CLOSED WITH SONGS

Picturesque Scene When the House Adjourned.

ALL ANIMOSITY WAS FORGOTTEN

Feature of the Last Day Was the Victory of the Old Conferees on the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In marked contrast with the exciting incidents attending the bitter struggles of the closing hours of the session, Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the conclusion of one of the most picturesque scenes which has ever occurred in the Hall of Representatives. Party passion and personal rancor, which have brought the House to the brink of actual riots at times during the last 48 hours, gave way in the closing half-hour to good fellowship, which ended in a patriotic outburst that stirred the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

During a brief recess, taken within 30 minutes of the time fixed for the final adjournment to give the President an opportunity to affix his signature to the bills that were being rushed to him for approval, a group of members, led by Mercer (Rep. Neb.), Ball (Dem. Tex.), Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.) and Tawney (Rep. Minn.) congregated in the area to the left of the Speaker's rostrum and began singing patriotic airs. The galleries were banked to the doors. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Red, White and Blue" successively rang out. As the singing proceeded, members joined the group, until, without regard to age or party, the entire membership of the House joined in the choruses. The spectators in the galleries applauded each song until the strains of "Dixie" filled the hall. Then their unbounded enthusiasm broke out in wild cheers.

But the enthusiasm "Dixie" evoked was not to be compared with the remarkable demonstration which followed, when, in a clear and ringing tenor, Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.) started the National anthem with the inspiring words, "Through the Dawn's Early Light." In an instant all the men, women and children in the galleries were on their feet joining in the singing. The mighty chorus from thousands of throats reverberated through the hall, making the pulses leap and the blood tingle. It was a magnificent and soul-inspiring spectacle. The ladies kept time to the rythm of the music with their handkerchiefsand the men beat the measure with their hands. The Speaker, pausing as he entered the hall, raised his voice also.

The excitement produced by the scene overcame a white-haired old man in one of the public galleries, and when the song ceased he jumped upon his seat and shouted: "That is the song of the angels in Heaven." He was plainly a crank, but as he showed a disposition to harangue the House, he was quickly ejected.

After Speaker Henderson had made a graceful farewell speech, thanking the members for their courtesy, and had declared the House adjourned, the members testified to his popularity by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the newspaper correspondents in the press gallery celebrated their emancipation from the burdens of Congress by singing the "Doxology."

The principal feature of the closing day in the House was the reversal of its action last night in turning down the conferees on the naval bill for yielding on the item relating to ocean surveys. Over night the sentiment of the House underwent a complete change, and today the members voted by a large majority to accept outright the Senate amendment, which goes much further than the compromise which the conferees offered last night. The new conferees, led by Cannon, who had brought in a compromise which they considered more satisfactory, were ignominiously pushed aside. It was a distinct victory for the old conferees—Foss (Rep. Ill.), Dayton (Rep. W. Va.) and Cummings (Dem. N. Y.). The other feature of the closing day was the course of Lentz (Dem. O.) in blocking unanimous consent legislation. For three days he had objected to bills because the majority would not allow the testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation to be printed, and he maintained his position to the end.

Details of the Last Day.

When the House reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning it was still Tuesday under the Legislative fiction. As the conferees on the Naval bill were not ready to report, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock.

At noon the Legislative day of Thursday began. Many of the members had counted upon final adjournment yesterday, and had already left for their homes, so there was danger of a quorum failing. The leaders on both sides could with difficulty persuade members to remain at their posts.

The reading of the journal, which covered almost 48 hours of continuous session, occupied over 20 minutes. Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) the Democratic leader, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the repair of roads in Rock Creek Park.

"Unless we can have the Coeur d'Alene testimony printed," exclaimed Lentz (Dem. O.), "we can forego pleasure drives in Rock Creek Park."

An amusing incident followed. Grosvenor (Rep. O.) claimed the floor as a matter of personal privilege to deny a newspaper report of a scene which occurred during the exciting uproar in the House last night, when Cannon (Rep. Ill.) and Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.) embraced each other in the center aisle. The report stated that it was Grosvenor who had embraced Sulzer. Grosvenor caused much merriment by repudiating the alleged incident.

