### THE JOURNAL'S FLOP

MOST BRAZEN PROPOSITION OF W. R. HEARST.

Would Abandon the Cause of Financial whelmingly for Bimetallism.

Of course, the New York Journal, \* hile-abandoning bimetallism, claims that it is working in the interests of harmony and victory.

Upon what basis such a claim can rest has not as yet been made apparent. One thing alone has been alleged by the Journal, and that is the necessity of democrats abandoning their demand for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. In the Journal's eyes a ratio of 30 to 1 would not be objectionable, and such a concession as that simply adds the Journal to the list of gold standard newspapers.

Attention has been called in these columns to the result of the vote in the electoral college, showing that the east could not claim the right to dictate policy, as its electoral vote in 1896 had been unanimously republican.

Now, a glance at the record of popular sentiment, as expressed by the vote of the eastern states, will show whether the Fusionists and Democrats are in favor of bimetallism and a ratio of 16 to 1, or of the Journal's gold monometallism at any old ratio based on the commercial value of silver. The popular vote of the eastern states for Bryan on the one hand and Palmer on. the other was as follows:

. Popular Vote.	Bryan.	Palmer.
New York	551,513	
New Jersey	113,675	6,373
New Hampshire	21,650	3,420
Pennsylvania	427,127	11,000
Vermont	10,607	1,329
Massachusetts	105,711	11,749
Maine	34,504	1,864
Delaware	16,615	956
Connecticut	56,740	4,336
. 14.0		

Total ......1.338,142 59,999 If, in 1896, the eastern states gave a popular vote of 1,338,142 for William J. Bryan and the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, while only 59,999 votes were pelled in these states for the advocate of the monetary theory now proclaimed by the Journal, what assurance has the Journal to give that it is not advising the democratic party to alienate one million three hundred thousand voters to secure the support of a scant sixty

thousand? It cannot be denied that the democracy of the east is on regord for bimetcago Dispatch.

### A Chance to Open the Milis.

Never in the history of New England has there been a shut-down so complete as that now in operation in the cotton mills of New Bedford. Not a spindle is turning nor a loom in motion. There are eighteen mills involved in the strike and a pay roll of \$70,000 a week is affected. Dispatches from Boston say: "A reduction in the wages of about 125,000 operatives employed in nearly 150 cotton mills in New England, which the manufacturers decide upon as a temporary remedy for the widespread depression in the cotton goods industry of the north, has gone into effect in a majority of the mills. At several of the mill centers, namely, New Bedford, Biddeford, Saco, and Lewiston, Me., dissatisfaction among the mill hands is intense.

"The situation in New Bedford is viewed from a very gloomy light by the business men of that city, many of whom have not altogether recovered from the depression which followed the failure of six mill corporations last spring. The strike was begun in spite of the efforts of these men, of the pulpit, of the city, of the board of trade, and the state board of arbitration, to bring about a settlement. The operatives are advocating the abolition of the fining systems in addition to restoration of wages.

"The cut amounts to about 10 per cent in many places, but in several centers it is 11 1-9 per cent, and even higher; while in a few mills it is only leading causes which are assigned for the attack on the wage schedule. Many manufacturers claim that a decrease in the cost of production will greatly improve the situation, while others deny that the cut will do any good. The policy of most manufacturers seems to be in the direction of keeping the mills running during the winter months at least, the objection to a shut-down being based on the theory that it would have no other effect than to increase the production in the south.-Chicago Dis-

Butterworth a Victim. Benjamin Butterworth, who served repeatedly in congress from a Cincinnati district, though always a Republican, did not always vote for Republican measures. He was not an extreme protectionist and his voice and votes were given upon occasion in

opposition to protectionism. In an interval of Mr. Butterworth's public service he was creditably associated with the Columbian exposition. first as secretary and afterward as solicitor. He was painstaking, thorough and at the same time unfailingly affable. Some years ago he was a member from the house of representatives | many weeks continuously in Washingof the board of visitors at West Point | ton. He has a roving spirit, which and discharged the duties of the place induces him to accept any possible exas laboriously and conscientiously as cuse for getting out on the road. He though the duties of that board were labored hard to get into the executive ers of Lombard and Wall streets love of the utmost moment instead of being office and now that he is there is quite so well and cater to their wants so as they are, in fact, a perfunctory and willing to swing around the circle on faithfully. Such is life, in the poor pleasant incident.

