vote.

## PUT ON AS A RIDER

Another Load Added to the Overburdened Wilson Measure.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL TACKED ON TO IT

Yesterday Spent in Endeavoring to Soften Some of Its Features.

INCREASE TAX ON DISTILLERY PRODUCTS

Ten Cents a Gallon More Placed Upon it and the Time Not Extended.

WHISKY MEN ARE VERY MUCH DISPLEASED

Kentucky Congressmen Say It Will Ruin the Business-Amendments Made and Rejected-Discussion in the Senate of the Bond Issue.

Washington, Jan. 31. - The internal revenue bill was placed as a rider upon the tariff bill this afternoon by a vote of 175 to 44. The entire day was spent in the consideration of amendments which were offered to the various internal revenue features. The principal fight came up on the proposal to increase the tax upon whisky from 90 cents to \$1 and extend the bonded period from three to eight years.

These provisions, especially the one looking to an increase of the bonded period were bitterly opposed by prominent members upon both sides of the house, and, despite the opposition, the latter proposition, that is to extend the bonded period to eight years, was stricken out, while the increase of tax from 90 cents to \$1 was allowed to stand.

The members say this will bring ruin and disaster to the whisky interests in their state. Kentucky alone has over \$5,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond, upon which the tax will be increased without giving them the benefit of an extension of the bonded period.

One Important Amendment Carried. Only one other amendment of importance to the internal revenue features of the bill was carried. It is a provision to extend the operation of the income tax to all moneys and personal property given or bequeathed by inheritance. This, it is estimated, will increase the revenue from the income tax

about \$3,000,000 per annum After the disposal of the internal revenue amendments a row occurred over the four amendments to the barley schedule, which were pending last Saturday, and, by dint of maneuvering, Mr. Lockwood, who is opposing them, managed to prevent a vete until

the hour of recess arrived. Tomorrow, betweed 11 and noon, these amendments will again come up. At 12 o'clock, according to the special order, the tariff bill will be reported to the house. Three hours will then be allowed for closing debate, one and a half hours on a side. Mr. Reed will make the closing speech for his side, and Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson will close for the democratic side. At 3 o'clock the vote will be taken upon the bill and pending amendments.

Separate Votes Will Be Demanded.

Several separate votes will probably be demanded upon amendments, among them being the amendment abolishing the sugar bounty. Under the rule the only motion which can intervene before the final vote is taken upon the passage of the bill after the amenaments are disposed of is a motion to recommit with or without instructions. As the republicans have decided to refuse to join in this effort to recommit the bill it is a foregone conclusion that it will be defeated if made. A semi-official estimate made by Mr. Wilson and some of his friends on the committee gives the bill thirty-four on the committee gives the bill thirty-lour majority, divided as follows: Democrats, 182; populists, 11; total, 193. Against the bill, republicans, 126; democrats, 32; populist, 1 (Newlands of Newdan); total, 159. The chaplam in his prayer at the opening

of the session of the house this morning in-voked divine guidance to the close of the great tariff debate. Before the consideration internal revenue amendment to the tariff bill was resumed Mr. Black Georgia secured unanimous consent and had passed a bill increasing the pension of John Thompson of Jefferson county,

The report of the committee on elections on the Settle-Williams (South Carolina) con-tested election case was presented. The house then went into committee of the

Today, according to the special order, was devoted to debate under the five-minute rule, the whole revenue amendment being to amendment. Mr. McMillin attempted to reach an agreement to vote upon such amendments as might be pending at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but Mr. Burrows objected temporarily until he could confer with his colleagues.

## First Amendment Offered.

The first amendment offered was one by Mr. Tate of Georgia, to strike out sections 29, 30 and 31, relating to the tax on whisky, an increase of the bonded period and the manner of collecting the tax. Mr. Tate explained that if the amendment was adopted the law would remain as it is. He was op

posed to the increase of the tax on whisky. Mr. Payne of New York, who got the floor estensibly to oppose the amendment, took the opportunity to have read some resalu-tions passed by the New York legislature, instructing the New York congressional elegates to vote agains; the Wilson bill. Mr. Outhwaite offered an amendment to the

amendment to increase the tax on whisky from 90 cents to \$1 when in bond one year \$1.10 when in bond two years, and \$1.30 for three years, the bonded period to cease at the end of that time. He had no intention, he said, of pressing the amendment. The pro-visions of the bill were wrong. In the interest of reform a few days ago the bounty on sugar had been abolished, now it was proposed to give a bounty to the whisky industry of this country. It was proposed to increase the bonded period from ee to eight years at a cost of 10 cents a don. The Outhwaite substitute was lost

Mr. Dingley's amendment to restore the provisions of the existing law with reference to the bonded period (making it three ustend of eight years) was carried- 105

This leaves the bonded period as it is and increases the tax from 90 cents to \$1. The Bland substitute to permit the ex-tension of the bouded period beyond three years by paying into the United States creasury the cost of exportation and reim-portation of such whisky was lost.

The house, by a unanimous consent agreed to take a vote on making the internarevenue bill an amendment to the tariff bill at 5 o'clock.

An amendment was then agreed to, with-

out objection, perfecting the text of the bill so as to leave no doubt as to the fact that all whisky in bond was to be subjected to the ereased tax.
Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts

then offered an amendment to increase the tax on destilled spirits to \$1.50 a gallon and collect it wherever found, which was lost

without a division.

