THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXVI.—NO. 47. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1893. WHOLE NO. 16,222.

STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE.

Little Progress Toward a Settlement of the Silver Question.

OPPONENTS OF REPEAL CONTINUE TO HOLD THE FORT.

They Talk Night and Day — Allen Speaks for Twelve Hours and a Half—Little Chance of a Compromise—Representative Loud of California Addresses the House on the Question of Chinese Restriction.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The weary struggle in the Senate goes on and on, and to-night little progress seems to have been made towards a settlement. The silver men still have the upper hand, and control the situation. The first intimation of the weakening of the repeal forces was the decision of Voorhees to move for a recess to-night from 10 P. M. until 11 to-morrow. He reckoned, however, without the silver men, who announced that they would not yield the floor to Voorhees to make the motion, and thus he was obliged to abandon the plan. Many stories of a compromise were in the air to-night, but the unqualified statement of both sides is that the fight now in progress must be decided before any compromise can be broached with success. The scene was a brilliant one. The setting for the fierce struggle in progress on the floor, in the dazzling glare of artificial lights, was one to impress the mind and fascinate the eye. The galleries were banked to the doors. Below on the floor was the wreck of a great parliamentary battle, then thirty-two hours old. The haggard faces around betoken the long strain to which the attempt to force the silver men to yield by a test of brute strength subjected the Senate.

SILVER MEN HOLD THE FORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—All night long Senator Allen of Nebraska held the floor, interrupted by an occasional ill-tempered colloquy or roll call, which dragged the sleeping Senators from the adjoining cloak rooms. Gray dawn, at 6 A. M., found Allen still holding the fort in the great struggle against unconditional repeal, as he had been doing since darkness fell last night. He had broken all previous records. For twelve hours and a half he had held the floor continuously. The longest time any Senator had previously occupied the floor was on the occasion of the force bill fight in 1891, when Faulkner remained on guard twelve hours, though Allen had a breathing spell during the absence of a quorum. He seemed almost as fresh as when he began. His voice was still loud and strong, and the great strain seemed not to have affected his physical or mental vigor.

The effort was made shortly after 6 o'clock by the anti-silver men to reach an agreement with the silverites for a recess until 10 o'clock, but the latter declined the offer.

As hours passed Senator Allen's powers of endurance amazed the auditors.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Shoup made a point of no quorum. The roll-call developed the presence of only forty members, three short of a quorum. These, however, were soon supplied.

Wolcott made a point that forty-three were not a quorum, as Idaho, Wyoming and Washington were only partially represented, and forty-three would not be a majority with their full representation.

The rule was then read to the effect that the majority of the Senators chosen and sworn should constitute a quorum.

Manderson said the present rule was adopted under stress of circumstances, in 1864, when eighteen Southern States were unrepresented, but contended the necessity for it had passed.

Vice-President Stevenson ruled that the Senate as constituted was composed of eighty-five members, and forty-three were a quorum.

Wolcott appealed from the decision.

Hale moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The appeal was tabled—38 to 5. Allen, Manderson, Martin and Peffer voting in the negative.

Then Allen, apparently as fresh as when he began fourteen hours ago, resumed his address. It was far from the argument upon the question at issue, but it filled in the time. Allen concluded at 8:15 o'clock.

Martin of Kansas was to follow him, but Voorhees suddenly interposed with a motion to lay the Peffer free-coinage amendment to the repeal bill on the table and the roll-call thereon began.

The result showed two short of a quorum, owing to the announcement of several pairs and the refusal of some of the silver men present to vote.

Vilas made a point of order that when a Senator is present he must vote unless excused.

The roll-call was ordered, showing forty-five Senators present.

The poll was then recalled on the motion to lay Peffer's amendment on the table.

Only forty-one Senators voted.

Dubois being the first Senator on the roll and present who refused to vote, the Chair called on him for an explanation. Dubois said he considered the amendment too important to be passed upon without debate.

The vote on the motion to excuse Dubois resulted—21 ayes, 29 noes.

Dubois' name was again called. He still failed to respond. Then followed a discussion whether Dubois could be compelled to vote, but the point was soon dropped.

