

MANILA IS QUIET.

Filipinos Concentrating and are Being Reinforced.

AMERICAN TROOPS IMPATIENT

And Anxious to get at the Enemy Who are in Plain Sight--Natives set Fire to a Village--Total Casualties of United States Forces to Date 268, of Whom 59 Were Killed--It is Probable that General Miller is now Moving on Iloilo--Agoncillo not the Real Leader of the Present Outbreak.

MANILA, Feb. 9--4:40 p. m.--All is quiet here to-day. The Filipinos are lying low except on the extreme left and right. They are evidently concentrating between Calocan and Malabon. Judging from appearances, the Filipinos are being reinforced by better drilled men from the northern provinces. In front of Calocan they are as thick as a swarm of bees.

The Americans feel the heat at mid-day in the open, but they are anxious to proceed. The soldiers are impatient of restraint while in sight of the enemy. The Filipinos are still entrenched themselves on the left of Calocan. Sergeant Major Smith, of the Tennessee, has been ordered to proceed to the United States by the next transport as an escort of the remains of Colonel William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee volunteers, who died of apoplexy during the recent battle with the Filipinos.

The natives, fearing the Americans were about to make an attack on or toward the town of San Roque, set fire to it to-day. It is still burning as this dispatch is sent, and, as it is composed in the main of bamboo huts, it will probably be totally destroyed. Telegraph operators are now worth their weight in gold, and the members of the signal corps are working night and day.

The American Losses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.--The following cablegram was received to-day from General Otis:

"MANILA, Feb. 9, 1899. "Adjutant General, Washington. "Additional casualties: "Thirteenth Minnesota--Wounded: Company M, private Alexander P. Burns. "First Montana--Wounded: Company C, private Lester Florestor. "First Nebraska--Killed: Company B, private Gustav E. Edmund; Company F, private William Phillipot; Company M, private H. G. Livingston. Wounded: Company A, Charles Keckley; Company B, George L. Clocner, Robert E. Childers; Company C, Fred Kuhns; Company E, Oral F. Gibson; Company F, Douglas T. Bridges; Company H, Harry Schreiner; Company K, Grant Boyd; Company L, Francis Hanson; Company M, Moro C. Shiper and Daniel Campbell. "Third artillery--Wounded: Battery K, James J. Grater; Battery L, James T. Leahy. "First Colorado--Wounded: Company A, Clyde E. McFay. "Fourth infantry--Wounded: William Burch. "Total casualties resulting from all engagements since evening of February 2 aggregate two hundred and sixty-eight, as follows: Killed, three officers, fifty-six enlisted men; wounded, eight officers, one hundred and ninety-nine enlisted men; missing, two enlisted men." "OTIS."

Dewey Clears a Village.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--The navy department to-day received the following dispatch: "MANILA, Feb. 9. "After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet.

TEMPORARY QUIET

Prevails in Luzon According to the Washington Departments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--All that Gen. Otis had to report to the war department to-day related to the casualties that have occurred so far among the American troops as the result of the actions since Saturday night. Matters in Luzon are now in a state of temporary quiet apparently, and one of the officials who knows as well as anyone what is going on, said this afternoon that he did not expect to hear of important developments in the Philippines for the next four or five days. Secretary Alger repeated his statement made yesterday to the effect that he had sent no instructions to Gen. Otis, and in answer to an inquiry as to the projected movement towards a landing at Iloilo, added that if General Miller had been ordered to make a landing the order must have been given by Gen. Otis, for he had not gone from the war department. The impression prevails, however, that this movement is already under way and it would not be surprising to hear within the next two days that it had been executed.

NOT REAL LEADER

Agoncillo in Hands of Other Persons of Greater Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.--Edward C. Andre, Belgian consul at Manila, passed through Chicago to-day en route to Washington from the Philippines. In an interview Mr. Andre said he had been much interested in reading the accounts of the battles with Agoncillo's forces, and he was not surprised that they had been defeated so easily by the American troops. The ultimate result of the revolution, he said, would be the formation of a little military party among the inhabitants of the islands who would appropriate American rule and the various benefits of Agoncillo's defeat. In Mr. Andre's opinion, Agoncillo is not the real leader of the revolution. He believes the rebel is in the hands of other persons of greater intelligence.

