Olcott, went to the Republican Club later in the evening, where they found a number of jubilant members who overwhelmed the Congressman elect with congratulations. A telegram from Mr. Leary, announcing the election of Mr. Quigg, had been posted on the bulletin board early in the evening. There was much satisfaction in the Union League Club over the success of Mr. Quigg and the reduction of the Democratic majority in the XVth District. The election was the chief topic of conversation there all evening.

MR. SIGRIST WAS RESIGNED.

Mr. Sigrist heard the returns at his headquarters, Ninety-third-st. and Lexington-ave. He said to a reporter: "We made a good fight and came near winning. The result expressed eloquently the opinion of the workingmen on the Wilson bill. Next November, when they know more about it, we will return a Republican Congressman from this district."

Ex-Senator William L. Brown heard the returns at the Pontiac Club, Amsterdam-ave., near Eighty-seventh-st., in company with Under Sheriff John B. Sexton and other Tammany politicians. When the returns from his own Assembly District, the XIXth, showed that his majority over Mr. Quigg was so small, he practically conceded his defeat. The returns from the XXIIId Assembly District ended all uncertainty. Early in the evening Colonel Brown left the clubhouse. He would say nothing to reporters, but was quoted by a friend as having expressed his belief in Tammany's loyalty to him. Mr. Sexton said: "We did all we could

FREDERICK SIGRIST.

for our candidate, but the times seemed against us."

A TALK WITH EX-SENATOR PLATT.

Ex-Senator Platt was seen by a Tribune reporter last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said:

"The election of Mr. Quigg, our energetic young candidate for Congress in the XIVth District, is extremely gratifying to me, as it should be to all true Republicans. It is not only gratifying, but this success in a Democratic district which gave Cleveland nearly 10,000 majority fifteen months ago contains a vast amount of encouragement for the party of Protection to American Labor. It is the first time the people of this metropolis have had the opportunity of squarely meeting the Free Trade issue since the popular insanity of 1892 took possession of the country. The verdict is against Free Trade as the Democrats undertook to administer it to us in the Wilson bill. It is the forerunner of a still greater verdict next fall, when the lash of popular disapproval will drive the Free Trade mongers bodily out of the halls of Congress, even as the money-changers were driven from the Temple on a previous occasion. The election of a Republican from the XXIIId Congress District is a message of good cheer to the people who are suffering from Democratic depression and misery all over the land, telling them that Republican prosperity is to return and that it is coming to stay.

THE VOTE IN TABULAR FORM.

Following is the vote in the two districts in tabular form:

XIVTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.

Assembly District.	William L. (Dem.)	Lemuel E. Quigg. (Rep.)	George A. Hunter. (Pro.)	Daniel G. Le Moure. (Soc.-Lab.)	George Brown. (Pro.)
XVIII	569	259	10	28	15
XIX	2,675	2,554	57	78	43
XX	1,578	1,461	31	181	41
XXI	538	753	2	7	1
XXII	1,067	1,128	22	182	28
XXIII	2,611	4,140	407	70	38
XXVIII	2,574	3,174	64	92	59
Totals	12,582	13,566	273	658	252

Quigg over Brown—Plurality, 984.

VOTE OF 1892.

J. R. Fellows (Dem.)	26,267
H. C. Ullman (Rep.)	17,442
G. A. Hunter (Pro.)	560
I. N. Bauman (Soc.-Lab.)	829
B. T. Rogers, jr. (Pro.)	449

Fellows over Ullman—8,825.

XVTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.

Assembly District.	Isidor Straus. (Dem.)	Frederick Sigrist. (Rep.)	Michael J. Leonard. (Pro.)	Lucien Sanial. (Soc.-Lab.)	William M'Elv'n. (Pro.)
XXI	403	296	15	8	15
XXII	1,046	531	36	139	28
XXIV	3,372	2,004	71	245	56
XXV	2,743	1,655	78	207	56
XXVI	4,083	2,621	114	158	98
XXVII	3,744	3,534	191	127	103
Totals	15,390	10,703	505	854	356

Straus over Sigrist—Plurality, 4,687.

VOTE OF 1892.

