

TAKES ANOTHER TURN

Pritchard Renews His Assault on the Amendment

HAS PROMISING SCHEME

Resolution Prepared by Senator Hoar and Approved by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Introduced in the Senate—His Former Attacks on the Amendment—Representative Small on Election of Senators

By JOHN BOYLE

Washington, June 1.—Special.—Senator Pritchard returned today to his assault upon the constitutional amendment. Through his efforts he succeeded in having the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate adopt the following resolution, which was drawn by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report whether an enactment by constitution or otherwise by any State, which confers the right to vote upon any of its citizens because of their descent from certain persons or classes of persons, and excludes other citizens because they are not descended from such persons or classes of persons, the persons so excluded having all other qualifications prescribed by law, is in violation of the constitution of the United States and of the fundamental principle of our republican form of government, and also whether citizens so excluded can lawfully be reckoned in determining the number of representatives from any State in the House of Representatives of the United States."

Senator Pritchard expects it to pass and it certainly will unless some of the Southern Senators obstruct it, as both Senators Pritchard and Butler are for it.

This Hoar resolution is an evolution of two former ones. On December 12th Senator Pritchard introduced this one; when the legislature of the State of North Carolina, at its session of 1899 submitted to the people of the State for ratification or rejection a proposed amendment to the constitution of said State as follows:

"Section 1. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language, and before he shall be entitled to vote shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax as prescribed by law for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property."

"Section 2. No male person who was on January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States when he then resided, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in the State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this article."

"Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December first, nineteen hundred and eight. The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November first, nineteen hundred and eight, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State unless disqualified under section 2 of this article."

"Provided, such persons shall have paid their poll taxes as required by law."

"And whereas section 5 of the proposed amendment undertakes to confer the right of suffrage on one class of citizens of that State and to exclude another class of citizens from the enjoyment of said privileges:

"Resolved, That this section five of the proposed amendment is in contravention of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that any State that adopts said provision as a part of its organic law does not possess a republican form of government as contemplated in the Constitution of the United States."

Subsequently on January 8 he introduced this as a substitute for the first one.

"Resolved, That an enactment, by constitution or otherwise, by any State which confers the right to vote upon any of its citizens because of their descent from certain persons or classes of persons, and excludes other citizens because they are not descended from such persons or classes of persons having all other qualifications prescribed by law, is in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of a fundamental principle of our republican form of government."

"And now the third, or Hoar, resolution is introduced as a substitute for the other two.

"The speech of Mr. Small, favoring the election of United States Senators by the people, appears in the Record this morning. It abounds in quotations from the fathers and shows much research. Dealing with present conditions it gives as a reason why the people should elect Senators direct:

"It is a matter of common report that large sums are necessary in order to secure an election to the United States Senate in a number of the States. There are a few States in which those elections are usually free from fraud and corruption. But the fact, while not susceptible of proof, has become firmly believed by the majority of American people that an absolutely honest election of a United States Senator is the exception and not the rule. I do not claim this to be true; but I do claim that this public impression does exist, and while it exists there can be that respect for the Senate of the United States

which is absolutely necessary to the perpetuity of our State and Federal systems in harmony with each other.

"Another fact of common notoriety which can be proved is that the election of Senators is not now ever free from Federal influences when the legislature of the State which elects the Senator is controlled by the same party which controls the Federal administration.

"I have in mind a recent election of a Republican United States Senator in a nearby State. There is in that State a Republican judge who has long been a sort of an idol among the people of his party. The legislators, when they came to the State capital, were unanimously for this man. When they arrived there a Federal official was the opposing candidate. He was armed with letters from other Federal officeholders, and telegrams from Washington poured into all of the legislators. The Federal official was nominated after a hard fight in the caucus, and since that time nearly every one of the Republican legislators had been given a Federal office. The will of the people and the choice of the legislators were frustrated by direct Federal influence. The man whom the people wanted had never been accused of anything which would place a blemish upon his name, and the warmest friend of the man who was elected would not hesitate to acknowledge that the defeated candidate was far the superior of the two men.