Encouraged by Outside Force.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.--The Globe this afternoon prints a letter dated December 15, received in this city from First Lieutenant Henry Murray, quarter-

master of the First South Dakota volunteers, of General Otis' command in the Philippines, which says that as far back as the middle of December Agoncillo and his followers were being encouraged and aided by some outside source, and that the opening of hostilities was expected by the United States troops.

AGONCILLO'S QUIET TIME

At Montreal--Has Received no News From Agoncillo.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.--Agoncillo, Marti and Luna, the Filipinos, are having a very quiet time of it just at present. They have received several cablegrams and sent several, but the ones that they are waiting for, those that are supposed to contain direct news from Agoncillo, have not come. Agoncillo says he is as yet unable to say what he will do. "At present," he says, "we are in communication with seven different points by cable and wire, and there will be many more, for we cannot carry on a war like this without having agents all over." "We do not rely upon assistance from the Japanese for the present," he replied in answer to an inquiry; "we have made no overtures to them and they have not made any suggestions to us." When asked if he expected his other Filipino friends from Washington he replied that they would remain in Washington until they were ordered out.

Agoncillo did not sue.

MANILA, Feb. 9--12:10 p. m.--The report that Agoncillo had sent a representative to Manila to arrange for cessation of hostilities is denied at headquarters. Gen. Otis says that no accredited representative has yet entered the lines.

DISASTROUS FIRE

In New York Involving a Loss of Nearly a Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.--A fire which caused a loss variously estimated at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, and which threatened to destroy an entire block, started in the bag factory of Walter & Bell, at Nos. 1 and 3 Front street, a five-story brick building, early to-day. The fire soon spread to No. 5 and then to 28 Moore street.

A large number of girls who are employed in the bag factory building rushed down the stairways in a panic, shrieking for help. A fireman who happened to be passing, and several citizens succeeded in calming the girls and getting them to the street in safety.

Sparks blown by the wind ignited No. 2 and 3 South Front street, a four-story building, occupied as a storage warehouse by J. H. Meyer & Co., and threatened the entire block bounded by South, Front and Moore streets. No. 5 Front street, occupied by Auarguinbau & Ramee, dealers in foreign fruits, burned rapidly.

The firemen worked under great difficulties, owing to the intense cold. Bernard C. Blair, a fireman of the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck, fell from a ladder and fractured his skull. In the rear of the bag factory were rows of small, old buildings, filled with hay, grain, feed, cotton jute and baggins. All were ablaze in an instant, it seemed, and the flames gathered headway as they leaped to the larger structures in the block.

Peter Hartman's hotel, the Eastern hotel and the Whitehall hotel were included in the sweep of the flames. Fortunately few guests were in the hotels at the time.

CORNISH'S TESTIMONY

In the Adams Poisoning Case Not Entirely Satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.--The inquiry into the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died after taking bromo-seltzer containing cyanide of mercury, which had been sent through the mails to Harry S. Cornish, physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was begun by Coroner Hart to-day. Crowds of people who gathered early in the corridors of the criminal court building, were refused admission to the coroner's court, where there were present only those intimately connected with the case or interested in a public capacity. Little difficulty was experienced in securing a jury. Harry Cornish was put on the stand. The taking of his testimony occupied the entire day and he was not on the stand to-morrow. According to District Attorney Gardiner, who was himself present at the inquiry for a brief period, and who was represented by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the testimony given by Cornish was not entirely satisfactory, nor, the district attorney asserted, was it complete as had been expected. Roland B. Molineaux's name was brought into the case at the start, and Cornish's relations with Molineaux were gone into thoroughly.

