Washington, June 20 .- Having succeeded in getting the Hawalian question formally before the Senate, the advocates of annexation are now confident that their long fight is as good as won. A week of debate may bring the final vote er it may be protracted for a month. When the vote does come, however, the Newlands resolution, which passed the House last Wednesday. will be adopted. To-day's vete in the Senate or the question of prolonging the day's session was 64 to 15, and this is in a measure a test of the relative strength of the friends and oppoments of annexation in the Senate. It cannot be counted strictly as a test vote, however, because the lines have not yet been drawn tightly enough to place the annexationists on one side and the anti-annexationists on the other. Several Senators were paired on today's vote who are on the same side of the question, but in a general way the vote forms a basis for estimating the complexion of the Senate on the question of annexation.

The vote forms a basis for estimating the complexion of the Senate on the question of annexation. The vote might have been still larger, but for the lack of tack exhibited by Senators Frye, Wilson, and others, who, without waiting for the opposition to indicate whether they intend to employ dilitory tactics, attempted to commit the Senate in advance to a plan of procedure which was displeasing to those of the opposition who are not in favor of filibustering, as well as those who are. This ill-advised step was defeated, however, and the Senate settled down to a discussion without any unanimous agreement having been made for the conduct of debate.

If the question can be brought to a vote in the Senate, and it now seems quite likely that it can be, the annexation resolutions will pass by a large majority. President McKinley said to one of his Senatorial callers this morning that he was now satisfied that the resolutions will pass the Senate at this session by a large majority. He knows and the Senate knows that this result can be prevented by one method only. That is by the action of Senators in going away from Washington and thus breaking a quorum in the Senate.

As the matter stands to-day there will either be a vote within ten days or a protracted fillbuster that may last all summer. Whenever the vote is taken the resolutions will be passed. If a filibuster is inaugurated, the length will be determined by the dis position of Republican Senators and their willingness to sacrifice their personal comfort to the good of the cause. Unfortunately those in charge of the Hawalian resolutions have reason to fear that certain Senators on the Republican side of the chamber and some on the Democratic side who are not out-andout opponents of annexation, are yet willing to see it defeated or postponed if this can be accomplished without the necessity of their votes.

A canvass of the Senate made to-day shows that there are not more than five Republican Senators who are so strongly opposed to annexation that they will be willing to vote against in addition there are about the same number who are lukewarm on the question, and they are inclined to think it would be better for political as well as other reasons to let the whole question go over until next session. There are a number of Democratic Senators of the same mind, and if all of this class should feave Washington and not return it might be very difficult to maintain a quorum at all times. There are, moreover, several Senators who are friends and advocates of annexation, but who declare that they will not remain here to fight a fillbuster, and if they should join the other recruits the question of annexation would be lost. This is just where the danger lies. And it has come to the knowledge of these in charge of the question in the Senate that these opposition, lukewarm and procrastinning Senators are preparing to make a counter proposition as soon as it becomes apparent that a vote cannot be reached without a long and bitter fight.

They will propose, it is said, to postpone the whole question until the first Monday in December, on the ground that the war will then probably be over, and all the questions of territorial acquisition and policy can come up for settlement at the same time.

The annexation of Hawaii, these Senators think, can be considered better after the war is over than now, but of ceurse their real reason is to gain time and postpone the taking of a vote as long as possible.

The annexation of the Newlands resolutions to produce a quorum when demanded by the leaders of the opposition Democrats.

The overshadowing feature of to-day's discussion of the question was the foreshalowed split in the Democratic ranks, to which attention was pointedly drawn by Senator Teller in his patrictic speech desouncing those who are disposed to put obstacles in the pathway of the deciny of the United States. Mr. Teller was A canvass of the Senate made to-day shows that there are not more than five Republican

HAWAITAN DERATE RESTN.

The Annexation Resolution Taken Up in the Sonnte.

WASHINGTON, June 20,-After the routine morning business in the Senate to-day, Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.). Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the joint resolution for annexing the Hawalian Islands be taken up for consideration. In answer to Mr Hoar (Rep., Mass.) as to his purpose in regard to action on that joint resolution, Mr. Davis said that he proposed to press its consideration. not only for the morning hour, but during the morning hour of each day. The Vice-President announced that the joint

resolution was before the Senate. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), second on the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that the Senate was now entering on the consideration of an exceedingly important matter, and he sincerely hoped that the Chairman of the committee would in-

sist that there should be no yielding for any other business whatever, except such as was also hoped that the Senate would not adjourn at 4 or 5 in the afternoon, and would not want for any Senator to be ready with his speech. He demanded the year and nays on the question of taking up the joint resolution for consideration Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.)-The manner in which the Senator from Maine has just spoken would

seem to indicate that he, and those who think with him, purpose to resort to harsh measure with him, purpose to resort to earse measures and to push things in theirown way. Of course the Senator from Maine will see to it that there is a quorum in the Senate chamber all the time when he is enforcing such harsh measures.

Mr. Frys—I have no doubt there will be a quorum in the Senate, as there ought to be at

all times.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) addressed the Senate

Mr. morrill (Rep., Vt.) Mr. Morrill (Rep., VL) addressed the Senate in opposition to the annexation resolution. Notwithstanding the threat of Mr. Jones of Arkansas that he would insisten the constant presence of a quorum, Mr. Morrill was allowed to read his speech without interruption, although at times there were not over twenty Senators in the Chamber. He occupied nearly two hours in doing so.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) said that the proposition which he now troposed to arrow was that a

Mr. Bacon Dem., Ga. said that the proposition which he now proposed to argue was that a measure which provided for the annexation of foreign territory was necessary and essentially the subject matter of a treaty, and that the assumption of the House of Representatives in the passage of the Joint resolution was utterly without warrant in the Constitution.