A. P. Fitch (Dem.)	27,741
J. C. Robinson (Rep.)	15,872
W. Gleason (Pro.)	328
E. K. Thomas (Soc.-Lab.)	992
G. B. Hilliard (Pro.)	364

Fitch over Robinson—11,869.

General Michael Kerwin, Collector of Internal Revenue, caused the arrest of Andrew Henderson, a lawyer, for pasting tickets on booths at the Nineteenth Election District, of the XXVIIIth Assembly District. Henderson was a Tammany worker. He was discharged by Justice Welde, in the Harlem Police Court.

John Clancey was locked up for causing a disturbance at the polling place No. 2,070 Seventh-ave.

Justice Welde discharged two other men who were arrested for violating the election laws. They were Thomas Carroll, accused of electioneering too near the polling place No. 1,880 Third-ave., and Max Hart, formerly a clerk in the Coroner's office, who was charged with trying to vote out of his turn.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

THE TWO CONGRESSMEN-ELECT AND THE MEN WHOM THEY DEFEATED.

Congressman-elect Lemuel E. Quigg was born in Maryland in 1863. His father, the Rev. John B. Quigg, a Methodist clergyman, now lives at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Quigg came to this city fourteen years ago. He first engaged in newspaper work on "The Times." He was for a time editor of a paper at Flushing, L. I., which he brought to a position of prominence. For ten years he has been connected with The Tribune as an editorial writer and a correspondent on special missions. His articles on the resources and population of the new States in the Northwest were republished in book form. He is also the author of a book, "Thatypes," consisting of sketches of life in this city. Mr. Quigg has made a special study of political subjects, municipal, State, National and international. In the Congress campaign of 1890 he wrote much literature for the Republican party, and in 1892 he did a similar work. Mr. Quigg belongs to the Republican and City clubs.

Colonel William L. Brown, whom Mr. Quigg defeated, is a politician of long experience. He is part owner of "The Daily News" and is its business manager. His parents were Irish, but he was born in Vermont in 1840. His family removed to Mahoning County, Ohio, in his early youth. He taught school in that State for a time and then removed to Copiah County, Mississippi. At the beginning of the war, he returned to the North and enlisted in the 88th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. Subsequently he served in the 125th Regiment. His title of colonel came with his appointment to the staff of Governor Allen, of Ohio.

Colonel Brown later went to Montana to engage in mining. He was also active as a Democrat and was made chief clerk of the territorial Legislature. He again returned to Ohio to become editor of "The Youngstown Vindicator." In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate in a Republican district. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1872 and 1876. In 1878 he made this city his home. He served in the State Senate for two terms from the Vth District. He belongs to the Manhattan, New-York and other clubs.

Frederick Sigrist is a native of Bavaria, sixty-three years old, and has been in this country since he was seventeen years old. He learned the tinsmith's trade in this city, and in 1849 went to California. In San Francisco he established himself in the tin and stove business. As an active member of Company 20, of the Vigilance Committee, he aided in ridding the city of criminals. In 1863 Mr. Sigrist returned to the East, making his home in Brooklyn. He there became a builder and served one term as an Alderman.

Isidor Straus was also born in Bavaria. He is forty-eight years old. His family went to Georgia on arriving in this country in 1852. At the age of sixteen he tried to enlist in the Confederate Army, but was not accepted on account of his youth. The family removed to this city, the father organizing the firm of L. Straus & Son, dealers in earthenware. In 1874 Isidor and Nathan Straus took charge of the glassware department of R. H. Macy & Co., and in 1888 they became partners in the firm. Mr. Straus has been active in politics for some years.

A celebrated physician has stated in an official communication: "Bugeaud's tonic and nutritive Wine is a medicine that nourishes and nourishment that cures." At principal druggists.

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

For years exclusively used by the best families.

AMERICA'S FLAG INSULTED.

Continued from First Page.

when his flagship was damaged by the Detroit and he asked for quarter.

INSURGENTS TAUGHT A NEEDED LESSON.

