THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1893. 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS

Generally fair; colder Friday.

The WHEN can furnish you a suit,
And fit you to a notch,
In Cheviot or in Worsteds,
In Diagonals or Scotch;
Imported goods, or native
And to the manor born,
Kentucky Jeans or Cassimeres,
The finest ever worn.
If you are looking for a suit,
Just give the WHEN a chance,
They'll fit you for a city hop,
Or for a country dance.

Don't forget the fact that we are selling Men's $18 and $20 Suits for

: $15 :

In single and double-breasted Sacks and Cutaway Frocks.

THE WHEN

HUNDREDS ARE CURED BY THE SPECIFIC PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

CURES IN 15 MINUTES ACHE-HEAD

And unqualifiedly indorse it as the best and only *Perfect Headache Cure*

SOLD BY F. WILL PANTZER,
BATES HOUSE DRUG STORE. OPEN ALL NIGHT.
54 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.
Sent by mail upon receipt of price. 50 cents a box, 5 boxes $2.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4 ROUTE.

World's Fair Route

ONLY LINE LANDING PASSENGERS AT THE GROUNDS

Let Everybody Go See What We Offer

DAILY EXCURSIONS
— TO —
CHICAGO
$3.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Tickets good on all trains, and in all kinds of cars, going on DATE of SALE and returning TILL NOV. 15.

CHICAGO TRAINS.

Leave Indianapolis.		Arrive at World's Fair Grounds.
†7.10a.m.	Ex. Sunday	2.10p.m.
11.20a.m.	Daily	4.55p.m.
11.55a.m.	Daily	5.26p.m.
4.45p.m.	Ex. Sunday	10.31p.m.
11.30p.m.	Daily	6.36a.m
12.45a.m.	Daily	7.11a.m.

All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Sixtieth street, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street.

For tickets, sleeping, chair and parlor car accommodations and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

6 TRAINS EACH WAY BETWEEN INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI VIA C., H. & D. R. R.

LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS—

*2:30 a. m., *3:45 a. m., *6:10 a. m., †10:50 a. m., †2:54 p. m., *4:02 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

City Ticket Offices corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

THE MORNING TRAIN
LEAVES INDIANAPOLIS
— VIA THE —
MONON ROUTE
— AT —
7:00—a. m.—7:00
AND ARRIVES

AT ENGLEWOOD.....12:30 p. m.
AT WORLD'S FAIR.....12:43 p. m.
AT CHICAGO.....12:59 p. m.

Pullman parlor car attached.
Other trains leave as follows:
12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m.
Ticket Offices—26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

WAGON WHEAT 58c
ACME MILLING COMPANY,
82 West Washington Street.

A Word
TO BUSINESS MEN

You want to increase your trade and THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238, and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

WAGON WHEAT
Highest Market Price.
ARCADE MILLS.

REGISTRY FRAUDS.

Attempt to Prostitute the Ballot Box in Camden County, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—A morning paper here to-day exposes the registry frauds in Camden county, New Jersey, and shows by illustrations where the voters are registered from. These are principally stables at the Gloucester race track and other places—saloons and small houses that could not possibly accommodate the number of men who are claiming residence in them. It is stated that hundreds of alleged voters are registered from the race-track stables, which are but one-story sheds, and unfit for habitation. Thirty-three names are put down as living in another old barn, while a large number of saloons have anywhere from ten to twenty-five alleged voters registered as living in them. In a house of four rooms there are thirteen names of voters on the books. It is claimed that in numerous instances the same men have been registered from different wards, some under their own names, others assuming fictitious ones. The article adds: "Bogus voters are registered from every stable in the race-track inclosure, some thirteen in all. The stables are numbered, and the employes—jockeys, stable boys and laborers not otherwise registered—have been assigned to them. From one stable alone thirty-nine names are registered. Most of these race-track people and hangers-on have no right to vote, as they have no legal residence in New Jersey. Another method of fraudulent registration resorted to in Gloucester City is to place names on the list without definitely locating them. For instance, nearly a hundred men are registered from 'Broadway.' From 'Jersey avenue' over a hundred names are registered."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Governor Pennoyer Wants His People to Pray for Remonetization of Silver.