During the early part of the examination, Cornish was very self-possessed and gave his answers quickly. Towards the end of the examination he gave his answers with much more deliberation and sometimes after a careful consideration. A large amount of the time of to-day's session was taken up in retelling the story of the receipt of the package through the mail and the giving of the poison to Mrs. Adams, but the progress of the trial is likely to be interfered with to-morrow by details that have been so frequently published.

To Revolutionize Telegraphy.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.--The Crehore-Squire company, of this city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, to conduct a telegraph business. The promoters of the new company state that they will adopt a new system invented by Messrs. Crehore and Squire which will revolutionize telegraphy.

"We expect to put up wires throughout the country," said Colonel Albert E. Squire, one of the inventors of the system, to-day, "and in a short time the present system will have become a thing of the past. Our invention is called the 'Wave' system. We have sent as high as 1,600 words a minute by the system. It was tested by the government about six months ago."

To Maintain Coal Rates.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9.--A conference of railroad officials interested in coal traffic to the lakes from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia was held here to-day to consider lake carrying rates for the coming season. A general effort toward a maintenance of rates for the coming season and an agreement which would be satisfactory to the various interests involved was anticipated. Among the railroad officials present were the following: President Newman, of the Lake Shore; Vice President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania line; Receiver Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio; Vice President Cochran, of the Erie, and representatives of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association.

BEEF BUSINESS

And the Report of the War Investigating Commission.

WERE ONLY TWO WITNESSES

Who Made Charges Against the Government in That Issue--Those who Were Making Strongest Attacks Failed to Appear Before the Commission--The Eagan Incident Passed Over Without Material Mention. General Miles, as Commander of the Army, is Tardy Deal With. Only Witness to Testify Who Failed to be Sworn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--The war investigating commission, with the presentation of its report to President McKinley this afternoon, ceases its existence.

The report may be in the hands of the President several days before given official promulgation, to enable full consideration of the document. It consists of between sixty thousand and sixty-five thousand words. The general scope of the report was sent out last night and renewed attention was called to-day to the fact, then pointed out, that there were only two witnesses who made charges against the government in the beef issue. It is pointed out that there were numerous allegations made and many attacks in the public prints, but that when those making the attacks and charges were called on to appear before the commission with their statements under oath, or otherwise substantiate them, they failed either to appear or furnish proof of what they had said.

It is insisted that all the men who had made any charges were offered the fullest opportunity to be heard, and their statement given full consideration, and that every effort had been made to probe the truth in whatever matters had come up before that body.

The Eagan incident was passed over without material mention. If at all, in view of General Eagan's revision of the statement that he originally made to them. The report avoids all question of the strategy of the war, that being a matter regarded as outside the functions of the commission.

The references to General Miles, commanding the army, are devoted mainly to strictures on his course with reference to the beef issue as covered in his testimony. In this connection a main point made, it is understood, is as to General Miles' failure to take prompt action in reporting on the beef and instead of waiting a long time before communicating the facts to the department in the meantime, with the information he had in his possession, and his judgment on the beef supplies made up, permitting the beef to be shipped and detained to be issued to the army. The fact that he was the only witness failing to testify upon oath is referred to.

No Whitewash Business.

In speaking of the report to-day to a Star reporter a prominent member of the commission said: "The report does not whitewash. It criticizes, but not persons or things not warranted by the evidence before us. We started out with the assumption that the conduct of the war was all right, and then we went ahead to hear and call witnesses who said it was not. The report represents the honest opinion of every member of the commission. We were unanimous in adopting it. I say this, as I am of the opposite political faith and don't expect and don't want anything from the administration."

"I know that every line of the report presents my individual view, and if any member tried harder than I did to get at and out all the facts I have yet to see him. There was no suppression or concealment, and no point brought out in the evidence was evaded or glossed over. "The President never saw a line of our report before he received it officially; not a single word. Nor, indeed, has he ever talked with any of the commission about it. He has never in any way, by word or action or messenger, evinced a wish to have us develop anything but the truth or even touched upon the matter of our work."