Mr. Butterworth's fatal illness is traceable to his activity in the New York campaign which terminated so disastrously to Gen. Tracy and the "SIXTEEN TO ONE" THE ONLY Platt machine. While commissioner of patents he entered the canvass bearing a message from the President of the United States to the Republicans Reform to Appease the Palmer-Buckner of Greater New York, which he deliv-Traitors - Eastern Democrats Over- ered publicly. It was that the Presi!dent was profoundly interested in the outcome, desiring above all things Republican success. There was no withdrawal by McKinley of these words, but some of McKinley's friends endeavored to represent Butterworth in a role entirely foreign to him-that of a busybody who was speaking without authority. Mr. Butterworth would never have publicly stated that the President had told him that he earnest desired Tracy's success if such message had not been intrusted to him. He labored in that campaign under the humiliation of partial repudiation of himself and before its close went heavy-hearted to Ohio, where he still further labored in the Republican cause. At Cleveland he was stricken with pneumonia, which was the precursor of his

death. Butterworth, a kindly, earnest, truthful man, was in a sense a victim of his zeal for McKinley and the treachery of McKinley's friends, who were anxious that he should not be identified, as Butterworth on undoubted authority had identified him, with Platt's canvass in New York .-Chicago Chronicle.



Cutting Down Wages.

Those who are on the ground take a condemnatory view of the wage reduction in New England. No doubt business for the cotton mills is bad; no doubt the protection which fails to protect is being practically condemned, but must the wage workers be forced to bear all the burdens? This is a question which is attracting the attention of intelligent men in the east. It has been asked by the operatives and allism. How does the Journal expect | it is repeated by the press-at least, to reverse the verdict of 1896?-Chi- | that part of the press which is not the mere echo of plutocratic sentiments. In discussing the matter the Boston Post

"If there ever was a case in which a cutdown from 10 per cent in the wages. of labor was unjustifiable, it is the case of those cotton mills in New Bedford, which have paid large dividends for many years up to and including the year 1897 just closed. Profits which permit the payment of dividends of 6, 9, 12 and even 16 per cent do not call for a reduction of the labor cost of production."

But those profits have been converted into the treasury of the mills. The managers see before them a dull period of business. Superintendents must have salaries of \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year. How are they to get them if the wage of the operatives is not reduced? However, the Post fails to see it in that light, and says, with much emphasis: "The managers of these great and prosperous New Bedford mill corporations are this time clearly in the wrong, whatever may be said about the situation elsewhere. They have the support neither of the business community of New Bedford, nor of the public at large, nor, as appears more clearly from day to day, of many of their own stockholders, and even directors." In the meantime, however, the workinen's wages have been cut and a strike is on. -Chicago Dispatch.

# Indiana Populist Convention.

To the Members of the People's Party of Indiana: The state central committee of the People's party hereabout 5 per cent. Over-production, the by order that a convention of the keen competition of the south, low party be held on Tuesday, Feb. 22, prices, and a generally demoralized 1898, at 10 a. m. in Indianapolis for the cotton goods market, are said to be the purpose of nominating candidates for the various state offices to be held in November, 1898, and for the purpose of selecting a new state central com-

> District organization meetings will be held at 7:30 o'clock the previous evening. The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows: Each political township and ward to be entitled to one delegate and one alternate. No person will be recognized as a delegate or alternate unless he presents credentials from his county chairman, who are directed to call county conventions on the first Saturday in February to select such delegates and alternates to the state convention. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are dissatisfied with their past political connections to take part in the various county con-

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. will be presented.

Like an Advance Agent. It is stated that Maj. McKinley may public welfare. visit New York this month to attend a manufacturers' dinner. There is no improbability in the announcement. The President does not like to stay the slightest provocation.-Ex

# STAND BY THE RATIO.

KEY TO BIMETALLISM.

Those Who Pretend That They Are Opposed to the Batio Would Not Have Free Coinage at Any Ratio-A Pialn Proposition.