Terry (Dem. Ark.) added to the fun by remarking that it was a question as to whose privilege it was to deny the incident, and Sulzer remarked that he was glad it was Cannon, and not Grosvenor, who embraced him.

Lentz got in another word about the Coeur d'Alene testimony, which drew from Lacey (Rep. Ia.) a shot to the effect that the minority view of the Coeur d'Alene trouble had not been sustained in Idaho yesterday, where the Democrats had indorsed Governor Steunenberg's action.

"I do not believe it," replied Lentz. "At any rate, he was not indorsed in Shoshone County, where all the facts are known."

A bill was passed to amend the car-coupler law so as to require railroads to report monthly under oath to the Interstate Commerce Commission all accidents to their employes, and to make reports as to all collisions between trains.

Overstreet (Rep. Ind.) attempted to bait Lentz with a resolution to give condemned cannon to the Sons of Veterans, but Lentz, with the remark that the Sons of Veterans would like to read the story of how their fathers were confined in the "bullpen" at Wardner, said he would not object, and the resolution was adopted.

Cannon, on behalf of the conferees on the Naval appropriation bill, formally reported another disagreement. The Naval conferees who were superseded last night after a bitter fight evidently were ready to resume the struggle. Cannon moved that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, which struck out the word "hydrographic" and provided for ocean surveys, including the waters of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, except the coasts thereof. Cannon said that the proposed amendment was in harmony with the instructions given by the House for the coasts of the Great Lakes, the a week ago not to agree to any surveys seaboard or the islands of our new possessions. This amendment would confine Naval surveys to the deep water of the ocean.

Dayton (Rep. W. Va.), who was one of the superseded conferees, moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment in order to bring the question squarely before the House. Moody (Rep. Mass.), who last night charged the conferees with betraying their trust, apologized for his words amid applause.

Cummings (Dem. N. Y.), one of the conferees, said the apology was "justly due, and a handsome one." He somewhat startled the House by referring to "junketing trips" which Cannon had taken as the guest of the coast survey, and then paid his respects to the chairman of the appropriations committee. He pictured Cannon, the chairman of the great appropriations committee, as a lion lashing his sides and roaring, while the crowd of jackals followed as they smelt fresh meat. Then he described how the House, blindly following the lion's leadership, had done everything it could to degrade its conferees, despite their appeals that they were powerless.

"I told you," said he, with great vehemence, "that we were up against a stone wall, but you turned us down and turned the controversy over to the appropriations committee to settle. And they went up against the same stone wall, with the result that they were back here crawling before this House with another proposition. Why, if you were so loyal, did you come crawling back into the House?" he asked, addressing Cannon. "Why did you not continue your opposition?"

Then, with sarcasm and a contemptuous wave of his hand, he said, as he took his seat:

"You have been misnamed; you are no Cannon; you are a toy musket."

This shot convulsed the House, and it was several minutes before order was restored.

Shafroth (Sil. Colo.) one of the new conferees, said that if the Cannon amendment were adopted the surveys of the Navy would be confined to the ocean. No surveys of our coasts or harbors would be made under its direction.

Cannon in conclusion asked the House to stand by him. "I can give assurance," said he, "that if the House adopts my motion we can adjourn without day in an hour."

The vote was taken first upon Dayton's motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. On a rising vote it was carried, 77 to 71. Cannon demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Dayton's motion prevailed, 118 to 96. A great demonstration followed the announcement.

After this defeat, Cannon turned the management of the other item still in dispute between the two houses over to Dayton. This related to the course of the Naval Cadets at Annapolis. Dayton moved that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, continuing the six years' course for cadets, but providing that a cadet at Annapolis from each Congressional district should be appointed every four years. The motion was agreed to. This action removed the last stumbling block and finally passed the naval appropriation bill.

Then followed a scene of indescribable confusion. A number of conference reports on private pension bills were put through at great rapidity, while the engrossing clerks rushed back and forth in their efforts to get belated bills to the President before final adjournment. Members clamored for recognition; pages scurried about, and the turmoil and confusion were indisputable signs that the closing hour was at hand.

Lentz made frequent interruptions, and at one time managed to get in with the partial statement: "In answer to Lacey, I have a telegram from Couer d'Alene county saying: 'Governor Steunenberg cut a watermelon today, but—' " The sharp rapping of the gavel cut Lentz off.

