms the title of Mr. Carlisle to his seat—and upon a resolution in the nature of a substitute, offered by Mr. Lyman, of Iowa, declaring that the contest is of such importance to the sitting member and to the people of the country that it is entitled to full, thorough, and impartial investigation, and providing that the papers in the case be printed and referred to a select committee or a subcommittee of the elections committee, which shall be authorized to investigate the matter.

The substitute was defeated—yeas 125, nays 152.

The following Democrats voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Bynum, Crouse, Foran, Hare, McKinney, Shively, and Weaver.

The question then recurred on the majority resolution, on the adoption of which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Republicans, with the exception of three or four who voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Brumm, Hovey, and Laidlaw, who voted in the negative, refrained from voting on the ground that they had not sufficient information upon which to act, and the vote was announced—yeas 140, nays 3—no quorum. The House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned until to-day.

THREATENING TO BOLT

If the Convention Went to Fooling With Oleomargarine.

Yesterday's session of the national pure food convention began at 9 a. m., and was in many respects a repetition of the performance of the day before. The retailers believed that their rights would be trodden upon if the bill under consideration by the convention should ultimately become a law. The bill is very strongly drawn.

Section 1 provides, among other things, for the establishment of a bureau on adulteration, to be located at Washington, the appointment of a chief officer, ten employes, and several chemists.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 provide for the detention, prosecution, and proving of alleged adulterations and the disposition of adulterated articles.

Section 5 for the monthly publication of the number, kind, and name of articles in which adulteration has been detected.

Section 6 for the examination of specimens of food and drinks.

Section 7 provides for the proper prosecution of adulterators, and defines the duties of the district attorneys and collectors of customs relative to this bill.

Section 8 defines what are adulterated articles within the meaning of the law, but has the following proviso: "That all articles coming under the provisions of this act that were manufactured previous to the passing of this act shall be exempt from its provisions for one year, provided the same are not injurious to health."

Section 9 provides for the publication, from time to time, of articles declared to be exempt from the provisions of this act.

Section 10 defines the term "food," as used in this act, to include every article used for food or drink, and the term "drug" to include all medicines for internal or external use.

Section 11 provides for the printing of the law, and section 12 makes it effective six months after its passage.

The bill was finally approved, after it had been modified in some respects, and a resolution was passed instructing the committee on legislation to urge its enactment by Congress.

In its main features the bill remains the same as when introduced by Senator Sherman.

A resolution was offered approving the law regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and declaring that the present law should not be repealed. This resolution was hotly opposed. One delegate jumped to his feet and excitedly declared "that there were many delegates present who believed that oleomargarine was just as good as some of the axle grease now sold as dairy butter, and he would warn the convention that if this resolution was passed, many delegates would bolt, and that would be the end of this pure food movement."

By a vote of 52 to 4 the resolution was tabled, and the convention proceeded to effect a permanent organization to be called the "National Pure Food Association."

After much delay officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Callahan, of Nyack, N. Y.; secretaries, H. W. Grands, of Chicago; Louis W. Buckley, of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Johnson, of Boston; treasurer, Finley Acker, of Philadelphia. A vice president for each state and territory represented was also elected.

The old committee on legislation, of which Mr. F. B. Thurber, the New York grocer, is chairman, was continued, but was strengthened by the addition of the president, three secretaries, and the treasurer.

The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Immediately after the morning session the convention called on President Cleveland. The delegates were introduced by Mr. Newton Dexter, of Albany.

What Herrmann Thinks of It.

Since Commandeur Herrman, the peerless magician, is one of the most practical mechanics and accomplished chemists in the world, his opinion was sought by the Perfection Heat and Light Company respecting its system of heating. Yesterday afternoon, upon the invitation of President Schroeder, Mons Herrmann, accompanied by Mme. Herrmann and Misses F. and L. Levy, visited the works, No. 441 G street northwest, and thoroughly inspected the principles and application involved in the system of heating invented and perfected by this company. The commandeur gave the system a long and careful inspection, and expressed himself as delighted not only with the method, but with the simple and economical application. Said he: "I certainly consider the invention a stupendous stride in the direction of domestic economy, and I can see no reason why the entire world is not a fertile field for the general introduction and adoption of the system."

The commandeur subsequently visited the office of the company, No. 928 F street, and called upon President Schroeder. Whilst there he entertained the gentlemen present with various mystic manipulations.

Mons. Herrmann is deeply interested in all scientific demonstrations and makes it his personal business to study every practical device which comes to his notice.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S LUNCH

GIVEN TO HER GUESTS AND THOSE INVITED TO MEET THEM.

Pretty Scene at the White House—A Social Event Devoid of Society Stiffness—Mrs. Whitney's Card Reception a Brilliant Affair.