"It has been demonstrated in many States that the people, when they go to the polls, vote against fraud and corruption and for the best men for party nominees. A striking illustration of this was furnished lately in a Senatorial contest held at the primaries in a Southern State. One man, backed by wealth and great political power, with arms and foreign corporations, doing their utmost to bring his election, was opposed by a man who had nothing but faithful service and great mental ability to commend him. He had no wealthy friends to put up the money which would meet financially the fight made against him, and he was poor himself. He thought that his duties required his presence in Washington, and he did not even go to his State in order to repair the fences which the combined wealth of his section was seeking to destroy. If there was a county in that State in which the poor but honest man did not gain a victory that county never has since and never will again in its returns."

Sally J. Cook, of Flat Shoals, has been granted a pension of \$12.

A new postoffice has been established at Hundale, Mitchell county, with Robert H. Griffith as postmaster.

"BLOOD AND NOT BREAD"

Senator Hale Bitterly Attacks the Policy of England

Millions of Her Subjects Left to Starve

In India While She Expands Her Wealth and Energy to Extinguish Two Republics

Washington, June 1.—Senator Hale today bitterly attacked the policy of Great Britain, and on the floor of the Senate placed himself on record as a Boer sympathizer. He stated that with millions of starving subjects in India, England was spending hundreds of millions to tear down republics while she calmly sat and watched the black horrors in the Orient and waited for other nations to feed her subjects. He made a sensational attack on the British policy of "blood and not bread," and for a time staggered the Republicans in the Senate by his statements.

As soon as the morning business was opened Mr. Perkins presented a petition from the people of California setting forth the horrors of starvation in India and asking that Congress appropriate \$800,000 to relieve the suffering. Mr. Perkins dwelt at length on the need of immediate action and pictured the condition of the natives.

"The world is horrified at the conditions now prevailing in India," said Mr. Hale. "It is sickening to say the least. Babes are starving at the mother's breast. Thousands of human beings are dragged into holes like dogs and buried after a living death. I know of nothing in history so pitiful as the present condition of the natives in India, England's greatest colony."

"And now the Senator from California comes into the United States Senate and asks us to appropriate large sums for these people. This is a good thing; it is human; it is Christian. But in the name of humanity and Christianity, why should we do it? England and not bread is her policy. Her actions today are the most brutal manifestations of strength and bullying ever heard of and are a disgrace to twentieth century civilization. I want to ask what England has done for her own subjects?"

"It is strange how many pro-Boer followers we have in the Senate, even on the Republican side," said Mr. Aldrich. "I am asking a plain, clearly-put question," said Mr. Hale. "What has England done in the name of Christianity for her own people in India?"

"I object to further debate," said Mr. Aldrich.

"The petition was ordered to lie on the table."

The speech of Mr. Hale made a particularly strong impression on the fact that he is regarded as one of the most conservative Republicans in the Senate, and has always voted with the party.

Dutch Admiration for Joubert

Amsterdam, June 1.—The people of the Netherlands propose to offer to the widow of General Joubert, formerly commander in chief of the Federal forces in South Africa, an oil painting of her husband as a token of the admiration and respect felt for him by the inhabitants of Holland.

AYCOCK IN HENDERSON END NEAR AT HAND

The Mountain People Glad to Hear the Next Governor

REPUBLICANS SHY OF HIM

But Few Show Their Faces While the White Supremacy Champion Is in Town—They Are Afraid of Power of His Logic—His Speech One of the Best Ever Heard—Ladies Grace the Occasion with Their Presence

Hendersonville, N. C., June 1.—Special.—The largest and most enthusiastic crowd of Democrats that have met in Henderson county since the campaign of '76 met at the court-house today to hear the speech of our next Governor, Hon. Charles B. Aycock. Mr. Aycock came up from Asheville on the morning train which arrived here at 9 o'clock. A crowd of three or four hundred people, among them many ladies, met him at the depot, and twenty or thirty gaily-decked horsemen escorted him to his hotel, while the band played and the crowd cheered. Mr. Aycock was looking well and seemed much pleased with his reception here, and especially was he pleased with the powers presented by the ladies who met him at the depot. "To the next Governor of North Carolina" they all said.