At this point Mr. Jones of Arkansas remarked that as the Sensior from Georgia was about to entercus missioniant sevenance. It was about to entercus missioniant sevenance.

marked that as the Senstur from Georgia was about to enteron an important argument, it was desirable that a quorum of Senators should be present. The roll of the Senator was called and sixty-one Senstors responded. Then Mr. Jones explained that he bad not asked for a call of the Senator merely for the purpose of delay. But if the rigid methods were to be enforced, with which Senators had been threatened this morning by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), then he [Mr. Jones) would insist that the Senators should remain in the chamber.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.) expressed the hope that, if Republican Sonators were to be embarrassed, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would at the earliest moment poss hie make a motion (if necessary) that the Senator posses he make a motion (if necessary) that the resolution. If the gauntlet was te be thrown down, it might as well be taken up here and now.

Mr. Teller (Sil, iton, Coll said that he was de-

now. Mr. Teller (Sil. itop., Col.) said that he was decidedly in favor of the resolution, and was so atlantic passengers.

SENATE FOR ANNEXATION.

TRIENDS OF HAWAII FEEL THAT

THE BATTLE IS AS GOOD AS WON.

A Vote on a Motion to Adjourn, IS to 45.

Insticutes the Relative Strength of the Priends of American-Procident McKinley Is New Confident That the Reselution Will Pass the Senate at the Reselution Washington, June 20.—Having succeeded in Washington, June 20.—Having succeeded in the interests of the country required its passage that he would be willing to have the vote right to express his reasons. The would not deny to every Senator who did not agree with him the right to express his reasons. There could be no such haste necessary as would justify the American Bonate in taking any unual course, or in decarding from the well established rule of the Senate.

After this spisode Mr. Bacon resumed his argument scalast the joint resolution for the annexation of foreign territory was, necessarily and that it could not be accomplished, legally and constitutionally, by a statute or joint resolution.

lution.

Mr. Teller said that there was nothing in Mr. Bacon's argument. It assumed premises that were false, and of course its conclusions must be false. He was not one of those who are afraid that the common sense and patriolism of the American people would not restrain them from the acquisition of undesirable territory. It was a redection on the American people to say that they could not trust themselves. "It do not know," he couldnot, what this war is to present to us. I confess that I would not have felt unkindly disposed toward the postponement. do not know "he continued, "what this war is to present ous. I confess that I would not have feit unkindly disposed toward the postponement of this discussion until we could see where we are and what great questions are presented to us. But there is one thing certain, that we have the same power as a nation that any other nation which flies its flag has. You cannot make the American people believe that the Government of the United States is not as capable of exercising the powers of government in the Philippine I siands as any government in the World; and that we cannot give to that people a government infinitely better than they have had there in the last 200 years. You cannot make the American people believe that American liberty will be a harm to the people who are asked to take their share in it. If we have a mission to give to her people a government. If we have a mission to give to her people a government that will be our mission, after we have got Cuba. to give the Cubans a government that will insure them the blessings of freedom. I denot know what will be done when this war is ever. But I will tell you what I believe. I believe that wherever our flag flies by right of conquest or by the consent of the people, there it will remain. And the party or the mas who proposes to take it down will reckon with the great body of the American people, who believe that their flag means better government, peace and prosperity."

Mr. White asked Mr. Davis what his desire

and prosperity."

Mr. White asked Mr. Davis what his desire was as to further proceedings to-day, Mr. Davis replied that he wished the discussion to continue till half-past 5. That did not suit Mr. White, and be thereupon moved an adjourn-

White, and be thereupon moved an adjournment.

Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken and the Senate refused to adjourn-15 to 44, as follows:

YEAS-Messis. Bacon. Bate. Berry. Butler. Caliton. Clay. Cockrell. Jones. (Ark.), Malloy. Pusco, Pattigrew. Romeh. Turley. Tunsan, and White-15.

NATE-Messis. Allison, Baker. Burrows, Cannon, Carter. Clark. Callom. Davis. Eklins. Fairbanks. Foraker. Frye. (Ballinger. Bormss., Hale. Hanns. Hanstough. Hannis. Hawley. Herreid. Hoar. Kyl.s. Lindsuy, Lodge. McLaurin. McMillin. Monsy. Morgun, Penrose. Perkins. Pettus. Platt (Conn.). Pritchard. Raudina. Bewell, Shoup. Spooner. Stewart, Teller, Warren. Wellington. Wetmore, and Wilson-44. (Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics, and Populists in small capitals.

Mr. White-It strikes me that for an initial

Mr. White—It strikes me that for an initial day we have done very well. I will take the floor myself now, but I do not intend to speak to-night. I suggest to the Senator from Minnesota that he can move an executive session. Perhaps (significantly) that will not impede progress.

Mr. Davis made the motion, but it was not ubmitted immediately.

House amendments to numerous Senate bills House amendments to numerous Senate bills were presented and concurred in. The House joint resolution to limit section 3 of the last Legislative Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Allison and was nassed with amendments. Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill increasing, in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Alger, the staff of the Subsistence Department by adding eight Majors and twelve Captains. It also gives the rank of Colonel to Commissaries of Subsistence assigned to the duty of missaries of Subsistence assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping supplies at important points, and a similar rank to those detailed as assistants to the Commissary-General of Sub-

sistence.
The Senate then, at 5:30, went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Inquiry Regarding Contracts for Transporting

Troops and the Purchase of Vessels. WASHINGTON, June 20,-Mr. Dockery (Dem. Mo.) called up the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and the roll was called for a vote upon concurring in the Senate amendment authorizing the con struction of a bridge over Rock Creek on Massachusetts avenue. The motion was agreed to 100 to 54. Further conference was ordered on

the remaining matters in disagreement between the houses. Mr. Lowis (Dem., Wash.) introduced two reso lutions of inquiry, one calling upon the Secretary of War to give the House details in regard to all bids and contracts for transportation of troops, either by railroad or steamboat line; the other asking the Secretary of the Navy for the same character of information regarding bids and contracts for the purchase of vessels for

the use of the navy. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to carry into effect the recommendations of Commissary General Eagan, providing for the increase of the efficiency of the department under his com-

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill abolishing the present form of government in the District of Columbia, abrogating the compact between the Government and the people of the District by which the municipal expenses are divided between the Federal and local revenues, and establishing a territorial form of govern-

and establishing a territorial form of government.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Davenport (Rep., Pa.) to grant a pension of \$100 a month to Mrs. Gridley, widow of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the cruiser Olympia in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) presented the conference report on the Curtis bill for the relief of the people of the Indian Territory, establishing a government for them, &c. The report was accented.

cepted.