At 3:30 the Secretary of the Senate arrived and in a ringing voice announced the action of the Senate for adjournment at 5 P. M. There was a warwhoop from the floor, and Payne (Rep. N. Y.) moved to concur in the Senate's action.

"This House ought not to adjourn until the Senate has acted upon the anti-trust bill," said Sulzer.

The Republicans attempted to howl him down, but the Democrats, rising en masse, forced a roll call on Payne's motion. The Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution was adopted, 115 to 73. The Speaker then appointed Payne, Bingham and Richardson a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the House was ready to adjourn.

Lentz at this point clamored for recognition and attempted to move the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the resolution to print the Coeur d'Alene testimony. He claimed the right to make this motion on the ground that the adoption of the adjournment resolution made the last six days of the session suspension days.

"The chair has the right to exercise discretion under the rules," said Speaker Henderson, "and he declines to recognize the gentleman to make a motion."

It being apparent that no further business could be transacted, the House took a recess until 4:50 P. M. During the recess the members congregated on the floor and sang patriotic songs.

At 4:50, when the Speaker attempted to call the House to order, the members were still singing. With one accord they turned upon him and drowned the crash of his gavel in the strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." With this tribute to the Speaker's popularity, the group broke up. As they made their way to their seats, the Speaker observed good-naturedly: "The choir will come to order."

Payne then announced that the President had nothing further to communicate. The Clerk read a long list of bills and resolutions signed by the President. The House listened impatiently to the droning voice of the Clerk as he read the list. The title of the last bill, "A bill for the relief of Andrew Jackson," aroused a roar of laughter.

As the hands of the clock approached the hour of 5 o'clock, Speaker Henderson arose, and, amid profound silence, delivered his valedictory in these words:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: We will in a few moments have completed our session's work. It has been a session of earnest, patriotic effort, of unremitting toil. This House has demonstrated that men may meet on great fields of contest and part as friends. This body has considered many great, novel National questions. That fervor which enters into debate on the eve of a great National conflict has been present, but guided by intelligence and manly courage.

"At the opening of this session I took the chair with that fear and apprehension which every conscientious man should feel. I appealed to you for support and kindly aid. Not for one moment have you forgotten that appeal, but your sustaining influence has made it possible to consider these mighty problems of the hour and never allow the legislator and the gentleman to sink below the high level of manhood.

"In parting, I wish you from my heart a pleasant vacation, and that you may all return to the duties of the next session refreshed in body and in mind. And now, in pursuance of the concurrent resolution adopted by the two houses of Congress I declare this session adjourned without day."

As the gavel fell which ended the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the members cheered again and again. As the spectators turned for the doors, the newspaper correspondents in the press gallery arrested their progress with the "Doxology." They waited until it had been sung and then departed. The Speaker remained for 10 minutes at the foot of his rostrum shaking hands with the members, for all of whom he had a pleasant word.

A Paterson Failure.

NEW YORK, June 7.—James E. Daly, of Paterson, manufacturer of wool extracts, has failed. Liabilities, $166,437; assets, $117,285.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS

APPROPRIATIONS OF FIRST SESSION OF 56TH CONGRESS.

Aside From Expenses Incident to War, Amount of Money Spent Is in Excess of Former Years.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A carefully prepared statement on the appropriations of the Senate was made last night by Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations, and Chairman Cannon, of the House committee, on appropriations, in accordance with custom. The statement says:

"The appropriations made by the first session of the 56th Congress amount to $709,729,478. This sum includes $137,247,155 estimated to be on account of or incident to the late War with Spain, and, deducting it, the remaining amount, $578,482,321, represents the ordinary appropriations made for the support of the Government during this session.