The Republicans seemed all to have crawled into their holes. Not a dozen appeared in the streets during the march from the depot. Those who did show their heads had on a sickly frightened grin. "We didn't think that they would have such a crowd and so much enthusiasm," we heard some of them say. "I say, boys, we have got to do something to counteract this thing," one of the G. O. P. bosses said. "I swear this won't do. Look here, will you; what the devil does that mean? Those Republicans wearing those badges and marching in that crowd? White supremacy anyhow is all lies—all Democratic lies they're telling. No such thing as nigger rule, no how. I tell you, boys, that looks kinder scary for the G. O. P."

After two hours' rest at his hotel, during which time many of our citizens shook his hand, Mr. Aycock, with the band playing and the crowd cheering, proceeded to the court-house where a crowd of from 800 to 1,000—mostly Democrats—and one hundred or more ladies had gathered to hear him speak on the great issue of white supremacy. Mr. Aycock was accompanied by Mr. S. L. Patterson, who is a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. S. L. Rogers, candidate for Corporation Commissioner.

The candidates were introduced by A. E. Posey, Esq. Mr. Posey in his introductory speech said that the great white hosts of the west were ready to join hands with their brothers in the east in their efforts for better government; that the people of North Carolina were anxious to fill the vacancy in the gubernatorial chair; that we needed a Governor and felt that need more for being without one for the past four years.

Mr. Rogers said in his speech that George White is responsible for the unseating of Congressman Crawford. At the close of Mr. Rogers' speech the crowd sang Carolina.

Mr. Aycock, in his opening, said: "I shall speak to you as a Democrat. I can't help it that I was born that way. From 1868 to 1870, he said, the debt of the State was increased from six million to forty-two millions of dollars. It is a hard matter to bring down that house," said Mr. Aycock, when a table upon which several gentlemen were sitting fell down. He was often interrupted by cheers. His description of the race troubles at Wilmington in 1898 was graphic.

In explaining the amendment he said that the white men of the State composed the Democratic party and that it would be a great fool to disfranchise itself. These Republicans, he said, were always against whom you place a white man by the side of a nigger. The negro down in my county, he said, "begins to vote at 18 years of age and continues to vote until four years after he is dead."

The unusual feature of the gathering today was the presence of ladies. That is something new here. It is thought that it will work much good to the cause of white supremacy in this section. The absence of Democrats was very conspicuous. They are taught by the bosses here in Henderson county that it is almost a crime to listen to a Democrat speak. The bosses know that they always depend on ignorance for their success here and so are ever on the alert to take advantage of it. The greatest effort in the campaign is to keep their men from hearing our speakers. A few of their bosses were present to hear and misrepresent as they always do when we have a political speaking here. It was a great crowd and everybody was pleased. We all fell in love with Aycock.

Mr. Aycock was not the least worn by his campaigning. His voice was clear and distinct. Many old men say that his was the greatest political speech that they ever heard, even better than Vance's great speech in 1876.

There is a large hotel being built here and there are forty or fifty men working on it. The foreman, who is a Republican, made a strong effort today to prevent any of his men from hearing Mr. Aycock. He succeeded in keeping all save three or four away from the speaking. Thus it is that they keep our county in the Republican ranks. But notwithstanding the great effort to keep the Republicans away, Mr. Aycock made many votes for the amendment. We are glad that he came.

Not a negro came out, nor did we want them. There are three hundred and sixty negro voters in this county. They hold the balance of power; the Republican majority in the county has been only about 250. The county will be Democratic after the amendment is adopted. That, of course, accounts for the fight the Democratic bosses are making against their own race in this campaign.

END NEAR AT HAND

Early Close of the War Is Now Looked For.

RESISTANCE IS USELESS

British Are Advancing in Great Force and a Defence of Pretoria Would Result in Unnecessary Loss of Life—The Boers Are Reported Opposing the British Advance, but it is Expected That They Will Retire.

London, June 1.—Although the War Office made public no additional dispatches from either General Roberts or General Buller, it is believed here that the British commander in chief is well on his way to Pretoria, after having raised the union jack over Johannesburg.

