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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

SHE PREFERRED LOVE

A NORTH CAROLINA GIRL WHO THREW AWAY FAME AND ROYALTY.

A JAPANESE NOBLEMAN REJECTED.

And all Because the Young Lady did not Love Him--Mrs. Cleveland Admires her Bravery and good Sense--Solicitor General Maxwell Severs his Connection with the Government--The Income Tax Cases the Cause of His Resignation.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.

The North Carolina colony and many other people are seeking the identity of a young North Carolina girl who threw away fame and a Japanese nobleman at one dash. A few years ago this Japanese, Kagakase Nire, was a student at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and visited Washington frequently. He was the son of an admiral in the Japanese navy, and first cousin of the Emperor of Japan himself; he was educated at Annapolis by the Japanese government.

This young man left the academy about two years ago and returned to Japan. He has distinguished himself in the war now being waged between Japan and China, and now commands the Japanese torpedo squadron with marked ability. His thorough training at the Naval Academy, as well as his near kinship to the Emperor of Japan, accounts for its rapid promotion.

During his last year at Annapolis he became very much in love with a charming North Carolina girl, a graduate of the Georgetown Convent, and a god-daughter of Cardinal Gibbons, who visited friends at 1507 Vermont avenue, this city. He addressed the young lady, and painted to her in glowing colors the life she would lead as a member of Japan's royal family. But the girl did not love him, and with true North Carolina grit and independence she refused this son of Kings.

The girl belongs to one of the oldest families in the State, was brilliant and accomplished, and fit to grace any court. Mrs. Cleveland and the late Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney expressed their great admiration for her, and she was quite a belle.

She is now living in North Carolina in a quiet old town with her elderly husband, for she married a widower with several children.

And people are wondering who the girl was who threw away royalty for love.

Solicitor Gen. Maxwell's Resignation.

About the first open rupture in the administration has resulted in the resignation of Judge Lawrence Maxwell, Solicitor General. For some time he has not been on the best terms with the Attorney General, who is his immediate superior. Neither of the parties will talk, but it is stated that the immediate cause of the resignation grew out of the income tax suit. It seems that the Attorney General was displeased because Mr. Maxwell advanced the income tax case.

According to one authority there is a good deal of politics behind this affair. Mr. Olney, it is reported, was opposed to having the income tax cases advanced on the ground that it would affect the Democratic party if the law were declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Maxwell took the ground that he was running his office on purely legal lines, and was, therefore, not at all interested in the political effect of the advancement of the cases. He had acted as a lawyer only, and the Attorney General, seeing the possible evil effects politically of the advancement of the case, was angry, and expressed himself forcibly. The Solicitor General, with dignity, resented such treatment, and the resignation resulted.

The office of Solicitor General is the best position in Washington outside of the cabinet. It pays \$7,000 a year. This is the position that was held so long by Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, formerly of Raleigh.

Congressman-elect Stroud and the other newly elected members of Congress are expected next week or the week after, and Messrs. Pritchard and Settle will hold their first "card" reception.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave their first "At Home" last evening, and among the North Carolinians invited were Senator Ransom, Senator Pritchard and the delegation in the House, also Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Dr. and Mrs. Bagley, Postmaster General Craige, Misses Bagny and Col. and Mrs. John Morehead.

Congressman Settle expects his contested election case to come off on the 20th inst. He is very confident that he has the "dead wood" on the contest. Mr. Settle will leave Monday or Tuesday to spend a week with the "boys" in Raleigh.

There are weekly discharges from the Census office, owing to the fact that the work is nearly finished. Those North Carolinians who lost their places were good clerks, and the necessity of reducing the force compelled the Department to drop them. The North Carolinians still holding positions in the Census office are T. M. Robertson, of Randolph; Mrs. W. G. Randall, of Raleigh; Mrs. O. B. Sanders, of Johnston county; Miss Mary D. Ramsey, of Caswell county; C. O. Wood, of

Forsyth; R. H. Templeton, of Wake; Jacob Leigh, of Morganton; A. B. Williams, of Durham; R. D. Alley, of Edgecombe; Fulton H. Sears, of Cabarrus; Smith Williams, of Yadkin; Chas. T. Harris, of Wilson.