Meantime other Senators came in, and at 9:15 the ballot was announced, showing fifty Senators voting.

The Peffer amendment was laid on the table.

Voorhees said the Peffer amendment to the Voorhees bill was the only one pending except that offered by the Committee on Finance, which is the Wilson or House bill. There were, however, other amendments proposed by Senators, but not yet offered. These would be in order when offered. He said the Finance Committee's amendment was now before the Senate, and asked that Martin of Kansas be recognized to discuss the question.

It was 9 o'clock when Martin began his plea for the free coinage of silver. At frequent intervals he was interrupted by demands for roll calls, when it became evident that a quorum was not in the chamber.

During one of the intervals, Stewart read a letter warning him to desist in "obstructing legislation," or he might be blown up with dynamite.

The reading merely provoked a laugh.

Martin kept on with frequent interruptions for roll call until 4 o'clock, when he said he would close for the present, with the hope that he might continue discussion at some future time, as there were several important phases he had not touched on.

Morgan gave notice of an amendment to the repeal bill prepared by Representative Turpin of his State, providing for the coinage of a silver dollar of 412½ grains, which, together with all silver dollars of like weight and fineness, are to make legal tender, except where otherwise expressly stipulated. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase silver bullion at the market price, to be paid for in silver dollars, and have it coined into silver dollars to an equal amount with the gold dollars coined.

Teller then resumed his speech of last week, continuing until 6:20 o'clock, when he excused himself on the plea of an important engagement, and with the understanding that he could resume to-morrow.

Stewart of Nevada then took the floor and began another speech. He proceeded steadily, with the exception of interruptions for roll-calls, being aided by his clerks, who sat beside him and frequently furnished the Senator with ammunition in the way of newspaper articles or books.

The hours dragged wearily along until 8:30 o'clock, when an incident occurred which demonstrated the helplessness of the Senate under the present system of rules. Voorhees arose, chafing under the continued roll-call of the silver men holding their tired adversaries on the rack, and petulantly demanded of Fry of Maine, who was in the chair, to what extent the privilege of calling for a quorum could be abused.

"In the terms of the rules," said Frye, "there is no limitation, and the Chair knows of no power in a presiding officer to place a limitation?"

Voorhees sank back in his chair, and the roll-call brought forty-four unwilling victims into the chamber.

As soon as the announcement was made, Quay of Pennsylvania suggested the absence of a quorum. He did it, he said, because the decision of the Chair put it absolutely in the power of one Senator to block legislation.

"The Senate of the United States," said Frye, with a gravity that caused the galleries to titter, "is the most dignified legislative body in the world, and," he proceeded, "the framers of its rules did not suppose any Senator would violate the proprieties or decencies of the Senate."

At 9:45 Dubois mildly suggested that only seventeen Senators were present. Forty-six Senators appeared before Stewart proceeded.

Harris of Tennessee presented an amendment, which he said he would offer in due time. The amendment provided: First, for the coinage of all silver bullion in the Treasury representing the Government seigniorage into full legal-tender dollars, at the rate of $3,000,000 per month; second, when the seigniorage was coined the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase each month bullion sufficient to coin —— dollars, and coin bullion into legal-tender dollars; third, all paper notes or certificates of less denomination than $10 shall be redeemed and not reissued, and national bank notes of less denomination than $10 shall be redeemed and the banks required to substitute notes of that denomination; fourth, two and a half and five dollar gold pieces shall no longer be coined, and when received at the Treasury Department shall be coined into eagles and double eagles; fifth, holders of standard silver dollars shall be able to exchange such dollars on presentation for notes of the same legal-tender quality as such silver dollars, which shall be held for their redemption.

The amendment created much interest, it being assumed that it furnished the first specific compromise proposition growing out of the continuous session.

Allison wanted to know what the omission in the second section of the number of dollars to be coined meant.

Harris said the amount was left blank so any Senator should have the opportunity to test the sense of the Senate.

It seems that Harris, for the Democratic free coinage Senators, and Teller, for the Republican silver men, have been circulating this amendment as a basis for a compromise, with what success cannot learned.