Mr. Gear, republican, of Iowa offered an amendment to raise the tax on retail liquor dealers from \$25 to \$50 and on wholesale supreme court of the United States.

dealers from \$100 to \$200, which was lost by a vote of 61 to 88. The Tate amendment was then lost by a vote of 20 to 40, the republicans refusing to

Dingley's Amendment. The only amendment which carried was that of Mr. Dingley. The text of the bill as amended increases the tax on distilled spirits to \$1 and leaves the bonded period at three years.

An amendment offered by Mr. Tucker, democrat of Virginia to exempt the incomes of educational and charitable institutions rom the income tax was agreed to.

Mr. Whiting of Michigan, one of the democratic members of the ways and means com-mittee, offered an amendment designed to give the wine producers of the east, an opportunity to fortify their wine with grape spirits of the California stock. The act of 1800 limited the amount of beet or cane sugar that could be added to wine to 4 per

cent. His amendment was to increase this cent. His amendment was to increase this
to 10 per cent.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky offered an
amendment providing that all alcohol or
distilled spirits manufactured at any place
or for any purpose be required to pay taxes
as fixed in section 29. The amendment was
withdrawn after some discussion, and the
Whiting accordingly was acreed to

Whiting amendment was agreed to. \_Wanted a Graded Tax.

Mr. Pence, populist, of Colorado offered an amendment to the income tax sections providing for a graduated tax. It proposed 1 per cent tax on incomes of over \$2,500 and up to \$10,000; 2 per cent on sums over \$10,000 and under \$30,000; 3 per cent on sums over \$30,000 and under \$00,000; 4 per cent on sums \$30,000 and under \$30,000; 500,000; 500,000 and 5

\$30,000 and under \$90,000; 4 per cent on sums over \$60,000 and under \$100,000 and 5 per cent on sums over \$100,000.

Mr. Sioley, aemocrat. of Pennsylvania offered a substitute, making the income tax rates 2 per cent on incomes from \$10,000 to \$50,000; 3 per cent from \$50,000 to \$100.000; 5 per cent between \$100,000 and \$200,000; and

10 per cent on sums over \$200,000.

After some further debate between Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Voney, Mr. Reed got the floor and read a petition adopted by a convention of woolen manufacturers in New York City, protesting against the passage of the Wilson bill. That meeting, Mr. Reed said, was attended by men who represented \$500,000,000, but they were men who, by the operation of a portion of the Wilson bill, would be exempt from the operation of the portion now under consideration-the income Criticised Bourke Cockran.

Mr. Enloe, democrat, of Tennessee followed with some very sarcastic comments upon Mr. Cockran's speech yesterday and upon the New York democracy generally. Mr. Sibley's amendment was lost without The vote then recurred upon Mr. Pence's

The vote then recurred upon Mr. Pence's graduated income tax amendment. A great many republicans voted in favor of it, but it was lost by a vote of 66 to 112.

Mr. Kitgore, democrat, of Texas then offered an amendment to strike out the provision of the income tax exemption of incomes derived from United States bonds.

Mr. Culberson said the proposition of Mr. Kitgore would be unconstitutional. It was Kilgore would be unconstitutional. It was

tefeated. Mr. Springer proposed an amendment to include within the option of the income tax "the amount of money and the value of any and all property, real and personal, received y gift or inheritance.

The Bynum substitute was agreed to with-out division. It is estimated this provision will add \$3,000,000 per annum to the revenue

Maguire's Single Tax Amendment.

Mr. Maguire, democrat, of California offered his single tax amendment, and made a vigorous speech advocating it, and upon its completion, the hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, according to arrangement, the vote rived, according to arrangement, the vote was taken on making the internal revenue bill an amendment to the tariff bill and the amendment of Mr. Maguire, which was still pending. Mr. Maguire's amendment was lost by a vote of 6 to 180. Only Messirs. Johnson and Harter of Ohio, Maguire of Cally Messirs. ifornia, Warner and Tracy of New York and Simpson of Kansas voted for it.

The vote then recurred upon the adoption of the internal revenue amendment. All the populists and quite a number of republicans voted for it. The main body of the republi-cans, however, did not vote. The vote against the amendment was confined to the democrats from eastern states. It was carried by a vote of 175 to 56.

The internal revenue amendment having been disposed of, the chair stated the pending amendments were to the barley schedule, which was pending when the committee arose last Saturday. Mr. Lockwood made the point of order that these amendments could not be voted upon until the bili was reported to the

upon until the oil was reported to the house. The chair overruled this and Mr. Lockwood appealed. The decision was sustained by a vote of 189 to 14.

Mr. Lockwood's evident purpose was to secure time to prevent a vote until 5:39, when the committee would have to rise. He made the point of order that when the committee was last Saturday debate had not

mittee arose last Saturday debate had not been closed. He desired to debate the ques-tion. The chair took him off his feet by declaring when the committee arose last Satur-day it was debating on a motion to close debate. He ordered the tellers to take their places. The advocates of the barley amend-ments rushed forward and ran between the tellers. Their opponents lagged behind while the minutes ticked by. The tellers lacked only seven votes of a quorum when the hour of 5:30 arrived and the committee arose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Night Session.