The Charlotte bank resolution is expected to come up Monday.

The Lieutenant of the watch in the Interior Department has resigned. It is believed that Capt. L. R. Exline, of Chatham county, now holding a position in the Interior Department, will be promoted to the vacancy.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Another Addition is Made to the Ranks of Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Another addition was made to the ranks of the Republican Senators to-day in the person of Lee Mantle elected from the State of Montana. This makes the total number of Senators 86, and leaves the political complexion as follows: Democrats, 42; Republicans, 39; Populists, 5.

The Senators comprised in the last named class are: Allen, of Nebraska; Jones, of Nevada; Kyle, of North Dakota; Peffer, of Arkansas, and Stewart, of Nevada.

There was no discussion to-day on the question of finance, although the subject cropped out on several occasions—first when Mr. McPherson proposed till Monday next calling up his resolution for the discharge of the finance committee from further consideration of Mr. Sherman's bill to supply a deficiency in the revenue; again when Mr. Hale denied a newspaper intimation that the Republican Senators were purposely delaying action on appropriation bills, and asserted that there was no such purpose, and finally when Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Gorman whether he would not offer to the district appropriation "the brief, patriotic amendment which would provide, not revenue, but money for the current wants of the government."

Mr. Gorman, with a smile, asked Mr. Chandler to wait for one of the general appropriation bills, and Mr. Chandler agreed to do so, although he said he was thinking of formulating an amendment for the purpose of dissipating "all the clouds that lower over our house."

Little progress was made on the District appropriation bill, but an agreement was reached to have the final vote on it Monday.

Bills Disposed Of.

Mr. Vest, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the House bill for the erection of a government building at Chicago with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the limit of cost to be \$4,000,000.

A bill granting to the Gila river, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian reservation at Arizona (so framed as to avoid the objections in the President's veto of the bill yesterday) was reported by Mr. Stewart and passed.

Conference report on the fortifications bill was made by Mr. Call, all the points in dispute between the two houses being arranged except as to one of the Senate amendments, looking to the ordering of fifty mortars equal in every respect to the steel guns now contracted for at less than half the present cost.

The conference report was adopted, and a further conference was ordered on the amendment which had been disagreed to.

After the brief executive session the Senate, at 4:40, adjourned until Monday.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

The Distressing Suicide of a Kentucky Man at Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 2.—Samuel A. Miller, who came here from Louisville, Ky., three months ago with his family, threw himself between two coaches of the east-bound passenger train to day and was crushed to death.

Mr. Miller was suffering from melancholia caused, it is understood here, by business cares, and had attempted to take his life before to day. He seemed for a time to improve here, where he was brought in the hope that the change of climate would improve his mental condition.

A distressing incident of the suicide was that his son stood by and tried to restrain his father as he plunged under the coaches, and that a daughter was on the train that ran over the body. Mr. Miller came here with flattering letters of introduction that at once gave him and his family entrance into the society of the leading families in this vicinity.

All his family are here except one son. The body will be taken to Louisville for burial, leaving here Sunday afternoon.

ONE KILLED AND ONE INJURED.

The Worst Wreck for Many Years on the Baltimore and Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The worst wreck that has happened on this division of the Baltimore & Ohio for several years occurred at six o'clock this morning at Woodville, three miles west of Washington. East bound express No. 106 jumped the track and entered a siding, crashing into the rear of a freight standing there. The dead and injured are: Ed. Robinson, Greatwood, flagman, instantly killed; Frank Kelly, Greatwood, brakeman.

The flagman, Robinson, was on the freight and was instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. Frank Kelly, brakeman on the freight, was badly cut up. The engine and baggage car of the express were badly wrecked but the engineer and fireman escaped with only a few bruises.

PACIFIC RAILROADS

THE BILL REFUNDING THEIR DEBT MEETS ITS DEATH IN THE HOUSE.