"We have questioned more than 500 witnesses and the majority of them had some complaint that they wanted to relate. Of course, there were some evils, but they were expected. The soldiers in the civil war never had hospitals or medical attention as good as was given them in the war with Spain. And their army ration then was not as eatable as it is now. The men who complained the most of the food we found were very generally the militiamen from the interior of states, and who had been allowed \$2 per head for subsistence stores while they were in state camps. When they went into the active fighting they expected the same sort of thing. In questioning these men nearly all confessed to us that they had always received army rations. They had no right to expect any more. I could tell some very funny stories to illustrate this."

"There were many complaints brought to us that on their face were foolish and false, but we went to every trouble and expense to inquire into the genuine charges."

A Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--The president has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the charges touching the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain and other matters involved in the charges made by General Miles against the administration of war affairs. The court is hereby directed to investigate certain allegations of the major general commanding the army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the subsistence department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to its findings of fact the court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations as to further proceedings as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry.

Not This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, practically made an announcement on the floor of the house this afternoon against action on either the Nicaragua canal bill or the Payne-Hanna shipping bill at this session.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

Debate in the Senate on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--Throughout its open session to-day the senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A lively debate was precipitated over the appropriation for the support of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, and that official was criticized for the delay in the construction of public buildings throughout the United States.

A speech made by Mr. Allen (Neb.), in which he commented unfavorably upon the methods of the appropriations committee, induced a rejoinder from Mr. Chandler (N. H.), which resulted in a sharp tilt between the two members. Fifty-one pages of the pending bill were disposed of before the senate went into executive session for the remainder of the day.

Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee of the house, in the course of a general debate on the sundry civil bill to-day, sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua canal bills could be passed at this session. Although he specifically disclaimed speaking to anyone but himself, the statements he made, coming from the chairman of the appropriation committee, caused great interest. Mr. Cannon made a general statement of the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year, including Secretary Gage's estimate of the deficiency in the revenues from \$112,000,000 to \$129,000,000, of the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Mr. W. A. Smith, of Michigan, although they did not enter into any lengthy discussion, took issue with Mr. Cannon, but he maintained that our expenditures for the next two years if no new lines of expenditure were entered upon. But he indicated that it would be a close margin, and that new expenditures might mean a bond issue. Mr. Cannon's speech was in every way a notable one and will doubtless furnish the text for a good deal of discussion during the remainder of the session.

The general debate on the sundry civil bill was not concluded to-day. Before it was taken up quite a number of minor bills were passed by unanimous consent. The bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Altoona, Pa., was passed.

IRON TRADE.

Approaching a Line that may not be Crossed in Safety.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.--The Iron Trade Review says: "The iron trade has moved farther up in the past week and is coming close to the line, that in the minds of many of the leaders, may not be crossed with safety. There is not the same conservatism in all quarters that has been shown in advancing ore and coke or even bessemer pig iron; and this fact, together with the control of intermediate products, already exercised in some cases and aimed at by pending negotiations in others, presents some possibilities of complications later."

The consolidation of bessemer and open hearth steel plants in the central west is approaching completion. The National Steel Company is the corporate name and there will be \$50,000,000 each of preferred and common stock. Plate demand continues out of all proportion to the ability of the country's present capacity, and prices are determined by the strategy of each individual want. Bridge and shipyard work continues on an immense scale. Structural mills are probably in better shape to make deliveries than those in any other line. The cast iron pipe consolidation is practically completed as that of leading car works.

SIXTEEN DAYS' SNOW

In the Rocky Mountain Region--A Very Serious Outlook.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 9.--This was the sixteenth day's great snow storm in the mountains. The wind is blowing a gale, the rain falling with snow, fresh slides have occurred to-day, covering tracks with great piles of snow, rocks and fallen timber at various points. The outlook to-night is more serious than at any time since the storm began. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is now open only between Denver and Salida. Two east-bound trains are stalled at Minturn. The passengers are being cared for by the railroad company. The Colorado Midland is blocked both east and west of Leadville. No further attempt will be made to open the South Park line beyond Grant until the weather moderates. The Union Pacific is still open, although trains have been seriously delayed by snow on Sherman hill.