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 1.—Governor Pennoyer to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

I do hereby appoint the fourth Thursday of the present month as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings He has bestowed upon this Commonwealth during the present year. God has indeed been most beneficent to our State and Nation. And yet, unjust and ill-advised congressional legislation having made gold alone a full legal-tender money, has so dwarfed and paralyzed business that the bounties of providence are now denied to hundreds of thousands of people within the national domain who are not only without employment, but also without the means of procuring food, raiment or shelter. While, therefore, the people of Oregon return thanks to God for His goodness, I do most earnestly recommend that they devoutly implore Him to dispose the President and Congress of the United States to secure restoration of silver as full legal-tender money in accordance with the policy of the fathers of the Republic, whereby our industries may be revived and honest toilers of the land may procure their daily bread, not as alms, but as the reward of their labor."

Will Meet at Baltimore.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—The Methodist Foreign Missionary Society to-day, by a vote of 16 to 13, decided to hold the next annual meeting in Baltimore. New York was the unsuccessful candidate. The forenoon was taken up with reports from missionaries and secretaries on foreign fields. Bishop Millalieu gave valuable information gathered during a recent tour of the church's missionary stations. The afternoon was given up to an electric-car ride to Minnehaha Falls, and, after a supper and reception in Minneapolis to-night, Bishop Millalieu delivered a missionary address in the Wesley Church, in that city.

The Kidneys.

Persons of sedentary habits often suffer with kidney affections. Sufferers from this dangerous disease, by use of Simmons Liver Regulator, will restore the kidneys to their wonted health and vigor.

PASSED AND SIGNED

The Bill to Repeal the Silver Act Now a Law of the Land.

Railroaded Through the House Yesterday Despite the Efforts of the Blandites to Filibuster.

PASSED BY A VOTE OF 193 TO 94

Hurriedly Engrossed and Signed by Stevenson and Crisp,

Then Rushed to the White House, Where President Cleveland Affixed His Autograph at 4:25 O'Clock.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Silver purchases by the government ceased to-day. The purpose for which Mr. Cleveland called Congress in extraordinary session was accomplished at 4:25 this afternoon, when he affixed his signature to the bill to repeal unconditionally the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The struggle in the House was short. Only twenty-seven men could be rallied for the last stand by the silver leaders, Messrs. Bland and Bryan. Mr. Bland and his colleagues, knowing that further opposition was futile, preferred to sacrifice the opportunity for a few hours' debate offered by Mr. Wilson, in order to force the majority to bring in the closure and concur in the Senate amendment by duress. But even in this they failed. Their small following might have succeeded had they been led by experienced and skillful parliamentary tacticians. Neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Snodgrass, his lieutenant, is well versed in parliamentary proceedings, and, when thrown off their guard by a momentary distraction, they exposed their flank by failing to follow one filibustering motion with another. Speaker Crisp overwhelmed them by putting the pending motion to order the previous question. It was carried with a roar. The filibusters had been caught napping, and nothing remained for them to do except to submit. For thirty minutes, under the rule, followed the rattle of oratory amid the greatest confusion and excitement. At its conclusion the vote was taken on Mr. Bland's free coinage substitute. The majority against it was 73. Then came the final vote on concurring in the Senate amendments. The vote stood 193 for concurrence and 94 against. When the original bill passed the House, Aug. 28, the vote stood 201 to 100, so that although the total vote to-day was smaller the proportion was practically the same. The final vote was taken at 2:50 p. m. The bill was engrossed immediately, and twenty minutes later, at 3:10, the formal announcement was made to the Senate that its amendments had been agreed to by the House.