NO FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

The Defeat of the Reilly Pacific Railroad Refunding Bill a Surprise to its Friends--Congress Unwilling to Relieve these Railroads of the Entire Amount they Owe the Government--The Grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army Revived.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Pacific railroad refunding bill is dead. After three days' discussion in the House it was re-committed to the committee on Pacific Railways at the close of a somewhat exciting session of over six hours to-day, by the decisive vote of 177 to 106.

Several attempts were made to secure additional time in which to debate the bill, but they were all objected to by friends of the measure, who, like the opponents, until the decisive vote was taken, were of the opinion generally that the bill would pass by a small majority.

Debate on the Bill.

The argument that seemed to be most effective in influencing members to vote against the bill was that advanced by Mr. Maguire (Dem.), Colorado, that its principal operation would be to relieve the railroads of the entire amount of principal of their debt to the government and required them to pay a sum equal to the interest thereon at five per cent., calculated for a period of fifty years.

This argument was attacked by Mr. Reilly (Dem.), Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, and Mr. Hendricks (Dem.), New York, who insisted that the companies would be obliged to pay the full amount of their indebtedness at the present time, with three per cent. interest. Several amendments were made to the text of the bill, but as the measure was finally disposed of adversely, they are without value.

After the bill had been reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, unsuccessful efforts were made by Mr. Boatner (Dem.), of Louisiana, to get his proposed substitute before the House for action, and by Mr. Meiklejohn (Rep.), of Nebraska, to secure the same standing for his proposed amendment in behalf of the Sioux City, Oneill and Western Railroad.

Mr. Boatner thereupon moved to recommit the bill without instructions, which, if carried, would be equivalent to killing it. A point of order was against the motion as not being included within the rule, but Speaker Crisp held that it was in order.

An Amendment Offered.

Before it was submitted, however, Mr. Turner (Dem.), of Georgia, moved to amend by instructing the committee to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept \$75,000,000 from the railroads if tendered within six months, in full satisfaction of the government claims against it. This was rejected, 109 to 142. The motion to recommit was then agreed to—on a division of the House, 171 to 87. The yeas and nays being demanded, they were called with the following result: Yeas, 177; nays, 106. The announcement of the vote was received with loud applause by those who had opposed the bill.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the refunding bill, the House passed the Senate bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general of the army for the benefit of Major-General Schofield, commanding the Army of the United States.

Less than fifty members were present when the House met at 11 o'clock. The journal of yesterday's proceedings, which contained no mention of the Breckinridge Heard fracas, was approved.

IT MAY BE ADJUSTED.

Hinted that Guatemala Will Pay Mexico Full Indemnity for All Losses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—A City of Mexico special to the Globe-Democrat says: The Tiempo to day says that Guatemala has sent a cablegram to Mexico, in which it accedes to the demand of the republic in every particular, agreeing to pay to Mexico full indemnity for all losses incurred in the invasion giving rise to the present unhappy state of affairs. It was hinted at the palace that there may be a speedy outcome to affairs not prevailing.

The military is engaged in making trial of new cannon and improvements at the government target on the Plains of San Lazaro. President Diaz is assisting and is greatly pleased with the improvements made and the general excellence of marksmanship shown by those who handle the artillery.

Telegrams from ex-officers of the United States army, volunteering their services in behalf of Mexico in case war is declared, are being received daily. Among those who offer their services are: Major-General A. J. Lucas, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Fred G. Hennessy, of Los Angeles, California; F. G. Flaanagan, of St. Louis, and Capt. O. S. McDonald, of the Texas Rangers.

One other soldier has telegraphed from Denver that he will start for Mexico with an hundred fighters as soon as war is declared. Summarizing the number of the expenditures and the amount of followers that applicants can place in the field in fighting trim, it is evident that 2,500 men of the United States are ready to enter the service of Mexico without incurring any expense to its treasury.

EDITING FRENCH TEXT-BOOKS.

Two Wake Forest Professors Preparing a Book for Publication. Special to the News and Observer.