Consideration was resumed of the General Deficiency bill. An amendment was agreed to inserting a provision authorizing Chairmen of committees having annual clerks to employ secretaries during the recess.

Without further amendment of importance the bill was completed, reported to the House, and passed. At 5:35 the House adjourned.

HANNA MEN WILL CONTROL.

Speech from the Sonator May Me Rend at the Columbus Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.-The Republican clans of Ohio are gathering here to night for the State Convention in this city to morrow. The convention would have been a tame affair except for the fact that in the city of Cleve land Mayor McKissen, who led in the re volt against Hanna's election to the United States Senate last winter and who was denounced as a traitor to the party, secured an indorsement of his course at the hands of his constituents by controlling the delegation from that county. Hanna's friends will be in absolute control of the convention and the McKisson delegates will be unseated. The McKisson peo ple expect no other result.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor will preside in the place of Senator Hanna, who is de-Hawaiian annexation the vote on the resolution, and the need of every friend

resolution, and the need of every friend of the national Administration in the Senate at that time. It is announced here, however, that Major Charles Dick will read the speech that Senator Hanna would have delivered, which will be accepted as the keynote of the campaign. This will be an innovation.

Hanna evidently has something he wants to say. Any attempt to criticise Gov. Bushnell, National Committeeman C. It. Kuriz and others who opposed Hanna's election to the Senate, it is understood will meet with vigorous opposition on the part of many delegates who have always been friendly to Senator Hanna on the ground that this would not be the way to promote harmony in the party. round that this would not be the way to pro-lote harmony in the party.

The ticket to be nominated will consist of extensive of State, State Dairy and Food Com-issioner, Judge of the Eupreme Court, Clerk the Supreme Court and member of the State oard of Public Works. The present incum-ents, all Hanna men, will be renominated, none their having any opposition.

One Anti-Woodruff Delegate in Brooklyn, It has been discovered that there is only one delegate from Kings county to the Republican State Convention who does not favor the renomination of Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodroff. He is Charles Watters of Greenpoint. He is disgruntled, it seems, over Mr. Woodruff's failure to de him some political favor, but it is asserted that when convention time comes he will have become tired of his lonelineas and make the Kings county delegation solid. Mr. Woodruff wasaware of Mr. Welters's hostility, but took no measures to prevent his being sen to the convention.

The City of Rome Withdrawn for the Sensor Special Cable Despatch to Tug Sus.

LONDON, June 20 .- The Ancher line has with drawn its steamer City of Home for the season, owing to the falling off in the number of trans

CROKER SPEAKS HIS MIND.

TAMMANY IS DOING A LITTLE BIT OF REFORMING.

It Was Tammany's Rustness to Remove the Republican McCullagh-Dr. Parkhurst Has Reen Merely a Catspaw-The Republicans Strong Enough to Remove Van Wyck, but They Ben't, Because He Has Dens No Wrong

Special Cubis Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 20 .- The Chronicle will to-mor row publish an interview with Mr. Richard Croker. The reporter saw Mr. Croker soon after the Ascot race meeting had closed.

Mr. Croker had probably had a successful week; at any rate, he was in an amiable and contented mood. He expressed himself as particularly pleased with what Tammany Hall was doing. When asked if Tammany was not making a mess of it he replied;

"Oh, that's all right; it's a party move of the Republicans, that's all." His replies to various specific questions may

"Tammany is only doing a little bit of reform ing. McCuliagh was a Republican, and it was Tammany's business to remove him. Devery is a better man, and has a far higher character. Dr. Parkhurst has been made a catspaw by the Re-Parkhurst began his work. It was not selected because it was worse than any other; only because it was Democratic. I take no account of the Lexow Commission. It was a partisan body organized by the Republicans to misrepresent l'ammany. After all the fuss made and lies told t only succeeded in putting one man in prison. He was a Republican.

"The charter for the enlarged city was drawn by Republicans for party objects. If Mayor Van Wyck has done wrong, why don't the Republicans impeach and remove him ! They "They have a Republican Governor, the Leg-

islature, and Judges. They do not take action because he has done no wrong. As I say, it is "Tammeny did not clean the streets thoroughly because it cost too much. It was careful of the

city never had its taxes so low nor its government so good. "When Strong came into office they cleaned the streets, but at double the previous cost. Tammany is now cleaning them just as well. "We did not know the people would put up with the cost, else Tammany would have done

taxes. It was in power for nine years and the

it before. Now it is all right, and Tammany will keep on doing it just the same." Respecting street railways, Mr. Croker said the trouble in that direction was all the fault of reformers, who had borrowed so much money that there was no room for further loans to exe

cute new works. Mr. Croker advanced the theory that it was impossible to govern long with bad men in office. Tammany had been in office nine years, and was back again after three years. "Therefore Tammany must be under the con-

trol of good men. Consequently it gives good Mr. Croker was full of the crimes committed by the other side and of the extravarance of the reformers, but he knew nothing to Tammany's He complained of the newspapers misrepre-

senting Tammany, particularly the English papers, because they knew no better, and as a parting shot he said: "There is room for reform here. Look at the condition of the streets of West London.