"It will be observed that, after deducting the amounts estimated to have been appropriated on account of or incident to the war with Spain for the ensuing, the current, and the last fiscal years (which cover the period since the beginning of the Spanish War), the appropriations for the five fiscal years—including the two immediately preceding the war—are as follows:

1897	$515,845,194	1900	$554,278,866
1898	528,735,079	1901	578,482,321
1899	532,371,688		

"This shows an apparent excess in the ordinary appropriations at this session for the fiscal year of 1901 of $49,747,342 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, which immediately preceded the Spanish War. The chief increases in ordinary expenses for 1901 over those of 1898 are:

Increase of the Navy	$ 7,061,916
Pensions	3,961,350
Postal services, exclusive of newly acquired territory	17,782,900
Twelfth census	9,000,000
Permanent appropriations (including $2,000,000 for requirements of sinking fund, and $4,000,000 for redemption of National Bank notes)	6,637,000

"These increases in Federal appropriations need no defense, and but a word of explanation.

"For pensions the amount simply represents the natural increase of the pension roll.

"For the increase of the Navy the excess over the appropriations of 1898 is necessary for the construction, armor, armament and equipment of battle-ships, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo-boats heretofore authorized, and is no more than is absolutely necessary toward placing the Navy expeditiously in the proper condition universally demanded by the people for the National defense.

"Much of the natural increase in the Treasury, War and Navy Departments is incident to the war with Spain, although no part of it is included in the table which is submitted of increased appropriations on account of the war.

"Under permanent appropriations, aside from $6,000,000 for interest on the war loan, two considerable increases appear—one for $4,000,000 for the redemption of circulating notes of National Banks out of funds deposited with the Treasury for that purpose—the transaction being purely one of bookkeeping and in no way affecting the public funds. The amount of estimated redemptions out of bank funds is simply $4,000,000 greater than in 1898, and by process of bookkeeping that amount is added to the appropriation for 1901.

"An increase of $2,000,000 is made in the amount estimated to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for 1901 over the sum estimated and included in the appropriations for 1898. This increase is on account of the Spanish War loan of $200,000,000. The necessary amounts, as nearly as they can be arrived at, are appropriated on account of or incident to the war with Spain during each of the three sessions of Congress had since the beginning of that war, and are set forth in detail. The amounts thus appropriated during the sessions of the last Congress covered the period to the close of the fiscal year 1900, and aggregated $482,562,083.

"Of this whole sum, it is estimated by the Treasury Department, that to June 30, the total expenditures will not exceed $392,000,000, leaving a surplus of $90,000,000 after meeting outstanding obligations to be covered into the Treasury. Thus, for the conduct of that momentous war and its resultant effects, Congress amply made appropriations, and the Administration has wisely and prudently made expenditures from the liberal sums thus placed at its disposal."

THE MINORITY STATEMENT.

An Increase in Public Expenses All Along the Line.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Representative Livingston, the ranking minority member of the House committee on appropriations, today made the following statement as to appropriations from the standpoint of the minority:

"In submitting a statement of the appropriations made at this session of the 55th Congress, I beg to call to the attention of the House and the country the fact that notwithstanding the enormous appropriations for 1900 on account of the Spanish-Cuban War, the Army and Navy appropriations for this session are $50,000,000 in excess of those for the last session. The statement I submit shows also that in every department of the Government, beginning with the agricultural and ending with the permanent appropriations, we have increased at this session the amounts authorized at the last session. And when to the aggregate we add the amounts that should have been appropriated at this session, but which have been deferred for no good reason, or, at least, for reasons that need explanations on the part of those in control, amounts which must be appropriated at the second session of this Congress, such as that necessary to complete the Nicaraguan Canal (the bill having passed the House carrying authorization of an expenditure of $141,000,000) and also that usually appropriated for rivers and harbors, $16,000,000; for public buildings and grounds, $3,000,000; for outstanding claims, estimated at $10,000,000—if, I say, we add $170,000,000 to the sum stated in the table, $709,729,478, we would have a grand total of $879,729,478 for this session alone. And thus the total shown in the exhibit is not quite complete or fair, considering that such large amounts as must be met are withheld for the next session, I submit that to be fair, we should let each fiscal year take care of all necessary appropriations, and not unload this year on the fiscal year of 1902 things that should be provided for and included in the fiscal year 1901.

"And I call attention also to the constant and gradual increase in the appropriations for pensions, and likewise to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations. This item could not have been affected to any great extent by the Spanish-Cuban War. It shows, indeed, an increase, as before stated, all along the line, despite the fact that the committee on public buildings and grounds have held back all matters before them, and the committee on rivers and harbors all matters before them, with two or three exceptions, and all accounts and claims have been practically barred from consideration at this session."

