SQUALLY FOR A TIME

Excitement Took Poss stion of the House of Representatives Yesterday.

REPUBLICANS IN A FIGHTING MOOD

The Start the Row Over the Affair in the Sandwich Islands.

EXCITING SCENES IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW

Mr. Boutelle Leads the Onslaught Against the Administration.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL CONSIDERED

Legislation Favorable to Pensioners Passed by the House-An Appropriation to Pay Members Extra Mi eage-Wiison Hands in His Bill,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The house was in an ugly frame of mind today. The republicans were in a fighting temper over the Hawaiian situation when the house met and the row opened immediately. Mr. Cockran's resolution of vesterday was presented and hurriedly referred to the committee on rules. Then came the sharp skirmish on the Boutelle resolution. By means of this resolution Mr. Boutelie succeeded in getting an opportunity to address the house, but his philippic against the government was cut short by the action of the speaker in deciding the point of order to which Mr. Boutelle was speaking in his favor, and referred the resolution to the committee under the rules.

The consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was then resumed and some very exciting scenes were enacted before it was finally passed. The item appropriating \$200,000 for special examiners was amended so as to prevent the suspension of any pension without giving the pensioner notice, with opportunity to furnish testimony in rebuttal. Amendments were also adopted appropriating \$180,000 for extra mileage for members and senators, \$46,000 for stationery and about \$25,000 to pay employes of the house and senate an extra month's pay. The most bitter opposition existed to each of these propositions, the first of which was denominated on the floor a proceeding whose scandalous character had not been anproached since the days of the famous

salary grab. Led by Bland and Holman,

Mr. Bland and Mr. Holman led the fight against these propositions, with a view to placing the members on record with a yea and nay vote, but they were not numerically strong enough and the committee on rules ultimately brought in a special order, by the terms of which the filibustering was stopped without a record-making vote.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Cockran of New York offered the resplution, which he sought to present yesterday, to appoint a special committee of to investigate the alleged attempt of the last administration to antex territory to the United States without consulting the house of representatives and to inquire into the rights of the house in the premises. The resolution had no sooner been read than a dozen men on each side of the house rushed toward the bar of the house crying for

Mr. Boutelle meantime was wildly at tempting to offer his resolution of vesterday as a substitute, but Mr. Cockran was recognized to move to refer the resolution to the on rules and, upon a motion, he demanded the previous question. The con fusion was so great that the speaker ap-pealed several times for order. Finally Mr. Breckhridge of Kentucky made the point of order that, under the rules, the resolution would go to the committee on rules withou The speaker held in accordance with the point of order and referred the

Bontelle Recognized.

Mr. Brecking dge then tried to move to go into committee of the whole to consider the urgency deficiency bill, but Mr. Boutelle de manded recognition for a privileged resolu-tion and the speaker was obliged to recog-nize him. When read it proved to be the resolution Mr. Boutelle sought to introduce last night, declaring the prerogatives of congress had been invaded by the policy of the administration, and declaring that policy inconsistent with the spirit of the constitu-tion and the traditions of the country.

The row was now fully under way, Mr. McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs tion was not privileged, and after some shar words from each side Mr. Boutelle got the flour to discuss the question as to whether the resolution was privileged. The message of the president, read yes

terday, indicates this country may be in volved in war with a friendly power for all we know," said he, in a loud voice.

He held that it was the imperative dut of congress, reluctantly recognized by the president, to disavow, discredit and repro bate a policy designed to bring the country into discredit in the eyes of the civilized [Great applique on the republican from a republican president or a democrati

Confusion Followed.

The confusion that followed the "usurper" drowned the rest of the sentence He continued to talk amid loud cries for order and the speaker at last, with the aid of his gavel, brought the house to a stand-still. Before the gentleman from Maine had fairly launched his next philippic Speaker Crisp suddenly swept the ground from under him by deciding the point of order in accord-ance with the contention of Mr. McCreary and referred the resolution directly to the

committee on foreign affairs.
Mr. Bouteile and Mr. Dingley then attempted to argue the question relating to the decision of the chair, but the speaker was obdurate. Amid great excitement be ordered all gentlemen to be seated, declar ing he would hear no centleman until he

Speaker Crisp then delivered his decision in a calm, quiet tone, though he was eviment prevalent in the house, and referred resolution to the committee on foreign

Mr. Boutelle immediately appealed from the decision of the chair and Mr. McCreary

moved to lay the appeal on the table. This motion prevailed -180 to 89. During the call of committees for reports, which followed, the Nicaragua canal bill was favorably reported from the committee

on commerce. Urgent Deliciency Appropriation. The house at the conclusion of the call went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. The item appropriating