They are a disgrace to any city. They are not safe for any man or woman after dark. "Tammany never allowed such things in New York. It is a disgrace to your people here."

BRITISH NAVAL MANGUVRES. Mr. Coschen Espinion Why They Have Been Abandoned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, disposed of various alarmist rumors by de claring that the abandonment of the usual naval manœuvres was due to the strike of the colliers in South Wales, which made it inexpedient to trench upon the navy's reserves of coal, Mr. Goschen added that the Admiralty had the present time, and that supplies were avail-

sever possessed a greater supply of coal than at able from collieries not associated with those affected by the strike. The strike might spread to these collierles, however, and the Admiralty therefore did not care to take any risks.

FRENCH CABINET.

M. Sarrien Will Try to Form a Ministry, Buyuy Having Fatiod. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Bus.

Paris, June 20 .- M. Dupuy having falled in als efforts to form a Ministry, M. Sarrien Lus undertaken the task and hopes to construct a Cabinet by Thursday. There are some positive assertions that M

Sarrien has succeeded in forming a Radical Ministry. It is said that its domestic programme will especially provide for the estab ishment of an income tax. M. de Freycinet will be Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is nothing very improbable in

these assertions, but it is believed that they are at least premature; they certainly are not effidal.

THE POPE IN FERRIE HEALTH. His Physician Desires Him to Forege All Work and Best Completely.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. ROME, June 20.-The Pope's physician, Dr. Lapponi, visited His Holiness this morning and found him extremely feeble. He has therefore ordered his complete abstention from work of any description.

It is officially announced that the Pone re sumed the giving of audiences after his rest on Sunday. He was suffering with rheumatism in the shoulders.

Other reports represent his malady as being bowel complaint. He also suffered debility induced by the heat.

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE. The Steamship in Dry Dock at Southampton Repairing Her Budder.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sen SOUTHAMPTON, June 20.-The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has arrived here from Bremen with her rudder damaged, and is in dry dock having it repaired. She will proceed to New York on Friday.

RAINES JURY SEALED VERDICT. De Lancey Nicoli's Remarks on the Canandaigus Lamb and the Chatham Wolf.

The action of Senator John Raines to recover \$50,000 from the New York Press for alleged libel was given to the jury late yesterday afternoen in the Supreme Court, and as they had not agreed after being out two hours Justice Mac-Lean ordered a scaled verdict. Most of the day was taken with the summing up by De Lancey Nicoll for the defendant and by George Raines, Democrat, for his Republican brother, the plaintiff.

Mr. Nicoli paid many left-handed compliments to Louis F. Payn, who, he said, had been for thirty years a notorious lobbyist, and he asked the jury if the plaintiff could be believed when he said he did not know Payn as such while he was rubbing clbows with Payn every day in Albany. This he characterized

day in Albany. Tais he characterized as "rustic simplicity" on the part of Raines. He ironically called Haines the "Canandajua lamb" who didn't know the business of Payn, the "Chatham wolf."

Lawyer Raines started out with: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against they neighbor." Hecause Payn was "a salaries acrutinizer of measures," he said, was no reason for assuming that Senator Haines, who was a landmark in the politics of the State, was interested in the alleged corruption fund of the fremen. It would be as ridiculous to assume that whonever lemned it, Quing sneezed if benefied the good old Republican party. He said the Press article had been published without a full investigation, and it had not been shown that the firemen had raised a corruption fund. The jury turned in its finding at 10:25 o'clock P. M. and went home.

TALKED SICTOLES TO HILL.

fir. Danforth Bidu't 60 to Albany to Talk Politics-Hill Coming Here Next,

The Hon. Elliot Danforth of Bainbridge, Chenango county, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was at his law office in Broadway yesterday afternoon when a representative of THE SUN cailed. Mr. Danforth was arrayed all in black. He was neat as wax. A fly ouldn't have stumbled over his neatly brushed hair and mustache, both slightly tinged with Been up to Albany to see Senator Hill,

haven't you I" said THE SUN man. "Oh, yes," replied Mr. Danforth: "been no there several times of late. You see I am bicycler, and the Senator is a bicycler, and wanted to get him interested in some of the bicycle races going on in Albany." Do you know Col. Lamont f

"Oh, yes; known Col. Lamont all my life," re plied Mr. Danforth.

"When he was private secretary to President Cleveland," remarkek THE SUN man, "the Hon. Mr. Lamont used to come on from Washington to New York once a week and tell the newspaper fellows that he was on a shopping trip 'Yes, I remember that," replied Mr. Danforth: "but I wasn't on any shopping trips to Albany. "Didn't talk politics at all !"

"No. no." replied Mr. Danforth; "wouldn't talk politics with Mr. Hill for anything in the world. You know he is interested in bicycle matches and baseball games. Ho's simost as

matches and baseball games. He's almost as much of a baseball crank as I am."

"What's all this talk in some of the New York newspapers about gathering in delegates to the Democratic State Convention!" inquired THE SUN man.

"Oh, I don't know," replied M. Dantforth.

"There are 450 delegates to be elected to the Democratic State Convention, Up to date twenty-four delegates have been elected, twelve from Albany and twelve from Erie. Call Huson, the Secretary of the committee, has got that all at his fingers' ends, you know. I don't bother much about such matters."

"Well, will the State Convention indores the Chicago national platform?" inquired The Sun man.

well, will the State Convention integree the Chicago national platform? Inquired The Sunman.

"I have no knowledge what action the State Convention will take on that subject," survely replied Mr. Danforth.

"Do you believe in the income tax clause of the Chicago National Convention of 1896?"

"I gave an earnest and hearty support," replied Mr. Danforth, "to the nominees of the Chicago Convention."

"Do you believe that the free silver 16 to 1 ratio issue is dead in the Democratic party?"