There is no doubt, however, that the summary "threshing" given to Da Gama by Admiral Benham will have an important effect on the revolution in Brazil. In the opinion of naval officials who would speak on the subject to-day, the result of Monday's "unpleasantness" in Rio Harbor will tend to bring about a speedy settlement of the revolution. What is of greater immediate importance, it will convince Da Gama that the decree of October 8 by the foreign naval officers at Rio to the effect that that city is to be regarded as an unfortified port must be treated as sacred.

Naval officials derive great satisfaction from the reports of Admiral Benham's action. They say that important results affecting the interests of this country in Brazil will undoubtedly follow. For months foreign shipping in the harbor of Rio has been subjected to dangers and embarrassments difficult to appreciate. No foreign commander had the good judgment or the courage to put an end to interference with commerce. Commerce was stagnant at Rio. Vessels arriving from foreign ports were prevented from carrying on traffic. Whether the cargoes of the ships were perishable or not, their going to the landing docks was made hazardous by the incessant discharge of machine-guns from Da Gama's ships and forts.

A BLOW AT MONARCHICAL SENTIMENTS.

It is thought by naval officials that the action of Admiral Benham will also greatly increase the friendly relations existing between this Government and the Republicans of Brazil, who are believed to be in a large majority in that country. This view of the case is taken under the assumption that Peixoto's arms will be victorious. Even in the event of Da Gama's success, Admiral Benham's action will show that, while the United States is disposed to pursue a policy of generosity and non-intervention in the political affairs of the republics of South America, the Governments of those countries must respect the commercial rights of the United States under all circumstances. A wholesome lesson of this kind will tend greatly to increase the respect for this country in South America, where in recent years there has been a disposition to the belief that the United States would not resort to force or other extreme measures in maintaining its dignity.

BENHAM'S GALLANT FIGHT.

AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN PROTECTED BY FORCE.

THE DETROIT'S GUNS OPEN ON THE GUANABARA IN REPLY TO A MUSKET-SHOT—DA GAMA WISHED TO SURRENDER, BUT HIS YOUNGER OFFICERS WOULD NOT YIELD.

(Copyright, 1894: By the United Press.)

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 30.—On Saturday the American barks Amy, Captain Blackford; Good News, Captain Myrick, and Julia Rollins, Captain Kiehne, gave notice that they were going to the Saudre piers. Admiral da Gama, the commander of the insurgent forces here, learned of this, and on Sunday he informed Admiral Benham that if the three vessels attempted to go to the piers referred to he would fire on them.

Admiral Benham at once replied that the vessels would go to the piers if they wanted to, and that he would send the Detroit to protect them. If the Detroit could not furnish sufficient protection, every vessel of the American squadron would be employed in the work.

Early yesterday morning five insurgent tugs and armed merchantmen proceeded to the place where the American vessels were lying at anchor and hovered about them, apparently waiting for them to get under way, when they would fire upon them.

Great activity was displayed on board the American warships, and soon the sharp tones of the boatswains' whistles could be heard piping the crews to clear the ships for action. At 5 o'clock the Detroit hoisted her anchors, and, with shotted guns, steamed in beside the insurgent warships Trajano and Guanabara, both of which were lying close to the Good News.

THE INSURGENTS' FIRE RETURNED.

As the Detroit took her position a musket was fired from the Guanabara at the Good News. The Detroit at once fired a six-pound shot across the bows of the Guanabara, whereupon the latter vessel replied with what is supposed to have been a blank cartridge. The Detroit then turned one of her guns upon the Guanabara, and sent a small shell into her sternpost. She was on the point of delivering a broadside at the insurgent ship when the Guanabara signalled that she would stop firing.

In the mean time G. M. Rollins, an American citizen, who has acted as the agent of Admiral da Gama in the arbitration negotiations, had visited all three of the American merchantmen and offered to have them towed at the expense of the insurgents if they would not go to the piers. This the captains of the merchantmen agreed to. This arrangement was reported to Admiral da Gama on board his flagship, the Liberdade. He then said:

"It is too late. The glass is broken. I must yield to this foreign fleet of superior force. I will resign, and give my sword to the American Admiral."

Later in the day Admiral da Gama called a council of his officers, expecting that all of them would seek an asylum on board the American fleet, but the younger officers would not yield. It was stated at the council that Admiral Benham had offered asylum on board the American warships to Admiral da Gama and all his officers.