Reports from eastern Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming state that high winds have driven the snow, clearing the prairies in places, sufficient to furnish some food for both cattle and sheep. Indications are that the heaviest losses will be in the south, the cattle of the north and west being in better condition to withstand the cold weather and having more feed.

Critical Situation at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 9.--The snow storm continues with unabated fury. The situation here is critical. A meeting of mining, smelting and other business men to discuss measures for relief was held to-day. It was agreed that if steps were not taken to break the railroad blockade hundreds of lives may be lost. It was decided to put all available men at work opening the railroad between this city and Malta, Col. George W. Cook will head a party of 1,000 snow shovelers. No trains are running on the Denver & Rio Grande west of Salida, and the Colorado Midland is completely tied up.

Philadelphians Shaking.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9.--This city experienced zero weather to-day, the coldest weather since February, 1896, when the mercury touched zero. Reports from the mountain districts of the state are that the weather is the most severe for several years. At Williamsport it is twelve below; Clearfield, Altoona, six; Lock Haven, eight; Wilkesbarre, six; Lehigh Valley, ten; Reading and Pottsville, five.

Pittsburgh's Chill.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 9.--Ten degrees below zero by the weather bureau thermometer and from fifteen to twenty degrees below in more exposed places, was the record here to-day. This is the coldest it has been since January 3, 1879, when the mercury dropped to 12 degrees below zero.

No Wonder he was Frozen.

OKLAHOMA, Iowa, Feb. 9.--Henry K. Fortuna, a resident of Mitchell, near this city, was frozen to death last night. It was 29 below zero.

RUSHING THE WORK

Both Branches of Legislature to Hold Night Sessions

BUT LITTLE DONE SO FAR.

The First Measure to Pass Both Houses Went Through the Senate Yesterday--Important Measure Adopted by the House, Requiring Insurance Companies to Pay in Case of Loss by Fire the Full Face Value of the Policy--Delegate McClure's Substitute for the Hotel Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 9.--One of the first measures to pass both houses of the present legislature went through to-day, when the senate passed house bill No. 1, amending the act establishing the independent school district of Ceredo. The bill is purely a local measure. The senate also passed Mr. Matthews' bill providing for the admission of cadets to the West Virginia colored institute. Two important measures passed the house. One of them was Mr. Darst's bill requiring fire insurance companies to pay in case of loss by fire the full face value of the policy. The bill encountered considerable opposition. The other was Mr. Hurst's bill providing for a legal half holiday for banks. Neither one after noon Saturday will not be protestable until the following Monday. The house also passed Mr. Hurst's bill permitting the corporation of Charles Town to refund its bonded indebtedness.

Both branches are rushing their work now in order to dispose of as much of it as possible. The house has been holding night sessions, and the senate will begin to do so next week. Owing to the legislative ball to-morrow night, neither body will meet in its own hall to-morrow. The senate will assemble in the supreme court, and will then probably adjourn over until Monday. The house adjourned until Saturday.

Delegate Harry McClure, of Wheeling, has prepared a substitute for the hotel bill which he introduced several days ago. It seeks to protect the hotel keepers by imposing strict penalties for failure of guests to settle for their entertainment or otherwise attempt to defraud hotels. On the other hand, the hotel men are made liable to the extent of \$200 for baggage entrusted to their possession. There are a number of the provisions in the bill. Bernie McClure, of Wheeling, and other hotel men, are here to help it along.

Mr. McCoy, of Ohio county, has succeeded in getting through the house a measure of interest to sheep breeders. The bill makes it compulsory on the county commissioners to indemnify sheep owners out of the dog tax fund for any loss they may suffer from the depredations of dogs upon their flocks. The bill was introduced at the request of the Wool Growers' Association of Ohio county.