The last night session of the tariff debate was unusually interesting. The speakers were Messrs. Baker, populist, of Kansas; Bingham, republican, of New York; Hooker, republisan, of New York; Kem, populist of Nebraska; Caminetti democrat, of California; Cummings, democrat, of New York; Stallings, democrat, of Alabama; Cooper, democrat, of Texas; Blanchard, democrat, of Louisiana; Ryan, democrat, democrat, democrat crat, of New York; Paschal, democrat, of Texas; Houk, democrat, of Ohio.

Mr. Blanchard said that although he be lieved the action upon sugar would cripple if it did not utterly destroy the sugar later ests of Louisiana, he would support the bill. He expressed the belief that the senate would fix the bill so as to make it more mearly a revenue measure.

Mr. Cummings made a vigorous speech against the bill. It was after midnight

when the house adjourned. HOW THE VOTE, WILL STAND

Estimates of the Majority the Wilson Bill

Will Have on the Final Vote. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31,-The friends of the Wilson bili have made their final estimates on the vote to be taken tomorrow on its passage. It has been made by states and by individual names, and takes into consideration every doubt. It shows the bill will pass by thirty-four majority at the least possible estimate, allowing the opposition the benefit of every doubt; but the doubts have so little prospect of realization in several cases that the majority is reckoned at forty, and there are strong prospects entertained that it will

follows:
For the bill: Democrats, 182; populists, 11; total, 193. Against the bill: Democrats, 32; republicans, 125; populist, 1; total, 159. This shows a total majority for the bill of

Washington Notes. Washington, Jan. 31.—Senator Gorman introduced a bill today amendatory of the

interstate commerce law to regulate pooling by railroads. The joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to represent the United States at the Autwerp exposition, introduced in the senate a few days ago, was considered by the committee on foreign relations today and a favorable report or-

Attorney General Olney today said the government would appeal from the decision rendered by Judge Batler of the United States circuit court at Philadelphia in favor of the sugar trust, on the suit brought by the government under the Sheeman anti-fract. government under the Sherman anti-trust law to have set aside as illegal the taking of Philadelphia refineries into the trust and if necessary, an appeal will be taken to th

Senator Stewart's Resolution Provokes an Animated Discussion.

SENATOR HOAR SPRINGS A SURPRISE

He Supports the Position Taken by the Nebraska Populist, and Declares the Issue Will Be Illegal-Others Who Made Speeches.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The entire time of the senate today was consumed in the discussion of Senator Stewart's resolution, declaring that the secretary of the treasury has no power to issue the bonds for which bids have been invited. Senator Allen opened the discussion in support of the resolution. Senator Hoar surprised some of his coileagues by sustaining the position taken by Senators Allen and Stewart, and Senator Gorman made a speech directed principally to replying to the partisan strictures of Senator Sherman yesterday, but giving no expression of his opinion as to the authority of the secretary to apply the proceeds of the bonds to meet current expenses. A great discussion followed, participated in by Senators Aldrich, Sherman, Voorhees and others. The resolution went over until to-

morrow. The religious societies appear to be making a systematic fight on whisky and beer, and desire to tax these articles to such a degree as to make them prohibitory. Petitions were presented this morning by Senator Cullom of Ithnois, praying that the internal revenue tax on these articles may

be trebled in the new tariff law. That Bond Issue.

The resolutions denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue the proposed United States bonds came up and Senator Allen of Nebraska took the floor to reply to the argument of Senator Sherman yesterday. "The senator from Ohio," said Senator Atlen, in discussing this question, 'said that this power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds was a continuing power and that it continued until water ceased to run and time ends unless congress shall change or modify it by law. That law does not permit this construction. It pro-vides for a single act of redemption. It provides for a single act of redemption. It provides that he may sell bonds for the purpose of making the redemption mentioned in the act. All through the act where the subject is referred to is conveyed the idea in plain language that it is a single redemption that is to be made in this act. When that redemption was made the power to issue bonds carried with it. Whenever this government ceased with it. Whenever this government called in the excess of \$300,000,000 of out-standing treasury notes and redeemed and destroyed them the power to issue bonds

"Does not the duty of retiring the \$300,-000,000 continue the same as before?" in-quired Senator Platt. "Is not the secretary of the treasury just as much bound to re-deem the treasury notes presented now as before the limitation of the redemption of

those notes?" Allen's Positive Reply.

"No sir." replied Senator Allon.
"Does the senator hold if a treasury note is not presented the treasurer is not bound redeem it!"

"I do,"replied Mr. Allen. "He is not, under any act of congress now in existence."

Senator Stewart of Nevada interrupted and confirmed by his views the statement of mator Allon

"Do I understand the senators from Nebraska and Nevada to maintain," said Senator Allison, 'that under the resumption act of 1875 it was only intended to redeem or or 1873 it was only intended to redeem of provide for the redemption of \$75,000 000 of the greenbacks and when those \$75,000,000 of greenbacks were redeemed at the treasury, it was the end of the redemption?"
"That is the extent of the power given by

the law," insisted Senator Stewart.
"I desire to know," continued Senator Allison, "from the senator from Nebraska, who has the floor, if that is his construction of the law under the original act!" "Before answering that question," said Senator Alien, "I desire to ask the senator from Iowa a question. Is it not true the power possessed by the secretary of the treasury must be such power as is conferred

upon him by the statute?".
"No doubt about that," assented Senator Allison. "Now I am prepared to answer the ator from lowa. My construction of the re-sumption act is this: That the only power conferred by that act upon the secretary

the treasury was to redeem the volume of outstanding legal tender treasury notes on January 1, 1879, down to \$300,000,000, and that his power stopped to redeem them when they reached that point.