The bill was hurriedly enrolled by Chairman Pearson, of the committee on enrolled bills, and at 3:30 was presented to Speaker Crisp for his signature. A fleet-footed messenger carried it to the Senate where it was signed two minutes later by Vice President Stevenson. Chairman Pearson, with the bill under his arm, entered a carriage waiting for him on the plaza in front of the Capitol, and drove rapidly to the White House. The President had been kept duly advised of the progress of events. Indeed, he manifested so much interest in the vote in the House, that, at his request, a duplicate of the names of those who had voted for and against the concurrence was made soon after the roll call was completed, and this list was lying on his desk when Mr. Pearson arrived with the bill. Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-general Olney and Private Secretary Thurber were present. After felicitating with each other for a few moments over the victory that had been achieved, the President took up the engrossed copy of the bill and read it aloud. Then, picking up a quill pen, he affixed his autograph at 4:25. And thus sixty-five days four hours and twenty-five minutes after the extraordinary session convened the remedy for the financial distress which Mr. Cleveland demanded in his message was applied.

The analysis of the vote shows that 124 Democrats, 68 Republicans and 1 Populist (Cannon, of California,) voted for concurrence, and 70 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 9 Populists against the motion. The following members voted for the Bland free coinage substitute and also for concurrence: Alderson, Black of Georgia, Brookshire, Donovan, Edmunds of Virginia, Geary, Holman, Richardson of Michigan, Swanson, Marshall, Turpin, Post and Tyler, while Neill, Weaver and Kyle, who voted for the free coinage substitute, did not vote on the final vote.

HOW IT WAS PASSED.

Crisp and Wilson Were Too Sharp for the Silverites.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Rev. E. B. Bagley, the new chaplain chosen last night by the Democratic caucus, a slender, beardless, boyish-looking young man of twenty-five, delivered the invocation in the House to-day in a clear, firm voice. As soon as the journal had been read Mr. Holman, the chairman of the caucus, offered a resolution for the formal election of Mr. Bagley, and, being agreed to, the new chaplain was escorted to the bar of the House, where, with raised hand, he took the oath of office.

The Speaker cleared the minor matters from his table, executed communications, etc., before presenting the repeal bill. When he presented the New York and New Jersey bridge bill with the Senate amendments Mr. Dunphy moved nonconcurrence. This was agreed to and conferrees were appointed.

"The Speaker lays before the House," said Speaker Crisp, "the House bill No. 1, with Senate amendments."

"I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments," said Mr. Wilson, rising to his feet, "and upon that motion I demand the previous question. I wish to say that it is not my desire to press this bill for a vote immediately after the lapse of the half hour allowed for debate, if my motion is agreed to. I am willing to grant a reasonable time, thereafter—one or two hours say, until 3 o'clock"—he added, looking over in the direction of Mr. Bland, the silver champion, who was recognized as the leader of the minority. But Mr. Bland shook his head. As Mr. Wilson still paused for reply, Mr. Bland, who had been standing while Mr. Wilson was speaking, now moved forward a few paces.

"I have no disposition to delay the action of the House," said Mr. Bland. "I had hoped that the friends of this measure would allow it to come up at the regular time in the regular way. I do not see the necessity for demanding the previous question, and an arrangement for subsequent debate. I want the debate to go on in the regular way so that the bill will still be open for amendment. The opponents of the measure should not be stifled."

By this time the area in front of the Speaker's chair was crowded with members and the aisles were choked. Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, drawled out: "It's only intended to partially stifle the House." Bourke Cockran could not hear the remark of the droll member from Mississippi, and wanted him to repeat it so that the House could be taken into his confidence, but Mr. Allen declined, and Mr. Wilson proceeded to explain that his purpose in demanding the previous question was not to cut off debate, but to avoid losing control of the bill. "If I lose control," said he, "the debate proceeds in a vague, indefinite way and the bill is open to amendment. I am perfectly willing to give to gentlemen on the other side one, two or three hours, or any other reasonable time."

Mr. Livingstone offered as a counter proposition that the previous question be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock. Mr. Wilson, however, did not seem disposed to treat with Mr. Livingstone as the leader of the opposition. He still looked to Mr. Bland.

Mr. Stockdale wanted to know, with evidences of much irritation, if the bill was so defective that the friends of the measure were afraid of amendments. At this point so much confusion existed that the Speaker ordered the aisles cleared. Mr. Cockran, Mr. Raynor, Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Catchings, who had been standing at Mr. Wilson's back, retired to their seats.

THE HOUSE LAUGHED.