\$200,000 for special examiners was again Holman's amendment, designed to prevent pension office from employing persons, ther than pension examiners." as spice and secret agents to hound union soldiers vas defeated, and Mr. Martin offered the oflowing: "Provided that any pension aeretofore, or that may be reafter be granted to any applicant therefor, under any laws of the United States authorizing the granting

and payment of pensions on application made and adjudicated upon, shall be deemed and hold by all officers of the United States to be a vested right in the grantee to that extent; that payment thereof shall not be withheld or suspended until after due notice to the grantce of not less than thirty days; the commissioner of pensions, after hearing all the evidence, shall decide to annul, vacate modify or set aside the decision upon which such pension was granted. Such notice to grantee must contain a full and true statement of any charges or allegations upon which such decision granting such pension shall be sought to be in any manner dis-turbed." This was adopted by a vote of 104

Mr. Haves of Iowa offered an amendment appropriating \$105,000 for mileage for mem-bers of the house for the present session and \$45,000 for mileage for senators, and \$45,000 for stationery for the house and \$11,000 for the senate.

The members showed a peculiar and per-sonal interest in the long discussion which followed, crowding about the speaker's desk and listening to every word. To some of them from the far-off Pacific its determina-

tion involved as high as \$1,200. Wilson and His Little Bill.

During the debate Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee rose in his place with the long locked for tariff bill in hand, and the committee arose informally to receive the bill. There was no demonstra-tion. Mr. Wilson simply reported from the ways and means committee "A Bill to Reduce Taxation, Provide Revenue and for Other Purposes. The discussion of the Haves amendment

was continued at some length and was finally adopted by a vote of 143 to 49. Mr. Curtis of Kansas then offered an amendment to pay the employes of the house and senate, including the capitol police, who were on the roll November 3, when the extra session adjourned, an extra month's pay. The amount involved was \$45,000. After some debate the Curtis amendment

carried by a vote of 139 to 48. No further amendments were adopted and the committee reported the bill to the house. A separate vote was demanded by Mr. Bland on the mileage amendment, and by Mr. Breckinridge on the amendment for an extra month's pay for employes of the house

Mr. Wells of Wisconsin called for the yeas members were not anxious to go on record. Bland Starts a Filibuster.

Mr. Bland of Missouri immediately inau-gurated a filibustering movement. He explained that all he wanted was a record-

"That's just what you don't get," cried a Mr. Holman and Mr. Bland insisted that they were entitled to a yea and nay vote, and Mr. Bailey of Texas testified to the jus-tice of the demand, but the house would not agree to it, and Mr. Bland went on making filibustering motions to adjourn, to take a recess, adjourn to a certain day, etc. Meantime the speaker had retired from the chair, and the committee on rules had held a meeting. A special order was prepared. The gag was invoked. General Catchings' appearance with the rule was greeted with loud cheers. Successively the order was adopted, the motion to adjourn was defeated, the inileage amendment, the amendment for a month's extra pay to house and senate employes was agreed to, and shortly thereafter the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Expected Debate on the President's Hawaitan Message Averted.

Washington, Dec. 19 .- The debate which was expected in the senate today on the president's message as to Hawaii was averted by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, whose motion to refer the message and accompanying documents to the committee on foreign relations is the penuing question fore the senate, yielding t of Arkansas and to Senator Peffer of Kan sas. The first named addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill to repeal the federal elections law, while Senator Peffer argued in favor of the bill introduced by him yesterday appropriating money for immedi-ate use in relieving want and destitution throughout the country. Mr. Hoar stated, however, that on tomerrow he wou'd call up his motion to refer the president's message and accompanying documents to the commit on foreign relations, and in all bility he will address the senate at that time upon the Hawaiian situation generally.

Among the bills introduced was one b Mr. Manderson of Nebraska to dispose of

the discriminating duty imposed on tea fro a this side of the Cape of Good Hope; referred to the finance committee.

Discussing a French Monopoly.

During the transaction of morning business Mr. Frye, republican from Maine, arose and sald: "About two years ago a French cable company made application to our secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, for permission to land its cable from Brazil on the coast of the United States. Our secretary of state investigated the matter and found the corpany had, by authority of law of Brazil, monopoly, and that no company while that power was in existence, and it was in per potuity, would be permitted to land a cablon the Brazilian coast. So our secretary of state refused to grant the permission.

"I am informed, whether true or not cannot say, that that company has recently appeared before the secretary of state, and that he has granted to this company the right it asked. If it be true and there is right it asked. If it be true and there is no remedy to be had for it, then the United States will be perpetually kept out from anding any cable on the coast of Brazil." In view of these facts ha offered a resolu tion making inquiry of the secretary of state as to whether this was true.

Mr. Hunton, democrat, of Virginia—I ob-ect to the present consideration of that resolution. I think the senator is mistaken i his statement. Mr. Hunton was firm in his objection to the present consideration of the esolution, and it went over under the rule House bill authorizing the fourth assistan postmaster general to approve postmasters'

onds was passed.