Mr. Livingston then gives a large table showing the appropriations for the years 1897 to 1901 inclusive, and continues:

"It should be borne in mind that in the case of the above-noted appropriations for the Navy, the authorization for the eight new warships—two battle-ships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers—involves an ultimate expenditure for construction, armor and armament of something like $56,000,000, not one dollar of which is now appropriated for and does not figure in the Navy item, but must be met in future years.

"The dominant party attempted to commit this Congress at this session, and doubtless will renew their efforts at the coming session to commit the Government to what is known as the ship subsidy scheme, which involves the sum of $120,000,000 to be expended throughout a term of years."

Destruction of the Ammunition Wagon.

—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Why Spriggs Was Turned Down.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says:

The renomination of Fred B. Spriggs, of Utica, N. Y., who has been serving as Indian Agent in Nevada since 1897, was rejected by the Senate because of the opposition of the Nevada Senators. They object to an "outsider" in office in their state. The home rule policy appealed strongly to Western Senators, and Senators Platt and Depew, discovering this, declined to make a further fight for Spriggs. Mr. Spriggs was first nominated in 1897. The Senate failing to act, the President gave him two successive appointments.

Mr. Barrett's Disappointment.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Probably the most disappointed man over the defeat of the bill for an Oriental commission is John Barrett, of Portland. During the entire session of Congress, from the time when this commission was first conceived, Barrett has been fluttering in and about Washington, working to secure the authorization of this commission and his apointment as a member. He has labored with the members of the Oregon, Washington and California delegations, and to each, except the Oregon, he represents himself as a purely Pacific Coast man, and impresses them with the fact that no commission to visit the Orient should be without a member from the Coast. To the Oregon men he has of course claimed Portland as his home, and almost demanded their support on that account.

On various occasions when this bill was before committees, John Barrett, among others, was given hearings in support or the bill, and his efforts were most prolific. It was largely due to his influence that these hearings were had, and to his inducement that others were brought before the committees. Of course, there were other men interested in the commission, and many who sought places upon it, but none worked so hard as Barrett. That the commission was defeated was due in no measure to lack of effort on his part, and, because of the time and energy he has spent in this direction, his disappointment is so much the deeper. Getting down to bottom facts, the defeat of the commission bill was brought about by the fact that the "commission business" has been worked to death, and Senators, especially those who are not seeking good places for some constituent, are not now inclined to look with favor upon legislation intended to create new commissions.

Triple Murder in California.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., June 7. — News was received late tonight of a triple murder at Diamond Springs, about 15 miles from here. Zachary Zumwalt with a rifle shot and killed his wife, his son George and the latter's young baby. He also wounded seriously his son George's wife. It is thought that brooding over domestic trouble unhinged Zumwalt's mind. After the shooting, Zumwalt refused to surrender to the Constable. Word was immediately sent to Tom Zumwalt, another son of the murderer, who was working near by. Upon the approach of Tom, the father threw down his arms and permitted himself to be turned over to the officers.

Through the Heart of the Rockies.

In purchasing your tickets to the East from the O. R. & N. or Southern Pacific ticket offices, call for the Rio Grande Western Railway in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande or Colorado Midland. The route takes you by way of the quaint and picturesque Salt Lake City, and through the Heart of the Rocky Mountains. Stop-over allowed at Salt Lake City on all through tickets. Most magnificent scenery in the world. Fast trains. Through sleeping and dining-cars to Denver, Omaha and Chicago. Inquire at office, No. 253 Washington street. J. D. Mansfield, General Agent.

STATE CONVENTIONS

DEMOCRATS MET IN CONNECTICUT, WEST VIRGINIA AND COLORADO.

In Two First States Tickets Were Named, but at Denver They Are Troubled by Contests.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 7.—The Democratic State Convention assembled here today to elect 12 delegates to the National convention. State Chairman Decary called the convention to order and E. C. Kilduff was called as temporary chairman. In his speech he made a strong appeal for harmony in the party, and then entered upon an arraignment of the Republican party, and what he declared were its relations to the trusts. He attacked the Administration's stand on imperialism, urged Government ownership and control of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and transportation systems; advocated the election of Senators by popular vote, and concluded with an expression of sympathy for the Boers. Mr. Kilduff made no reference to the money question.