AMERICAN VESSELS EVERYWHERE PROTECTED.

What the final result of the trouble between the fleets will be is not known, but it is evident to every one that American merchant vessels are protected in every part of the bay.

Admiral Benham said last night that Admiral da Gama, by his failure to surrender, had lost an easy way out of his trouble. He added: "However, that is nothing to me, but we have established our principle."

The Julia Rollins and the American schooner Millie J. H., Captain Suttis, from New-York, were fired on by the insurgents during a night foray last week. Admiral da Gama visited Rear-Admiral Benham, and was emphatically told that the insurgents must at once abandon the idea that they could fire upon American vessels with impunity. Admiral Benham asserted that American ships would be protected by his fleet, no matter in what part of the harbor they might be. Admiral da Gama protested against this decision, but finally apparently yielded the point.

YOUNG OFFICERS STILL EAGER TO FIGHT.

A conflict between the American and insurgent fleets is still possible. Admiral da Gama is angry because the younger insurgent officers are eager to fight. The Admiral said to the United Press correspondent to-day: "It would be better to be conquered by a foreign power than to yield later to Peixoto."

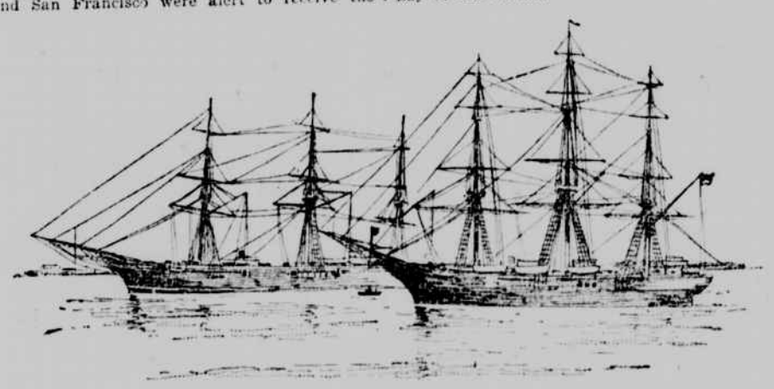
The tug and launches promised to the bark Good News were not furnished. The insurgent steamer Parahyba anchored in a threatening position near her this morning, and may fire when she starts in to-morrow. In that case a serious conflict is inevitable.

The situation was extremely delicate yesterday when the Detroit was beside the Good News. The Guanabara and Trajano had their guns loaded and aimed on all the American vessels, while two heavy insurgent tugs were ready to ram the Detroit.

COMMANDER BROWNSON'S THREAT.

The Guanabara and Trajano together have eight splendid rifles; but when the Detroit fired a six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and Commander Brownson warned them that if another gun was fired, even by accident, he would sink them, and advised that they take the men from their guns, they weakened.

Admiral Benham had the Newark ready to aid the Detroit, while the New-York, Charleston and San Francisco were alert to receive the



THE TRAJANO AND GUANABARA.

Aquidaban and Almirante Tamandare, which were under steam.

END OF THE REVOLT THOUGHT TO BE NEAR.

London, Jan. 30.—The Brazilian Minister in London has not been informed of the surrender of Admiral da Gama to Rear-Admiral Benham, but has no doubt that the report to that effect is correct. He expresses the opinion that the insurgents will be completely broken by the surrender, and that the end of the revolution is only a question of a few days.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, has received no news regarding the action of Rear-Admiral Benham. He is of the opinion that if the reports are true Benham's action was simply defensive, and implies no political interference. It is the duty of warships of any Power, Mr. Bayard says, to protect their merchantmen. He does not expect that any Power will object to Admiral Benham's course.

Admiral Benham said to-day: "If Admiral da Gama was contending for any principle of position in which any civilized nation would sustain him, he ought to make a fight, but he is wrong in law everywhere in opposing us."

THE AUSTRIANS WANT TO HELP.

The commander of the Austrian warship has asked Rear-Admiral Benham to be allowed to help in case of a fight. The German naval officers applaud Benham. The English officers naturally are in opposition, while not denying that Benham's position is lawful.