As soon as order was restored Mr. Livingstone again renewed his proposition. He called attention to the fact that every one was anxious to get away, and all the silver men wanted was an opportunity to give reasons for their votes. He chided Mr. Bland, who was now obdurate, and who had just returned to Washington after a six weeks' absence, for standing in the way of an amicable agreement, which, he said, would go far toward harmonizing the Democratic party. "If he won't accept it," said Mr. Livingstone, with mock seriousness, "I will accept it myself." The House laughed.

Mr. Bryan asked Mr. Wilson if his purpose in demanding the previous question was to prevent the House from voting on amendments.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Wilson.

"I want that fact to go on record," retorted Mr. Bryan. "I want the country to know that you are unwilling that this House shall vote on amendments."

"We have already voted on every amendment offered," retorted Mr. Wilson, calmly. "I would like to know," he continued, turning toward Mr. Bland for the last time, "whether you are willing to accept the proposition I have made."

"I will accept nothing," replied Mr. Bland, snappishly, "that does not come in the regular way."

"Then I demand the previous question," said Mr. Wilson, facing the Speaker.

Mr. Bryan tried to address the Chair, but a chorus of voices drowned his appeal. When he was recognized after the din had subsided he moved that the House adjourn.

Filibustering was to be the last resort of the extreme silver men. They were determined to force the committee on rules to bring in a cloture. But it was a feeble effort. Mr. Bryan's first motion only mustered twenty-six votes against 180. Mr. Snodgrass, who joined with him in making the filibustering motions, secured but twenty-one votes for his motion to take a recess. They were not numerically strong enough to order the yeas and nays. Such a filibuster could last but a short time. For fifteen minutes motion after motion failed.

At last Mr. Wells, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked whether the committee on rules had not already made a rule that would operate in this case, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, supplemented the inquiry with the motion that the House take a recess for thirty minutes to give the five czars constituting the committee on rules time to bring in a rule. The House merely laughed.

"The Chair declines to put the motion," replied the Speaker.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, inquired whether if the previous question were ordered it would be in order to offer any amendments to the bill, remarking that when the bill was debated in the House before all the amendments came from the Democratic side. Would the Republican side have any opportunity to offer amendments?

The Speaker ruled that when the previous question was ordered the bill would not be amendable.

At 1:15 a filibustering motion had been lost, and Mr. Livingstone was making an appeal to his colleagues to desist. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Snodgrass were listening to the Georgian instead of renewing their filibustering motion. This left the pending question the motion to order the previous question. The filibusterers were thrown off their guard. The Speaker put the motion and it was carried with a roar of assent. The filibusters called for a division, but they could not muster enough votes to call the yeas and nays. The bill was then in the arena of debate for the last time, fifteen minutes being allowed on a side under the rules. After some little wrangling it was arranged that Mr. Bland should control the time for the opponents and Mr. Wilson for the supporters of the measure.

BLAND'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Bland sent to the desk and had read his amendment. It revives the free coinage act of 1837. Mr. Bland said a vote must now be taken upon the all-important question of returning to the Sherman law of 1873. The recent panic was precipitated by the moneyed interests of the country for the purpose of affecting legislation. With the law to be wiped from the statute books he had no sympathy, and he and those who believed with him had only been battling that it might not be wiped out until after the political party to which he and they belonged had performed its pledges by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He offered an amendment upon which the Democratic party of the South and West would do battle in the future. It was a repeal of the Sherman law of 1873, to follow the repeal of the Sherman law of 1893. Mr. Bland said he would have despaired of the future of his party had he not seen in the House and in the Senate a small unterrified force which had battled for the last three months seeking to establish the principles announced in the Democratic platform. In those he saw the nucleus wherein and whereby, on the platform announced, the Democratic party in all sections west of the Alleghenies would stand. In his opinion the great mass of the Eastern Democracy would finally also stand on this, and together upon that platform the Democracy would march to triumph. The advocates of silver were not discouraged. On the contrary, when the Sherman law was wiped from the statute book, the sole issue would be made whether this country should go to the gold monometallism, which had practically bankrupted Europe, or re-establish the monetary system of the Constitution. There might be a spasmodic revival of business now, said Mr. Bland, but it could not last. In this country stocks had already begun to fall, and if anything should rise on account of the repeal of the Sherman law and going to a gold standard, it should be stocks, for the legislation had been in the interest of stock-jobbing operations. (Applause.) The old world was in distress, however, and American securities were sent back to this country, notwithstanding the repeal of the Sherman law. The law has been repealed in the interest of stock gambling, and wheat and cotton and the products of the farm had been depressed by it.