Before the amendment was introduced Harris talked with Secretary Carlisle, who came in a short time before. It is understood Carlisle is not yet satisfied that the repeal men would have to capitulate, and urged them to continue the fight. He was willing, however, that the amendment be introduced in case a compromise becomes the only alternative except defeat. If this is correct, it would seem that the Administration, as far as Carlisle speaks for it, has showed the first sign of weakening.

Stewart then continued his speech, being interrupted from time to time by a call for a quorum. Several Senators were excused on the plea of illness and fatigue, and the quorum diminished to the danger line, and then disappeared. It was broken by the refusal of certain silver Democrats to vote.

Finally at 10:40 A. M., when it was found impossible to get together a quorum, Voorhees rose and said he felt that he had done his duty in the matter, and moved to adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and in an instant the Senate Chamber was deserted, after a continuous session of thirty-eight hours and forty minutes.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—In the House to-day Meiklejohn of Nebraska called up and had passed the bill applying the land laws of March 3, 1891, to that portion of the Sioux Reservation extending into Nebraska.

The House passed a concurrent resolution authorizing 2,000 copies of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee for use of the House, after a vigorous fight by the Republicans for more.

When the regular morning session in the House was concluded the McCreary bill was taken up, and an attempt was made to reach an agreement as to when a vote should be taken, which failing, Mr. McCreary said he had an understanding with Coxe of Tennessee that the Bank bill set for consideration to-morrow would be postponed, and that to-morrow at 4 o'clock he would call for the previous question.

Hitt of Illinois spoke in favor of the bill, and denounced the Geary law. He said it was a violation of public faith, but it was the law, and it was the duty of Congress now to make it as light upon the victims as possible. If carried out it would be strange if it did not cause a rupture with China. He admitted that Chinese coolie labor is a great evil, but the way to stop it was by international agreement.

Johnson of Indiana read a petition, which he tried to have printed, from the Society of Friends, asking for the repeal of the Geary law. He criticised Richardson of Tennessee and Outhwaite of Ohio for objecting to his petition, and defended the right of the petition.

Grosvenor of Ohio followed in the same strain, and claimed that churches had the same right of petition as persons.

Loud of California took the floor, but before he began Geary offered his amendments, which are that registration certificates must be accompanied with photographs and duplicates filed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue; that the order of deportation must be enforced by the United States Marshal and that Chinese must remain in custody until deportation without bail; also, defining the term merchant to mean any person engaged in buying and selling at a fixed place of business in his own name. A Chinese merchant seeking entrance into this country on the ground that he was a former merchant must prove by two witnesses other than Chinese that he was such.

Loud then continued. He criticised the argument made by McCreary in support of the bill, described the evils of the Chinese invasion on the Pacific Coast, criticised the Administration for not enforcing the law and claimed that the executive power was trying to overawe the legislative power.

Hooker of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill.

Bartlett of New York opposed it. The underlying object, he said, was to allow the Six Companies a chance to try the case again, and have the majority of the Supreme Court turned into a minority. He closed with a criticism of the Six Companies for preventing the Chinese from registering.

Adjourned.

The panniers of 1720 were six feet in diameter and made of cane hoops.

THE IRRIGATIONISTS.

Proceedings of the Congress in Session at Los Angeles.

MANY RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND PAPERS READ.

Howell, the Counterfeiter, Likely to Be Indicted Again—Awful Death of a Brakebeam Traveler at Stockton—Four Million Dollars in Gold Sent East From the San Francisco Sub-Treasury.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—At the session of the Irrigation Congress this morning the principal resolution presented was by Abbott Kinney of Los Angeles. Its reading provoked prolonged applause.

It expressed the determined sentiment of this Congress against the proposed cession by the United States Congress of arid lands in the West to the various States and Territories, and set forth various reasons for this position, among which was the fact that few streams of importance are entirely in any one State or Territory; that the school and swamp land control by the States has been largely ring-rule, and finally, because such cession would surely result in waste, inefficiency, corruption and in nothing but evil. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Another resolution offered requested the general adoption of an irrigation law similar to that of Arizona.