Limit of His Authority. "I assert," maintained Senator Allen, "that under all these acts, construing them

together, the secretary of the treasury never had power to redeem beyond \$300,000,000, and he does not possess that power today. Any other conclusion transfers the entire power over the financial affairs of this nation from congress, where the constitution vests it, to the unlimited and unchecked discretion of the secretary of the treasury."
"Then your construction is," said Senator Allison, "that the \$95,000,000 bonds which

were sold by the secretary of the treasury for the purpose of preparing for resumption were liegally sold, at least over the excess of \$75.

"Not at all," replied Senator Allen, have made no contention of that kind. may after a while."

The plain meaning of the acts of 1878, as I conceive it," said Senator Harris of Ten-nessee, "is that every note when presented shall be redeemed, but not that they must be redeemed-they may continue in circula

"The law of 1878," said Senator Allison "affected only \$45,000,000 of greenbacks.
The law of 1875 is interpreted, and was understood at the time by those who framed it, that the \$300,000,000 issued under the original act would be reissued from time to time when redeemed. The only effect of the act of 1878 was to make the act of 1875 more clear and to establish the limit."
"The understanding of senators of thi

law does not give it any force among the people or with the co-ordinated departments of the government," retorted Senator Allen. "The reserve of \$100,000,000 lying there now," said Senator Allison, "is for the purpose of redeeming these greenbacks and for no other purpose."

Just a More Caprice.

"The reserve fund," said Senator Allen, "was a mere caprice of the secretary of the treasury. It was created long before this act to which its creation has been accredited was passed. It rested upon no authority derived from congress; upon no power given by the legislative branch of the govern-ment. The secretary of the treasury has power to destroy this reserve and uso it for the ordinary purposes of the govern-

At the conclusion of Senator Allen's re-marks, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts I feel bound by a sense of public duty t

declare that, in my opinion, the bonds issued and sold by the treasury department under existing circumstances will be illegal and carry no constitutional nor lawful obligation on the government for their payment."

Senator Gorman then proceeded to argue at considerable length to show that the re-publicans were responsible for the existing condition of the treasury. He, however, took occasion in reference to the claim of Senator Teller that the repeal of the Sherman law was responsible for it, to say, "believe with the senator from Colorado that there is much in the statement that the legislation upon silver is in part responsible for Senator Aldrich interrupted to say that

TALKED OF THE BOND ISSUE this threatened deficit to which Secretary Foster had referred, was due to the fact that the democratic party was again to come into power, but Senator Voorhoes retorted that the treasury was empty before the elec-

Senator Sherman maintained that the revenues under the McKiniey law had been more than sufficient to maintain the government, for during the Harrison administration the public debt had been reduced to the extent of \$250,000,000, but since the democratic party came into power, under the distrust which its success had engendered, the loss of rovenues in the current fiscal year from July 1 to January 1, had been between \$40,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Senator Sherman reiterated the position maintained by him yesterday, and was followed by Senator Voorhees who caused to be read the statement of Secretary Carlisic as to his interpretation of the law on the bond question. retation of the law on the bond question He said there was no question of the secre-tary's power to issue the bonds, and any question as to the expenditure of the money was a subject for later consideration. "Is there any proposition now to issue bonds for redeeming greenbacks?" inquired Senator Daniel of Virginia.

Eulogized Carlisle. Senator Voorhees said: "The proposition to issue bonds contains nothing but the authority in the law, neither affirming nor denying what use is to be made of the money, and, I take it, we cannot inquire into that until after the money has been secured by the issue of the bonds. When-ever the secretary of the treasury is going to use this money after he gets it, contrary to the view of the senator from Neyada, it will then be time for him to go into court and restrain him. In the first place, I hold with the secretary and con-trary to the senator from Ohio (Sherman), that the secretary can use this money in any way that seems to him properly con-ducive to the general purpose contemplated by the act of 1875—to redeem the greenbacks and carry on the government. "I believe John Carlisie is right to believing he can take care of this government by these funds or any other that come into his hands. John G. Carlisle is fit to sit where John Marshall sat. He is a lawyer among lawyers, at whose feet senators here who are criticising him can sit and take instruction and learn-ing and wisdom by the hour. At the proper

time and in the proper way we will take care
of the credit of the government."
Referring to the tariff question, Senator
Voornees said: "I will say now that I am
for a tariff bill to give revenue, and believe that when a proclamation is made that we are for a tariff for revenue only it means only revenue to carry on the business." The senate then went into executive session and at 5:25 adjourned.

CANNOT CARRY OUT THE CONTRACT.

Pacific Mail Officials Made an Agreement Which They Cannot Fill. Washington, Jan. 31.—The administration and Commissioner Bloomt have a zealous defender and champion in P. W. Reader, who was a witness before the senate Hawaiian investigation committee today. Mr. Reader is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Cedar Rapids, fa. He was in Hono-lulu at the time of the revolution and had been there several weeks before, making a study of the islands and their institutions. study of the islands and their institutions.