WAKE FOREST N. C., Feb. 2. In his recent visit here Rev. C. W. Blanchard, who is assisting President Taylor in raising the endowment of the Royal Chair of English, arranged an extensive programme of work, and the latest advice from him are encouraging. Dr. Taylor has himself been detained at home by the bad weather; he proposes a trip to a number of points in the State in the same interest.

Prof. B. F. Sledd and Dr. J. H. Gorrill are at present engaged in editing, in collaboration, for Ginn & Co. the French text of Princesse de Cleves. They have been asked to do other work in the same line.

It is a noteworthy fact that of the three Southern men who took part in the discussions of the late Baptist Congress at Detroit, two were graduates of Wake Forest College. They were Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Augusta, Ga., and Rev. Edwin M. Potwat, of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. W. A. Jones, post-graduate student in Chemistry, is doing fine work under Prof. Brewer. He will enter Johns Hopkins University.

The faculty of the College are at work on the catalogue of the present session. It will show improvements in the courses of study in several of the schools. I am permitted to make the following advance announcements.

Mineralogy and Applied Chemistry have together constituted one elective occupying the student two hours a week for one session of nine months. Beginning with next session the two subjects will be separated, each occupying the whole session and counting as an elective. They will be offered on alternate years. Mineralogy coming next session. A similar change will be made in the school of Biology, Zoology and Botany, instead of covering as hitherto only five months each, will be extended to nine months each, and will be offered on alternate years. Botany next year.

Beginning with next autumn all students applying for admission into the school of English must have read the following books, and be able to write readily and correctly a composition on some subject taken from any of them: Irving's Sketch Book, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Longfellow's Evangeline, Hawthorne's Mosses from Old Manse, and Scott's Ivanhoe. Furthermore, such applicants must show such knowledge as may be had from the study of Hill's Foundations of Rhetoric or Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric.

The societies have elected the following marshals for the occasion of Anniversary, Feb. 15: Eu, Messrs. J. Heck, Huffam, and Sledge; Phi, Messrs. Tolar, W. Barrett and Dowell.

There was a complete cast of characters in Browning's "Pippa Passes," read last night by the Literary Circle in its meetings at Prof. Potwat's.

About twenty of the ladies on the Hill have prevailed upon Prof. Sledd to meet them once a week for the study of English literature. They are at present engaged upon Addison and Thackeray.

A telegram received here to day announces the death, last night of the distinguished Baptist preacher, Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston.

WINSTON'S NEW CHARTER.

It Has Been Drawn Up by the Republicans and Sent to the Legislature.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 2. "A Republican here tells me that the proposed amendments to Winston's charter have been forwarded to the Legislature for ratification. They call for an election of mayor and aldermen by the popular vote of the town. A number of Republicans wanted each ward to select and elect its own representatives, but the committee decided that a popular vote was the best and sent instructions to Forsyth's representatives to have the amendments passed according to instructions.

Winston shipped over one million pounds of manufactured tobacco during January. There were only a few pounds difference in the shipments during January, 1894 and the same month of this year. The manufacturers this year paid Uncle Sam \$73,454.32 for revenue stamps.

The mortality reports show that there were 12 deaths in Winston during the past month—3 whites and 9 colored. There were 16 births, 8 whites and 8 colored. In Salem there were 5 deaths, all white. Five births were reported, 4 whites and 1 colored.

The losses occasioned by the fire at Davis School have been adjusted. The insurance people allowed Col. Davis \$3,900.

Col. R. J. Dodge, a retired officer of the United States army, is visiting his sister here, Mrs. Chalmers Glenn.

Messrs. T. W. Apperson and E. E. Speas were tried here yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Beckerdite on the charge of running a "moonshine" distillery near the Yadkin river. Apperson was bound over to the Federal Court in a bond of \$200, which he gave. The evidence against Speas was not sufficient to bind him over. He was set free.

EX-QUEEN LILOKALANI ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Star publishes a Honolulu dispatch under date of January 16, which says: All the leaders of the recent abortive revolution have been arrested and are being court-martialed. Three of them pleaded guilty of high treason. Ex-Queen Liloakalani has been arrested, charged with complicity with the insurgents. The government is vigorously maintaining martial law.

WHISKEY TRUST CASE.