Such dispatches as are to be had indicate, however, that the Boer policy of inactivity has changed to one of aggression and that the burghers are now making a desperate effort to hold back Roberts' army from the Transvaal capital. When last heard from Pretoria was still in possession of the Boers. One dispatch indicates that the most vigorous fighting is in progress south of the city and that there are repeated skirmishes between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

A dispatch from a correspondent with Roberts' army, dated Germiston, and sent Wednesday, said that the Boer forces were concentrating six miles south of the capital for a new and desperate stand. The front extended twenty miles. The burghers' army was still intact, as General Roberts had not taken a gun or a prisoner.

Other dispatches, however, indicate that the Boers are retiring from the southward of Pretoria, that they are going in an easterly direction and that the fighting is degenerating into a series of skirmishes and guerilla attacks. The best opinion is that the war is practically over.

It is thought likely that the Boer forces in front of Roberts are retiring to Lydenburg, in the mountains. The 10,000 men now holding Buller in check at Laings Nek may retire straight northward in the same direction and a force of 20,000 men may be finally gathered at the mountain stronghold. These may enter on the war for some time, while guerilla bands raid and attack in other directions.

It is said on good authority that the blowing up of the Begbie works at Johannesburg has reduced the supply of ammunition for the British. Cheshire forces are badly crippled. This is said to have been cabled to the War Office by General Roberts.

Dispatches from Lorenzo Marquez indicate that Pretoria is evidently simply waiting for the arrival of the British. They say that it is evident that Roberts' advance force will soon be there.

Dispatches from Pretoria confirm the reports of Kruger's flight, the appointment of a citizens' committee to keep the city in order, and the fact that the Boer capital is now reported from Lorenzo Marquez to be at Midburg, near Lydenburg, and it is thought that President Kruger may be at one of those places. It is suggested from Lorenzo Marquez that the burgher capital will be shifted further east than Midburg when occasion requires.

The absence of news from General French who, at last accounts, was moving on Pretoria, leads many to believe that he is near the city, if he has not already entered it, and that it was his approach, unknown even to General Roberts, which led to the Boer collapse and Kruger's flight. The report of Kruger's capture is discredited.

The Daily Mail has this dispatch from Pretoria:

"Pretoria, Wednesday.—President Kruger and the government left Pretoria last night. Smuts, the State Attorney, is the only member remaining. At a meeting this morning, the burgher master, Botzger de Souza, and the Secretary of War were handed the provisional administration of the town's affairs. An influential committee has been appointed to assist him.

It was reported that the burghers, who were doing their utmost to avert the success of the British troops, are too overwhelmed. It is not thought that any defence of Pretoria will be made. Under the present circumstances, it would be better to waste of lives and the destruction of property.

President Kruger and State Secretary Reitz will probably leave for Lydenburg tomorrow. The last meeting of the executive council was held at the presidency this afternoon. Matters of great importance were under discussion. Railway communication has been cut off with Johannesburg since noon today, when the last train got through. It was fired on near Germiston.

It is reported that looting on an executive scale is proceeding on the road today. Transvaal engineers today destroyed the bridge at Elandsfontein junction.

Communication with Volksrust is reported to be disturbed.

The British are reported to be at Plat Kop, close to Standerton. Forty additional prisoners arrived here at noon. There is tremendous excitement here and a vigilance committee is being formed to guard the town.

Cannoning in the vicinity of Johannesburg east of the Rand was plainly heard this afternoon. The burghers are returning here by thousands.

Bundle in a Close Place.

London, June 1.—The Telegraph's correspondent at Senekal in a dispatch dated Wednesday describes General Buller's fighting Tuesday as being heavier than was at first supposed. He refers to it as effecting the release of the Yeomanry at a "good price," but how the Yeomanry were in difficulties is not explained. He adds that all the wounded are now in the hospital. Several men were severely burned in veiled fires. He gives many instances of heroism, the men going back again through the flames and hail of bullets to rescue the wounded. When the roll was called it was discovered that some wounded were still lying near the burning grass. Twenty men threw down their rifles and, led by a lieutenant, ran back into the flames and brought out a number of the wounded men. They were under fire all the time.

Newcastle, Natal, June 1.—There is a general dispersal of the Boers in this district. Large numbers of the burghers surrender daily.

Trustworthy reports say the Boers are totally demoralized.