Admiral Benham now has two propositions regarding arbitration, but he will not reveal them. A settlement by such means, however, is at present improbable. While angry at his decision, the insurgents comment upon Benham's great courtesy and tact in the negotiations. The day before the conflict Benham informed the city authorities that the water front would probably be endangered.

A consultation of the senior officers of the foreign naval vessels will be held to-morrow on the San Francisco.

The Julia Rollins, the Amy and the Good News are owned in Baltimore. The Julia Rollins arrived at Rio Janeiro on January 23, having left Baltimore on December 4. The Amy had just arrived at Rio. She left Baltimore on December 8. The Good News arrived on January 3, having left Baltimore on October 30 and stopped at Bahia. The Millie J. H. left New-York on November 14.

DISCUSSING BENHAM'S ACTION

ADMIRAL GHERARDI THINKS AMERICAN INTERESTS ARE IN SAFE HANDS.

OUR FORCE AT RIO JANEIRO SUFFICIENT FOR ALL NEEDS—CAPTAIN BROWNSON, OF THE DETROIT, A CAPABLE OFFICER.

The office of the commandant of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn was a busy place yesterday, as it is, indeed, every day, with officers and orderlies hurrying to and fro with dispatches, and with documents to be signed by the Admiral, Bancroft Gherardi. When the reporter showed him the dispatch from Brazil announcing that the leader of the insurgent naval forces, Admiral da Gama, had fired upon American ships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro he looked grave.

"I must read this," said he, and, taking the paper, he began to study its contents carefully.

"There are two accounts here," said he, "and one seems to differ from the other materially. For instance, the one which has come through an English source, and is dated from London, says simply that 'chance shots fired by the insurgents endangered three American ships.' The English are carefully watching all proceedings there, and one would suppose that if anything like the dangerous encounter which is reported really took place, they would hear something of it. However, it may be all true, but I am by no means inclined to credit it until ample proof and more certain confirmation comes to hand."

"What kind of a man is Admiral Benham?"

"Admiral Benham," said Admiral Gherardi, "is a careful and discriminating commander, and I am sure he would not be found doing anything rash, but, on the other hand, he would be firm and unyielding if anything should occur, either by accident or design, on the part of any foreign commander, involving the honor of our flag."

"What is the flagship?"

"It was, and I think is still the San Francisco, though there was some intention recently, I believe, to change it to the New-York."

"Who is in command of the Detroit, which is reported to have done all the firing?"

"A capable and able officer," replied the Admiral. "His name is Captain Willard H. Brownson, appointed from New-York; a man about forty-five years old, and who has a total sea service of sixteen years to his credit."

"What are the qualities of Da Gama?"

"The insurgent admiral," said Admiral Gherardi, "is a man of ability. He speaks English well. He was not here during the naval celebrations last year, but he was here representing his country during the Maritime Conference."

"What is meant by the statement attributed to Admiral Benham that 'Admiral da Gama, by his failure to surrender, had lost an easy way out of his trouble?'"

"Oh, there is nothing obscure or involved in that," was the reply. "The plain inference from such a statement would be that the Brazilian officer, knowing he had done wrong, and in the face of a superior force such as ours is, would be very foolish to show any hesitancy in yielding when called upon to cease firing."

"What do you think of the number and equipment of our vessels in Rio?"

The Admiral unbuttoned his uniform, threw aside his pen for a moment, and, taking a few strides up and down the room, answered, thoughtfully: "We have at present a powerful squadron in the South—the New-York, the San Francisco, the Charleston, the Newark and the Detroit. They are all modern ships, and are ample for any possible contingency that could arise in the waters of a country with which we are at peace."

"Have you received any official information of what is reported to have happened?" was asked.

"Oh, no," said he, "that would be sent only to the Department at Washington, and would not concern us here unless actual hostilities had broken out and were continued. I have not one word of official information on the subject."

TAMMANY LEADERS FULL OF FIGHT.

"That settles the rebels," said Mayor Gilroy, when he heard of the collision between the American warship and one of Admiral da Gama's vessels in the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

"Would Tammany Hall raise a brigade to sustain our National honor in Brazil in case of war?" the Mayor was asked.