Another resolution indorsed the Government policy of forest reservations on important watersheds, and favored the formation of forestry organizations.

Another resolution requested the United States Congress to speedily admit the Territories to Statehood, because the Territories are entitled to representation in the discussion of national irrigation affairs.

C. W. Allingham of Los Angeles read a paper on the development of heliomotor mechanism to develop power from sun heat for use in running irrigation machinery. He said experiments demonstrate fully the feasibility of this mechanism. Only capital was necessary to put it in shape to put on the market. The power gained by the heat is supplied by small reflectors.

A paper by Count Comodozinsky, the Russian representative, on irrigation and drainage in Russia, told of how the systems which were begun by Peter the Great are now being carried out by the present Emperor, who realizes their importance, in order to extend the arable area and prevent the failure of crops.

C. R. Rockwood of Arizona read an interesting paper on "Mistake in Irrigation."

Dr. S. M. Woodbridge of Los Angeles at the afternoon session read a paper on the relation of irrigation to fertilization.

Alexander of California presented a resolution favoring State legislation for the erection and care of irrigation works.

Leon Phillippe of France was called to the chair, and Ramon De I. Barreia of Mexico gave a review of irrigation and other public works in Mexico. Leon Phillippe's paper on irrigation in France was read by ex-Governor Gosper.

Governor Markham then presided, and C. W. Gross read a paper on irrigation and its effects on civilization.

C. Mullholland of Inyo County detailed the results of irrigation in the region of the Mojave desert. He said the farmers of Death Valley would not take a Kansas farm as a gift, if they had to live on it.

B. A. C. Stevens introduced a resolution favoring the division of the State into North and South California.

C. C. Wright delivered an address on irrigation legislation.

Chairman Emory presided during the evening session of the congress. Colonel Richard J. Hinton of New Mexico spoke on the Nation, its relation to the irrigation problem and water management. He said that it was years since he first came through Southern California, which was then, much of it, a sheep walk. Not until comparatively a few years ago was there any work published on the subject of irrigation, and he himself was the first one to prepare a report on that subject. He argued that there should be no transfer of the Government domain.

C. R. Rockwood of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, Arizona, spoke on "Irrigation Below the Sea Level." He exhibited a map showing the region lower than the sea level lying west of Yuma, and embracing southeastern California and south-eastern Lower California, and presented a plan for the irrigation of that great basin by means of a canal running from the Colorado River.

"The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River From an Engineering Standpoint," was spoken on by Robert B. Stanton.

"The Relations of Forestry to Irrigation," was discussed by Gustave De-Lavoraux of Los Angeles.

STORMY UP NORTH.

Heavy Downpour of Rain in Oregon and Washington.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—During the past four days there has been an almost continuous downpour of rain all over Oregon and Washington. The rivers and streams have risen rapidly, but so far the damage from high water has been slight. In Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon the grain unharvested has been damaged, though to what extent is not yet known. It is believed, however, the damage will not be heavy. In the vicinity of Tacoma .71 of an inch of rain has fallen in the past twenty-four hours. Reports from Seattle state the wind blew in a gale over the entire Puget Sound country yesterday, and as a result the telegraph wires are prostrated. Timber was blown down, causing some delay to the trains. No damage is reported to shipping.

HIS LAST RIDE.

An Unknown Man's Awful Death Near Stockton.

STOCKTON, Oct. 12.—An unknown man was killed by the 8:30 train for Sacramento this morning at the crossing of Weber avenue. He attempted to swing under a car and catch on the brakebeam of a forward truck, but missed and was instantly cut into pieces. The fragments of his body were gathered up and placed in a box.

The dead man was a muscular person, standing five feet ten inches in hight and weighing about 180 pounds. He had light hair, blue eyes and a reddish mustache, the ends of which curled into his mouth. On his person was found a memorandum book, on the first page of which was this inscription: "If lost and found please return to the owner, Jack R. Williams."

MARINE ACCIDENTS.