Replying to a question as to whether American lives and property were in jeopardy when the marines were landed from the Boston, he declared that no such condition existed. He said that the Sunday after the queen had made her unsuccessful attempt to change the constitution was as quiet as any other Sabbath on the islands. The children piayed in the streets and beaute went about their Sabbath on the islands. The children played in the streets and people went about their business as if nothing angual had happened or was expected to tappen. There were occasional service of men discussing the situation, but there did not appear to be any excitement. There were no armed men on the streets until the troops from the Boston

landed.

Mr. Reader also failed to see any excuse

Mr. Reader also failed to see any excuse torate over the islands, except for the pur-pose of preserving the Dole government. He declared that the natives preferred a native government, and as the voters among them numbered about twelve to one white he was of the opinion that they should control. did not think, however, that after the effort to subvert the constitution the queen should have been permitted to continue her reign, but that she should have been arrested and punished and her niece raised to the throne Instead, however, of laying the illof the queen and preceding monarchs at their door, he charged them to Americans, who were their advisors, and who were substantially the same class of men as the Americans who now have charge of the government. They were a grasping, money-getting, unscrupulous set, and they would continue to run the government for their own interest in the future as they had run

t in the past. Mr. Reader referred to the fact that only one slide of the stery of the revolution had been published, and that he was sure of the fact that the provisional government had made it a crime to criticize its acts or offi-

"No star chamber of the Fifteenth century was," he said, "more industrious in suppress-ing than were these men."

SUSTAINS BLOUNT.

One Witness in His Favor Appears Before the Hawaiian Committee.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- Whether the Pacific Mail Steamship company will carry out the terms of its contract with the government for carrying the mails between New York and Colon, is a matter of considerable doubt among postoffice department officials. The contract was made two years ago, and provided for a change in the service on February 1 of this year, from sending a steamer every ten days to weekly trips. The post-master general has received a communica-tion from Secretary W. H. Lane of the mail company, stating that it is questionable whether the company can meet the require

No action on the communication has been taken by the department. If the contract is not carried out the postmaster general has lower to impose a heavy fine.

A like condition of affairs exists in the mail service between San Francisco and Hong Kong, for which the Pacific Mail Steamship company also has the contract. The change in that service is from thirteen to twenty-six trips a year.

Democrats' New Plan of Campaign. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The democrats of congress in their preparations for the next congressional campaign have made an in novation which is the subject of much talk at the capital today. Formerly the repre-sentatives have conducted their own cam-paign work with some formal assistance from their party in the senate, but this year it is proposed to form an organization of senators and representatives. At a meeting held this evening a resolution was sub-mitted by Representative Pigott of Connecticut that there should be an executive com mittee of eight senators and five representa tives. Five senators were present, and one of them submitted the following names: Senators raulkner, Jones of Arkaneas, Gray, Mitchell, Murphy, Pasco of Fiorida, Ransom and White of California. The house committee has already been ap pointed and Friday the joint committee will name a chairman.

Yesterday's Confirmations. Washington, Jan. 31 .- The senate in executive session today made public the fol-

lowing confirmations: Commodore John G. Walker to be rear admiral in the dayy.

Postmasters: Colorado Daniel Fieisher
at Silverton, Marcus Leahy at Central City,
T. J. Yogk at Ouray. lowa—Andrew L.
Schuyler at Clinton.

Argued Against Consolidation. WASHINGTON, Jan St. - The Okiahoma subcommittee of the senate on territories today listened to arguments against the consolidation of Okiahoma and Indian Territory as one state by Lom Colby of Nobraska, who appeared for the Cherokee Indians, and General E. H. Payne of Washington, who represented the Gulckasaws.

It is Said the Assertion Comes from a Source that Cannot Be Ouestioned.

SENSATIONAL STORY OF THE PALL MALL

John Jacob Astor's London Journal Gives it Out Cold that the Grand Old Premier Has Decided to Leave Home Rule in Others' Hands.

London, Jan. 31 .- The Pall Mall Gazette declares that it learns from a source in which it has every confidence that Mr. Gladstone has finally decided to resign office almost immediately.

According to the Pail Mall Gazette, Mr. Gladstone will announce his decision in a letter to the queen before the reassembling of Parliament.

This decision is said to be due to a sense of his advanced age and the great strain the late arduous session imposed upon him. It is said Mr. Gladstone is deeply disappointed at the rejection of the Home Rule bill. The Pall Mall Gazette adds that it is understood that domestic pressure has considerably influenced Mr. Gladstone in his decision.

A letter was received in the city from Plantic and Mr. Gladstone Biarritz, sent by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in which it was stated that the latter's father was in spleudid health and full of

father was in spleudid health and full of fight for the coming season.

The Pall Mall Gazette's report that Mr. Gladstone intended to resign has caused a great deal of excitement, but the report is discredited in political circles. Mr. Glad-stone's secretary, Mr. Lyttleton, informs the Associated press that he has no information which would lead him to believe there is any truth in the story. Lord Rose-bery, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, in reply to a telegram sent to him by the Associated press, says that he knows nothing about Mr. Gladstone's intention to resign. At the foreign office and at other places where Mr. Gladstone's intention might be known the Pall Mail Gazette was discredited.

