

ARBITRATION NO GO

Olney-Salisbury Treaty Failed to Get a Two-Thirds Vote.

OPPOSITION WAS STRONG

Mills Made a Powerful Speech Assailing England's Policy in the East—Michael Davitt Was Pleased With the Result of the Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The senate today, by a vote of 43 to 26, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties, hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result.

The vote in detail was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffery, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McHenry, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pascoe, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Fitchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Waltham, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson. Total 43.

Nays—Baker, Bates, Butler, Carter, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris of Kansas, Harris of Tennessee, Heitfeldt, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roache, Shoup, Stewart, White. Total, 26.

A total of 69 votes was cast, leaving 19 senators who did not respond. The pairs so far as obtainable were as follows, two affirmative senators being paired with one negative senator in most instances: Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against; Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against; Sewall and Earle for, with Mantle against. Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs were announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenny and Allen.

Mills Attacked the Treaty

The vote was preceded by a short and spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the senate against ratifying the agreement. He asserted that as amended the document was most objectionable, not to say contradictory in terms. He pointed out especially the provisions for the settlement of controversies in regard to the territorial claims. England justly could claim that questions of territorial right were still included within the scope of the treaty. Under such circumstances, he asked, what was to prevent England from purchasing the island of Cuba or any other in American waters and in case of objection on the part of the United States, insisting on the reference of the dispute to arbitration. He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Greco-Turkish war, and implored the senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance.

The speech made a visible impression, and the opinion was general that the treaty should be amended so as to remedy the inconsistency explained. Tillman asked that time be given for such an amendment. Owing, however, to the fact that the senate was under agreement to vote at 4 o'clock, there could be no postponement except by unanimous consent.

Carter Also Against It

Carter, who also, from the first, had been one of the most active and effective opponents of the treaty, interposed in objection. He said he would put no obstacle in the way of the postponement of a vote until another day, but if the vote was to be taken today he would insist upon it at the specified time. He made a very pungent speech in opposition. He said there could be no doubt of the partiality of the government and the people of the United States towards the settlement of disputes by arbitration, and that for reasons there never would be any difficulty in securing an agreement for the arbitration of any specific dispute with any nation; but it does not necessitate our putting ourselves up in an agreement of uncertain scope and purpose, especially with a country which had shown itself to be so completely out of sympathy with the feelings of the people of the United States, as England had in European affairs. Carter advised the senate to let well enough alone.

Hour replied briefly, going over the general argument in favor of the treaty and contending especially that the objections of inconsistency in regard to treaty claims was well founded. The remainder of the debate was of a running character. White and Pettigrew interjected questions tending to show the reasons the treaty was opposed. White remarked that the document was full of illogical propositions, and said furthermore that its syntax would have to be improved before it would be thoroughly acceptable.

It was evident before the debate was completed that the motion to ratify would be beaten. The absence of some senators unpaired who were considered favorable to arbitration was accepted as an unfavorable indication. The covert opposition to ratification was made manifest after the vote was announced. Some senators who were recorded among the yeas, spoke quite openly of objectionable features, confessing that they had cast their votes in the affirmative in deference to public opinion.

Among those who waited in the senate corridors to receive the news, was Michael Davitt, who appeared much pleased at the result.

England's Foreign Policy the Cause

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, declined to express an opinion for publication, but talked freely with his friends. To them he attributed the defeat to the feeling of dissatisfaction at the English course in the struggle of the Greeks to liberate the island of Crete from Ottoman dominion and the Armenian massacres, and with the "evident" designs of Great Britain upon the Transvaal. At the conclusion of the proceedings, all of which were in

executive session, the senate refused to authorize the publication of details.

The Open Session.

The open session of the senate was devoted to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was not completed up to the time of adjournment. Mr. Deboe, of Kentucky, took the oath of office at the opening of the session and was cordially greeted by his republican associates. A towering bouquet of American beauty roses and lilies had been placed on the desk to be occupied by Deboe, which adds that of Hanna.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was immediately taken up. Allison moved an amendment to the item for a survey of the Nicaragua route so that the proposed commission shall consist of from three to five members from the army or navy or civil life, at the president's discretion. The amendment caused some opposition and finally went over for further consideration.

Wilson's Little Scheme.