Wrecks in Albion Harbor — Vessel Ashore on the Oregon Coast.

MENDOCINO, Oct. 12.—Two wrecks occurred in the Albion harbor, seven miles south of here. This morning at 4 o'clock the schooner Corinthian, Captain Frank Seaddard, went on to the rocks loaded with lumber, and will probably be a total wreck. The crew was outside all the forenoon in a boat, but have come ashore.

The schooner Albion is on the beach badly smashed up. Captain Hansen was drowned and the body washed ashore. The balance of the crew was saved. The sea is very rough and other wrecks are likely to occur.

VESSEL ASHORE.

ASTORIA (Or.), Oct. 12.—The vessel Peter Iredale, heavily laden with wheat, while being towed out yesterday, was driven by the wind on a sand reef near Tongue Point. When the tide fell the vessel was left stranded four feet out of water. Her position is the source of anxiety.

The Peter Iredale was hauled off this morning, but grounded again a few minutes afterward. Two tugs are at work trying to float her. Her position is not dangerous, and it is thought she can be floated at high tide.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the Congress in Session at Fresno.

FRENSO, Oct. 12.—The Methodist Church South Conference was opened this morning with a half-hour prayer meeting. After the Bishop submitted the first question, John Pratt and L. C. Smith were announced from the Merced district, and were admitted. B. J. Staugh, L. A. Green and E. H. McWhorter of North Alabama having preached two years, were admitted into full connection and elected to the deacon's orders. H. S. Munger was received into the conference from the United Brethren Church. W. H. Cooper, for two years retired, who was located last year, was readmitted. Rev. J. C. Pendergast will preach the semi-annual sermon to-morrow at the Adventist Church.

A BAY MYSTERY.

The Schooner Ætna Lost in the Oakland Estuary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The San Francisco Bay skippers are all pop-eyed and excited over the mysterious disappearance of the little schooner Ætna, a twenty-two-ton craft. The Ætna loaded coal in this city on Wednesday, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon set sail to land the coal at Franklin-street wharf, Oakland. The schooner was last seen as darkness settled over the bay, and was then about entering the estuary on the Oakland side. She never reached her destination, and to-day searchers were sent out along all the wharves and over the bay, but received no tidings of the craft. The schooner carried Captain Peterson and three men.

COMSTOCK WAGES.

The Miners Finally Declare for Four Dollars a Day.

VIRGINIA (Nev.), Oct. 12.—Final action on the Comstock wage question was taken to-day by the Virginia and Gold Hill Miners' Unions by joint ballot. The Miners' Unions agreed at their last meeting to submit the proposition to a joint ballot, all the members in good standing being allowed to vote.

There were 416 votes cast, of which 229 were for $4, and 187 for $3 50.

The $4 boys won the fight by 41 majority. This probably settles the question so far as the miners are concerned.

AFTER FIRE BUGS.

Incendiaries Had Better Give Napa a Wide Berth.

NAPA, Oct. 12.—There is a movement on foot here among leading citizens to form an association for the hunting down and prosecution of any one who may in future set fires in Napa. Under the plan each member agrees to pay a sum not exceeding $5 whenever there is a case to look after. It is meeting with favor, and fire bugs will hereafter find some one on their track if they get in their work here.

Howell, the Free-Coiner.

STOCKTON, Oct. 12.—Secret Service Officer N. R. Harris was in town to-day summoning witnesses to appear in San Francisco to-morrow to testify before the United States Grand Jury. Some of the witnesses have disclosed that the Government officer is trying to indict M. D. Howell for passing counterfeit greenbacks here. Howell has been tried twice for passing counterfeit money, and this case has been held against him awaiting the result of the first prosecution.

Potatoes are a Drug.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—River steamboat men say that thousands of sacks of potatoes are being allowed to rot on the up-river farms. The finest variety of potatoes bring but thirty or thirty-two and a half cents a sack. The freight charges amount to eight cents, and when commissions, sacking and miscellaneous charges are deducted from the selling price the farmer gets nothing. Rather than sell their crops at a sacrifice the farmers are refusing to ship.