Cape Town, June 1.—A number of Boers surprised a small body of British troops on Douglas, Griqualand West. Sixteen of the British, including their commander, Colonel Spence, were killed.

London, June 1.—A belated dispatch from Johannesburg dated Tuesday, May 29, reports that President Kruger is very ill, and adds that the station master at Kroonstadt says the president is dead. This, however, was not credited.

Lorenzo Marquez, June 1.—Official Boer news has been received here to the effect that the communications of the main British army have been cut near the Vaal river. Heavy fighting is reported at Elandsfontein. The Boers are recaptured in the northern part of the Orange Free State and are engaged near Ventersburg and Harrismith. Direct communication with Durban has been broken.

The Spanish Ship Reina Mercedes. Washington, June 1.—The Navy Department is taking steps to carry out its project, conceived last summer, of sending the old Reina Mercedes, at Norfolk, to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. The department had been importuned by persons of that State to convert the vessel into a training or receiving ship, but the expense necessary to such a transformation was deemed too great to justify the end. Therefore the Mercedes will simply be laid up in ordinary at the Portsmouth yard this summer.

THE GIANTS RETALIATE

Broke Even on the Pittsburg Series—Boston Continues to Play Evil—Top Liners Lose to the Boys from the Windy City.

New York, June 1.—The New Yorks defeated the Pittsburgs on the Polo grounds this afternoon and broke even on the series. Although Seymour was very wild and more than once gave indications that he was going up in the air, he did not get far enough from the ground to help the visitors any. He gave nine bases on balls, but only allowed five scattering hits, and is entitled to the credit of winning. Chesbro was instead and was hit rather freely; so he was sent to the bench at the end of the second inning.

"Rube" Waddell, who took his place, was in fine form, and only two safe hits were made off his delivery. R. H. E. New York ... 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 5 2 Pittsburg ... 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 4 7 4 Batteries—Seymour and Warner; Chesbro, Waddell and O'Connor. Umpire—Swartswood.

Chicago 7; Philadelphia 2

Philadelphia, June 1.—The Phillies could not hit Garvin at all. The Chicago lumps hit on Mant, it now turns out that the "collision" between Lajoie and Flick was a fist fight in the clubhouse as the result of which Lajoie had probably been out of the game for six weeks. He made a left-handed swing at Flick, which the latter ducked. Lajoie's fist came in contact with the washstand, breaking the thumb in two places. The quarrel arose over the ownership of a baseball.

The score: R. H. E. Philadelphia ... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 2 Chicago ... 0 0 4 0 0 1 2 0 0 7 1 1 2 Batteries—Maul and McFarland; Garvin and Donohue. Umpire—O'Day.

Boston 9; Cincinnati 2

Boston, June 1.—Boston made it four straight from the Reds today. Cuddy pitched masterly ball. His support was excellent, and Sullivan's fine throwing to bases kept the visiting batters guessing. The Bostonians clinched their hold on the game, after Stahl had drawn a base by batting in six runs.

The score: R. H. E. Boston ... 0 1 2 0 6 0 0 0 8 9 1 Cincinnati ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 7 4 Batteries—Cuddy and Sullivan; Newton and Kehoe. Umpire—Emslie.

Brooklyn 8; St. Louis 3

Brooklyn, June 1.—"Roaring Bill" Kennedy redeemed himself today by pitching such effective ball against the St. Louis stars that the champions won with comparative ease. He did not give a single base on balls, and his wild pitch was the only misplay charged against the Brooklyn team. Hanlon's men found Young's fast delivery in the first two innings for enough runs to clinch their victory. The fielding by both teams was clean and fast.

The score: R. H. E. Brooklyn ... 3 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 8 10 0 St. Louis ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 9 1 Batteries—Kennedy and Farrell; Young and Robinson. Umpire—Hurst.

Standing of the Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	22	11	.667
Brooklyn	19	14	.566
St. Louis	20	15	.546
Pittsburg	20	16	.541
Boston	18	17	.514
Rochester	12	18	.400
New York	12	20	.375
Cincinnati	12	21	.364

The Queen Congratulates Chamberlain

London, June 1.—The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on the "joyful news of the occupation of Johannesburg."