An important measure pending in Senator Hatcher's bill, which places in the hands of a commission the authority of determining what text books shall be used in the schools of the state, and of determining all questions connected with school books. The commission is to consist of nine members, eight of whom are to be appointed by the governor, the ninth being the state superintendent of schools, who is to be ex-officio. The bill also contains a provision for the repeal of the existing school book law, the act to go into effect in 1901, at the expiration of the time for which contracts have been made.

Another measure passed by the house yesterday was Mr. Grant's bill to ameliorate the condition of orphans in the almshouses of the state. It provides that the county court of any county in the state may, in its discretion, allow any organization, corporation, or association operating in this state, that has for its object the care of orphans, to take from its almshouses any or all orphans that may be at any time permanent inmates. The organization must be in good standing, and must be managed by responsible persons, and its agent must furnish satisfactory proof that its object is to furnish orphans with comfortable homes. It provides that in no case shall any orphan be taken from the almshouse without his or her consent. The bill was introduced at the request of the Children's Home Society of West Virginia.

State Grange Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 9.--The annual meeting of the State Grange, the leading farmers' organization of the state, was begun to-day. In the morning the president, Prof. T. C. Atkeson, of Morgantown, delivered his annual address. At the afternoon session an address of welcome was delivered by Governor Atkinson. An address was also delivered by W. B. Wright, member of the house from Upshur county. The annual election of officers will be held to-morrow and the meeting will then conclude. Nearly every county in the state is represented.

Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 9.--The supreme court to-day concluded the work of the term and adjourned until March 15, at which time it will begin a special term to hand down opinions. The case of the state against King, over the redemption of a large tract of land in Wyoming and adjoining counties was argued and submitted. Attorney General Rucker appeared for the state. There was an array of legal talent on both sides.

Charles Town Shivering.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 9.--The coldest weather of the season has prevailed here since yesterday. At noon to-day the thermometer stood 10 degrees below zero. The snow is over 12 inches deep, and in a number of places the roads have been blocked by the heavy drifts. The sleighing is the hardest for several years.

Garcia's Remains Arrive.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.--The United States gunboat Nashville, bearing the body of General Calisto Garcia, steamed slowly down into Havana harbor at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The guns of Morro castled and the American squadron saluted her. The solemn booming announced the arrival to the expectant city. Everywhere householders and ships lowered a thousand flags to half mast and black streamers soon surrounded the Cuban banners.

M'CARRELL BILL POSTPONED

In Pennsylvania House of Representatives by a Very Close Vote--A Warm Fight--Yesterday's Ballot for Senator.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.--The McCarrell jury bill was postponed this afternoon by the house until March 21, by a vote of 93 to 92. The bill was reached on second reading shortly after 5 o'clock and was discussed for more than an hour before this decision was reached. The debate was opened by Mr. McElheny, of Allegheny, and closed by Mr. Towler, of Forest. The principal speeches were made by Mr. Bliss, of Delaware, and Mr. Dixon, of Elk, both of whom opposed the measure. Mr. Voorhees, of Philadelphia, was the chief sponsor. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Dixon moved to postpone further consideration of the proposition until March 21. After the vote on this question the house adjourned until tomorrow morning. Seventeen Democrats voted against the motion to postpone and five Quakers in favor of it.

Mr. McElheny's objection to the bill was that it was unconstitutional. Mr. Dixon, of Elk, said the bill was grossly unfair and inconsistent and a fraud on its face. He denied that it was in the interest of the laboring man, as alleged by its friends. The people of the state have been deceived by a few missionaries of labor to believe that the measure was in their interests. As to the allegation that the bill was a Democratic measure in 1883, Mr. Dixon said this was not true. Governor Pattison, ex-Senator Wallace and other Democratic representatives did not support the measure at that time. The speaker read a letter from ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia, written in 1887, in which he says the bill ought not to pass for the reason that the common law upon this question, which has existed for nearly six hundred years in England and for more than two hundred years in Pennsylvania is a wise and reasonable law, and should remain substantially unchanged. He said there was no need to hurry through the bill at this time and moved to postpone further consideration until March 21.