J. C. Geary, of New London, was made permanent chairman. The platform adopted is as follows:

"The Democracy of Connecticut appreciates the services and honors the sterling character and splendid ability of William J. Bryan, and the delegates selected by this convention are hereby instructed to unite with the Democracy of the other states of the Union in securing his nomination for President of the United States, and request them to anvocate the adoption of a platform embodying the fundamental principles of the Democracy, which he so ably represents; and we pledge our support to the platform which shall be adopted at the National convention to be held at Kansas City."

The following delegates-at-large to the National convention were then selected: Colonel E. M. Graves, Hartford; James P. Pigott, New Haven; B. F. Mahan, New London; H. S. Cummings, Stamford.

CONTESTS IN COLORADO.

Democratic State Convention Unable to Take Up Its Work.

DENVER, Colo., June 7.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by State Chairman Smith, and B. F. Montgomery was presented as temporary chairman. He expressed the hope that the convention would adjust, for all time, the differences between the members of the party in Arapahoe County. He said William J. Bryan has already been named as the standard-bearer, and it only remains for the Kansas City convention to ratify the choice of the people. After appointing committees recess was taken until 4 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the announcement was made that the credentials committee had not yet reached an agreement, and that the convention would stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon the delegates from the Second Congressional District met and selected James N. Doyle, of Teller County, and S. R. Fitzgerald, of Telluride, for district delegates to the National convention.

DENVER, June 8.—At 1 o'clock this morning the credentials committe was in session at the Brown-Palace Hotel, with the prospects of continuing for some time. A majority of the members, it is said, favor the seating of the Thomas delegation, and there is little probability of an agreement being reached. It is likely that majority and minority reports will be submitted and the contest fought out on the floor of the convention.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Completed Its Ticket Yesterday.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 7.—The Democratic State Convention today completed its ticket and adjourned. Following are the nominations:

Governor—John H. Holt.
Auditor—James H. Miller.
Treasurer—James Garland Hearst.
Attorney-General—George M. McCoy.
Supreme Judges—John W. English and W. G. Bennett.

The convention was largely attended and enthusiastic throughout. In addition to the platform adopted last night, and the ticket named today, the occasion also had a bearing on National politics. The new Legislature next Winter will elect the successor of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins. The concensus of opinion is that the work of the state convention has been favorable to the candidacy of John T. McGraw, of Grafton, for the Democratic nomination for Senator.

BENEDICT IS ALARMED.

Sees the Breaking Up of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—E. C. Benedict, the New York banker, who recently returned from a trip with ex-President Cleveland, has written a letter in which he says:

"The gross outrages perpetrated on the good name of the Democratic party by the present managers of a party by that name, with scarcely a vestige of the old Democratic gospel left in it, makes me at present a political orphan. I am practically disfranchised by their action, while their infidelity to Democratic principles has provoked infidelity to the name to such an extent that I greatly fear we can never again succeed under it.

"I am not alone in this orphanage. On the contrary, I have not a single acquaintance among my Democratic friends with whom I have conferred, who does not share this feeling with me. It is also very apparent that this political orphanage is not confined to those of our faith. McKinleyism is becoming almost as repugnant to the rank and file of Republicans as Bryanism is to us. As a temporary choice of evils, the latter may survive the former, but only for a little while.

"These vast and increasing rebellious elements from the ranks of both parties, having common dangers, are fast becoming common friends and are anxious to become enrolled under one banner. But before an organization of these elements can be effected, it is the plain duty of outraged Democrats to use their best individual efforts, in the absence of organization, to clean house by the complete destruction of Bryanism. From present appearances it is the only function we can perform in the coming campaign. Soon thereafter McKinleyism must surely perish as a punishment for its infidelity to all sound principles of government. Then will come the opportunity for the formation of a great party, based on a platform similar to that of the National Democratic party in 1856 (which was the soundest and most patriotic ever placed before our people), and the 'Mossa' to lead it will be forthcoming when the proper time arrives.