When Mr. Bland had finished he yielded to Mr. Bryan, who said: "We have been told that the Democratic platform demanded the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. No person has yet brought in a single word of any platform that substantiated the statement. Gentlemen who favor this bill may follow the leadership of John Sherman and call it Democracy, but, so help me God, until he is converted to the true principles of finance, I shall never follow him and call it Democratic or honest. You have done this." Mr. Bryan referred to the bimetallic declaration contained in the bill as it passed the House, and declared that Congress was not established to make promises. Its duty was to legislate. At the time of the Homestead trouble it was said that the ballot was the means by which the American people remedied their grievances. What would the people say when they elected Representatives pledged to a platform and to principles, and then found that those pledges were not binding when the Representatives came to represent the cause? It was a blow at representative government.

General Wheeler was allowed half a minute in which to reiterate his opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Springer. Mr. Livingston said he was unwilling to submit the destiny of this great people to the whims and wishes of Europe.

REED'S FINAL REMARKS.

Mr. Reed was then recognized. He said: "I have not the slightest intention of mingling in the discussion, so far as it has proceeded, nor do I intend to make this an occasion for a suggestion as the natural disappointment of orators who have not the opportunity to speak. I told the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Bryan) some time ago that he would find out the difference between promise and performance when he came to actual business. That the country is undoubtedly better off whenever the Democratic party has a disappointment, I do not doubt. (Laughter.) In some respects I must hope that that disappointment will continue. Mr Speaker, I have already given at length my reasons for the vote which I have taken on this bill. I have nothing to add to that expression of view. With these reasons and with the result I have not that confidence which some gentlemen have who either know more than I do or less than I do. (Laughter.) It is a very serious and important experiment in the history of the country which had to be tried in obedience to the wish of the people. I hope it may turn out advantageously to the people in every way. Congress has at last, after a long time, done its duty, but it has robbed the measure of a very great deal of the advantage that it would have had. For my part I shall not be surprised to see great industrial misfortunes happen to this country. In my judgment it will be found that underneath this situation is the general difficulty that this country does not know and never will know until action takes place what are the purposes and intentions of the parties in power. The parties themselves do not know. In consequence the country is prostrated under uncertainty. Moreover the whole industrial system of the country is subject to change. That change is imminent and threatening. It will be found that this underlies our present condition; that it is the main cause of the misfortunes which have happened and which will happen to us in the coming winter. However much any such misfortune might prove of party advantage, I sincerely hope that they may not prove as great as those who are wiser than I anticipate." (Applause.)

Mr. Tracey, who followed, expressed his gratitude to the gentlemen who had intrusted him with a certain amount of labor during the discussion of the bill. He regarded the vote which was about to be taken as the culminating event in a long struggle for sound money, and the American people had finally and in decided terms expressed their belief that nothing but an absolutely sound currency should be issued by the United States government. "Our friends on the side opposed to this bill," said Mr. Tracey, "have claimed that we have been following the directions given us by one of the Senators from Ohio (Mr. Sherman.) I will not take issue with them as to what that gentleman's opinon may be, but, Mr. Speaker, as far as I and those on the Democratic side who have acted with me are concerned, we know that we have been following the lead of a man whom the people of this country elected by the largest majority ever received by a President—Grover Cleveland." (Applause.)

In the midst of the applause the sharp, shrill voice of Mr. Wilson, of Washington, yelled: "Cuckoo, cuckoo," and the House, amid a perfect pandemonium of mingled laughter and applause, was brought to its senses by the strong voice of the Speaker. Mr. Wilson's ejaculation was an echo of Mr. Morgan's remark in the Senate the other day that when the clock at the White House struck cuckoos in the chamber stuck their heads out of their boxes.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, closed the debate. Which side was right the future alone could determine. "I now," he concluded, "demand a vote upon the bill."