Mr. Skinner, of Fulton, opposed the motion and offered an amendment that further consideration be postponed until 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Skinner's motion was ruled out of order and the house took up the motion of Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Bliss, of Delaware, said the measure was too important to be discussed for only a few hours.

The bill ought to be postponed until some later day, so that it may be discussed solely on its merits. The measure is so carefully worded that it entirely excludes the laboring classes from its benefits, while on its face it appears not to do this. Mr. Towler, of Forest, said legislation ought not to be stopped by the McCarrell bill and the house should get rid of this measure by taking a vote on it.

Mr. Keator, of Philadelphia, said the opposition to the bill were denied the right by the judiciary general committee when the bill was under consideration by that body to be heard by a single person from without, while his friends had several persons at the committee meeting.

Mr. Coray, of Luzerne, said the friends of the bill were opposed to a postponement until March 21, because they would have no use for the measure after February 23.

Mr. Voorhees, of Philadelphia, said the house already had ample time to consider this measure. It has been before the legislature at every session since 1851. It passed the house in 1857, and was beaten in the senate by the action of ex-District Attorney Graham. The roll was called on motion to postpone and resulted as follows: Yeas, 93; nays, 92.

Dalzell Gains.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.--There is still no change in the senatorial deadlock. Senator Quay was again thirteen votes short to-day of the number necessary to elect. Hugh E. Eastburn, the Doylestown lawyer, dropped out of the race to-day. In the absence of Senator Sprout, of Delaware, Postmaster General Smith lost his customary vote. The ballot follows in detail: Quay, 109; Jenks, 77; Dalzell, 18; Stone, 5; Stewart, 5; Huff, 5; Widener, 2; Irwin, 1; Rice, 1; Markle, 1; Tubbs, 1; Green, 1; Bitter, 1. Total, 224. Necessary to choice, 112; paired, 24; absent without pairs, 3; no election. The changes were Senator Rice from Eastburn to Dalzell; Representative Manley from Eastburn to Dalzell; Representative Martin from Eastburn to Irvin; Representative Norton from Stone to Dalzell; Representative Sexton from Eastburn to Dalzell.

National Military Convention.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 9.--The national military convention was organized at 11 o'clock this morning by the election of the following officers: President, General Daniel Butterfield, of New York; vice president, General F. H. Chase, Michigan; Colonel J. Anthony Dyer, Rhode Island, and General John C. Underwood, Kentucky; secretary, Captain James Y. Wilson, Florida. The following committee on resolutions was appointed by the chair: General Charles T. Anderson, Virginia; Colonel Winfield Scott Proskier, Florida; General Appleton, West Virginia; Lieutenant W. H. H. Sutherland, Gated States navy; Major T. W. Floyd, South Carolina; Major Joe Harper, Georgia; Colonel Chamberlain, Massachusetts; and Captain Andrews, New York.

False Report.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.--The report which has been in circulation for several days past to the effect that the Carnegie Steel company had purchased the railway and vessel interests of John D. Rockefeller on the great lakes, and that Mr. Rockefeller would retire entirely from the lake business, is positively denied in a dispatch to the Marine Review from Mr. F. T. Gates, of New York, who is in charge of all of Mr. Rockefeller's lake interests. Mr. Gates was asked for reliable information regarding the deal, and his answer is: "There is no truth whatever in the reports referred to."

Miss Slaughter's Debut.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 9.--Miss Daisy Slaughter, of this city, to-night made her debut at the Burlew Opera house, with the Boston Lyric company, in the "Beggar Student." A large and fashionable audience was present to greet her, including a number of members of the legislature.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia--Fair, not so cold; west to north winds. For western Pennsylvania and Ohio--Generally fair, not so cold; fresh west-wind.