"The 'Bab Ballads' tell us in substance that to enjoy Heaven well we should have a few moments of hell. This great, rich country is suffering vastly more from the pernicious action of its lawmakers and the unwarranted action of the Administration than from all the law-breakers in the land; but our matchless form of government remains, under which our old party, with all its time-honored principles, may be born again with renewed patriotic vigor with overwhelming ranks, and, quite likely, with a new name."

THE NEGRO PARTY.

Judge Walker Has No Ambition to Be Its Candidate.

BOSTON, June 7. — Ex-Judge E. G. Walker, who was mentioned as a Presidential possibility at the meeting of the National Negro party in Philadelphia, says:

"I have heard rumors of the formation of such a party. It is a beautiful theory. I believe one of the principles of the party was for colored men either to refrain from voting or vote for this new party. So far as not voting is concerned, I believe in voting if I were up to my neck in blood.

"In regard to a Presidential nomination I have no desire or ambition to be dragged around in the mud.

"This action of the colored people seeking a new party is no doubt inspired by the recent talk about repealing the 15th amendment. The United States will never repeal the 15th amendment. There is a pretty general feeling among the colored people against the Republican party this coming election if President McKinley is the standard-bearer. McKinley has no sympathy for the negro."

Taylor Out of the Race.

LOUISVILLE, June 7. — The Evening Post prints a statement today, under the signature of William S. Taylor, in which he announces that he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Beaten on the Home Grounds by Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—After a long-drawn-out first inning, in which a wild throw by Crosse, two singles, a double and a triple by Cincinnati, which netted the visitors four runs, the game today between that team and the Philadelphias continued in a listless manner. The locals could do nothing with Scott, and what hits they got were largely of a scratch kind. Fraser was exchanged for Maul in the fourth inning, and pitched a good game. Attendance, 3000. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cincinnati	5	12	1	Philadelphia	1	8	3

Batteries—Scott and Peitz; Maul, Fraser and Douglass. Umpire—Emslie.

Pittsburg Beat Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, June 7.—Wagner and Phillippi did the feature work today, the former batting heavily and fielding brilliantly, while the pitcher had Brooklyn guessing until the ninth. Then a base on balls, four hits and Ritchey's fumble let in three runs. With the bases full and two out, Kelly lifted a foul to O'Connor and the game was over. Attendance, 2000. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Pittsburg	7	12	1	Brooklyn	4	12	2

Batteries—Phillippi and O'Connor; Nops and Farrell. Umpire—Swartwood.

Boston Beat Chicago.

BOSTON, June 7.—Seven hits, a base on balls and two errors in the fifth innings of today's game gave Boston nine runs and the game. Nichols had excellent command and Chicago could do nothing with his delivery after the second inning. Attendance 2000. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	13	14	0	Chicago	4	6	4

Batteries—Nichols and Clements; Taylor and Chance, Dexter.
Umpire—Hurst.

New York Beat St. Louis.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The New Yorks won today from St. Louis by timely batting and sharp fielding. Seymour has been farmed out to the Worcester club. Elmer Smith will play his first game here tomorrow. Manager Ewing has secured Cogan, a pitcher from the Chicago club. Attendance 1000. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York	10	14	1	St. Louis	3	10	4

Batteries—Seymour and Warner; Jones, Young and Robinson.
Umpire—O'Day.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	24	14	.632
Brooklyn	21	16	.568
Pittsburg	22	19	.548
Chicago	19	20	.487
St. Louis	19	20	.487
Boston	16	19	.457
Cincinnati	16	22	.421
New York	14	22	.389

The American League.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 0; Detroit, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago 7; Cleveland, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 14.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Newport and Other Tracks.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Favorites and second choices divided the card at Newport today. The track was fast. The results were:

Seven furlongs, selling—Winter won, Sarilla second, Polly Bixy third; time, 1:27.

Four furlongs—School for Scandal won, Lady Bramble second, Syncophated Sandy third; time, 0:48½.

Mile and an eighth, selling—Rifle won, Outburst second, Ennomia third; time, 1:48½.

Six furlongs, selling—Northumberland won, Sakatucket second, Blenheim third; time, 1:15.

Six furlongs, selling—Headlight won, Mizzouri second, Flop third; time, 1:20½.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Fanny Taylor won, High Noon second, Dandy H. third; time, 1:48½.