Federal Elections Law. The bill to repeal the federal elections law was then taken up and Mr. Berry, demo-erat, of Arkansas, addressed the senate thereon. He believes these laws were base n principle and bad in policy. They were part and parcel of the reconstruction laws. They had been passed at a time of great po litical excitement and for the purpose of securing the supremacy of an ignorant race in the south. If there had ever been any excuse for their passage there was none for their retention. In conclusion Mr. Berry said republicans should remember the south was now in the union, and that some south ern men were ready to defend it, to speak for it, to work for it, and, if need be, to

fight for it. Peffer on Poverty.

Mr. Peffer, populist, of Kansas, then addressed the senate in favor of the bill introduced by him yesterday, appropriating \$6,300,000 for immediate use, in relieving want and destitution throughout the country. Never before in the history of the country, he said, had there been so much want and destitution among the poor and uncompleted. Indeed, it was safe to estimate unemployed. Indeed, it was safe to estimate that one-fourth of the population of this country at this hour was affected more or less by the present distress. The news papers of the country, especially those sometimes called great, and which were sometimes criticised the most harshly, bad been doing a great service in relieving distress. He explained that by a clerical error the amount proposes to be appropriated was stated in the bill as \$6,300,000. He intended to losert \$63,300,000. The money proposed to be appropriated was money for which so one had use. the silver dollars in the treasury not covered by

certificates. At the end of Mr. Peffer's remarks the bill was referred to the committee on edu-cation and labor. The senate then went cation and labor. The senate then went into executive session. The doors were reopened at 3:30 and Mr. Cocarell, democrat of Missouri, moved to take up the bill amending the laws so us to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent direct to the fourth auditor of the Postoffice department. After debate the bill went over The senate at Albert department. bill went over. The senate at 4:20 adjourned.

TARIFF REFORM ON AGAIN

Another Phase of the Bill as Reported by Prof. Wilson's Committee.

NEW MEASURE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE

Some Changes Made by the Majority of the Committee - Reform Must Come Gradually - Protectionists Always Asking for More.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The following is the majority report of the ways and means com-

The American people, after the full and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in princi-ple and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided, as free men must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country.

For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes in violation of this vital truth, until we have in the existing tariff an extreme and voluminous system of class legislation to which history may be challenged to furnish any parallel. So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the government, so many private enterprises now share in the rich prerogative of taxing 70.000,000 of people that any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind the intelli gence of monopoly the power of concentrated wealth, the inertia of fixed habits and the honest errors of a generation of false teach-

Must to Slowly at First.

The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. The committee, however, may deny the existence of any executive pledge or the right of congress to make such pledge for the continuance of such duties that contain with them more or less acknowledged protection. We may recognize that great industries exist whose interest and prosperity it is no part of our reform either to imperil or to curtail. We believe, and we have the warrant of our own past experience for believing that reduction of duties will not injure, but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much

they may dread the change.
In dealing with the tariff question, as with every long standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social or indus-trial system, the legislator must always remember that, in the beginning, temperate reform is safest, having in itself the prin-

ciple of growth. Protection Fallacy Proven. A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelli-

gent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufacturers. It teaches men to depend on artificial help; on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperite in business, rather thanupon their own skill and effort. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels in which there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff sys tem the foot ball of party politics and the stability of large business interests the state of every popular election.

None have recognized this truth more fully than the wiser men who from time to time have engaged in the so-called protected industries. Years ago Mr. Edward Everett stated in an oration at Lowell that the sagacious men who founded the manufacture New England were never friends of a

high tariff policy. Protection Brought Uncertainty.

Hon. Amos Walker, a former member this house from Massachusetts and one of our foremost writers on economic questions, declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that when the proposal was made to impose the protective tariff of 1816, the leading manufacturers of Rhode Island, among whom was Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in this country, met at the counting room of their number and after deliberate consultation came unanimously to the conlusion that they had rather be let alone, as their business had grown up naturally and succeeded well and they felt confident of its continued prosperity if lot alone by the government. They argued that by lay ing a protective tariff their business would thrown out of its natural channels and b subjected to fluctuations and uncertainty But, as usual, the clamor of selfish and less far sighted men and the ambition of law makers to usurp the place of provi-dence prevailed. The country entered on a protective policy with the unfailing result that the government begot a violent demand for more government help. The moderate tariff of 1816 rapidly grew into the "tariff of abominations" that carried the country to the verge of civil discord and provoked a natural revulsion. Protection has run a like course since 1861.