In the United States the battle for bimetallism must be lost or won on the ratio of 16 to 1. All considerations require that the ratio should not be wider than 16 to 1. If it were to be changed at all it should be narrowed to correspond to the ratio of the Latin Union, 151/2 to 1, which would make it easier for France, Belgium, Italy, Switfollow the lead of the United States in opening the mints to the free coinage of silver. After the battle is won in this country, the nations named will one-half point difference between their ratio and ours. America, to secure should, at this time, go out of our way | classes of the United States. to oblige them, especially as they leave us to fight the battle alone.

her of speech as any other. Remem- ity for those only who are benefited by With this for a basis on which | excludes the producing work, let us compare the recent | cent of the population. centuries and see about what the ratio should be, in the light of silver and

gold production of this century. ounces of silver to one of gold, and yet the ratio was about 14 to 1. During the next century the world's output was 40 ounces of silver to one of gold, 1800, the production was again 30 ounces of silver to one of gold, with no appreciable change of the ratio; yet there had been a variation in the ratio of production of over 25 per cent. As both metals had free coinage, this difference of ratio of production was not able to make itself felt in the commercial ratio.

During the first ten years of this century 50 ounces of silver were produced to every ounce of gold, yet the ratio was not thrown out of joint: In the second ten years the world's production was 49 ounces of silver to one of gold. ratio of production. But the currengold mines were found, and the production of gold increased enormously. Thus, from 1850 to 1870 there were 51/2 ounces of silver produced to one of the beauties of the gold standard. Will gold. If the thory of some that the the people of the United States be wise ratio of production regulates the ratio | enough to take the hint? of commerce were true, then the ratio of value between silver and gold would have been not 16 to 1, but less than 6 to 1. But no such change in values took place, and the truth of the bimetallic theory was again demonstrated. From 1871 to 1895 the world yielded 17 ounces of silver to one of gold. During the entire period from 1800 to 1895 ounces of silver to one of gold.

Thus, the sixteenth century gave 30 17th century, 40 ounces of silver to one of gold; the 18th century, 30 of silver to one of gold; the first 95 years of the 19th century gives 13 2-3 ounces of silver to one of gold. We have the lowest productive ratio of four cenlowest productive ratio of four centuries, and the highest coinage ratio; and yet, in the face of all this, the speculators in the yellow metal have the splendid effrontery to stand up and with long faces tell the nation that we need a yet wider ratio.

The ratio of 16 to 1 is exceedingly is due entirely to legislation hostile to silver and favorable to gold. tremendous power of such legislation is seen in the effect it has had on the price of silver in a century of low silver production as compared to gold. We must stand by the ratio. There can be no compromise. Nothing can now stop the onward sweep of the army of liberation. If traitors get in the way they will be crushed.

H. F. THURSTON.

Millions That Might Be Saved. How little seriousness there is in the disposition of congress to curb expenditure and bring it within the measure of income is shown by the failure of the attempt to adopt a paying rate for the carriage of secondclass postal matter. Here is \$20,000,-000 per year as good as thrown away. A few interested publishers who profit Some plan for fusion with Democrats | by the government largess are more influential in shaping the action of congress than is any regard for the

Good Times for Plutocrats. From the Flaming Sword we learn that times are good (for the millionand prosperity booming as Gage-d by the secretary of the treasury who is scheming to do away with greenbacks, and issue bonds instead. for our "dear" people, whom the bankman's mind!-Ex.

### SILVER IN INDIA.

(By George H. Shibley.) The Indian government, in its answer to the proposition to join with the United States and France in the free coinage of silver and gold at 151/2 to 1, makes this very important admission: "India has, since 1893, passed through a period of serious tension and

embarrassment, alike to trade and to

This "embarrassment to trade" has been due to falls in the average of prices and the dislocation of the par of exchange with the other silver using countries, and the advantage given to English manufacturers through the restored par of exchange with India.

the government."

Compare the foregoing evils which zerland, Greece, Spain and Russia to India has experienced with the conditions which have prevailed in the other silver-using countries. In Japan there have been rising prices and good times to the producing classes until still be retarded by an uncertainty as | the creditor class secured the adoption to the effect on their currency of the of the gold standard of falling prices.