Races at Gravesend.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A strong breeze from the ocean made wraps a necessity at Gravesend today. The track was fast. The results were:

Five furlongs—The Puritan won, Prince of Melrose second, Kimberley third; time, 1:02.

Mile and a sixteenth — Andrisa won, Merito second, Lindemer third; time, 1:49 4-5.

About six furlongs, selling—Her Ladyship won, Wax Taper second, The Benedict third; time, 1:11.

Mile and an eighth—Central Trust won, Prince of Melbourne second, Knight of the Garter third; time, 1:56.

Four and a half furlongs, the Manhasset—Water Color won, Bonibert second, Ten Candles third; time, 0:55.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Tinge won, Robert Metcalf second, Post Haste third; time, 1:49.

Races at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The results at Hawthorne today were:

Five furlongs—Princess Tatyana won, Dandy Jim second, Zack Phelps third; time, 1:09¼.

Six furlongs—Bangle won, Hermoso second, Ed Garland II third; time, 1:21½.

Short-course steeplechase, handicap—Darward won, Vanbrunt second, Myosotist third; time, 3:23½.

Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Great Bend won, Star Chamber second, Brulare third; time, 1:59½.

Seven furlongs, selling—Forbush won, John A. Morris second, Josephine B. third; time, 1:27.

One mile—Bishop Reed won, Braw Lad second, Lady Britannic third; time, 1:47½.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Lee King and Found were the winning favorites today. The results were:

Six furlongs—Lee King won, Macon second, Glen third; time, 1:15¼.

Selling, mile and an eighth—Duke of Melbourne won, Pacemaker second, School Girl third; time, 1:55¾.

Five furlongs—Small Jack won, Wild Pirate second, Danger Line third; time, 1:02¾.

Press stake, value $1000, heats five and a half furlongs—Bummer won, Found second, Ed L. third; time, 1:08. Second heat—Found won, Bummer second, Ed. L. third; time, 1:08½. Run-off—Found won, Bummer second; time, 1:12¼.

Selling, mile and a sixteenth—Sir Rolla won, Tulla Fonso second, Laureate third; time, 1:48½.

Six furlongs—New Wilkes won, Hi Necker second, Bertha Neli third; time, 1:15.

RUSSIA WANTS MONEY.

Needs More Cash to Complete the Trans-Caucasian Line.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The advices from London that M. Rothstein, a well-known financier of St. Petersburg, would soon arrive in this country, with a view to looking over the situation here as an agent of his government and determining whether or not a large Russian loan could be floated in the United States, are said by leading foreign bankers in this city to be accurate. Whether or not M. Rothstein shall ultimately be successful in his mission, however, it is not believed by prominent local financiers that he will be able to place a loan of any magnitude in the United States for the next few months, until the Presidential campaign shall be ended.

It may be remembered that in February of this year, the Russian Imperial Government negotiated a loan of $15,000,000 with a syndicate of New York banks, trust companies and insurance companies. In exchange for their money the syndicate received four per cent bonds, guaranteed principal and interest by the Russian Government and secured by a first mortgage on the Wladikawkos Railway System. The loan now sought is also for railway construction, according to a Wall street man interested in the February operation, who said:

"M. Rothstein, President of the Russian Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg, and one of the government's trusted agents is, I have been informed, coming here to get money for the Russian trans-Caucasian railway. This is one of the longest roads in the world and is not completed by any means. Money is needed. M. Rothstein is coming from London here, and is going to Washington to see the Russian Minister, through whom all negotiations are to be made."

The London report also said that a large Russo-American bank might be established here as an outcome of M. Rothstein's visit, but this is regarded by high authorities here as exceedingly unlikely.

Refuse to Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Because the Republican National Convention Hall is said to have been completed by nonunion labor, the 43 organizations of the Allied Building Trades Council refused today to accept an invitation to participate in the parade of the Allied Republican Clubs during convention week. The trade organizations were asked to turn out 20 men each in the parade. The invitation was sent by the Young Republicans, the most prominent political organization in this city. Each union affiliated with the Allied Council declined on its own account to parade, and R. T. Mitchell, secretary of the council, replied for the organizations as a body.

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