Protection Ever Brings More Protection. When congress began to repeal war bur dens and to relieve manufacturers of internal taxes which they had used to secure compensating duties on foreign products, there arose a demand throughout the country without respect to party for a reduction of the war tariff. Unable to resist this depand' the protected industries thus affected thwarted any reduction by substituting a senate bill which carried a horizontal cut of 10 per cent. As soon, however, at the election of 1874 gave the next house to the democratic party that bill was repealed by the outgoing republicans and the rates restored to what they ware before 1879 and restored to what they were before 1872, and although the demand for tariff reform and for reduction of taxes has ever since been a burning and growing one in the country, the protected industries have exacted and re protected industries have exacted and re-ceived from every republican congress elected since 1874 an increase of their pro-tection, occasionally permitting the repeal or the lessening of a tax that was paid in the treasury in order to keep away from or to increase duties levied for their benefit. Protection, left to its natural momentum never stops short of prohibition and prohibitory walls are always prohibition and prohibitory walls are always needing to be rebuilt higher or to be patched and strengthened. A protective tariff never has and never can give stability and satis-faction to its own beneficiaries. Even if its victims are too weak and too scattered to agitate for its decrease those beneficiaries are sure to advocate for an increase.

Lower Tariffs and Increased Wages. When the reform tariff of 1846 was before ngress the air was full of prophecies that it would destroy our manufacturing in-dustries, throw labor out of employment, or compel it to work at pauper wages and dwarf and arrest the prosperous growth of the country. Every representative of four great manufacturing a tates of New England voted against it with gloomy forebodings of its blighting effect. The rate of duties pro-vided in that tariff was much lower than those of the bill we here offer. What was theresult! Instead of practically killing the indu stries and papperizing the labor of New England or the reat of the country to e tariff of 1846 gave immense vigor to man-ufactures with steady employ-ment and increasing Wages to labor, so that, after eleven years experience under it, the longest period of stability we have ever enjoyed under any tariff, the repre-

cal unanimity, voted for a further reduction of 20 per cent, and by a two-thirds vote sustained the tariff of 1857, which made a reduction of 25 per cent. Now prosperity followed with that for the manufacturers of that and other sections of the country under the low tariff of 1857, so that when the Morrill tariff bill of 1851 took the first backward then there was a general protest against it.

step there was a general protest against it.

Hon. Alexander Race of Massachusetts
said in the house: "The manufacturer asks
no additional protection. He has learned
among other things that the greatest evil. next to a ruinous competition from foreign sources, is an excessive protection which stimulates a like rulnous and irresponsible competition at home." (Congressional Globe,

1859, 60 page, 167). Mr. Sherman of Ohio said: "When Mr Stanton says the manufacturers are urging and pressing the bill, he says what he must certainly know is not correct; the manufacturers have asked over and over again to e let alone." (Toid, 2,053). Mr. Morril himself has since said that the

tariff of 1861 was not asked for and but coldly welcomed by manufacturers. (Congressional Globe, 1869-70, page 3,295).

Senator R. M. Hunter of Virginia, then chairman of the senate finance committee. said: "Have any of the manufacturers come here to complain or ask for new duties? It is notorious if we were to leave it to them (the manufacturers of New England) to the manufacturers of hardware, textile fabrics, etc., there would be a large majority against any change. Do we not know that the woolen manufacture dates its revival from the tariff of 1857, which altered the duties on

The history of American industries shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the fifteen years of low tariff from 1846 to 1861, nor more healthy or harmonious growth of agriculture and all other industries of the

No chapter in our present experience car, ries with it more salutory lessons than this-and none could appeal more strongly to lawmakers to establish a just and rational system of public revenue, neither exhausting ag-riculture by constant blood letting, nor keeping manufacturers alternating between chills and fever by artificial pampering. In this direction alone lies stability, concord of sections and of great industries.

Errors Will Be Made,

We have already said that the public discussion may disclose errors of minor detail in the schedules of the bill. To escape such errors would require so thorough and minute a knowledge of divisions, subdivisions, com-plex and manifold mazes and involutions of our chemical, textile, metal and other in-dustries, that no committee of congress, no matter how extended the range of their personal knowledge, or how laborious and painstaking their efforts, could ever hope to possess. We have not forgotten that we represent the people, who are many, as well as the protected interests, who are the few, and while we have dealt with the latter in and while we have dealt with the latter in no spirit of unfriendliness, we have felt that it was our duty and not their privilege to make the tariff schedules. Those who concede the right of beneficiaries to fix their bounties must necessarily commit to them the framing and wording of the laws by which those bounties are secured to them. A committee of congress thus becomes merely the amanuers of the protected

