

VOTE OF 204 TO 140

The Tariff Bill Passes the House Amid Applause.

STORY OF AN EVENTFUL DAY

Orations to Speaker Crisp and Ex-Speaker Reed, while Chairman Wilson Causes the Enthusiasm to Overleap All Bounds—A Great Crowd.

With the income tax added to it by a vote of 18 to 5, the Wilson bill passed the House with the large majority of 61, the vote standing 204 to 140.

As the hour of meeting approached the galleries were crowded to the door, the aisles were used as seats, the doors presented the appearance of living pyramids, and back of them was a solid mass of humanity, hoping against hope that they might some time get within seeing and hearing distance.

The scene on the floor of the House was just as exciting as in the galleries, and there was an air of eager expectancy in the faces of the members as they moved about the floor and gathered in knots to discuss the all-important question of the day.

The Speaker's table was ornamented with a magnificent bunch of long-stemmed Marchal roses. Immediately after the reading of journal, Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) made the point of no quorum, and the roll was called, disclosing the presence of 221 members. During the progress of the call the House was several times disturbed by noise in the gallery until finally the Speaker had to order the roll-call suspended while he admonished the galleries to preserve better order, and directed the doorkeepers to clear the spaces about the doorways. In pursuance of this order a policeman entered the public gallery directly opposite the Speaker and behind the big clock and then for some time was unable to get the crowd out or to get out himself. Finally, after a noisy struggle, he managed to escape himself, leaving the crowd in possession.

THE FINAL DEBATE.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the question pending when the House adjourned Wednesday. Mr. Wilson's motion to close debate on the barley amendment—and the House divided. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) then took their places as tellers, and the motion was agreed to—179 in the affirmative and none in the negative.

The question then recurred on the amendments to the barley schedule. These were approved by Mr. Wilson raising the duty on barley from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on barley malt from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Mr. Taxey (Rep., Minn.) offered an amendment providing a duty on barley of 2 cents and on malt of 32 cents. On this tellers were demanded and the House was divided when the hour of twelve arrived, and in accordance with the special order, the committee rose and the chairman, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, reported to the Speaker that the House had under consideration House bill 4864 to reduce taxation &c., and had adopted several amendments. The Speaker then announced that under the special order three hours would be allowed for debate.

A TERRIFIC CROWD.

By this time the jam in the corridors had become so great that progress in or through them was difficult and well nigh impossible. The diplomatic and executive galleries filled up under the pressure for seats by others than those for whom they are generally reserved, and the demands upon speaker Crisp by members for admission of their wives and daughters were almost frantic. Finally by tacit consent the floor was opened to these visitors, and they took their places in the lobby behind the rail, so that from the rear seats in the hall back to the sides of the chamber in the gallery there was banked a mass of humanity utterly unable to move and almost unable to breathe, for comfortable respiration was an impossibility.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.). This was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of applause, which the Speaker maintained an effort to check. Few Speakers in the House have ever had a grander audience hanging upon their words. There was not a vacant space to be seen in the House, and here and there throughout the hall were seen bits of color indicating the presence of ladies. Among the members of the Senate who came over to witness the scenes in the lower house were: Senators Hoar and Lodge, of Massachusetts; Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, and others.

Speaker Crisp, who followed Mr. Reed, and who was also cheered as he rose from his seat, made but little attempt to answer the speech of the ex-Speaker. When Speaker Crisp finished the crowd of listeners once more gave vent to their feelings, and continued their applause with increasing vigor as Mr. Wilson rose to close the speech-making.

The amendments in committee having all been agreed to in the House the question was upon the engrossing and third reading of the bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Covert (Dem. N. Y.) offered a resolution of recognition and on this demanded the previous question. This was ordered without division, but Covert demanded yeas and nays, but this demand was voted down—yeas 36, nays 227—not one-fifth seconding the demand. The motion to recommit was then defeated by a vote of 103 to 177, the announcement of the vote being greeted with loud applause.

The Speaker then put the question, "Shall the bill pass?" and the yeas and nays being demanded on this, the roll was called, amid the most intense interest on the floor and in the galleries.

The vote was announced at 5.55 o'clock as follows: Yeas, 203; nays, 140, so the bill was declared passed, with a wild shout from the floor and the galleries. A later and more careful examination of the vote showed that 204 had voted for the bill, including the Speaker. The announcement was greeted

with cheering and applause in the galleries and on the floor, which continued until the House adjourned.

AMERICAN PAPERS BURNED.

Unknown Vandals Sack the United States Legation at Rome.

The safe of the United States Consul General was broken open and a portion of the records taken out and burned.

The affair is attracting considerable attention in the city, as the more light is shed upon it the more certain it becomes that the object of the person or persons who entered the United States Legation was the abstraction or the destruction of important documents. The work of investigation is greatly hindered by the systematic manner in which the burglars worked while destroying the archives and little hope is expressed that the authors of the outrage will be discovered.