In Mexico there have been rising their co-operation, may ultimately find prices, a bounty on exports, home it to her advantage to remint her sil- manufactures stimulated, and as a ver at the ratio named. But, as we are | consequence a grand era of prosperity. not assured of the support of those This contrast is an object lesson which countries, there is no reason why we is not being lost upon the producing

They did not all see these things in 1896, for these facts were denied by In all arguments by our adversaries, the gold standard advocates; but the cilver is priced in gold. Very well; as prosperity which those advocates words go, we can as well use that man- promised has proved to be a prosperber, then, silver is priced in terms of falls in the average of prices, and this

India's Money Famine. India is suffering from an extreme From the discovery of America to stringency in the money market, and the year 1600 the world produced 30 feeling severely the effects of the gold standard. Dispatches from Calcutta bring infornfation that in order to meet the monetary crisis a bill has been introduced in the council to provide for yet the ratio was scarcely more than | the issue of currency notes against 15 to 1. In the next century, 1701 to gold. The local resources have utterly failed to supply the demands of trade. In explaining the situation Sir James Westland said the scarcity was "due to the banks remitting their capital to England," but he did not tell the cause of this condition of affairs. The fact is that this embarrassment to trade has been brought about by the closing of the India mint to silver. This has produced a fall in prices and has given a great advantage to English manufacturers; therefore, the money in the banks of India has been drawn from that country to England. The export trade of India has been practically killed, and it can never revive so long According to the theories of gold mono- as silver is discriminated against by metallists, the ratios of all the nations | the native mint. Sir James Westland in the world should have gone all to further said that "the banks must! pieces at this sudden widening of the operate on commercial principles, and provide a new government and that no blame was attached to them." If, cies of the world were not unsettled, then, the banks are not to blame, what and the wisdom of bimetallism was is the cause of India's financial famdemonstrated beyond reasonable argu- ine? Evidently the closing of the mint ment. As the century wore on, new to silver, the consequent fall in prices producing poverty among the people, and the stopping of export business. India is receiving an object lesson on

Wolcott's Report. Senator E. O. Wolcott's unofficial report concerning the transactions of the bimetallic commission, which he gave to the senate, contains nothing new so far as facts are concerned. It is evident that the chairman of the bimetallic commission has not abandoned all the relative production was only 13 2-3 | hope of securing an international agreement looking to an enlarged use of silver as money, but he expresses the opinion that England is firmly fixed ounces of silver to one of gold; the in her opposition. Exonerating President McKinley from the charge of disloyalty to the bimetallic cause, Senator Wolcott is inclined to criticize the actions of Secretary Gage, against whom he has declared war, and for whom he has no kindly words. With sarcastic | ending the 1st of September, 1898. Now emphasis Wolcott suggests that it is as to supply, European and American by the Maine disaster. The speeches premature to discuss the secretary of mill stock Sept. 1, 1897, 400,000; visible on the floor attracted almost no attenthe treasury's Republicanism, as supply American Sept. 1, 1897, 800,000; tion, and were delivered in most in-"Gage's advent into the party and the cabinet were contemporaneous." While declaring that bimetallism is not dead, rope, Senator Wolcott is prepared to stocks 3,150,000 against visible 800,000 liberal. The wide commercial ratio make concessions as to the ratio of the and spinners 400,000 last year, 1,200,coinage in order to bring it to that now accepted by Russia, Austria and | Sept. 1 over last year, 1,950,000.

India. This is the most significant utterance in the entire report, and will cause the widest discussion.

Starving the Children. Men of means, who manufacture articles that help the washerwoman to gain a livelihood, are not as charitable and humane as they are professed to be. We know of one, not a hundred miles from this office, who is of a sanctified nature, and who drops "dolket, as a "Godly" offering, that would rather starve orphaned little children, also men who wish to make a home with him, than kneel down at the sacred altar and offer up a prayer telling the world how he had constantly tried to do his uttermost in helping the

Coming Events. Warning to Ohlo Republicans. Doubtless the spirit of warfare is still hot in the breasts of the Ohio Republicans, but we would advise the successful side to beware of carrying on the struggle by measures based on the conviction that the Republican vote in that state is so large that it needs reducing.

poor out of this competitive world .-

Worse Than a Plutocrat. Mark Hanna gives the lie to those who term him a plutocrat. There is, after all, a line of demarcation between a plutocrat and a corruptionist.

### SLOW WORK

Being Made in the Wreck of the Cruiser Maine at Havana, Cuba. A cablegram from Havana, Cuba, of the 23rd, says slow work is being made in the wreck of the Maine. Five bodies have been reported found under the hatch, and that eighty-five bodies are still missing. Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society in the United States, is actively engaged in the relief work, and system now prevails where lack of it was formerly

The United States court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine are proceeding cautiously and carefully with the

work. The conviction seems to grow that s mine was under the Maine that caused the explosion, because the belief seems to grow stronger that the Maine was wrecked from the outside. Junior Spanish officers are suspected of knowing about it, and revelations are expected at any moment. An American officer thinks Havana's surrender could be forced without a single shot.