Heavy Gold Shipment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—It is reported that $5,000,000 of gold was shipped from the Sub-Treasury here to Washington to-day. The Federal officers refuse to confirm or deny the statement. It is positively known, however, that Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express received forty heavy boxes from the Sub-Treasury and forwarded them East over the Central Pacific.

A Defaulting Postmaster's Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Carlos J. Deseda, the defaulting Postmaster of Turlock, Stanislaus County, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement before Judge Morrow to-day, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $967, the amount of the defalcation and to serve a term of six months in the Alameda County Jail.

Took a Dose of Carbolic Acid.

NAPA, Oct. 12.—News was brought here to-day of the sudden death last night of the wife of C. P. Adamson, a leading vineyardist of upper Napa Valley. The Coroner held an inquest to-day, and the evidence showed that in a temporary fit of insanity she took a dose of carbolic acid, and before help could be had she died in awful agony.

Bogus Butter Dealers.

STOCKTON, Oct. 12.—Two arrests were made here to-day for selling oleomargarine. It is claimed that the dealers exposed the signs required to be kept posted, but kept them in an unconspicuous place and offered the stuff for sale under a sign "Only forty cents a roll."

A Veteran Drowned.

STOCKTON, Oct. 12.—Charles Johnson, an old-time short-card gambler, and of late years a peddler of limes, was found drowned in Stockton Channel to-day. It is supposed he fell in while intoxicated. He was a Grand Army veteran.

Embezzler Weeks.

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica), Oct. 12.—United States Minister Baker, who is here to urge the propriety of the extradition of embezzler Weeks upon President Rodriguez, has intimated that the Costa Rica Government is anxious that the United States should at once enter upon negotiations for an extradition treaty between the two countries. This may be an inkling for the delay in the surrender of Weeks.

SERIOUS FIRE AT CHICAGO.

The Stables of a Street Railway Company Destroyed.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE HORSES PERISH.

Members of the Council Bluffs Fire Department Under Arrest Accused of Incendiarism—Goverment Forces at Quarchy, Brazil, Surprised by Insurgents and Two Hundred Troops Killed.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Frenzied by fright and driven into a stampede by fire in the Wallace-street barns of the Chicago City Railway to-night, 461 horses were burned to death. The barns were totally destroyed, and the total loss will reach a high figure. The building was a two-story brick affair, extending 400 feet on Wallace street and ninety feet on Thirty-ninth. The fire spread with startling rapidity, and before anything could be done the whole structure was a mass of flames, and efforts to get out the horses were futile. For some time the screaming of the horses was terrible, but after a time the sound gradually died out. Those who had not been burned to death were suffocated. The company also loses thirty closed cars and a large stock of hay and grain. The losses will aggregate $120,000, amply covered by insurance; The origin of the fire is unknown.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Italians Celebrate the Discovery of America by Columbus.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The weather continues perfect. This was Italian day at the World's Fair. The Italian societies paraded down town in the morning and then went to the fair, where appropriate exercises, commemorating the four hundred and first anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, were held. Spain participated in the exercises.

Awards at the World's Fair in the Mining Department: For history and literature of mining and metallurgy, the Dewey Publishing Company of San Francisco; California State Mining Bureau, reports of State Mineralogist of California; Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company of Bisbee, Ariz., series of models of Copper Queen mine, model illustrating the manner of timbering stoped ground with square set model in glass and wood, clearly defining the horizontal and vertical section of underground work.

Charles A. Wetmore, delegate of the California State Viticultural Commission, in a letter to John Boyd Thatcher, explains that the appointment of Charles F. Oldham as special judge to pass upon the comparative excellence of wines is not intended as any reflection upon Thatcher, and that the published statement that Wetmore was dissatisfied with Thatcher's plan of examination is incorrect. Wetmore says:

"We asked for a special report by a British expert; that is all there is to it. At former world's expositions there always has been such an appointment from Great Britain, and some of the most valuable literature we have in English concerning wines is the product of English wine experts who have served at Vienna and Paris. Our California producers are opening a market in England and we wish our efforts at Chicago reported upon by a competent Englishman, whose name will lend weight to his report. Such a man has been appointed by the British Commission, which is cause for much gratification to those I represent."