Mr. Bland's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a free-coinage amendment took precedence, and it was first voted upon. The motion was lost—109 to 175.

After the vote on the Bland substitute was announced, Mr. Bryan asked unanimous consent to be allowed to make a statement in explanation of the conduct of the silver men. This was granted. "When the previous question was demanded," he began, "some of us believed that those who favored this bill should take all the responsibility for its passage. We felt justified in exercising every right given us by parliamentary law. We desired to compel the friends of this bill to use every instrument to force a vote, in order that no one could ever say that we had acquiesced in what was about to be done. I was on my feet, I thought, in time to make a dilatory motion when the Speaker put the motion on the demand for the previous question. But I have no criticism to make. We were too weak to call for the yeas and nays, and we could not longer delay action in this body. I hope," said he, in conclusion, "that the results of this measure will be better than we believe they will be. But if we are right and you are wrong, I warn you that a day of reckoning will come. And I here register the prediction that the American people will never agree to the action you have taken." A roar of applause followed Mr. Bryan's speech.

THE FINAL VOTE.

The vote was then taken on the motion to concur in the Senate amendments. The motion carried by a vote of 193 to 94, as follows:

Yeas—Adams, Alderson, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker of New Hampshire, Baldwin, Barnes, Bartlett, Barwig, Belden, Belzhoover, Berry, Bingham, Black of Georgia, Black of Illinois, Blair, Brawley, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brosius, Brown, Bynum, Bunn, Cabaniss, Cadmus, Caldwell, Campbell, Cannon of California, Carruth, Catchings, Causey, Chickering, Clancy, Cobb of Missouri, Cockran, Cogswell, Compton, Coombs, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Indiana, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cornish, Covert, Crain, Cummings, Curtis of New York, Daniels, Davey, De Forrest, Dingley, Donovan, Draper, Dunn, Dunphy, Durborow, Edmunds, English, Erdman, Everett, Fellows, Fielder, Fitch, Fletcher, Forman, Gardner, Geary, Geissenhainer, Gillet of New York, Goldzier, Gorman, Gresham, Grout, Hammond, Haines, Harmer, Harter, Haugen, Henderson of Iowa, Hendrix, Hines, Hitt, Holman, Hopkins of Illinois, Houck of Ohio, Houk of Tennessee, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Johnson of Ohio, Joy, Keifer, Kribbs, Lapham, Layton, Lefever, Lilly, Linton, Lisle, Lockwood, Lynch, Loudenslager, Magner, Mahon, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, Marvin, McAleer, McCall, McCleary, McCreary, McDannold, McDowell, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig, McNagny, Mercer, Meredith, Milliken, Meyer, Montgomery, Moon, Morse, Mutchler, Oates, O'Neil of Massachusetts, Outhwaite, Paschal, Patterson, Payne, Paynter, Pierson, Pendleton of West Virginia, Phillips, Pigott, Post, Powers, Price, Randall, Ray, Rayner, Reed, Reilly, Reyburn, Richards, Richardson of Michigan, Ritchie, Rusk, Russell of Connecticut, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Sickles, Sipe, Somers, Sperry, Springer, Stevens, C. W. Stone, W. A. Stone, Stone of Kentucky, Storer, Strong, Swanson, Talbott, Taylor of Indiana, Thomas, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Van Vorhis, Wanger, Warner, Washington, Waugh, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler of Illinois, White, Whiting, Wilson of West Virginia, Wolverton, Woomer, Wright of Pennsylvania—193.