It has been shown so clearly and so often in the debatoes in this house that nearly every important schedule of the existing law was made in its very words and figures by representatives of the interests it was framed to protect that it is unnecessary, in our report, to present the record proof of this fact; but it may not be amiss to cite further evidence to show that this is not only the necessary rule, but the open and

avowed method of framing protective tariffs. How McKinley's Bill Was Made. When the senate substitute for the bill passed by this house in the Fiftieth congress
—which substitute is the real basis of the existing law-was being prepared. Hoar of Massachusetts appeared before the enate subcommittee and used this language "Instead of coming before your subcom-mittee for a formal hearing on our Massachusetts industries, I thought the best way was to prepare the best way was to pro a table of all the various industries. haps some sixty or seventy in all, and ask Brother Aldrich to go over them with me and ascertain what the people wanted in each case, and if there were any cases in which the committee had not already done what the petitioners desired, or had not in flexibly passed upon the question, I could have a hearing before you. But I find in every instance the action of the committee, as Mr. Aldrich thinks it likely to be, is en-tirely satisfactory to the interests I repre-

sent, with the exception of one or two, and the papers in regard to these cases I have handed to Mr. Aldrich." t No stronger indictment of the whole pro-tective system could be made than that unconsciously carried in these words of a United States senator that laws which impose taxes on the great masses must be written in language so technical that the most intelligent citizen cannot fully understand them, and that the rates of taxation must be dictated by the selfishness

and greed of those who are to receive the We have believed that the first ster toward reform of the tariff should be a release of taxes on the materials of industry. There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people, or any substantial and beneficial enlargement of the field of Ameri can labor, so long as we tax materials and processes of production.

Every tax upon the producer fails with in-creased force on the consumer. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries and so narrows his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment. Every cheapening in the cost or enlargement of the supply of his raw materials, while primarily inuring to the benefit of the manufacturer ilmself passes under free competition imme diately.

Iron and Steel Schedule.

We have made a reduction of about one third in the iron and steel schedule, begin ning with free ore and a duty of 21% per cent on pig iron. We have reported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law, graduated according to the de-gree of manufacture, which should bring benefit to the consumer without cailing for any halt in the progress of that great in-dustry in our country. The duty on steel rails has been reduced 25 per centum, which, according to the reports of our Department of Labor, quite compensates for all difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad. There seems to be an authentic report that the pool of Ameri-can railmakers, which under the shelter of can railmakers, which under the shelter of the present duty of \$15.44 per too has kept up prices to the American consumer far beyond the cost of production and legitimate profits, has been reorganized to continue the regulation of their prices above the proper market rates. As all shippers, and especially American shippers, are vitally interested in cheapening the cost of transportation, rates of duty upon sicel rails should be adjusted so as to protect them from monopoly prices and monopoly conditions.

Upon tin plate the duty has been gauged

with reference to the revenue it will bring into the treasury, and the difference bethis duty and that upon the plate has been lessened with tween a view to not a scourage what may not unjustly be cared the industry of making American tin plate by the mere dipping in this country of the imported black plate black plate. The Sugar Bounty.

In the sugar schedule we should have pre In the sugar schedule we should have pre-rred towipe out at Tsingle legislative stroke the existing bounty system. We believe it to be contrary to the spirit of our institu-tions, and can conceive of no circumstances under which we should have advocated or approved its introduction into our lavs. We have found it existing there, as we find it virtually existing in every other schedule of our tariff and dealing with this more offensive tariff, and dealing with this more offensive form, as we have dealt with other schedules where large property interests are at stake we have reported a provision for its repea

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

REPUBLICANS WILL MAKE A CONTEST

Supporters of Swift Secure Ample Evidence of Gross Fraud and Will Push the Election Through the Courts Before Quitting.

Cmcago, Dec. 19 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE !- Hopkins' rooters were ringing cow belis, blowing kazoos or making some sort of noise soon after dinner time tonight, if they were not attempting to drink all the liquor in town, because the hottest municipal election the city has passed through in years had gone their way. According to the face of the returns the democratic candidate has a plurality of 1,305, which, with a change of one vote in each of the city's 799 precincts, would elect George B. Swift to the mayoralty. The result effected, as it undoubtedly was by fraud at the polls in many instances, is too close for the republicans to let it go by default. Persons having small bets up on the result need be in no hurry to settle, because there is going to be a contest, and Mayor Swift does not intend to relinquish the office to which heclaims he has been rightfully elected, unless the supreme court so decrees it. The republican party leaders are agreed upon fighting it out to the last ditch.

Good on a Victory.

Whether the outcome is favorable to their candidate or not the election is almost as good as a victory to the republicans. Cieveland carried the city last year by a plurality of 42,000. This election was as squarely upon party lines as the presidential canvass, and the democratic plurality has therefore at least been reduced over 40,000, if not wiped out altogether, as evidence said to be in possession of the republican campaign committee is likely to show. The early figures furnished by the police returns are now shown to err quite materially, and at 10 o'clock several wards had been corrected so as to show gains for Swift, though they are likely to affect the result. The Tribune figures Hopkins' plurality 1,202, and the Inter Ocean gives it 1,395.

Will Make a Contest. The republican city executive committee was in session until a late hour tonight. Ex-Corporation Counsel John S. Miller met with the committee and when it adjourned at 11 o'clock he expressed the opinion that there was sufficient ground for a contest. The committee is agreed to make a fight all along the line. The results as announced by the judges in each precinct according to law show a plurality for Swift, according to republican authority, while the police returns, doubtless blased, show that Hopkins has about 1,300 plurality. The claim is made that in a number of strongly democratic wards fraud of the worst kind was practiced—colonization, repeating and throwing out of republican votes. The com-mittee claims to be in possession of a mass of evidence which it will present to the can-vassing board. As that body is strongly democratic the figot, in all probability, will be carried into the courts.