"Tammany Hall wouldn't stop at a brigade," was the reply. "She would raise a division or a corps if necessary. When it comes to patriotism, Tammany is there every time. Her sons are ready to start for the seat of war on the shortest notice, and you would find that their staying qualities are good. They would uphold the flag and maintain their place at the front until the United States had conquered an honorable peace."

"Da Gama ran up against the wrong man when he struck Admiral Benham," said Tax Commissioner Barker. "I know him. He is a fighter."

"It would be a good plan for the Government to send an army down to Brazil and end that silly war if it is true that a pretext has been afforded," said Corporation Counsel Clark. "New-York City could furnish force enough without enlisting a man outside."

"Would Tammany Hall take a hand?"

"You bet. She could take care of Peixoto and Da Gama both if necessary."

POLICE OFFICIALS GIVE THEIR VIEWS.

With an investigation of the Police Department close at hand, the insult to the American flag at Rio Janeiro seemed far away to the officials at the Central Office yesterday, but they were not slow in giving expression to patriotic sentiments when they read the reports of Admiral Benham's prompt action in the defense of American vessels. Superintendent Byrnes declared that the mistake of shooting at American vessels would be likely to put an end to the rebellion against the Brazilian Government. Commissioner MacLean said he must take a lively interest in the affairs at Rio Janeiro because his brother was the executive officer on the Detroit. He had no doubt, he said, that the men on the Detroit and on the other American vessels in Brazilian waters would give a good account of themselves if there was any fighting to be done.

Commissioner McClave said: "Any insult to our flag should be resented promptly and effectively. We cannot permit that flag to be insulted with impunity by the proudest and strongest nation in the world, and we must not allow an insurgent admiral to forget to respect that flag."

"Admiral Da Gama is only a rebel against the government of his own country," said Commissioner Martin, "and he could offer no indemnity for such an insult as the one reported. Neither could the Brazilian Government be held responsible for his blunders. The best way, it seems to me, would be to blow him out of the water and put an end to his rebellion at once."

Commissioner Sheehan may have been thinking hard of the action of the Senate at Albany in voting unanimously for an investigation of the Police Department when he replied, to a question about the reported insult to the flag: "If anybody shoots at us, I believe in shooting back."

AN EXPLANATION OF DA GAMA'S ACTION.

At the Brazilian Consulate, in State-st., the opinion was expressed yesterday that if the report of Da Gama's doings in Rio harbor proved to be true, then the revolution was at an end. Da Gama, it was thought, had found his fight a losing one, and he diplomatically took the opportunity offered by Admiral Benham to fight him and then surrender, so that he and his men could escape the punishment mapped out for them by Peixoto, and get a safe conduct to the United States, where all fear of Peixoto would be at an end. This seems to be the logical conclusion, so say the Brazilian consular authorities, of the reported willingness of Da Gama to surrender his sword to Admiral Benham.

Wallace Flint, of Charles R. Flint & Co., would not discuss the latest phase of Brazilian affairs in the absence of Charles R. Flint, who was at Lakewood. No Brazil news, he said, had been received lately by the firm.

RELIEVED BY BENHAM'S PROMPT ACTION.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—Eugene Levering & Co., who are largely interested in the barks at Rio Janeiro, last night received a cable message from Rio dated yesterday, to the effect that the American bark Amy, from Baltimore, would attempt during the day to discharge her cargo. Mr. Levering believed that such action would lead to serious trouble. He knew that the Good News had been at Rio almost a month without being able to reach her pier because of insurgent threats to sink her if an effort to unload was made. Mr. Levering was greatly relieved when the dispatch from Rio Janeiro stating that Admiral Benham had succeeded in thwarting Admiral da Gama's plan of destruction was shown to him. Mr. Levering confirmed the statement that the Julia Rollins was fired on last week.

HOW THE TROUBLE ORIGINATED.

AMERICAN COMMERCE AT RIO CONSTANTLY HARASSED BY THE INSURGENT FIRE—HIS PROTESTS DISREGARDED, ADMIRAL BENHAM TAKES SUMMARY ACTION.