Nays—Aitkin, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Baker of Kansas, Bankhead, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas, Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Boen, Bower of North Carolina, Branch, Brockett, Bryan, Burnes, Cannon of Illinois, Capehart, Clark of Missouri, Cobb of Alabama, Cockrell, Cooper of Texas, Cox, Crawford, Culberson., Curtis of Kansas, Davis, Dearmond, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Doolittle, Ellis of Oregon, Epes, Fithian, Funston, Fyan, Grady, Hainer, Hall of Missouri, Harris, Hartman, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hermann, Hilborn, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Ikirt, Jones, Kem, Kilgore, Lane, Latimer, Livingston, Lucas, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory Marsh, McCulloch, McDearmon, McKeigan, McLaurin, McRae, Meiklejohn, Money, Morgan, Moses, Pence, Richardson of Tennessee, Robbins, Robertson, Sayres, Shell, Sibley, Smith, Snodgrass, Stallings, Stockdale, Strait, Sweet, Talbert, Tarsney, Tate, Terry, Wheeler of Alabama, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson of Washington—94.

The following pairs were announced: Abbott with Walker, Brattan with Hager, Bankhead with Gear, Lawson with Taylor of Tennessee, Luter with Northway, Breckinridge with O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Coffeen with Lacy, Page with Pickler, Conn with Childs, Goodnight with Stephenson, Lawson with Tawney, O'Ferrall with Hepburn, Russell of Georgia with Bartholdt, Enloe with Boutelle, Simpson with Gillett of Massachusetts, Wise with Strong, Ellis with Dalzell, Bratten with Dolliver, Graham with Van Vorhis of Ohio, Hatch with Cousins, Hare with Loud, Hooker of Mississippi with Grosvenor, Hayes with Bowers of Colorado, McMillin with Burrows, Woodward with Henderson of Illinois.

When the din had subsided Mr. Allen quieted the excitement by a humorous speech. When he had finished good humor was apparently restored, and the House began rushing through the routine matter preparatory to final adjournment.

Mr. Weadock presented a conference report upon the bill suspending the statute one year which compelled work to the amount of $100 on all mining claims. It was adopted—199 to 3. Mr. Somers, who was absent when the roll was called, was granted unanimous consent to be allowed to have his vote recorded. Then, at 4:10, the House adjourned.

Liberty Bell at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—The Liberty Bell, with its distinguished escort, arrived at the Pennsylvania depot here, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Quite a crowd had gathered around the station. The party accompanying the bell was met by the Cincinnati committee and taken in carriages to the City Hall, where an informal reception was held by the Mayor of Cincinnati. Mayor Mosby made a speech welcoming the visitors, and Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia, responded on behalf of the committee. The entire party then went to the Grand Hotel, where a banquet was served. The bell will remain at the Pennsylvania depot over night under guard. In the morning it will be transferred to the public landing, to be viewed by the school children and citizens.

HARRISON'S FUNERAL

Body of the Late Mayor at Rest in Graceland Cemetery.

500,000 People Either Participated in the Obsequies or Bared Their Heads as the Bier Passed By.

50,000 IN THE PROCESSION

Streets So Jammed and Crowded that Many Women Fainted.

Miss Howard and Preston Harrison Overcome at the Church—The Exercises—Scenes and Incidents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—With pomp and circumstance and wealth of honors befitting the obsequies of a king the remains of Chicago's late Mayor were laid to rest to-day and left alone in the quiet of Graceland Cemetery. Not in the palmy days of his greatest triumphs did the great mass of people whose applause was so dear to his heart pay him so heartfelt a tribute as they did to-day as he took his last journey through the busy streets amid the palaces of trade, past the splendid residences, over the broad boulevards of that Chicago he loved so well. More than fifty thousand men walked with slow step, keeping to the solemn measure of the funeral dirge, and probably ten times that number of men and women stood with bared and bowed heads while his bier went on its melancholy way.

People thronged to see his remains as they lay in state this morning. The line extended down the steps on the Clark-street side to Washington, along Washington street to Lasalle and to the great entrance to the hall on Lasalle street, from where those who had viewed the body were passing. Almost one hundred people a minute passed the bier during the early hours of the morning, and when the police refused entrance to the people at 9:30 o'clock the line in the street was as long as before. The crowd was just like that of yesterday—made up of all classes of people, yet all apparently deeply grieving.