#### Awaiting Orders.

A special from Washington of the 23rd says the monitor Terror is anchored in Hampton Roads to await investigation to be conducted by a joint orders, and it is very probable that she committee of the two branches of Conwill be sent to take the place of the Maine at Havana.

Consul General Lee has not advised Americans to leave Havana as reported.

The battleships Nashville, Texas, Marblehead and Detroit have sailed for | sion, and declared that they would Key West, Florida. Consul-General not be satisfied with the investiga-Lee denies the report sent out that he tion to be conducted by the ofwas going to Key West, Fla., to meet ficers of the Navy, who would virtually Senator Proctor, who had been sent by try their own case and would cover up the President to receive news as to the any blame that the facts may show at-Maine disaster.

correspondent in Cuba says the theory with the Cuban question, into which | \$811 per day for the regular plant and of the blowing up of the Maine is van- he went at length, and declares that the ishing, and that Spanish officials show intense anxiety in the matter. At Baltimore work on a number of

government vessels is being completed force of 500 to 600 men is kept busy. The United States cruiser Detroit has left Mobile, Ala., for Key West, Fla. At the Mare Island navy yards repair work is being rushed on the ships Charleston, Yorktown, Philadelphia,

Pensacola, Hartford and Adams. Major General Merritt, commander of the Department of the East, left New York on the 28d for an inspection of the include Atlanta, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Savannah, those cities being visited in the order named. Through one of his aides the General announced that his trip was his regular annual inspection which he had had in contemplation for about two months,

Worse Than Weyler's Rule. Consul General Lee reports to the President that autonomy in Cuba is a dismal failure. The report which is in detail, is elaborate and shows that Spain has failed utterly in its efforts to The resolution was passed immediately. conditions, so far as the civil government is concerned, are even worse off thon when Weyler's potentiality was the dominating force.

Capacity of Southern Railways. The war department has on file reports from all the Southern railways giving estimates of the number of men and quantity of munitions of war they could move in a given time at short

# FIGURES FOR FARMERS.

There Will be 3,150,000 Bales of Old Cotton on Hand Sept. 1 Next.

New Orleans. - Mr. H. M. Neill, the well known cotton statistician, has issued a circular as to the probability of consumption of American cotton for the gan said that we have no right to make current season. After reviewing the results of previous seasons Mr. Neill says: In America the Southern mills are doing well and will probably con- coming. The Military Academy approsume 160,000 bales more than last year. priation bill was passed. It carries But the reverse is the case with the \$454,240. Northern mills.

With these promises we may now form a fair idea of the actual consumption of American cotton during the year crop of 1897-98, 11,000,000; total supply of American for the year 12, 200,000. From which, deducting total consumption of all countries 9,050,000, and you either in the United States or in Eu- | have left with visible and spinners 000. Visible and invisible excess at

While I have used the figures of 11. 000,000 bales in these calculations it is quite manifest from the movement that the crop will be considerably more.

Mrs. Ricker for Congress, Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, of Dover, N. H., who is well known in Washington, where she studied law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District in 1882, announces her intention to run for Congress in the first (Dover) district of New Hampshire, She claims the honor of being the first woman who tried to vote in the United lars," into the church contribution bas- | States, That was 28 years ago. She is a woman suffragist, as well as a practicing lawyer and an unwavering Republi-She is a handsome woman and an eloquent speaker. She took the stump for Harrison, and was active in the campaign of 1896. She is a member of the Wimodaughsis Club of Washington; the Portia Club and Pentagon Club, of Boston, and the Daughters of the Revolution.

# · A Postoffice Discontinued.

The Postmasted General has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who burned the postoffice at Lake City, S. C., and a viction of the persons who murdered the postmaster at the same time. General Gary has issued an order to discontinue the office at Lake City.

It is proposed to erect in Washington a monument, to cost \$1,000,000, to the rank and file of the army and navy who served during the late war.

### FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Both the Senate and House Day By Bay.

THE SENATE. 43D DAY-The Senate, by a vote of £4 to 29, declared its opposition to con-firming the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, Allen, of Nebraska, offered the following resolution, but Chandler objected, and it went over. "Re-solved, That the committee on naval affairs be directed to make an immediate and thorough investigation into the cause of the disaster to the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, on the 15th instant, and report to the Senate.

44TH DAY. -The Senate passed a res-

olution appropriating \$200,000 for sub-marine work, and so far as possible, for the transportetion and burial of the bodies of the dead of the Maine. A debate, decided in its sensations, was unexpectedly precipitated in the Senate over the consideration of the resolution of Allen, of Nebraska, directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the disaster to the battle-ship Maine. An arrangement had been made for the adoption of the resolution, with a minor amendment, without debate. Mason, of Illinois, however, proposed a substitute providing for an gress. Upon this the Illinois Senator. disregarding an appeal not to force a discussion at this time of so melancholy an affair, delivered a speech in which he said that the people demanded the truth concerning the explotached to them. He fiercely denounced The Washington Evening Star staff the policy of the government in dealing the Maine. United States had adopted the policy fo Spain in putting everytning off until tomorrow. Sharp replies to Mason's

charges were made by Wolcott, of at the Columbian Iron Works, where a Colorado, and Lodge, of Massachusetts. The resolution which precipitated the discussion finally went to the calendar. 45TH DAY. -In the Senate a bill was discussed to place the census bureau under the Secretary of the Interior, but no action was taken on it. A resolution, offered by Allen, of Nebraska, directing the committee on naval affairs to make an investigation of the disaster defences on the Atlantic coast, south of New York. His route is understood to without debate. The joint resolution providing for the recovery of the bodies of officers and men from the wrecked battleship Maine and for the recovery of valuable property on the ship which was passed by the House of Representatives last week was presented to the Senate and passed immediately. It

carries an appropriation of \$200,000. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be and it is hereby directed to make a thorough inquiry into the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the 15th inst , and report to the Senate.' 46TH DAY. - Hawley's bill for the organization of two new regiments of

artillery was passed by a vote of 52 to Morgan, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to build a war ship the equal of any in the world, and wants it called George Washington. It was adopted. Washington's farewell address was read at the opening of the day's session. A letter was read from Gen. Miles on the condition of the coast defences, which showed that they were well fortified.

47TH DAY. - While the Senate had under consideration the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, a sharp debate on the Cuban situation was precipitated by Allen, of Nebraska, who offered as an amendment the resolutions passed by the Senate ayear ago recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The debate became general and occupied four hours, but was finally snowed under. During the debate of Allen's resolutions Mora declaration of war against Spain under cover, as Allen would have it. Senators Foraker, Morgan and Thurston all say they believe war with Spain is

# THE HOUSE.

47TH DAY. - The debate on the bankruptcy bill dragged along listlessly in the House, interest being overshadowed

stances to a handful of members. 48th Day. - After four days of consideration, the House has passed the banks uptcy bill reported by the House committee on judiciary, as a substitute for the Nelson bill passed by the Senate at the extra session last summer. The bill is known as the Henderson bill and contains both voluntary and involuntary features. It is considered less drastic than the measure passed by the last House by a vote of 157 to 87. The involuntary features, however, had but sixteen majority. Today a motion to strike out the involuntary features was defeated by a majority of 19, and the bill was passed by a majority of 23, the vote standing ayes 158; nays 125. Eighteen Republicaus voted against the bill and 12 Democrats for it. The Populists, with one exception, voted against it.

49TH DAY .- The House promptly and unanimously voled the \$200,000 asked for by the Secretary of the Navy to recover the bodies lost in the Maine disaster, and to raise the wreck, if that is deemed advisable. The rest of the session, which lasted six hours, was devoted to a continuation of the debate on the bankruptcy bill.