The burglars, it appears, did not notice a rich collection of ancient medals, which was kept in the same room as the safe, which was broken open. All the rooms of the Legation was strewn with debris, broken furniture and burned papers, but the actual value done, as far as money value is concerned, is not great, being only about \$800, according to the estimate made, but the destruction of the archives is complete and irreparable and this causes considerable suspicion as to the motives of the burglars. These suspicions also arise from the fact that some paintings and costly furniture were spared, while the archives were completely destroyed. The theory, therefore, is that the real object of the person or persons who entered the United States Legation was not robbery but the destruction of certain papers contained in the archives of the United States Legation or else the abstraction of certain important documents contained among the archives of the Legation. The whereabouts of every American in Rome is being ascertained and especial attention is being paid to the destination and identity of two Americans who left Rome hurriedly. Minister Potter is quoted as saying that no valuable documents were destroyed.

On Saturday the American bark Amy, Captain Blackford, from Baltimore, the American bark Good News, Captain Myrick, also from Baltimore, and the Julia Rollins, also from Baltimore, were fired on by the insurgent forces at Rio Janeiro, visited Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the American squadron, and was emphatically told that the insurgents must at once abandon the idea that they could with impunity fire upon American vessels. Admiral Benham asserted that American ships would be protected by his fleet, no matter in what part of the harbor they might happen to be.

WORK AND WORKERS.

All the mills in the entire plant of the Carnegie Steel Company are on double turn. At Youngstown, O., one by one the mills are resuming, and in a short time everything will be going steady.

P. F. ABERNETHY & Co. and Ireland Bros., glove manufacturers of Johnstown, N. Y., have resumed business with small forces.

The J. P. Gillman's Son's hat factory in Bradford, Mass., employing 153 men and women, is closed for an indefinite period on account of lack of orders.

The Chillicothe Union Shoe Company, one of the largest industries in Chillicothe, O., which has been shut down since last May, has increased its capital and resumed work.

AFTER an idleness of several weeks about half the departments of the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Pa., resumed operations. Fully 1,000 men went to work at the terms offered by the company.

An order was posted in Stevens Woolen Mills, Haverhill, Mass., for the complete shutting down of the mills as soon as they finish the goods now in hand. This order will throw about 200 employees out of work.

The advisory committee appointed by the operative potters at Trenton, N. J., to co-operate with the employers regarding the 10 per cent. cut in wages has sent a communication to the latter declining to accept the reduction.

The fine goods and yarn mills in Fall River, Mass., are being affected by the delay in action on the tariff. One-third of the large King Philip Mills is closed, and the Globe Yarn Mill No. 1 is shut down for an indefinite period. The Four Threads Mill, a comparatively new concern, is running only four days a week.

DUEL BETWEEN BROTHERS.

The Wounded Man May Die—Fought Over Cards.

A shooting affray occurred at Richmond, Ky., between Clay and Bates Shackelford, brothers, in which the latter was seriously wounded.

On Wednesday night Bates Shackelford, gave a swell euchre party at his residence, the elite of Richmond society attending. His father, Col. J. E. Shackelford, is opposed to card playing, and on Thursday called on Bates and read him a lecture. Hot words passed between father and son, and it is said, threats were exchanged. Clay Shackelford, learning of the trouble, took sides with his father. Friday evening he armed himself and went to his brother's store. Bates was in front of the store, and Clay, drawing his pistol, fired at him. The ball hit Bates in the chest, striking the sternum and glancing off into his side. Clay Shackelford was arrested and placed under bonds. The wounded man is in a bad way.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

L. N. O'DELL, an aeronaut, was killed at Washington, North Carolina, by the collapse of a balloon.

SMALLPOX has broken out in the New York city insane asylum on Wood's Island, where 2000 lunatics are confined.

A wagon containing six persons was struck by a train near Findlay, O. Wm. Rodecker, Mrs. Henry Rodecker and Henry Russell were killed and Mrs. Wm. Herby was fatally injured.

The French Line steamer La Bretagne, which arrived at New York, brought the Captain and crew of 13 men of the Gloucester fishing schooner Susan K. Hodge, who was rescued at sea on Friday last.

A stick of dynamite, which some unknown person placed in the stove in a smoking car on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, at Maroon, Texas, exploded, killing E. Binding and J. C. Heidejman. Six other passengers were seriously injured.

As a result of a mine cave-in a part of the public highway at Scranton Pa., and a portion of a lot, 33 feet in diameter, without warning, gave way and dropped down 80 feet. The sidewalk went with it, the line of the cave-in extending to within a few feet of a dwelling house.

OUR NAVY NEEDED.

Admiral Benham Protects American Shipping at Rio.

FIRED AT THE INSURGENTS.