"It is not," positively replied Mr. Danforth. "It has many firm advocates in the Democratic ranks, especially in the country districts, where low wages and cheap farms have convinced people that a change in the present financial system of the country is desirable."

"Do the Democratis in the big cities advocate the 16 to 1 silver ratio issue?"

"I do not think they do," replied Mr. Danforth, "to the extent that their fellow Democrated on the rural districts."

The Hon. William F. Sheehan was at the Hoffman House last night. He had been up to Buffelo recently.

"What's new in the Democratic situation in

man riouse last night. He had been up to Burfalo recently.

"What's new in the Democratic situation in the State!" inquired THE SUN man.

"My dear boy," replied Mr. Sheehan, "you know I'm paying attention to my law businoss. I couldn' tell you the situation in Buffalo if I tried to."

I couldn' tell you the situation in Buffalo if I tried to.

"Do you remember Col. Lamont's famous shopping tours to New York during the first Cleveland Administration?"

"Oh, res; they were fine shopping tours, and very successful, weren't they?"

Well, the fact remains that ex-Senator Hill is expected in town in a day or so. His friends said last night that he would come here to look after his "law business." Incidentally some of this business may, it was said, include a visit to Jamesport, the country home of the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, the veleran leader of the Kings County Democrats. Every summer for a dozen

County Democrats. Every summer for a dozen or more years Mr. Hill has visited Mr. McLaughlin at Jamesport, where year after year Mr. Hill says to Mr. McLaughlin:
"I don't come to see you. Boss, I only come to call on Mrs. McLaughlin."

HOUSE DEMOCRATS' CAUCUS.

Party to Caucus Bule. WASHINGTON, June 20.-The caucus of Dem ocratic members of the Housewas in session four hours to night, and adjourned until next Monday without having accomplished any-

The proceedings of the session demonstrate only one thing, that Mr. Bailey could not rally to the support of the position he had assumed more than about a fourth of the Democratic membership of the House. Practically it was a iefeat for the young leader.

The caucus was called to discuss the propriety and expediency of formally committing the party to the rule of the caucus. Mr. Bailey bayng expressed great dissatisfaction at several fallures of the party to act together and as a

The proposition did not apparently commend itself to the body of Democrats, for at no time during the four hours' session were there more than sixty-three members present, one more

Mr. Bailey opened the proceedings by presenting a resolution that the approval by a caucus by a two-third vote, on all questions submitted o it, except in the selection of candidates for office, should bind those who participated therein to the support of the proposition. This he advocated in a speech of nearly an hour in

Lewis of Washington, who had differed Mr. Lewis of Washington, who had differed from Mr. Bailey and the majority of the Democrats on the bill to enable volunteer soldiers in the field to vote for Congressional candidates and upon the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, being in faver of both of them, opposed Mr. Bailey's resolution—which, by the way, was much milder is tone than the author had indicated during the day it would be—and gave at length the reasons for his opposition. He proposed a substitute for the propesition of the gentleman from Texas, which he withdrew, hewever, in favor of the following, which Mr. McRae of Arkansas offered as an amendment to Bailey's resolution:

resolution:

Resolved, That acting in conformity to the principles declared by the last Democratic National Convention and the Constitution of the United States, the Democrate in each State and in each. Congressional district have the right to determine for themselves in their own locality what their policy shall be, to make platforms for and exact pledges from candidates, and to instruct members of Congress, and the full exercise of such right te local party self government should and will be respected by Democratic Congressional candidates.

The discussion went on until nearly midnight, seing conducted with great vigor, not to say

The discussion went on until nearly midnights, being conducted with great vigor, not to say litterness.

Mr. Hailey was antagonized by Messrs. Mc-Rac, Fleming of Georgia, Cochran of Missouri, Allen of Mississippi, Cummings and Sulzer of New York, and supported by Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee, Hay of Virginia, Bartlett of Georgia, Champ Clark, De Armond and Dockery of Missouri, and Gaines of Tennessee.

Mr. Maguire of California urged a postponement of action until next session of Congress.

Mr. McRac also preferred delay, but, if that could not be secured, advocated his amendment to Balley's resolution. Champ Clark favored radical measures in

dealing with deserters, declaring that Arron Burr's magnificent training of the New York Democracy not only made Jefferson's election possible, but gave an impetus to Democratic discipline that carried the party for sixty years. Now, he said, it was all frizzled out and there was no such thing as discipline in the organization.

tion.

Mr. Cummings of New York proposed an amendment, which he afterward withdrew, excepting from the operations of the causus religious questions or those which affected the personal honor of members. personal hanor of members.

Mr. Ralley, finding the sentiment of the caucus favorably disposed toward the McRae amendment, accepted it, and secured his largest vote upon his demand for the previous question upon the passage of the resolution.

This was ordered—38 to 25. Before a vote could be taken upon the resolution, however, the quorum disappeared, and only 57 votes were recorded upon the resolution, 36 in the affirmative.

recorded upon the resolution, 36 in the affirmative.

At midnight Mr. Bailey, with much feeling, moved to adjourn until to morrow night, deciaring his intention of fighting the thing to a finish, but recognizing the futility of continuing the contest tenight, with a quorum out of sight. Objection was made to a session then and also to one on Saturday night, and the caucus adjourned.

Lewis Nixon Gets the Contract to Build a

Washington, June 20 .- A contract has been warded Lewis Nixon of the Elizabethport ship building yard for the construction of the largest and best equipped coast survey vessel built for the Government. The contract price is \$150,000. In general appearance she will closely resemble the gunboat Annapolis, built closely resemble the gunboat Annapolis, built at the same yard, and, like her, will be of steel throughout, clipper bow, rounded stern, a fair spread of canvas, and have a speed of about twelve knots. The ifnes of the new ship promise the development of a vessel that will be the most graceful in the service and the best adapted for the work to be performed by it. Mr. Nixon says her keel will be laid shortly, and that he will have her completed well within the contract time. contract time,



A FREE TRIAL.