Officially Denied,

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir Algernon West, who is with Mr. Gladstone at Biarritz, has been authorized to declare the statement. Mr. Gladstone would resign is untrue.

WILLIAM'S RESCRIPT.

His Answer to the Many Letters of Con-

gratulation Received on His Birthday. Berlin, Jan. 31 .- The emperor's rescript, addressed upon the occasion of his birthday to Chancellor von Caprivi, is published today by the Reichsanzeiger, the semi-official newspaper. The rescript says that upon entering a fresh year of life and the 25th of his connection with the army, the emperor has been gladdened by many proofs of the true loyalty offered by the German nation, which vied with the German princes in doing honor and giving pleasure to the emperor during his double festival. Continuing, the emperor, in his rescript, remarks that it has afforded him heartfelt satisfaction to learn from the written and telegraphic congratufrom the written and telegraphic congratu-lations how greatly the visit of the states-man who had deserved so we'l of his sovereign and the empire had enhanced the giad sympathy tendered to the emperor by all patriotic hearts on the occasion of the festival. The emperor tenders thanks to all for their kindly wishes and expresses confidence in the pence and prosperous develop-ment of the beloved fatherland.

VAILLANT STILL LIVES. President Carnot Hearing Pleas for Life of the Anarchist. Paris, Jan. 31.—The execution of Vaillant the anarchist, who, on December 9, threw a bomb in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, for which crime he was sentenced to death, was to have taken place today, but has been postponed pending a final appeal to President Carnot. The Prace de la Roquette was again crowded this morning by about the same throng of sightseers who have been in that neighborhood since Sunday night. neighborhood since Sunday night. The authorities are carefully watching the crowd the past three nights who have been hanging about the Place de la Roquette, and it is believed that the friends of Vaillant may attempt a demonstration upon the morning of his execution. The Figare today says the comments in Vaillant's case will be forwarded to the Elysee this morning and Pres-ident Carnot will undoubtedly receive Maitre Labori, counsel for the defense, before coming to a final decision.

opinion seems to be that Vaillant will be ex-FRANCE'S COAST DEFENSES.

M. Lockroy Contends that Calais and Dunkirk Are in a Dangerous Condition Paris, Jan. 31 .- In the Chamber of Deputies M. Lockroy yesterday questioned the government in regard to the state of the French navy and urged the government to introduce with the budget measures for the defense of the coast and to direct the ordinary naval committee of Parliament to inquire into the condition of the navy. He said that Calais and Dunkirk could be bomparded and laid in ruins in a few hours. According to the speaker much of the fortress artillery of France was obsolete. In conclu-

sion, M. Lockroy asserted that the French arsenals were empty or filled with obsolete material and unless Parliament provided a remedy France was in danger.

Other speakers supported M. Lockroy.
Premier Casimi-Perier claimed that the responsibility for the condition of affairs fell upon the previous ministry. Eventually the chamber agreed to adjourn further discusion of the state of the navy and coast de-

fenses until Thursday. Rosina Vokes Laid to Rest. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The remains of Miss Rosina Vokes, the well-known actress, who Hed Saturday last at Babicombe, near Torquay, were buried today in Brompton cometery, London. By special request the fun-eral was very quiet and but few people were present at the ceremonies. On the other

hand an enormous number of wreaths was sent by the theatrical profession and by other friends of the deceased.

In the German Reichstag. BERLIN, Jan. 31.-In the Reichstag today the debate on the financial reform bill was continued. Count Pasadowsky, secretary of the treasury, cited Prince Bismarck's arguments to the effect that Germany could not be the first to disarm, and claimed the sums asked for to be applied to military purposes were a necessity. The measure was finally referred to the taxation pro-

Anarchists Sentenced. MARSEILLES, Jan. 31.-Three anarchists.

who were found guilty of manufacturing and having in their possession dangerous explosives, were sentenced today to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to five years. Condition of the Czar.

Sr. Perensaung, Jan. 31.—The czar's tem perature today was nominal, his pulse good; the attack of bronchitis has diminished, he sleeps better, his appetite has improved and his weakness is abating.

Confessed on the Scaffold. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 31 .- Murderer Albert Boeval was hanged today. He confessed the crime on the gallows and died without a

British and Russian Asiatle Interests.

Loxios, Jan. St. - A dispatch to the Tel-

egraph from Borlin says: Advices from St.

Petersburg say the agreement between Russia and England on the Pamir question is nearly completed. It is said the Russian government has yielded that part of its de-mands which involved a guaranty of the se-curity of the Indian frontier.

IN SPITE OF THE TARIFF.

Belfast Linen Merchants Claim a Prosperous Trade with the States. London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Times

from Belfast says that at the annual meeting of the Linen Merchants association yester day evening the chairman announced that not withstanding the McKinley tariff law a fairly prosperous trade had been dene in the last five years with the United States. He estimated that the new American tariff bill. estimated that the new American tariff bill, if enacted, would result in a saving of duties upon Ulster liben goods of about £250,000 annually. It was a pity, he said, that a majority of the New York representatives of the linen trade did not seek to bring about a further reduction of the tariff on the linen schedules—while the government in power was favorable to such reduction. They had only to hope for a speedy passage of the new bill and settling down of the country, when they might expect a revival of their old presperous trade with the United their old prosperous trade with the United States,

IN REAVY RAIN.

Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha Makes Formal

Entry to His New Domain. GOTHA, Jan. 31.-The duke and duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, accompanied by their son, made their state entry into Gotha today. The occasion was one of great pomp, the whole town being decorated with the German and English colors. Unhappily it rained heavily and thus spoiled the picasure of the large crowds assembled to greet the duke and duchess upon their arrival at the capital.

Russia Friendly to Germany. Bentin, Jan. 81.-Much discussion has been occasioned by a toast offered to Chancellor von Caprivi by Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador to Germany, at the chancellor's dinner to the diplomats. Schouvaloff is an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck, and it appears that in offering the toast he acted upon orders received from the Russian government. The incident is mportant as showing that the relations between Russia and Germany nave improved.

Arrest of a Desperate Red. NAPLES, Jan. 31.-A notorious anarchist named Merlino has been arrested here after a desperate struggle.

CARE MORE ABOUT TARIFF. New York Bankers Sald to Have Questioned

Carlisle About the Wilson Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- It is said here that the New York bankers have been more interested in securing Secretary Carlisle's opinion concerning the probable effect of the proposed tariff legislation than concerning the adverse report of the house judiclary committee upon the bond issue. The bankers suggested that if the Wilson bill should become a law it would so reduce the pevenues of the government that the treasury deficit will not end with the present year, but that it is likely to continue one year after another and they are said to have questioned Mr. Carlisle at some length upon the probabilities of the passage of the bill. The idea which appears to con-trol the New York financiers is that the revenues were to be so cut as to render probable the continued issue of bonds, so that so many of them would ultimately be thrown upon the market as to depreciate their value and render it unwise to pay the high premium put upon the 5-10 bonds by the terms of Mr. Carlisle's proposition.

Shabbiness of the Bankers. LONDON, Jau. 31.—The Financial News says that the action of the New York bankers toward Secretary Carin posed bond issue is mexplicably shabby, "President Cleveland," it says, "loyally preserved and overcame the obstacles of the repeal of the Sherman act on the condition that the bankers should not desert the cabinet if their force was necessary to the treasury. The bankers have resorted to a techni-cal objection. Mr. Carlisle, if binfied, must persevere, in the issue of bonds and need be in no fear of failure."

Among the additional subscriptions made this morning which are included in the total given before are: Hanover National bank, \$500,000; People's bank, \$200,000; mak-

ing an aggregate for this city of \$28,325,000. Bond Issue Assured. Washington, Jan 31 .- The success of Mr. Carlisle's proposed bond loan was fully assured when the department closed this afternoon as the offers to take bonds received today, added to those heretofore re-ceived, make an aggregate of between \$65. 000,000 and \$70,000,000. Those received from New York today amounted to \$46,000,000, and, in addition, offers were received from Boston and Chicago. Offers will continue to be received up to noon tomorrow. The

present expectation is that the secretary will make public the amounts of the offers and the premiums some time tomorrow

Pleases Lyman J. Gage. New York, Jan. 31.-The Evening Post says: In view of the dependence that has been placed in some quarters upon the west for subscriptions to the loan a great deal of satisfaction was taken by New York bankers today in a remark of Lyman J. Gage, presi-dent of the First National bank of Chicago. Mr. Gage is to sail tomorrow for Italy and he has been making a round of visits among New York financiers. To the president of a large corporation he said he was glad the New York banks had pulled the chestnuts

out of the fire for the government, as Chi-Some of the Bids Received. New York, Jan. 31 .- At 5 p. m. President Stewart wired Secretary Carlisle that the total of the bids for bonds was something in excess of \$46,000,000, this including the bids of three Boston houses, Kidder, Peabody & Co., E. R. Morse & Co., and R. L. Day & Co. The first named firm took \$1,450,000, the second, \$500,000, and an even million for the last firm. The largest subscription received this afternoon was that of Lazard Freres, \$1,000,000. J. D. Probst & Co. came next, buying \$700,000. The rest was taken up in

Boston's Subscriptions. Boston, Jan. 31 .- Boston banks and Individuals have up to tonight subscribed for about \$7,000,000 of Secretary Carlisle's bond

Union Pacific Reorganization.

small bids.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- Senator Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad, and the other members of the committee, including J. Pierrepont Morgan, Louis Fitzgeraid, A. H. Boissevain, A. L. Higginson, Green-ville M. Dodge and Samuel Carr, held a lengthy consultation today with reference to the affairs of the Union Pacific company. The meeting was a secret one and no details could be obtained. It was learned, however, that the outlines for a plan for reorganization, which Mr. Brice submitted before the congressional committee, were approved by the members present, and that preliminar, steps were taken to prepare a full state ment of the affairs of the Union Pacific ompany to submit formally before congress

Permanent Receivers of the N. Y. & N. E. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 31 .- Judge Townsend this afternoon appointed Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry permanent receivers of the New York & New England road for the state of Connecticut.

Movements of Ocean Steamers January 31. At Southampton-Arrived-New York and amicson from New York. Liverpool-Arrived-Majestie, from

New York. George W. Childs' Condition. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 .- Mr. Childs' phy-

## BENHAM APPLAUDED

Foreign Naval Officers Commend His Action in the Harbor of Rio.