Benham Remonstrates and Da Gama Very Curtly Refuses to Cease Troubling Merchant Vessels—Admiral Da Gama wants to Surrender.

The American bark Julia Rollins, Captain Kiehne, from Baltimore, and the American schooner Millie J. H., Captain Suttle, from New York, were fired on by the insurgents during a night foray last week. Admiral Saldanha da Gama, the commander of the insurgent forces at Rio Janeiro, visited Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the American squadron, and was emphatically told that the insurgents must at once abandon the idea that they could with impunity fire upon American vessels. Admiral Benham asserted that American ships would be protected by his fleet, no matter in what part of the harbor they might happen to be.

Admiral Da Gama protested against this decision, but finally apparently yielded the point. On Saturday the American bark Amy, Captain Blackford, from Baltimore, the American bark Good News, Captain Myrick, also from Baltimore, and the Julia Rollins, also from Baltimore, were fired on by the insurgent forces at Rio Janeiro, visited Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the American squadron, and was emphatically told that the insurgents must at once abandon the idea that they could with impunity fire upon American vessels. Admiral Benham asserted that American ships would be protected by his fleet, no matter in what part of the harbor they might happen to be.

Admiral Benham at once replied that the vessels would go to the piers, if they wanted to, and that he would send the Detroit to protect them. If the Detroit could not afford sufficient protection, every vessel of the American squadron would be employed in the work of protection.

Early next morning five insurgent tugs and armed merchantmen proceeded to the place where the American vessels were lying at anchor and hovered about them, apparently waiting for them to get underway, when they would fire upon them.

There was great activity displayed on board the American warships, and soon the sharp tones of the boatswain's whistles could be heard piping the crews to clear the ships for action.

At five o'clock the Detroit hoisted her anchors, and with shotted guns, steamed in beside the insurgent warships Trajano and Guanabara, both of which were lying close to the Good News. As the Detroit took up her position a musket from the Guanabara was fired at the Good News.

The Detroit at once fired a six-pound shot across the bows of the Guanabara, whereupon the latter vessel replied with what is supposed to have been a blank cartridge. The Detroit then turned one of her guns upon the Guanabara, and sent a small shell into her stern-post, and was on the point of delivering a broadside at the insurgent ship when the Guanabara signalled that she would stop firing.

In the meantime, an American citizen, G. M. Rollins, who has acted as the agent of Admiral Da Gama in the arbitration negotiations, had visited all three of the American merchantmen and offered to have them towed at the expense of the insurgents if they would not go to the piers. This the captains of the merchantmen agreed to. This arrangement was reported to Admiral Da Gama on board his flagship, the Libertad. He then said: "It is too late. The glass is broken. I must yield to this foreign fleet of superior force. I will resign, and give my sword to the American admiral."

Later in the day Admiral Da Gama called a council of his officers, expecting that all of them would seek an asylum on board the American fleet, but the younger officers would not yield. It was stated at the council that Admiral Benham had offered Admiral Da Gama and his officers asylum on board of the American warships.

What the final result of the trouble between the fleets will be is not known, but there is one thing that is evident to everybody, and that is that the American merchant vessels are protected in every part of the bay.

The situation was extremely delicate when the Detroit was beside the Good News. The Guanabara and Trajano had their guns loaded and aimed on all the American vessels, while two heavy insurgent tugs were ready to ram the Detroit.

The Guanabara and Trajano together have eight splendid rifles, but when the Detroit fired a six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and Captain Brownson warned them that if another gun was fired, even by accident, he would sink them, and advised that they take the men from their guns, they weakened.

Admiral Benham had the Newark ready to aid the Detroit, while the New York, Charleston and San Francisco were alert to receive the Aquidaban and Tamaadare, which were under steam.

Admiral Benham said: "If Admiral Da Gama was contending for any principle or position in which any civilized nation would sustain him, he ought to make a fight, but he is wrong in law everywhere in opposing us."

Benham now has two propositions regarding arbitration, but he will not reveal them. A settlement by such means, however, is at present improbable. While angry at his decision, the insurgents comment upon Benham's great courtesy and tact in the negotiations. The day before the conflict Benham notified the city authorities that the water front would likely be endangered.

FARMERS IN BATTLE.

In a Fight on the Tennessee-North Carolina Border-Six Were Killed.

A terrible fight took place on the Madison County line next to Tennessee between North Carolina and Tennessee farmers who were working a road.

Eight men were wounded and six were killed. The cause of the trouble is not known. The scene of the battle is twenty miles from Greenville, Tenn.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

37TH DAY.—The attention of the Senate was held for two hours by a very interesting speech from Mr. Teller, on the Hawaiian resolution, after which the resolution was placed on the calendar. Mr. Teller took very advanced ground in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and ultimately of Cuba and Canada. The House bill to repeal the federal election laws was taken up and speeches against it were made by Senators Chandler and Higgins.