LESS THAN TWO THOUSAND.

Hopkins, the Democratic Candidate, Goes in by a Smatt Majority. CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—John K. Hopkins, the democratic candidate for mayor, was elected over George B. Swift, his republican rival, by a majority of 1,387. The total vote was Hopkins, demograt, 112,700; Swift, repub

lican, 111,313; Britzins, socialist-labor, 1.517; Wakely, people's-silver, 367; total, 225,897. The vote, which was one of the heaviest ever polled in the city, shows a decided republican gain. The democracy carried the city by 30,000 in the last presidential election and in the county election last month sev-eral of the democratic candidates had majorities of 4,000 in the city, which were only overcome by the republican vote in the county. The weather was all that could be desired, and the full vote of both parties was

In several of the downtown wards, where the heavy lodging house vote resides, the contest was very bitter and "scraps" were of frequent occurrence when the police were the voting progressed without incident. The jury in the Coughlin case did not vote. The jury in the Prendergast trial fared a little better. Such members as cared to votewere allowed to do so, being accom-panied to the polls by a bailiff. Seven of

them voted, the remainder being kept at the Tonight the democrats are jubilant over their victory, while the republicans are con-soling themselves with the substantial gains nade over the last two elections and declare

Virginia's New Senators. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19--In the legislature today General Eppa Hunton was elected United States senator for the short term and Thomas M. Martin for the long

KILLED BY TRAIN ROBBERS. Express Messenger Richardson of New

Orleans Murdered in Cold Blood. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19 .- The name of the express messenger killed in the Southern Pacific train robbery last night is John C. Richardson, 33 years old and married, who lives in New Orleans. From what little can be learned, it is apparent that the train porter on going into the car found Richardson dead. The impression is that the robbers wanted him to open the

he was shot.

The sheriff's posse which started in purit of the Southern Pacific train robbers last night returned about noon today, after scouring the country between here and Sheldon, sixteen miles away. The best in-formation at hand is that Richardson was murdered and the express car robbed be-tween this city and Green's Bayou, the first station east of Houston. Two men were evi-dently concerned in the affair. They left the train when it took the siding at Green's Bayou and are believed to be in this city. They are not thought to have got much

through safe and upon his failure to comply

Plankinton Bank Cashler's Trial Begins with Arguments Against the Judge. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19. - The case of Cashler Koetting of the wrecked Southside bank was called in the municipal court this morn ing. A large crowd was in attendance. Cir cuit Judge Ciementson of Grant county presides. He was called to the case by Judge Walker, who was sworn away on the ground of prejudice. The attorneys for the defense have consumed the entire day in arguments tending to disqualify Judge Clementson on the ground that Judge Walber was not leprivileged to call a circuit judge to

Secured a Satisfactory Settlement. NASHVILLE, Tonn., Doc. 19. - Comptroller Harris and Attorney General Pickle have finally secured an agreement or settlement with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company that is satisfactory to the state officials. The company, which leases the state positentiary, had falsen more than a year behind in the lease money and nito gether about \$175,000 was involved. Unde the terms of the agreement the lessees are to pay \$75,000 in cash, come down promptly

on January 1 with the lease money due then, \$25,000, and pay \$75,000 additional during the coming year, besides meeting the usual

JAILED FOR CONTEMPT.

Sensational Developments in the Irvine Divorce Suit at Sait Lake. SALT LAKE, Dec. 19. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- In the Irvine divorce case today the clerk of the Grace notel, Chicago, testified that Mrs. Irvine had registered at the hotel under the name of Mrs. R. H. Miller, representing herself as the sister of Montgomery and she and Montgomery insisted on

occupying adjoining rooms. Ray Cameron, keeper of a Lincoln house of ill-fame, testified that she had seen Mrs. Irvine often in the room of Montgomery in Lancoln without coat or hat and suc had partaken of wine there. The witness had seen her at the room with another man. She refused to give the name of the other man, who she said is about 50 years old, and

is now in fail for her refusal. Irvine, the plaintiff, was put on the stand in the afternoon and told his story. Several times when referring to the scenes with his wife he broke down completely and sobbed for several minutes. He said that his first for several minutes. He said that his first suspicion of his wife's infidelity was occasioned by a talk with Mrs. Austin, who said Addie had done wrong in Chicago. He telegraphed to his wife and received an answer saying she had stopped at the Grand Pacific hotel. He found that her name was not on the register, and asked her to meet him at the Wellington hotel. At the meeting she confessed that she and Montgomery had stopped at the Grace hotel in Chicago as stopped at the Grace hotel in Chicago as brother and sister, in adjoining rooms, and that Montgomery visited her several times

during the afternoon and evening The witness said that little Flossie had protested against the presence of Mont-gomery in the room and had made such a fuss that her mother was compelled to take

her home the next day. On cross-examination he admitted that his wife had protested to him during the conversation at the Wellington hotel that she was not guilty of anything criminal in her

relations with Montgomery.