HEARING OF MOTIONS FOR REMOVAL OF THE PRESENT RECEIVERS.

CASE TO BE DECIDED MONDAY.

Both Receivers, Greenhut and Lawrence, Put on the Stand--Attorney Mayer States to the Court the History of His Motion to Oust the Receivers--He Makes no Charges and Judge Grosscup Says There is no Necessity for Going into the Evidence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The hearing of motions in the whiskey trust case began before Judge Grosscup in the U. S. Circuit court this morning. When, after hearing a few motions in other cases, the court announced that he was ready to take up the case none of the counsel responded, though all were present. "Are the receivers in court?" asked the Judge.

"They are," answered Attorney Barry. "Both Mr. Greenhut and Mr. Lawrence are here."

"Be sworn, please," said the Court. Mr. Greenhut was put on the stand and the Judge informed him that he wished to ask him a few questions on his own account. The first one was: "You know what buying and selling stocks on the New York Exchange is?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you buy or sell any stocks last Monday?"

"Yes, I bought three or four thousand shares of whiskey trust stock."

The same questions were asked of Receiver Lawrence, who said he had bought no stock, nor was he in any way interested in any deal in whiskey trust stock.

Attorney Mayer's Statement.

Attorney Mayer then arose and stated to the court that the motion he would make would be for the ousting of receivers Greenhut and Lawrence. Just now he would not make a motion for the vacation of the receivership, though he intended by his way of putting it that he would do this later on. In explaining his position, Mr. Mayer said:

"A stockholder's committee composed of John D. Hartshorne, John I. Waterbury and F. M. Lockwood was recently formed in New York for the purpose of making a change of management in the affairs of the whiskey trust. There was to be a committee meeting in Peoria for the purpose of considering these matters. Mr. Greenhut telegraphed to New York stockholders that Thursday of this week would be time enough to hold the meeting. On Tuesday I received a telegram from New York stating that the stock of the whiskey trust was being sold down a point or two on the New York exchange and asking me to make an immediate investigation. This I did, and found that a receiver had been appointed. This was the first intimation that we had that a receiver had been appointed for the trust. Telephonic communication was at once opened with Cincinnati by the New York stockholders and Mr. Hartshorne informed them that he knew nothing whatever of the application of the receivers.

"When the investigators reached Peoria they found the vaults locked and considerable wiring had to be done before we could get the combination. It was found that a man named Magee had the key of the inner vault in his pocket and was out of town. When we finally got him it was so late that we had little time to make an investigation. We found out that about 98 payments had been made to Rannels and Barry the attorneys who asked your Honor to institute the receivership, although an altogether different firm acts as attorneys for the whiskey trust, was regularly constituted such, and is paid monthly. Now, I make no charges. I merely mention this to show the relation between lawyer and client in this case.

"As to the state of the whiskey trust finances, we found that, outside of the rebate vouchers, three or four thousand dollars will cover the entire indebtedness. We further found that Nelson Morris, an ex-director of the trust, is largely interested with Mr. Greenhut in extensive contracts for feeding cattle. As to Charles J. Heines and C. L. Wormser, neither of them had any right to sign the petition, nor to have it signed for them."

The Sensation of the Day.

Mr. Mayer then sprang the sensation of the day when he stated that Mr. Greenhut did not own a share of the whiskey trust stock until after the receivers had been appointed. I believe I am justified in saying, moreover, that all the directors together do not own a thousand shares of stock.

Mr. Greenhut interrupted at this point: "I wish to make an explanation. I wish to correct my statement that I bought this stock on Monday. I bought it Wednesday."

"After the stock had been pulled down?" inquired Mr. Mayer dryly. Mr. Greenhut did not answer. Judge Grosscup said: "I would like to ask you, Mr. Greenhut, if you were short on whiskey trust at this time; before Wednesday or this week?"

"Yes, I had a few shares."

"How many. Was it as much as three or four thousand shares?"

"Perhaps it was, I can't remember."