38TH DAY.—The leading feature of the proceedings of the Senate was the speech of Mr. Sherman, who made a powerful defense of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds of which he had given notice, and solemnly declared that any attempt to impair the credit of the government was not only unwise, but unpatriotic. Mr. Turpie, made a speech, favoring the repeal of the federal election laws, in which he paid particular attention to the operations of the law in the state of Indiana. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Turpie and Mr. Chandler got into a short altercation, in which Mr. Turpie retorted in language so sharp that Mr. Honore felt constrained to call the senator to order. Subsequently, it was agreed that the general debate on the bill should close at four o'clock on Tuesday next.

39TH DAY.—The resolution offered some days since by Mr. Stewart denying the legal authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, occupied the Senate all day. Speeches were made by Messrs. Allen, Hoar, Gorman, V. Voorhees and others.

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41ST DAY.—In the Senate the resolution of Senator Stewart denying the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, took up most of the session. Mr. Vilas was the chief speaker. Messrs. Hoar, Aldrich, Allison and Platt took part in the discussion. Mr. Quay gave notice of an amendment he intended to offer to the tariff bill, which provides for the free coinage of silver under the act of February 28, 1878, the purchase of gold bullion and the issuance of forty-year treasury notes bearing low interest, all of which promises to renew the financial discussion of the extra session. The tariff bill was laid before the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee.

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PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

INVESTIGATION at Pittsburg shows that the Anarchists' Society, with headquarters at Bower Hill, was incorporated by Commonwealth Pleas Court No. 2, after Judge White had refused to grant a charter.

By a decision of a Chester Justice a girl who was indentured until of age and ran away from her master was returned, the decision being based on the law of 1771, which is still operative.

The dead body of Stephen Rowe was found hanging to a coal car near Shamokin, and murder is suspected.

CHESTER and Delaware County Conferrees agreed upon an arrangement at Chester by which each county will have equal representation in the Congressional Convention.

ADAM CARBON was committed to jail at Wilkes-Barre, charged with killing Jacob W. Waggoner.

Deputy sheriffs raided an Anarchist den at Woodville and captured ten who were supposed to be the leaders of the Manfield riots. Thirty-three other foreigners were arrested at Tom's Run for complicity.

The World's Fair Department of the State at Harrisburg, was practically closed by Executive Commissioner Fairgairn.

The Commissioners of Schuylkill County have decided to prosecute several ex-officials of the county who are charged with indebtedness aggregating about \$3,000.

PHILIP WAGGONER was arrested at Gettysburg charged with being accessory to the murder of Jacob F. Waggoner seven months ago.

Judge Bittinger, sitting at York, has executed a writ upon all the property in Pennsylvania of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad Company, and it will be sold for the benefit of creditors.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the court-house, Lebanon, and twenty-five local sportsmen organized the Lebanon County Game Protective Association, the purpose of which is to stock the almost depleted fields and woods of the county with quail and grouse. John H. Cilley was elected president, and Dr. Edward P. Kremer secretary.

As accident occurred at Hahntown, near Irwin, which resulted in the death of a 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Carmack, of that place. A brother of the child got the shougun to shoot a dog, and while handling the trigger caught in his coat, discharging the weapon striking the child on the head, blowing the top off and killing her instantly. The mother was standing close to the girl and both fell to the floor at the same time. The boy, when he discovered what he had done, fainted and is now in a critical condition from the shock.

John Maugus and John Doyle were struck by a coal engine at Deano and the former was killed.

At a meeting of District Assembly 16, K. of L., at Wilkes-Barre, ex-General Master Workman T. V. Powderly referred to the charges made against him by Secretary Hayes of malfeasance in office, completely refuted them, and was endorsed by the Assembly as a friend of labor and an honest man.

Ex-Speaker Thomas R. Reed, of Maine, has notified the American Club, of Pittsburg, that he will not attend their banquet, as the money expended for such events should be applied to the relief of the poor.

Mattilda Campbell has begun a suit at Pittsburg against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for \$25,000 damages for injuries sustained in a wreck at Bradcock.

Thomas Rowan, a miner of Plains, near Wilkes-Barre, died of black fever. Before Rev. Father Phillips knew of the fact a number of persons had visited the house, and it is feared the disease may have been spread. When Father Phillips heard of it he at once ordered the house closed and warned the people to keep away.

GEORGE SING, a Chinaman, of Kittanning took out his first naturalization papers. This has been reviewed by several courts, but has not been passed on by the United States Supreme Court, and George Sing's case will be made a test case.

ROCCO BALLATRO was arrested at Scranton charged with kidnaping Eddie Brotherton, of Ashley. Mayor Nichols has determined to search for the boy.

REV. DR. HENRY WHEELER delivered an instructive sermon