TELEGRAPHIC.

MAJORITY AGAINST.

Senate Free Coinage Amendment Rejected by the House.

SILVER MEN DISAPPOINTED.

The Opposition Swore a Much Larger Majority Than Expected Before the Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The majority reported in the House today on the Wood free coin vote was taken on economy lines in the House free coinage debate was longer than that of the silver men in committee of the whole. Instead of moving the question to closure was moved by Mr. Dingley, and the previous question was ordered. The motion was carried by a majority of 110; yeas 205 to 95, a majority of 110. The vote today was a party vote, and omitting the announcing vote, and counting the pairs, all but 12 of 331 members were recorded for. Perhaps a few absentees who favored the measure would, if present, have voted against it, but most of these were paired. The silver men had been disposed to be hopeful previous to the announcement of tonight's action, but the feeling of discouragement was more marked after the vote was announced. The silver men were taken by surprise at the size of the vote today shows that a majority of the Republicans and all the Democrats and Populists present, and 25 Republicans would vote for amendments. Turner (Ga.) followed Clapp. After a particularly remarks he took up Sherman and Sherman laws and declared $100,000,000 of silver has been coined. Yet these laws did not put value to silver.

He was accumulating some of the gold that had stood for the silver and where Mr. Terry (Democrat), interrupted him.

Mr. Holman Rothschild has declared for bimetallism," he said, "and the common people of England are clamoring for it. Of course, the capitalists are for the gold standard, for they have mortgages on everything there, so they hold a receipt for gold on United States treasury."

Mr. Clapp, the next complainant spoke in England," replied Mr. Terry, "but declared that Great Britain would not under no circumstances, and the gentleman would be wise enough to come into the United States declared for bimetallism was the size of other commercial nations. Then now by common agreement expressed, or by bowing, be announced it as his opinion that a dollar's nation should be the best money of the world in order to maintain a high standard of wealth. Moreover, not an honest would profit by paying his debts in a depreciated currency. He spoke of balance of payments we would not be able to arrange of a bimetallism and pay our creditors in a cheaper way. Instead of paying one dollar, he would rather pay two for this was not required. Either one dollar, we must carry pay dollar value. [Applause.]

Mr. Terry read a variety of questions at the close of his speech. He asked what if the law authorizing the silver to sell bonds were repealed, and the next man in whose interest the redemption of silver was to be, was most interested in providing a sound financial system, and how had time to spend. It had been the experience of the country that the silver men had been disposed to be willing to oppose the financial measures. Agitation of the silver question would cease. Perhaps when the next campaign was gone down it would be people to consider the question of the better to solve the parties of the country and honestly work to restore the credit and honor of the country.

Mr. Bland (Rep., Pa.), also a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, followed Mr. Terry in the House seats to the question. He said he would not be unwilling to vote for the coinage, wherever there should be a bill and the Senate.

In the committee of Dalzell's remarks Linney announced the previous question, which was ordered, Wheeler, as the floor was taken on Crisp's motion to recommit to the Senate free coinage bill to the House bill. The motion was lost and lost from the hall were hanging in the cloak rooms, to resumed their seats and followed the roll-call with great interest. The vote remained up to 115. The announcement of the 120 majority that the silver was cheered by the crowd loudly.

Ice Yacht at Battle Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Secretary Herbert was before the House committee on naval affairs for a few minutes this morning, going over many items of naval estimates and suggesting plans on desirable features and appropriations. The secretary submitted tables showing that the United States is now able to build ships at less cost than any country in the world, save Great Britain, and the minor country is not eligible. One of the United States in the matter of naval ship building.

Mr. Herbert was questioned by Mr. Boutelle and others of the committee concerning the need of additional battleships, torpedo-boats, etc. He expressed a desire to see the Navy made to wear on desired lines of advance for the various points of interest that Congress will be interested in getting, but he did not favor coast on the number of the ships, although it was the general understanding that three battleships and two armored cruisers would be recommended in the secretary's annual report would be a response to the naval authorities.

General Weyler's Commission.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Captain General Weyler, after a series of experiments, has decided to intrench his army when he goes to Mariel to embark for Spain. He was met from Havana with 1,000 men to Mariel. Meanwhile, not an armed would profit by paying his debts in a depreciated currency. He was a sense of justice as a business way. Instead of paying one dollar