Later on, under cross-examination by Judge Grosscup, Mr. Greenhut acknowledged that he might have had as many as 15,000 shares, but could not tell exactly. Attorney Mayer resuming his statement, said Mr. Greenhut was interested in a number of companies which furnished supplies to the whiskey trust,

one of them a coal company. He spoke sarcastically of Nelson Harris' suit against the trust, and intimated that the interests of the packer and President Greenhut were one.

In Behalf of the Directors.

Mr. Barry read a long communication on behalf of the directors of the trust denying all charges of wasteful management, and declaring that if any mistakes had been made they were errors of judgment and not caused by neglect of the affairs of the trust.

Mr. Rannels then asserted that there was about one million dollars due to the creditors of the whiskey trust, and the receivership was absolutely necessary. Mr. Lawrence's character had not been attacked, and as for Mr. Greenhut, it was advisable that a receiver should be appointed who knew all about the administration of the property.

When counsel on both sides had finished, Judge Grosscup said:

"I don't see any necessity of going into any evidence in this case. Counsel on both sides do not seem to differ much as to the facts. They only differ as to the inferences to be drawn from these facts. I am not prepared to say just how far whether these receivers should be ousted or not, but would ask counsel who they should wish to make receivers if I should oust them."

A New Element in the Case.

Mr. Mayer began to speak when Nathan Bijur, representing the New York stockholders interrupted: "I wish to say," he began, "that the stockholders whom I represent are not dummies. They are real men, well known in public affairs in New York, and they hold a majority of this stock and want the receivers uncompromisingly ousted. I confess I was surprised, as no doubt your Honor was, to hear Mr. Greenhut, while professing to have the interests of the stockholders at heart, was engaged in stock jobbing at their expense. We do not deny that this trust needs the protection of the court, but it needs it, not against its creditors, but against its managers."

A new element was projected into the case at this point. H. Veeder, a spectator, arose and said he represented \$375,000 of the bonded indebtedness of the trust and was authorized to say that the holders of these bonds wished Messrs. Greenhut and Lawrence to remain as receivers.

"Who are these bondholders—name them!" shouted Mr. Bijur.

Mr. Veeder declined to name them. Mr. Mayer suggested John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust Company, as one of the receivers in case Messrs. Greenhut and Lawrence were ousted, and Mr. Bijur suggested as the other Richard B. Hartshorne, of New York. John J. Waterbury, of New York, would also have been suggested, but he expressed his disinclination to act.

Left Over Till Monday.

A motion was made to dismiss the application for a receiver as far as Heinsheimer and Wormser were concerned, but the court decided to leave that matter also until Monday.

Attorney Mayer protested, but Judge Grosscup said: "Persons cannot come into this court and get property into the hands of a receiver and then get out of it. I will see them through in this matter." The court then announced that he would render his decision Monday at 10 o'clock.

HOW THE SENATE STANDS.

The Administration Bill Will Be Defeated by Vote of 47 to 39.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Senators known to be friendly to the policy of the administration are being flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country from business men and mercantile establishments, urging them to stand by the recommendations made by Mr. Cleveland on the financial question and insisting that something shall be done. These telegrams are addressed chiefly to the Senators from the Eastern and Middle States, and the Senators from those sections have quietly canvassed the situation for the purpose of showing their constituents just how the vote in the Senate would stand on any proposition that might be advanced.

This canvass shows that upon any legislation along the lines asked for by the President, the vote would be 39 for the administration measure and 47 against it. The presence of Messrs. Clark and Wilson (Washington) will make the majority two large for both of them.

The following poll of the Senate made by those who favor the President's recommendation, shows the temper of the Senate on the question:

For the bond issue: Aldrich, Allison, Bruce, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell (Wisconsin), Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Tillam, Washburn and Wilson (Iowa)—39.

Against—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunter, Irbly, Jones, of (Arkansas) Jones, of (Nevada), Kyle, McLaurin, Martin, Mantle, Mills, Mitchell, of (Oregon), Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pritchard, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Toller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White and Wolcott—47.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 2.—The tone is calmer here to-day, but the position is still wholly unchanged. It is generally felt that Guatemala is not financially able to pay a considerable indemnity to Mexico.