As to the buggy rides and other matters supposedly happening in Lincoln not much was adduced. The plaintiff testified to efforts made by Mrs. Irvine's mother to have him take her back and said he was assured Addie would not do wrong again.
The correspondence between Irvine and his wife through the medium of Plossic was brought forward for the purpose of showing that he endeavored to get a confession to clear himself.

PRENDERGAST'S TRIAL.

Witnesses for the Defense Claim that the

Murderer is Insane. CHICAGO, Dec. 19.-The members of the jury in the Prendergast case today were taken out by bailiffs and allowed to vote on a successor to the man for whose murder they were trying the prisoner. Then the court was convened and Dr. Dewey, one of the witnesses who had been called by the state, was put on the stand by the defense. He testified that the prisoner appeared to

be msane. During the examination Prendergast created a sensation by excited objections to questions put by the attorneys for the de-fense. A bailiff took his arm to force him into his seat, when the prisoner tore loose from the officer's grasp and, quivering with rage, screamed: "Let go of me; my life is at stake here. They are going to prejudice the jury!" He was finally quieted and the examination proceeded. Dr. Dewey proved a poor witness for the defense and stated that in his opinion Prendergast knew the difference between right and wrong at the time of the murder W. L. Bain testified that he thought the prisoner insane, and stated that he believed Prendergast thought he was doing right when he committed the crime.

Dr. F. H. Wall, assistant county physician was insane when he did the shooting William H. Weston, cashier of the Unity building, which is owned by Governor Altceld, testified that on the afternoon of the day Mayor Harrison was killed. Prender-gast called to see Governor Aligeld, but was refused permission by the witness, who did not like the general appearance of the calter. Several men employed on different papers with which Prendergast had business deal-ings were called for the prosecution and testified they considered him sane. The de fense gained a possible point when the jury was allowed to separate for the purpose of allowing several of its members to vote, as the jury law directs that the jury shall be

kept together. SHE WAS COSTLY.

Olympia Would Have Been a Loss to Her Builders But for Her Bonus, San Francisco, Dec. 19.—An official of the Union Iron works, in an interview, states that up to the time the new cruiser Olympia left port on the first attempt at a trial run the cruiser had cost the builders \$1,300 above the contract price, \$1.796,000, and there still remained over \$100,000 for the smoothing, mounting turrets and gons and giving final touches. Then, too, the break in the center pump bolt on the first official trip caused an expenditure of \$50,000 more by the builders, as the government pays the expenses only of the trial on which accept ance is based. The builders now estimate, however, that the cruisers remarkable speed in excess of the contract requirements has won a premium of probably \$400,000, so that there will really be a handsome profit.

KILLING NO MURDER. Mat Davis Released on the Jary Finding

His Deed Justifiable. Sr. Louis, Dec. 19 .- A special to the Post Dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., says that at the inquest on the bodies of Walter Shannon and Mrs. Ann Davis, found murdered in bed yesterday, Mat Davis, husband of the woman, acknowledged that he killed them and the jury justified him under the circumstances in so doing, and he was released.

American Federation of Labor Adjourns to Meet Next at Denver. CHICAGO, Dec. 19. - The American Federa-

tion of Labor delegates met today and after disposing of routine business and giving votes of thanks to various individuals and organizations they sang "Auld Ling Syne" and adjourned sine dic. The next meeting

Has Been No Compromise

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- Edward A. Davis, the eldest son of John A. Davis, denies in its entirety the reported settlement of the \$11. 000,000 will contest. Edward Davis says: "The story of a compromise between the heirs of my father's estate is a misstate ment, pure and simple. On the contrary, I declared the negotiations off last August and have done nothing about it since. I at tribute the statements about compromise to my brother, George Q. Davis, whom my father and I disowned ten years ago. He has cooked up this story for the sole pur pose of getting his name in the newspapers.

Impaired by Mismanagement, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19 .- State Auditor Gore of Illinois states that the assets of the American Building, Loan and Investment society of Chicago have been impaired \$300, 000 by mismanagement and by reason of a conspiracy entered into by officers of the said company and debtors thereof, enc according to law sent copies of advertise-ments to that effect to Chicago to be advertised in the papers.

Accepted His Resignation. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.-The New York pres bytery has formally accepted the resigna-

ion of Rev. Dr. Paxton, pastor of the West Movements of Ocean Steamers, December 19, At New York -Arrived -Auraula, from

ON THE NICTHEROY

Rumors of Dissensions Among the Crew of that Famous Steamer.