At 9 o'clock the thoroughfares around the City Hall were so packed with people that vehicular traffic was impossible. Ten o'clock saw a vast multitude as far as the eye could reach and the adjacent buildings from which a view of the street might be had packed with people. Every window was filled and hundreds of persons sat upon the copings of the buildings far above the street. There was an ample corps of policemen, but they were not thrown out upon the street until the throng had become so great that it could with difficulty be handled. Captain Byrne, who had charge of the police, had three hundred picked men under him—twelve companies—and they managed to clear the streets upon which the procession was to pass. The people were not so tractable as on yesterday when the remains were brought to the City Hall to lie in state. They were inclined to resent being thrown back where they could see nothing. Many of them had been there for several hours waiting in the long lines to see the remains and had reached the Clark-street entrance only to find that further entrance had been shut off. They were not inclined to give up their last opportunity of looking upon the casket. The officers went quietly about their duty, however, and without any undue show of force they managed to clear the Lasalle-street side.

The start from the City Hall was not made at the time set, and many of the people had to stand in the crush for nearly two hours. There was no getting out. The people in the background refused to fall back further, and to penetrate the heavy lines was an impossibility. A number of women fainted and the police officers could do nothing but carry them to the steps of the City Hall, which had been kept clear. No one was seriously injured in the crush.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

At about 10 o'clock the magnificent funeral car, drawn by four coal black horses, covered with heavy funeral drapings of black silk, rolled up to the entrance. A more magnificent car can hardly be imagined. Surmounted by lifelike images, great golden carriage lamps, magnificent drapings of rich black, the woodwork touched up gorgeously with gold, the hearse was an impressive object. Soon behind it was led the late Mayor's favorite horse, saddled and bridled as though waiting for its master. The only indication that he might not appear and mount into the saddle was a single bit of crepe which fell from the bridle.

The casket rested in the City Hall until 10:30 o'clock, when undertaker Jordan placed the black covering of the glass plate. No word was spoken as it was placed in position, but away in the distance came the notes of the hymn from a chorus of twenty children. "Rest Came" were the words of the song. The eight captains of police took their places in front of the casket and eight captains of the fire department tenderly lifted it from the black bier and stood like statues holding it until the honorary pallbearers, the city officials and the Mayor's associates in his office had taken their places before it. In front of the entrance the aldermanic guard of honor was drawn up in open order before the door of the funeral car. Slowly the march was taken up. The honorary pallbearers, heads of the city departments and the Mayor's own retinue lined up on either side. The flower-decked casket came into the view of the people. Hats were doffed, and a multitude stood uncovered and in respectful silence while down the flight of stone steps the firemen bore their burden. In a moment it was hidden among the draperies of the funeral car, and only the word of command was needed for the funeral march to be taken up. Then came a long delay. The crowd overflowed in among the waiting carriages. Women fainted in the crush, and more than one was borne through the lines of the procession to the steps of the City Hall.

The funeral car took its place in the line, the eight captains of the fire department took their places, four on each side of the car. In line with them were the eight captains of police. Still outside this line were mounted hussars. The hussars took position in front and in the rear of the hearse, surrounding the late Mayor's horse, which followed immediately after the hearse. Following them came the carriages containing the City Council and ex-city officials.

THE PROCESSION.

The solemn and lengthy march was then begun in the following order: Platoon of police, Iowa State Band, Marshal Doyle and staff, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff, army officers on world's fair duty, Fifteenth Regiment Band, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Colonel Crofton commanding; First Brigade Illinois National Guard, Gen. H. Wheeler commanding, and staff; Elgin band, Chicago Zouaves, Royal Scots, Col. James E. Stewart commanding; Ninth Battalion Infantry, J. J. Joanson commanding, and staff; Ninth Battalion Drum and Fife Corps, Chicago Musical Union Band, 125 pieces; department of police, Chief Brennan commanding; one hundred police officers in battalion of four companies, battalion of four companies from fire department, band of 125 pieces, Chicago Hussars, Capt. E. L. Brand commanding; aldermanic guard of honor, honorary pallbearers, funeral car, flanked by eight captains of fire department and eight captains of police; engine companies and hook and ladder companies, members of City Council in carriages, city officials in carriages, ex-city officials in carriages, Board of Education in carriages, Library Board in carriages, county officers in thirty carriages, County Commissioners, judges of the Appellate, Superior, Probate and Circuit