Upon receipt of this coupon, Kutnow Bros., 13 Astor Place, New York City, will send you, free and postpaid, a sample of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder.

NEST OF ITALIAN THUGS.

THE POLICE STUMBLE ACROSS BIG ONE IN THIS CITY. Asked the Naples Police for the Records of Five

of Them and Found That They Had Been Presecuted for Blackmail, Rape, Attempted Murder, Assault and Resisting the Police. The case of Rafaelo Graccho, held on suspiion of murdering Josephine Austlme at 108 Mulberry street on April 18, was before the Grand Jury yesterday, but it is altogether likely that no indictment was found. As a matter of fact, the police did not desire one They had not evidence to bear out the charge, and, besides, something had occurred to change their ground of interest in the matter, as well as their faith in the evidence. They had come upon a nest of Italians, apparently living by their wits, exercised chiefly, they judged, upon

their own countrymen, fresh from the old coun-The band impressed Detective Petrosino so nuch that he advised communication with the police of Naples, where they came from, to find out what sort of a record they had there. Capt. McClusky wrote over in the beginning of May. riving the names and descriptions of five chosen from among the group. Three of them were brothers, and the eldest was a witness in the murder case. The answer of the Chief of he Naples police was received yesterday. It is safe to say that nothing quite like is had ever come to the detective office before. As translated, it ran as follows:

" NAPLES, May 23, 1898. W. McClusky, Captain Detective Bureau New York, N. Y. "DEAR SIR! In answer to your letter of the

4th inst. I take pleasure in furnishing you the information you ask on the character of the inwiduals belonging to this city. "1. Gallucci Glesue of Luca, 34 years. He is a dangerous criminal, belonging to the category of blackmallers, and for his very bad character was put under special police surveillance and confined to prison. He was charged several times with theft and association with delinquents, and was condemned nine times for thoft, outrages, blackmail, lesion, and trans-

gressions of the special police surveillance. Emigrated July 24, 1896. From information rescaved, the wife of the said individual is of bad character.

2. Gallucci, Vicenzo, brother of the former "2. Gallucci, Vicenzo, brother of the former blackmailer and of very bad character; like his brother, he has been three times under special police surveillance, and twice sent to prison for long periods. Has been prosecuted several times for his associations with criminals. He has been committed for rape, violations, and attempted murder, and was sixteen times condemned for assaults, threatening, and transpression under special police surveillance.

times condemned for assaults, threatening, and transgression under special police surveillance. Emigrated April 16, 1891.

"S. Gallucci, Francesco, blackmailer, like"his brothers. He has been sent to prison and been under special police surveillance. He has been sent to prison and been surfered several times of committing crime and sentenced six times for the following offences: Association with criminals, attempted murder, theft, carrying dangerous weapons, and assaulting members of the police force.

"4. Adamo, Pasquale, 34 years, blackmailer, the also is a very danserous criminal and of bad character and precedents. Healdes several times being suspected of crime, he has been condemned nine times for theft, assaults, outrages to the special police surveillance. He has been five years in prison, and was released

condemned nine times for theft, assaults, outrages to the special police surveillance. He
has been five years in prison, and was released
in November, 1898. There is a warrant for his
arrest from this tribunal for swindling, but he
succeeded in evading capture and emigrated
from this country.

"5. Rossomano, Rafaelle di Nicola, 40
years; born in Naples. Same general character
as the above mentioned. He has been suspected of crime five times, and convicted twentyone times for rape, theft, associating with
forminals, attempted murder, resistance to the
force, &c. He was put under special police
surveillance and served five years for theft.

"The Prefer of Police."

There was, naturally, a loss of interest in the

With esteem. "This Prefect of Police."

There was, naturally, a loss of interest in the Galiuccis' testimony after this. Detective Petrosino said that the five were only a sample lot of more than 1,000 Italian rascals from Naples and Sicily whe have made this city their home. They do not attract much attention because, as a class, they rob their own people, and the Italiau scheme of "fix it myself interferes to throw the police off the seent.

Inquiry of the Commissioner of Immigration and at the United States District Attorney's office indicated that, as the five have been here for more than a year, they cannot be deported. The law specially bars such immigrants, but it has failed to furnish the machinery for making the barring out effective. They could not be expected to tell the truth about themselves, and unless an alarm had preceded them over the sea the immigration autherities would have no means of finding out about them.

The Mulberry street tenement where the murder was committed that put the police on the track of the gang is within a block of the Bend, now a park. A dark alley leads to the yard between the front and the rear tenement, where all the washing is done at the hydrant. There is always a crewd of Italian immigrants lounging at the mouth of the alley and in the street. The place is dark and noisome. The whole block and neighborhood is crowded with a dense population, chiefly of "greenhorn' Italians.

SAID TO BE POLICEMEN'S SONS. Two Men Arrested to Harlem on Saturday, but Not Yet Arraigned.

Two men were arrested on Saturday by a

detective from the West 125th street station and kept under arrest over Sunday. Capt. Stainkamp refused to say that the men had been arrested, and their names were withheld been arrested, and their names were withhold from the newspapers. The police refused abso-lutely to talk about the arrest.

The men under arrest, it is said, are sone of downtown policemen, and are charged with having committed the three burglaries in West 125th street which were reported to the police last week. They were still in the station house yesterday morning. They have not been ar-raigned in court.