The Italians completed their exercises to-night in the woman's building by giving tableaux vivants illustrating the life of Columbus. The affair was largely attended by Chicago society people and was handsomely rendered.

The attendance to-day was 311,098, of which 278,878 were paid.

THE FAIR TO BE CONTINUED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—President Higginbotham says that though the World's Fair will officially end with the close of this month, it has been practically decided to continue the show as far as possible into winter, so that all who desire may have an opportunity to visit it. This decision has been reached in response to the most urgent and general demand of the people.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Paris en Fete in Anticipation of the Arrival of the Latter's Fleet.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The city of Paris is already en fete in anticipation of the arrival at Toulon to-morrow of the long-expected and much discussed Russian fleet, and store windows are full of rosettes, badges and scarfs, representing the Russian colors. The pictures of the Czar and the Russian coat-of-arms are conspicuously displayed on all sides.

Toulon, Marseilles, Lyons, Brest, Harvre, Nantes, Bordeaux and other large towns are also assuming a festive air.

No amount of argument will convince the French people that the visit of the Russian squadron is not an open move upon the part of the Czar to show his great friendship for France and his determination to side with the French republic against their common enemies. They insist that his efforts to moderate French enthusiasm are merely to blind other European Powers to his real attitude.

It was in this state of enthusiastic anticipation that the news reached here today that the Czar and Czarina will, tomorrow, at Copenhagen visit the French cruisers Isly and Surcouf. This is looked upon as a signal to "on with the ball."

SENSATION AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Members of the Fire Department Accused of Incendiarism.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Iowa), Oct. 12.—This city has a great sensation in hand. For years past there have been a number of fires here, supposed to be the work of incendiaries. This morning the mystery was unravelled by the arrest of a prominent young man named Benjamin Webber, while in the act of setting fire to a building. He was formerly connected with the Fire Department, and after his arrest made a confession, implicating a number of firemen as accessories. Chief Nicholson and several members of the department were placed under arrest. Their trials come off to-morrow. The council held a secret session to-day, and are investigating the affair.

STORM IN THE SOUTH.

The Horrors of August 27th Likely to be Repeated.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Oct. 12.—Savannah is in the teeth of a storm which threatens in a few hours to equal in intensity that of August 27th, which swept the entire Georgia and South Carolina coast. The prediction of the Weather Bureau of its approach gave warning, and all day preparations were in progress in this city and on the river and harbor to protect property from its ravages. The wind this evening is blowing forty miles an hour and steadily increasing. All vessels in the harbor sought shelter and safe anchorage. Smaller craft, towboats, pilot boats and have been massed in slips and tied fast.

No vessels left port to-day. The Boston steamship Gate City, which was to have sailed to-night, has been made fast to the docks, and will remain until the storm has passed. The New York steamer City of Augusta, which left New York on Wednesday is due to-morrow, and it is feared will be caught in the storm. A number of vessels [illegible] from coastwise and foreign po[illegible] or two are believed to be o[illegible] this city little damage has [illegible]e. The full force of the storm [illegible] to reach here between now an[illegible].

A Notable Gather[illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A [illegible]e and brilliant gathering assembled at the opening of the Columbus Club, the elite Catholic club of Chicago, the occasion being the dedication of the new $400,000 club house opposite the Palmer House. A superb banquet was served. Addresses were made by the President of the club, William A. Amberg, Archbishop Feehan, United States Senator White of California, Hon. T. W. Palmer, President of the World's Fair Commission, Governor Altgeld of Illinois, and others. Among the distinguished guests were Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin, and Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

Horses at Auction.

MORRIS PARK, Oct. 12.—A number of race horses in training, the property of McCafferty & Wishard, Brown & Rodgers, and Gillen & Daly, were sold at auction in the sales paddock to-day. J. McLaughlin, paid $6,250 for Comanche and $3,000 for Tormentor. Among other important sales were: Florence, to Duke Bros., for $2,500; Aloha, to Harrison, for $3,200; Nellie Priton, to C. Sloane, for $4,250; May Win, to G. Walbaum, for $3,700; Rightmore, to G. Walbaum, for $5,500; St. Michael, to Mr. Orth, for $1,700; Kasean, to J. Mullins, for $2,500.