OTHER NATIONS PROFIT BY THE EXAMPLE

Their Merchantmen Going to the Wharves Without Being Molested.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA VERY MUCH AGGRIEVED

He Thinks the American Admiral Has Acted Unjustly in the Matter.

ARTILLERY DUELS HAVE NOW CEASED

Since the Little Affair Between the Detroit and the Insurgent Vessel All Has Been Quiet-Da Gama Wants to

Bombard the City.

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press,] RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.-The action of Admiral Benham in protecting American ships in their effort to land at the wnarves in this harbor, has had a salutary offect. English and merchant ships of other nationalities are now coming up to their wharves without any sign of molestation on the part of the insurgent vessels. Admiral Benham's

bold stand against interference with vessels of his country is generally applauded.

Artillery Duels Have Ceased. The exchange of shots between the insur-gent and government forces has practically ceased during the past twenty-four hours. This is the first time for four months a day has passed that there was not firing. The unofficial warning which Admiral Benham gave to Admiral da Gama, that firing upon the wharves for the mere purpose of creating a blockade by terror must cease, has been needed. All are delighted with the result of the American admiral's conduct.

The communders of the foreign fleets held

a conference today to discuss the action of Admirai Benham, and resolutions were adopted fully endorsing his course. Much regret is expressed at the absence from Rio de Janiero of the American consul, General Townes. Vice Consul Lowis is rather inexperienced, and Americans here hardly think him fitted to act as the repre-

sentative of the United States at such a critical juncture. The report that the Brazilian govern-ment's cruiser America had arrived outside this harbor on Monday proves to be without

Da Gama Feels Aggrieved, Admiral da Gama feets aggrieved at Ad-

miral Benham. He sent a letter to the American admiral today, protesting against the ostentatious manner in which the American commander had humiliated him. He says he will yield for a time to superior force, but that as he was compelled to allow American ships to come to their wharves he has officially notified the representatives of all other natious that they may do the same. He declares the insurgents have held the harbor for five months, and says now if the shore batteries fire on him he will be unable to reply for fear of hurting neutral ships and will also be unable to protect his men. Admiral da Gama sent a letter to the officers who had gathered in conference to dis-cuss Admiral Benham's action, asking that he might be permitted to bombard the city without notice. No answer was sent to him, but Admiral Benham gaid later to the but Admiral Benham said later to Associated press correspondent that he would grant the insurgent admiral the permission to bombard the city, but he would

given so that non-combatants would be able to seek shelter.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES. What it Thinks of the Conduct of the American Admiral. London, Feb. 1 .- The Times says: Off the stage of opera bouffe there is nothing to compare with the delightful vicissitudes of Brazilian politics. Admiral Benham's energetic measures, though undoubtedly a blow to the insurgent designs, will starve out the government by crushing the foreign trade of

the capital. The admiral's action does not seem to have exceeded the reasonable limits of neutrailty. The measures he took are an application of the principle on which the representatives of all foreign powers at Rio, except the senior German officer, have been agreed, and of which the in surgent chiefs received full warning. So far as we can see Admiral Benham has simply given effect to the principle affirmed by Gladstone in Parliament and formulated by the foreign naval officers to the insurgent leaders some time ago. Admiral Benham's action has completely reversed that of Captain Picking, which appeared to have the approval of Washington authorities. It is still doubtful how far Admiral Benham has the sauction of his official superiors. In any case it is not easy to see why Admiral da Gama should constitute himself a prisoner to the American commander, or the authority the latter could have to receive

nm as such. Friends of the Brazilian government in London have been too sanguine in assuming that the movement against the corruption and incapacity of Peixoto's administration was ended because Admiral da Gama has

been prevented from coercing neutral vesels without Justification in international Nothing New From Benham.

Washington, Jan. 31.-Neither the State nor Navy department received any further information today on the Brazilian situation. Further information has been requested from Admiral Benham, as there seems to be one or two features of the incident that are rather vaguely understood by the department. It is not known and it is thought to not be true that any instructions have been sent to Admiral Benham other than the general instructions to protect the rights of American citizeus. He announced to the Navy department last Saturday the course he propagat to pursue, and it was undoubtedly approved be-fore he acted. A surrender by da Gama, to Benham would embarries this government, and Admiral Benham has either signified he understands this or has been warned of the understands this or has been warned of the fact. His purpose is not to be understood as intervening against the insurgents, but simply as protecting American interests against aggressions by the insurgents, and the policy of the government is understood to be one of approval of Benham's course in compelling recognition of the rights of American shipping while refraining from in-terference in the stonger in Brazil.

terference in the struggle in Brazil. Insurgents Preparing to Move. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 31. - Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro say that the Brazilian insurgents are making preparations for a vigor-

ous attack upon Santos and Sao Paulo. The news that a fight had taken place be tween the United States warship and the insurgents seems to have been exaggerated. Dispatches say that only signal shots were exchanged, but no shot was fired in real ear-

discouraged at Admiral da Gama's practical surrender, and it is reported that the younger officers are in favor of having Admiral da Gama replaced by a younger and more energetic commander. Benham Will Be Thanked. Washington, Jan. 31. - Representative

Money of Mississippi, who intends introducing into the house a resolution congratulating Admiral Benham for his action at Rio, says: "Benham is a hero, and his claus think there will be no change tonight.