CAPTAIN BAKER REMOVED FROM COMMAND

His Piace Taken by Captain Nunez of the Brazilian Navy.

NOT LIKED BY THE AMERICAN SEAMEN

Many of Them Refuse to Re-Enlist Because of the Change of Commanders.

AFFAIRS ON BOARD OF THE AMERICA

She Has Arrived Safety at Maramaho and with Her Consort, Will Soon Be Ready to Do Some Active Fighting.

[Capurighted, 1893, by the Associated Press.] Pernametro, Brazil. Dec. 19 .- There has been considerable change here today. Captain Baker, who left New York in command of the Niethersy, is no longer in charge of

the new Brazilian cruiser. The officer in charge of her now is Captain Nunez, who was formerly in command of the Brazilian warship Republica, and who is one of the few naval officers who remained loyal

to President Peixoto. This causes a great disappointment to the American portion of the crew of the Nicthes roy and has had a bad influence on those who were inclined to continue the strike for an increase of wages upon regularly entering the Brazilian navy.

Will Reigen Home.

The fact that Captain Nunez has assumed command of the Nictherov has caused many of the Americans who were still hesitating as to whether they would or would not enter the Brazilian navy at the same rate of wages as agreed upon at New York to decide upon returning to the United States. They were perfectly willing to fight under Captain Baker, but they are not so willing under

Captain Nunez. It is understood that strong inducements are being held out to Captain Baker to serve as second in command, but the result is not known as this dispatch is sent. It seems that the majority of the gun crews, which have been so successfully trained since leaving New York, will be prevailed upon to remain with the Nietheroy, as it seems to be admitted on all sides that it would be utterly impossible to secure Brazilians who could man the rapid-fice guns, to say nothing of the dynamite gan, with anything like the efficiency displayed by the American crews. But, as things look now, it appears likely that the firemen and stokers as well as a number of able seamen and ordinary. seamen from New York will be replaced by men of other nationalities who can be

picked up at this or other points.

All Well on the America, The second piece of important news which the Associated press correspondent on board the Nictberry has just received is to the effect that her consort the America has arrived safely at Maranaho, the largest town and scaport of the state of Maranaho, in the northern portion of Brazil. We hear briefly that all is well on board the America, but we have no particulars regarding the accident which happened to her. The general opinion expressed here is that the accident in the engine room of the America was simply the ordinary disabling of one of the air pumps and it is not believed that there is any truth in the stories about the Brazilian insurgent agents being on board of her

or that anybody willfully did any damage to the machinery. However, everybody is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the America which is expected tomorrow, and it is announced that the two vessels will almost immediately afterwards sail for Bahia, or some other port to the south of us, where the two cruisers expect to receive definite orders as to their future

movements. It is currently reported here that Admiral de Mello is as well informed concerning the movements of the Nietheroy and America as

is President Peixoto. Trouble on the Nictheroy. Just as I close this dispatch I hear a

rumor that there is trouble among the crew of the Nictheroy. Should this be the case there may be some further delay in the departure of the two cruisers southward, but we still expect to see the America tomorrow or the next day at latest, and we shall feel much more confident of success when our consort is at anchor near us. Throughout yesterday we were taking on provisions, water and coal, of a character apparently very much inferior to that which we shipped in New York. In any case we expect to be ready to sail southward as soon as our consort, the America, is ready to proceed

with us. As I have already cabled you, all is quiet here and not much is known concerning the situation of affairs at Rio de Janeiro. Thave been unofficially informed that it would be advisable for me to abstain from touching upon the political affairs of Brazil, but I do not think I am incurring the danger of having my dispatches suppressed when I say that what little news hus reached here seems to indicate that President Peixoto has had some successes of an important nature and that he expects his cause will eventually triumph. The people hereabouts

seem somewhat concerned as to the result. Fought Another Engagement.

News was received last night that a general engagement between the rebel ships and the rebel forts was begun Monday morning in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The fight on both sides is said to have been severe, and the result of the engagement is

not known as this cable is sent.

Disputches received here from Rio de Jacelro i duy also say that Commander Picking, the senior naval officer of the United States ships at Rio, has announced to the merchants and ship captains there that he declines to guarantee the safety of the anchorage each by merchant vessels now for discharging and unloading cargoes

now for discharging and unloading cargoes into lighters.

A report has gained circulation here that President Peixoto and his government are nearly bankrupt and that the financial strain that he and his friends are subject to cannot endure much longer. This ramor may have its origin in insurgent sources, and any taxe is organized sources, and is given for what it is worth.

All cables to and from the south have been stopped by orders of the officials here or at Ilio de Janeiro and the utmost anxiety is expressed as to the result of the battle now

on between the insurgent and govern ment forces. Captain Nunez to Command.

Late to av Captain Nuner, the new com-mander of the Nictheroy, shipped sixty new men and sent several of the New York crew