Considerable civil service discussion followed the offering of an amendment by Wilson of Washington, requiring the appointment of commissioners to classify Northern Pacific land in the northwest, "by and with the consent of the senate." Gorman urged that this was an effort to take the officers out of the civil service. The amendment was finally modified and adopted so that the appointees shall be confirmed by the senate and shall be divided between the political parties.

Morgan offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Aldrich, republican of Rhode Island, said he sympathized with the purposes of the amendment, but it should not be put on this bill, as a similar item had been rejected by the house last year. Morgan felt that the house might change its attitude. The amendment was agreed to at 2:10 p. m. The senate went into executive session.

The Forest Reserve Order.

The open session was resumed at 4:20 p. m., and the consideration of the sundry civil bill resumed. Pettigrew offered an amendment authorizing the president to suspend the order of President Cleveland, withdrawing the million acres from the public domain and constituting them forest reserves. The amendment also proposed an appropriation of \$150,000 for surveys of these lands. In the course of the debate, Allison stated that the main portion of the amendment had been prepared by the secretary of the interior under the eye of the president. Pettigrew added that assurances had been given—he would not say from whom—that if the amendment was adopted the president would suspend the order.

In response to a statement from Morgan that a point of order would be made against the amendment, Pettigrew declared that if it went out on a point of order he would see that the pending bill did not pass until some relief was given as to the order concerning the reservations. Carter criticized the order of President Cleveland and pointed out the serious results which had occurred. As this course might be construed as discourteous to the former president it was deemed advisable to correct the situation. Final action on the amendment was deferred. At 5:10 p. m. the senate adjourned.

GET GOVERNMENT JOBS.

McKinley Sends Down a Lot of Nominations—Hawaiian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Henry M. Castle of Minnesota to be auditor of the postoffice department; Stanford Newell of Minnesota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands; William H. Clayton of Arkansas, to be judge of the United States court for the central district of Indian Territory.

The striking out of the Hawaiian clause does not abrogate the treaty or affect imports. That can only be done by giving a year's notice of the desire to terminate the treaty. This is the opinion of the soundest international lawyers in the senate and is provided by the terms of the treaty itself.

WAS NOT FOUL PLAY.

Inquest on Wyborne's Remains Resulted in Verdict of Accident.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 5.—[Special.]—Coroner Kimball held an inquest this morning over the remains of Frank E. Wyborne, who fell last night from the window of his room on the third story of the Hazel block to the sidewalk below and was dashed to death.

Inhuman Cruelty to Seaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 5.—At the instance of United States District Attorney Foote, a requisition has been issued for the arrest of Mate Nichols of the American bark, Harry N. Morse on complaint of Andrew Anderson, an aged seaman. The ship has just arrived from Sydney, and Anderson and other sailors aver they were victims of inhuman cruelty during the passage.

To Search for an Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 5.—The Oceanic Phosphate company has chartered the schooner Louisa D, which will tomorrow start on a search for an island, reputed to be rich in guano and located on some maps as southeast of the Hawaiian islands, in latitude 10 degrees north, longitude 137 degrees west.

ROSSLAND MINING MARKET.

Beginning with last Tuesday the mining exchange adopted the rule of having but one call a day, instead of two a day as heretofore. The change seems very popular among the members. The single session is well attended, and as the

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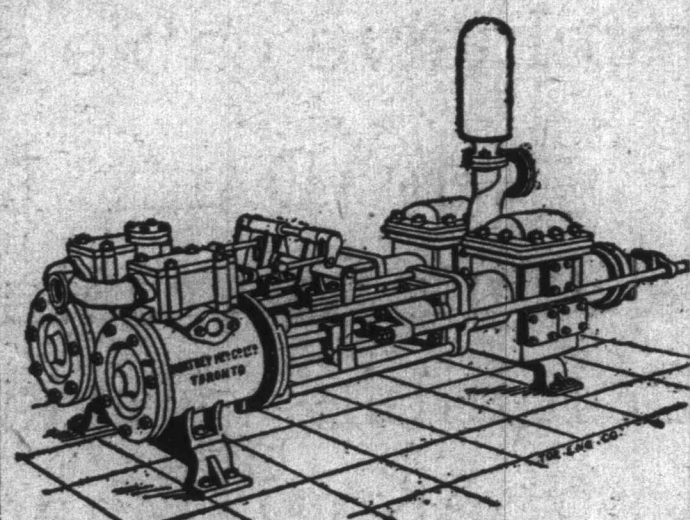
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