Washington, Jan. 30 (Special).—The story of the causes which led to an engagement between the American fleet and Da Gama's vessels in Rio harbor is a brief but an interesting one. For nearly two months nine American ships have been lying in the harbor of Rio, intent upon landing their stores, receiving cargoes and returning home. To proceed to the Custom House wharves during the desultory fire from Da Gama's ships would be dangerous, and their captains held off, hoping that in a short time hostilities between the Government forces and the insurgents would cease, and that they might proceed to the docks with security. Upon his arrival at Rio Admiral Benham saw that some decided action was necessary to relieve American shipping from the restraints which embarrassed its freedom of action. This conclusion was communicated to Da Gama, who protested vehemently that action of the kind would interfere with hostilities between his ships and Peixoto's batteries on shore. Admiral Benham replied to this protest that a temporary cessation of hostilities would not operate to the injury of the rights or privileges of either the Government or the insurgent forces, but, on the contrary, as the American vessels in the harbor had on board no contraband articles, the landing of their cargoes would be conducive to the interests of Americans, and, indirectly, to the best interests of Brazil, whoever might be successful in the present difficulties.

It was in relation to this important subject, not the matter of mediation on the part of Admiral Benham, that Da Gama paid his recent long visit to the San Francisco. He called upon Admiral Benham on that occasion to protest in vigorous language against the active part being taken by the United States men-of-war in the harbor of Rio to change the conditions which his fleet had made. Da Gama was neither generous nor public spirited in his position. He wished to have American vessels remain in the background, and not deliver their cargoes to the Brazilian consignees. Admiral Benham saw that it was important that American vessels should no longer be harassed by either of the contending factions at Rio, and be prevented from carrying out their missions and departing for home. Further detention of the vessels was the more unnecessary, in the opinion of the Admiral, when he came to appreciate the fact that their going alongside the Custom House wharves at Rio would not long prevent a continuance of hostilities between the warring factions of Brazil.

Still Da Gama protested, and at every movement of the American merchant vessels he harassed them with the fire of his machine guns. Finally Admiral Benham declared that a stop should be put to molestation of American commerce. This conclusion was reached by the Admiral on Sunday. Accordingly on Monday he directed that the American merchant ships might proceed to their unloading docks, and that they should be escorted thereto by the United States men-of-war. Early Monday morning the New-York, Charleston, Newark, San Francisco and Detroit weighed anchor and proceeded toward the merchant vessels in obedience to Admiral Benham's directions. A further protest was received from Da Gama, but it was disregarded. During his visit to the San Francisco the insurgent leader had been finally warned that the American sailing vessels would go to their regular wharves on Monday. Da Gama declared at this time that he would resist such a movement by force. Apparently Admiral Benham did not regard this threat seriously. He made preparations, however, to meet force by force, and before the vessels of his command got under way he signalled that each ship should clear for action and be ready to resist whatever opposition might be encountered from Da Gama. All of the American fleet were put in order for battle. Their guns were shotted, the men went to their stations and as the engines of the several vessels turned over, each presented a more warlike attitude than has been assumed by ships of this country since the close of the Rebellion. Finally the merchantmen were taken in tow and headed for their wharves by their tenders.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

BENHAM'S ACTION APPROVED—OTHER NATIONS MAY FOLLOW SUIT.

London, Jan. 30.—"The Daily Telegraph," commenting on the news from Rio Janeiro, says: "There will be very general sympathy with the Americans' decision not to permit commerce to become absolutely crippled by the wanton struggle waging in Brazil."

"The Standard" says that the only question now is how far the Washington Government will approve and support Rear-Admiral Benham's action. If the United States no longer stand aloof from interference between the two factions, it says Great Britain and other interested countries will doubtless follow suit. "The Standard" remarks that though such an occurrence may end the insurgents' hope of conquering Peixoto by starving Rio, their success in the provinces may enable them eventually to triumph.

PEIXOTO DOES NOT WANT THE DESTROYER.

London, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro dated yesterday states that President Peixoto has refused to purchase the torpedo-boat Destroyer, which was taken from New-York to Brazil in tow. It is said that the vessel is leaky and her propeller is broken. On the voyage from New-York she nearly foundered.