50тн Day. - This was private bill day

in the House, and but little was accom-

plished. The feature of the day was the spirited contest over the bill to pay Newberry College, a Lutheran institu-tion in South Carolina, \$15,000 for damages sustained by it while used as a barracks by Federal troops, shortly after hostilities ceased. It was strongly postoffice at Lake City, S. C., and a opposed by Mr. Mingley and Mr. Dal-reward of \$500 for the arrest and con-zell, who announced their antagonism to war claims of this character, but Mr. Cooper, of Texas, who championed it on the Democratic side, was supported by Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, and other Republicans, and it was finally passed. 51sr Day. - Washington's birthday was celebrated in the figure, after a

cal speech-making, and it was also signalized by the firing of the first gun in opposition to Hawaiian annexation Johnson, of Indiana, (Rep.) deliver a speech that relieved the House a the galleries, in denunciation of whether the second se he termed an attempt to cut loose ! the traditional policy of the U States and enter upon a seeme of c onization that has proved the runing of empires and of nations. The speech coming entirely unherable i, produced a deep impression. The general debate on the sandry civil bill was con-

520 Day .- In the House Kitchin and Linney, of North Carolina made a win-\$75,000 to be used in paying informers on moonshiners. The appropriation for continuing the investigation of the seal question went out on a point of order. Forty-siz pages of the bill were disposed of. Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution allowing the naval affairs committee to incorporate in the naval appropriation bill a provision for an appropriation bill a provision for an appropriation not to exceed \$5,875,000 for new dry docks, or extensions to existing ones at Boston, New York, Norfolk, Port Royal, New Orleans, an Mare Island, Cal. \$75,000 to be used in paying inform

### RAISING THE MAINE.

The Contract Has Been Closed and

Work Will Proceed at Once. A Washington special of the 22nd says the plans of the wrecking expedition for the relief of the Maine, has been completed, after long conferences between Secretary Long and the rapresentatives of the Merritt & Chapman Company, of New York, and the Bos-ton Tow Boat Company, and they will proceed at once with the work of raising \$100 per day for the floating derric amount appropriated by Congress, and if they tow the Maine to Norfolk, Va.,

they are to get a bonus of \$100,000. Legislative provision for the relief of the families of the victims of the Maine disaster, occupied the House committee on naval affairs all day, a genera measure being agreed on, similar the relief measure that followed the Samoan disaster in 1889. The res tion will be finally passed on at a special meeting of the committee tomorrow morning, and will be im diately reported by Chairman Boute and its passage by the House expedited Any losses sustained by the survivors will be made good to the extent of not exceeding twelve months pay.

Inquiry Going On Quietly. A cablegram from Havana, Cuba

says the work of the court of inquiry is going on quietly. The divers can't divulge any discovery whatever, excepto the court. The Maine's tableware and silver service have been brough; up, and the bodies of twelve firer ound under the hatch. An exploded ten-inch casting has also been found.

# OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

Not Less Than 10,415,701 Men Could Be Put in the Field at Once.

Since the explosion of our battleship Maine in the Havana harbor, it is both timely and pertinent to make some inquiry into the military strength of the United States, and the New York Sun says the available men which each State and territory could furnish, if need be, to meet the requirements of war, are indicated in the following

Alabama	165,0
Arkansas	250,0
California	214,0
Colorado	85,0
Connecticut	108,6
Delaware	28,0
Florida	70,0
Georgia	264,0
Idaho	20,0
Illinois	750,0
Indiana	600,00
OW8	294,8
Kansas	100.00
Kentucky	301, 13
Louisiani,	135,00
Maine	106,04
Maryland	150,00
Massachusetts	433,97
Michigan.	260,00
Minnesota	175,00
Mississippi	283,48
Missouri	400,00
Montana	81,38
Nebraska	101,95
Nevada	34.0
New Hampshire	880, 27
New York	800,00
North (arolina,	245,00
North Dakota	19,98
Ohio	650,00
	59,52
OregonPenasylvania	878,39
Rhode Island	85,00
South Carolina	177,00
South Dakoth	55,00
Tennessee	190,00
lexas	200,00
Utah	35,00
Vermont	44,10
Virginia	364,35
Washington	125,00
West Virginia	120,00
Wisconson	872, 15
Wyoming	8,00 20,00 35,60
Arizona	20,00
New Mexico	80,00
Oklahoma	50,00
District of Columbia	47,00

Total unorganized. ..... 10,301,85 Total organized ..... 114,362

trength of our naval squadron, which is far superior to Spain's, the foregoing table shows that the United States has little cause for apprehension as to the final outcome of hostilities.

At Aiken, S. C., Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney was thrown from her horse and painfully hurt while out riding with forty of her distinguished friends.

At Quincy, Fla, fire destroyed one of the large curing houses belonging the Owl Cigar Company. The building contained a large amount of bulk tobac co, little or none of which was naved The loss was heavy, possibly reaching

Charity begins at home, but is to