MORE TALK ON TRUSTS

Debate in the House Along Political Lines

VICTORY FOR DEMOCRATS

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment Falls for the Lack of a Two-thirds Vote—The Newlands Idea Falls Flat—Grosvenor Makes an Awkward Explanation in Regard to the Defeat of Attorney General Monnett

Washington, June 1.—Without preliminary business, at 11 o'clock the House today resumed the debate on the resolution proposing an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution. Owing to the early hour of convening there were few members present and the debate opened quietly and without incident.

Mr. Fleming of Georgia reiterated the charge that the Republicans had no intention of putting through both houses either the resolution or the Littlefield bill.

Mr. Hamilton of Michigan said if there was to be control of trusts, it must be exercised by the Federal government, and a constitutional amendment such as was proposed in the pending resolution was essential.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada said he encountered with the minority in the view that the proposed constitutional amendment was a makeshift, intended to meet a political emergency, and without serious intention of finally being incorporated in the Constitution, but he said he differed with the minority as to what should be done. He would vote for it because he believed the Federal government should provide enlarged powers rather than that it should not exercise any power at all.

He appealed to the Democrats to join in passing the resolution and sending it to the Republican Senate. Let the Senate be urged to take the responsibility of defeating it.

Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts defined a trust as a "business bastard," which Mr. Hanna could not agree as the result of the thrift and fair dealing of the American people.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio devoted a few minutes to explaining that the failure of the Ohio Republicans to nominate Attorney General Monnett was not in accordance with their opposition to the prosecution of trusts. Mr. Monnett had had two terms and it was the well-established rule that no man should be a candidate for that office a third time. Besides, he said, Mr. Monnett was not a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio said it was exceedingly pleasant for him to hear Mr. Grosvenor apologize for the third time for the treatment of Attorney General Monnett by the Republican party of Ohio. Mr. Monnett, he said, had prosecuted one trust in Ohio in spite of the temptation of a bribe of \$400,000 and in spite of the browbeating of the Republican press of the State.

Mr. Lentz had no time for an interview of the date of May 19, 1900, with Mr. Monnett in which he predicted that the Republicans of the State would be punished for their treatment of the trusts.

"Mr. Monnett does not say he was turned out," observed Mr. Grosvenor. "You know," replied Mr. Lentz, "that Mr. Monnett was a candidate for Governor against trusts; yet not a single Republican delegate in the caucus voted in his favor. He got but twenty-eight votes. You have a reputation as a mathematician. Here is a problem for you: If Mr. Monnett, for fighting one trust got only twenty-eight votes, how many votes would he have received if he had fought all the trusts?" (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Pearce, of Tennessee, read a signed interview with General Grosvenor, printed some time ago, declaring that a constitutional amendment was unnecessary to deal with trusts.

After further remarks by Mr. Reeves, of Illinois, and Mr. Clayton, of New York, Mr. DeArmond of Missouri, closed a debate for his side with a speech an hour and a half in length. He said he found no difficulty in defining his position. He was opposed to the hollow mockery of going through the motions of sending the measure to the Senate to be buried there. The people would not be deceived. The trust evil was not to them as a farce comedy. It was a serious, all-important problem to be solved, and no mere political trick would be satisfactory to them. The proposed amendment, he said, bore upon its face irrefragable evidence that it was not intended to be placed in the constitution campaign to delude voters. (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Cummings said he could tell a wolf in sheep's clothing and therefore would vote against the amendment.

Mr. McCall, Republican, said he could not follow his party in this matter.

A personal matter between Mr. Ray and Mr. Sulzer, of New York, continued from last night, then came up and Mr. Sulzer abused Mr. Ray so roundly that the speaker ordered the sergeant at arms to quiet him.

Mr. Littlefield then closed for the Republicans.

The resolution failed—yes 154, nays 133, not the necessary two thirds. A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock.

At the night session several bills relating to Indian affairs were passed and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

Census Man at the White House

Washington, June 1.—One of the first calls made by census enumerators in the capital was at the White House. Enumerator Henry Ross, fully equipped with all the necessary blanks, put in an appearance early in the day and before the President had reached his office. Secretary Cortelyou furnished all the information he could at to the official force at the White House, but any further information will be supplied by the President himself, either personally or by card.