OF OBESITY. Fat is primarily a reserve fuel stored for the protection of the body during cold weather, and secondarily a safety valve for the adipose matter of the blood, which would otherwise cause serious organic troubles. But when deposited in excess, a portion of it is pushed into and through the muscles-making them soft and flabby, retarding the correct circulation of the blood and finally affecting the heart and all inner organs; thus it is easily seen that corpulency has passed from the stage of discomfort to that of danger. These superabundant, unhealthy accumulations make the organs sluggish, and instead of transforming food into bone, flesh and muscle, the organs change it again into more fat. They are no

RATIONAL CURE

longer able to rightly digest food. Corpulency is a hard disease to cure. It takes time, patience and intelligence. Positively the only remedy known that can possibly cure this disagreeable condition is Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder. This Powder is the condensation of the best principles of the European mineral springs. These springs have long had a merited reputation for the removal of corpulency. The sufferers, however, need not travel thousands of miles, nor swallow hundreds of gallons of nasty tasting mineral water, nor dispense with their home comforts, nor interrupt their daily occupation and pleasures. A few weeks' faithful use of Kutnow's Powder will demonstrate to the most skeptical what this remedy will actually do. The discomfort, the heat, the burden and languor give place to a feeling of buoyancy never before felt in years, as the adipose fat will soon commence to diminish and thus bring the freed organs into a new and healthful working order again.

Therefore, besides corpulency, Kutnow's Powder cures dyspepsia, constipation, liver, kidney and bladder troubles, rheumatism, gout and kindred diseases. The Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal says:

"Of the great utility of mineral salts to persons leading sedentary lives and inclining to corpulence there can be no question; the principal difficulty in their habitual use arises from the nauseous character of the dose. Kutnow's Powder contains the active principles of the salts in a slightly sweetened and effervescent form. A tablespoonful of the powder in half a tumbler of water makes a decidedly pleasant draught, and taken in early morning is an efficient aperient."

Positively refuse substitutes; they are worthless. Sold by all druggists, Should, however, the slightest difficulty be experienced, apply directly to

KUTNOW BROS., 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

Note Agents for S. Kutnow & Co., Ld., Prop., 41 Farringdon Road, London, E. C., England,

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE. To Organize To-Night for the Work of 1809-

The Officers to Be Chesen. President Quigg of the New York Republican County Committee, Collector George R. Bidweil, and others of the City Committee had a caucus at Republican headquarters, 1 Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon. The City Committee is to meet to-night at the Murray Hill Lyceum and elect officers. The City Committee is made up of 1,300 members, from all the territory em-

braced in Greater New York.

The committee has to do with municipal elections. The first election under the jurisdiction of the committee will occur next year. Nevertheless, it has been thought advisable to start early. After a full and free caucus yesterday afternoon the following nominations for officers of the City Committee, to be affirmed at the meeting to-night, were suggested:

ing to-night, were suggested:
President, George H. Roberts of Kings; First
Vice-President, Abraham Gruber of New York;
Second Vice-President, Alderman Williams of
Kings; Third Vice-President, E. H. Healy of
the Bronx; Fourth Vice-President, B. Frank

kings; Third vice-President, E. R. Heavy of the Bronx; Fourth Vice-President, B. Frank Wood of Queens.

The fifth Vice-President is to come from Richmond. Secretary Manchester of the County Committee is to be Secretary of the City Committee; the Assistant Secretary is to be Philip W. Reinhardt of New York, and the Treasurer is to be Jacob Brenner of Kings.

President Quigg of the County Committee is to be Chairman of the Executive Committee is the powerful body of the City Committee.

President Quigg said that he did not believe the special committee authorized by the County Committee to visit Gov. Black at Albany concerning the police situation in New York city would be ready to start much before Thursday. President Quigg may have a talk on Wednesday evening with his fellow members of the committee on the subjects to be presented to the Governor.

FOR THE '96 PLATFORM. Indiana Democrats Still Cling to 16 to 1 and

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20,-Seventeen aspirants for places on the Democratic State ticket opened headquarters at the hotels here to-day, and their runners have been busy coming in and leaving the city on missions in their luterand leaving the city on missions in their luterest. It is conceded that there will be several hard struggles in the convention, and already hard struggles in the convention, and already there is talk of combinations to prevent them. The opponents of Justice Hackney of the Supreme Court, who is being fought by the radical free-silver element of Shelby county, are here trying to make a combination which will include Judge Williard New.

Several of the leaders got together to-day and drafted the financial plank of the platform. It declares the party's adherence to the doctrine enunciated at Chicago in 1896, being almost identical with the plank adopted at that time. It is, however, subject to revision, but it is not likely that it will be toned down.

More Deputy Collectors for Brooklys. Collector of Internal Revenue Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn appointed nine additional deputy collectors yesterday, the old staff not being able collectors yesterday, the old staff not being able to meet the demands consequent on the enforcement of the new war taxes. Among the appointees are former Deputy Police Commissioner George Crosby, former Chief Clerk Samuel H. Andrews of the Election Bureau, and Rudolph Burgess, who were allied with Postmaster Wilson and Collector Moore in their recent unsuccessful efforts to wrest the control of the Republican forces in the Twenty-third ward from Walter B. Atterbury.

FOR EIGHT YEARS

Pain So Intense Would Nearly Twist Fingers from Sockets. Puffed Up Like a Toad.

Water Ran Through Bandages to

Floor. Had to Walk the Floor Until Would Fall Asleep. Fingers Peeled Like an Onion. Doctors Could Not Cure, Cured By Cuticura.

About eight years ago I got sore hands, it commenced with a kind of a burning sensa-tion on my flugers and on top of the hand. When I commenced to rub them, you could see little white pimples on the skin. I rubbed more and more, until I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever, and cold chills ran over me, and so I kept it going until I was tired out. Nights, I

had to walk the floor until I fell asleep.