Prohibition Ticket Shut Out.

DES MOINES (Iowa), Oct. 12.—The Citizens' Prohibition ticket, on which Rev. Bennett Mitchell is a candidate for Governor, is threatened with trouble. In replying to a query by Hon. H. F. Wright, the Secretary of State says: "The provisions of law that no name can be placed upon a ballot by petition that is already placed upon another ticket or ballot for the same position bars your whole ticket. I have been compelled to give my decree to that effect."

Wholesale Poisoning.

NEVADA (Mo.), Oct. 12.—News has been received here of the wholesale poisoning of a farmer's family near Jericho Springs. The poison was placed in a well from which the family used water. The mother died in a few hours and no hopes of recovery are entertained of three of the children and two others not members of the family who took dinner at the house.

Order of B'nai B'rith.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Jewish order of B'nai B'rith will have the greatest gathering in its existence during the celebration of its golden jubilee, beginning to-day and lasting three days. The order has 32,000 members in this country, of whom 7,000 are in this city. Delegates are expected from every State and Territory, and from Germany, Roumania, Africa, Austria, Palestine and Syria.

Two Hundred Troops Killed.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 12.—In addition to the "Te Deum," sung to-day celebrating the end of the revolution, there was a grand military fete. Peace and security is restored in the country, except some remote districts. Advices from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, are that the insurgents surprised and defeated the Government forces at Quarchy, killing 200 troops.

Lively Fight in the Cherokee Nation.

McALESTER (I. T.), Oct. 12.—Deputy Marshals Rufus Cannon and Stanfield have returned from the Cherokee Nation and report a lively fight with the Woodard gang of outlaws. Joe Pierce was killed and all the outlaws' horses killed. All the other outlaws were wounded, but escaped. The Deputies escaped uninjured.

Firing Still Going On.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rio de Janeiro to-day says the situation of affairs has not changed, business being freely transacted up to noon. There was desultory firing this afternoon between the forts and the rebel squadron.

Five Men Scalded.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—By the blowing out of a plug in the boiler-head in the steam plant under Marshall Field's new building to-day, five men were seriously scalded. John Sousy, John Miller and William Ellis will probably die.

The Australians Won.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The cricket match between the Australians and eighteen of the All Massachusetts ended this morning in favor of the visitors, who made without trouble their needed fifty-one runs.

Sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Cassius Belden, the man who caused a panic on the Board of Trade two weeks ago by shooting into the crowd on the floor, was ordered sent to the Kankakee Asylum to-day.

Negro Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—A special to the *Republic* from New Orleans says Dave Jackson, colored, was lynched in front of the Covington jail yesterday. He was charged with wife-beating.

Costly Blaze at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY (Iowa), Oct. 12.—A fire this morning destroyed four blocks of business buildings, mostly old wooden structures. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $160,000.

The White House Carpets.

If any ocular proof of the persistence of office-seekers is needed, it exists in the White House carpets. They look as if they could never be made to smile again. The one on the stairs leading to the office best shows what the impatient feet of the 99,000 would-be Government employes have accomplished. It is a heavy Axminster, held in place by long nails with big steel heads, instead of stair rails. The nail is fully three inches long, but since the rush there is a decided scarcity of the shining heads and the tread of the office-seekers has pulled out even these great spikes, and a couple of dozen of them have been picked up and put away. The carpet looks as if a regiment of giants had been executing a double shuffle on the stairs for the last month. Any extra demand for stair carpet at the White House ought to be granted without demur by the Congressmen who have brought the office-seekers along and helped add to the wear and tear.—Kate Field's Washington.

The old courthouse in Cadiz, Ohio, is being torn down to give place to a larger and more convenient structure. The building was erected in 1816, and many old-time eloquent lawyers have pleaded their causes within its walls. But no death sentence has ever been pronounced from its bench during all the long years of its use.