Mrs. Cleveland gave a ladies' luncheon yesterday at 1:30 o'clock. The oval table was laid in the President's private dining room and elaborately decorated with roses. There were twenty at the table. The guests were received in the blue parlor, and the stringed instruments of the Marine band furnished soft music. Mrs. Cleveland received her guests in pale silk, and was assisted by Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, of Brooklyn, and Miss Storrs, of Scranton Pa. The guests were in the following order: Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Endicott, Miss Leiter, Mrs. de Pedroso, Mrs. G. Barret Rich, of Buffalo; Mrs. Lamont, Miss Mason, Miss Louise Bayard, Mrs. W. M. Ivins, of New York; Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Howard, of New York; Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson, Mrs. George Kennan, Miss Storrs, Mrs. Gen. Greely, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Vilas, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, wife of Representative Brice, of New York. The guests came in demi-toilets of silk or street suits of cloth, and pretty, light bonnets, which they wore at the table. Miss Bayard wore black silk and lace; Miss Howard, pale gray silk; Mrs. Lamont, stone colored cloth; Mrs. R. C. Johnson, black brocade trimmed with flame colored crape; Mrs. Kennan, yellow China crape; Mrs. Lloyd Brice, green cloth overdress, petticoat of gold plush edged with a broad band of fur; Mrs. Pedroza, green cloth draperies over mouse velvet skirt; Mrs. Greely, black brocade, Mrs. Rich, heliotrope moire trimmed with crape; Miss Wilson, golden brown cloth over velvet petticoat; Miss Leiter, fawn cloth; Mrs. Sanford, blue silk and plush; Mrs. Sheridan, black silk trimmed with jet; Mrs. Ivins, gray silk and velvet, skirt edged with dark fur; Miss Endicott, heliotrope cloth; Miss Mason, dark wine colored cloth, and Miss Vilas, garnet cloth.

Mrs. Cleveland holds her second Saturday afternoon levee to day from 3 to 5.

Mrs. Whitney gave the second of her series of card receptions last evening. In the absence of the Secretary in New York Commodore Harmony, Senator Butler, and Congressman Gibson assisted Mrs. Whitney in receiving. Mrs. Whitney wore a trained gown of black satin, the front of skirt and low corsage encrusted with jet. She wore tan gloves, carried a bunch of white violets, an aigrette of black velvet and diamonds in her hair, and a diamond star in her bodice. There were a large number of congressional people, army and navy officers, and members of the diplomatic corps present. The assembly was very brilliant. The supper room was thrown open before 11 o'clock and a sumptuous supper served. Secretary Bayard and Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Endicott, Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, the Misses West, and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain were among those present.

Miss Eleanor Foster gave a very pretty luncheon of fourteen covers yesterday. The long table had a centerpiece of ferns, in the midst of which was a pink porcelain fairy lamp. At the ends were squares of pink satin edged with white lace, upon them were gold candelabra bearing pink tapers. The table was laid with silver engraved in Russia, the spoons and larger pieces having exact pictures of the kremlin etched upon them. The favors were rose silk bags of rose leaves and silver almonds set in roses of pink silk, charming souvenirs of the event. The guests were Mrs. Gen. Viele, Miss Patten, Miss Cullom, Miss Lucy Corkhill, Miss Mary Waite, Miss Mary Sherman, Miss Bacon, of New York; Miss Painter, Miss Anna Wilson, Miss Mullan, Miss Ida Thompson, Miss Goltie, and Miss Mary McCulloch.

Mrs. Patten gave a tea yesterday afternoon to introduce her third daughter, Miss Josephine. There was a large attendance.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain gave a dinner in the Johnson annex of the Arlington last night. Eleven men sat down at 7:30 about the round table. A great mound of La France roses bedded in ferns occupied the center of the table, the long leaves reaching quite to the plates. Only olives and anchovies were on the cloth, besides the five wine glasses at each cover. The boutonnieres were small knots of carnations. The mantels were covered with smilax, and the stands of fruit and cake were on the sideboard, with the celery in long glass bowls, the only suggestive articles about the layout. The menu was printed on stiff, rough edged card board. The guests were Secretary Bayard on the right of the host, Justice Field upon his left. The others were Minister West, Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Whalton, Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, Judge John Davis, Mr. Maycock and Mr. Bergne, of the commission, and Mr. John Bigelow. Secretary Endicott was to have been the twelfth guest, but sent his regrets after the boutonnieres had been ordered.

Senator Hiscock gave an elegant dinner at the Arlington Hotel last night in honor of the publishers and art staff of the *Judge*. The floral decorations were composed entirely of tulips, and were exceedingly beautiful. Those present were: Senators Hiscock, Ingalls, Morgan, Vest, Allison, Sherman, and Evarts; Congressmen Randall, McKinley, Burrows, Mills, Cox, Reed, and West; John A. Sleicher, of the Albany *Journal*, and Messrs. James Arkell, W. J. Arkell, Bernard Gillam, F. V. Gillam, and Grant Hamilton, of the *Judge*.

Mrs. Jefferson Chandler, assisted by her daughter, Miss Mamie Chandler, will receive to day at her residence, 2110 Massachusetts avenue.

Owing to absence from the city, the wife and daughters of Representative Darlington will not be at home to callers Jan. 24.

Mrs Patten and the Misses Patten will not be at home to callers to day.

NATIONAL FENCIBLES' HOP.

Their Friends Meet With a Most Royal Reception.

The entertainment given by the National Fencibles, company C, 4th battalion, at the Rifles' armory last night was a most enjoyable affair. Among the things on the programme was the individual drill of the command. Twenty-four members entered the contest. The judges were Capt. Burt, Ross, of the Washington Light Infantry Corps, and Lieut. Manson, of the National Rifles. The drill occupied about forty five minutes, and was narrowed down to First Sergt. Walker, Sergt. Ashburne, and Corp. Kline. The latter won the prize, a handsome medal. Capt. Domer took the large audience by surprise with his company of sixteen ladies, who were dressed in riding habits and carried whips. The drill was an interesting one, the intricate movements were carried out to perfection, and the young ladies were loudly applauded. An exhibition of fencing between Mr. George French and Mr. John Brown was a feature of the evening. A hop wound up the evening's pleasure.

Homeopathic Hospital Officers.

The National Homeopathic Hospital board of trustees met yesterday morning and effected an organization, as follows: A. S. Pratt, president; Mrs. Isabella M. Bittenger and Alonzo Bell, vice presidents; John