My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose in the roots, and the water ran out, and wherever there was a little jample, there the burning fire was, and I tell you and can prove to you, that happened at least ten times. During the day, I had to attend to my business, for I am running a blacksmith shop. horseshoeing, and I would not shut up the shop for authody, but it was hard. My hands puffed up worse than a toad. When I drove horse nails, the water from my hands ran through the bandage, on to the floor. My customers refused to look at my hands. I had a friend to take me to the doctor; he gave a solution of something to bathe my hands with. I was working every day, and did not know what to do so I went to another doctor. I think for a year. I found your attertise ment in a Utica newspaper, and I got the Co-ricuna RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAF. The natis hardened up and peeled off and I don't believe there is one of the first bails left or I would not suffer any more as I did, for the whole country. CASPER DIETSCHLER, Feb. 22, '98. Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Bold throughout the world. Forega Date and Cara. Cont., Front. Hoston. How to take Every dumor, thou

DR. DAVIES TO LEAVE HERE

FOURTH AVENUE CHURCH'S PASTOR He Accepts a Call to the Bethicken Presbyte-

rian Church-His Action Due Indirectly to the Decline of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church Since Dr. Crosby's Time. The Rev. John R. Davies, who succeeded the late Dr. Howard Crosby as pastor of the Fourth Avenue, Presbyterian Church five years ago, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. His decision was made known to the trustees of the Philadelphia church on Sunday. and last night Dr. Davies returned to this city

to notify his trustees here. Dr. Davies's decision to leave the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church is indirectly a result of its gradual decline. During the years when Dr. Crosby was pastor it grew to be one of the strongest Presbyterian churches in this city. During many years its location at Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue was in the centre of a fashionable locality, and its congregation, comprising many men of wealth and position, lived close around it. But even before Dr. Crosby's death, the older and more wealthy of the congregation moved uptown into the new residential districts, and although they continued their connection with the church and came down to its services, it was clearly only a matter of time when they would seek churches nearer home. After Dr. Crosby's death this process of weakening the church was hastened by a failure on the part of the trustees to secure a successor to him for about two years. During this time the church lost a large number of its older members by death or withdrawal, and naturally did into

gain new members in proportion.

It was at this time that Dr. Davies was called
He came from Tyrone, Pa., where he had
preached for five years, defore that he had been preached for five years. Refore that he had been nastor of a church at Avoca, Pa., for four years, He was young and full of vigor, and during the five years of his pastorate here, up to six months ago, he took 500 new members into the church. Although the congregation was still strong, in numbers, the church was growing

months ago, he took 500 new members into the church. Although the congregation was still strong in numbers, the church was growing weaker financially. During Dr. Crosby's time it had maintained two chapels hesides the main church. These were Hose Chapel, at 339 East Fourth street and Grace Chapel, at 340 East Twonty-second street. Hope Chapel is still maintained, with the Rev. John B. Devins as minister, but Grace Chapel was closed two years ago. The fact that it was so near the main church is said to have had as much to do with this as the need of sconomy.

About three years ago the trustees received a handsome offer for the church property at Twenty-second street, and there was a strong party in the congregation which urged the sale. It was decided, however, not to sell. The income of the church has grown less and less, until of late it has not been equal to the expenses. This, however, it is asserted, has had no direce effect upon the incumbency of Dr. Davies, and it is also asserted that he had no thought of leaving until about six weeks ago, when, without solicitation upon his part a committee from leaving until about aix weeks ago, when, without solicitation upon his part, a committee from the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church called

the nethicaem resolution and the said that they had been appointed to find a pastor for their clurch, and they thought they would like Dr. Pavies. They asked him to come and preach for them. This he did not do, and it is said he had dismissed the offer from his mind, when, two weeks ago, the committee came here, heard two weeks ago, the committee came here, heard two weeks ago, the committee came here, heard him preach and offered him the pulpit of their

him preach and offered him the pulpit of their church.

Dr. Davies went to Philadelphia on Saturday and on Sunday he preached there. He found almost in a handsome new church at Bioad and Diamond streets, in a good residential district, with a congregation before him which looked prosperous. It was a question with him, his friends say, whether he should stay with a church which was running down or take one which was on the upward turn, and he chose the latter.

John M. Oakford, the oldest court officer attached to the Court of General Sessions, died on Sunday night at the residence of his son, Polloe Sergeant Oakford, Twelfth street and Second avenue. He had charge of the courtroom door at the trial of Tweed and also at the trials of the boodle Aldermen cases. Forty years ago he held an office in this city, and he had been in office ever since. When Coroner Fitzpatrick was Collector of City Revenue Oakford was a clerk under Fitzpatrick. He was a stanch Tammanyits, and at his request his funeral will take place from the Tammany Club, in West Thirteenth street, which is presided over by Bernard Martin. It will be at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The court officers will attend in a body.

Edwin C. Donnell, a cierk in the office of the local Steamhoat Inspectors, in the Federal building, who was for a number of years private accretary to lither to Thompson of the old County Democracy, died at Faliaburg, N. Y., on Sunday after a lingering libress. He was born in Indiana thirty-seven years ago. His home was at 475 Lenox avenue, this city.

was at 475 Lenox avenue, this city.
George Foeht, 76 years old, the proprietor of the George Foeht from Works of Hoboken, died yesterday at his home, 102 Adams sirred, in that city. He havened a self-amming coal Sucket, and established an iron plant in Reading, where he manufactured them. In 1866 he sold the plant and went to Hoboken. He leaves two sons and three daughters.

Eithert Luyster, who traced his descent from a Hagnward family which settled at Newtown, L. I. over 200 years ago, diet on Samilay at his home 557 y Latayetto avenue, Brooklyn. He was 80 years old. He leaves a son and seven grand-hidden.

grandchildren.
Vicar-General Joseph Brammer of the Fork
Wayne I studio Diocuse died yesterlay afternoon in Fort Wayne of inest failure. He was
the best known priest in Indiana.

DEED.

BREENAN .- On June 10, at 11:50 P. M., at bis residence, 243 Court st., Brooklyn, Michael P.

For other death notices see seventh page.