The submarine torpedo-boat Destroyer, now called the Piratini, is owned jointly by the Ericsson estate and by Mrs. Delamater. The boat was built at the Delamater Iron Works. The submarine gun on the Destroyer was invented by Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor, and it was perfected by one of his friends, whose name is Lassoe. The United States Government paid $31,000 for the patents on the gun, and it had the option to purchase it. Successful tests with the gun had been made at Newport, when the revolution in Brazil broke out. Minister Mendonca induced Secretary Herbert to release the Government's option on the submarine gun, which was done, and Charles R. Flint & Co., the Brazilian agents in this city, were ordered to find a boat on which to mount the gun. C. H. Bushnell and George H. Robertson are trustees of the Ericsson estate, and Lassoe is the legatee. An agreement was entered into by the Brazilian Government and the owners of the gun whereby it was to be taken to some Spanish-American port and tested. When the Destroyer, with the gun on board, was about to be taken south, Lassoe learned that the test was to be made in the harbor of Pernambuco, with the rebel gunboat Aquidaban pitted against the Destroyer. If this test was satisfactory the Brazilian Government would purchase her; otherwise she would be rejected.

Lassoe brought proceedings to prevent the gun from being taken to Brazil for any such heroic test, but his applications for injunctions were denied, and the Destroyer, with the gun on board, went to Brazil in tow of the steamer Santuit. The trustees of the Ericsson estate and Mrs. Delamater were willing that the voyage should be taken, but Lassoe held that the Destroyer was built only for harbor work, and that an ocean voyage would greatly injure her. It is said that Charles R. Flint & Co. paid $11,000 for the towing of the Destroyer.

Now that the Destroyer has been rejected, it is hardly possible that any one will pay the $11,000 towage necessary to bring her back. Mr. Lassoe says that he proposes to hold the executors of the estate responsible, and to that end has appealed to the Surrogate for an accounting of the Ericsson estate, at which it is said that some interesting facts in relation to the contract will be elicited.

PRINCE PIERRE NOT VISITED BY BRAZILIANS.

Vienna, Jan. 30.—It was expected that a deputation of Brazilians would visit Prince Pierre d'Alcantara to-day at Wiener Neustadt, where the Prince attends a military school. The deputation, however, did not appear, and the governor of the school says that no Brazilians have applied for leave to visit the Prince.

PEIXOTO BUYING ARMS IN GERMANY.

London, Jan. 31.—"The Daily Chronicle's" Vienna correspondent says that Brazil has purchased 8,000 rifles at Steyer, and ordered 70,000 small arms of the Loewe firm in Germany.

INJURED BY AN EXPLODING OIL TANK.

An oil tank exploded and caused a fire in the lubricating oil works of Davis & Co., at Ninth-st. and the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, yesterday. Three men were slightly injured by the explosion and a loss of $50,000 was caused. The oil works extend for a block along the canal. A tank with a capacity of fifty barrels, containing grease in process of refining, exploded shortly before noon. There were three men at work near it and they were hurled against the sides of the room and injured, but not seriously. The main building of the refinery was soon on fire and it was some time before the firemen gained control of the flames. A quantity of oil and much valuable machinery were destroyed.

Charles W. Hand, manager of the works, estimated the loss on the refinery at $50,000, which is covered by insurance. He could assign no cause for the explosion.

The injured men were William Lynch, of No. 200 Bond-st.; Lawrence Noonisky, of No. 135 Twenty-fifth-st., and Frank Cook, of No. 200 Bond-st. The first two were cut and bruised by scraps of iron from the exploded tank, and Cook was burned by the oil. They were sent to the hospital.

WE WRITE AN ACCIDENT POLICY

Covering fatal injuries resulting from sunstroke, freezing, lifting, somnambulism, gas, poison, or choking in swallowing, as well as accidents ordinarily covered.

NO ONE ELSE DOES

And we have the strength and resources to make good every promise we ever make.

The United States Mutual Accident Association,

320, 322 & 324 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLES B. PEET, President. JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

Pimply Girls
Pimply Boys
And Every Person
Afflicted with
Torturing
Disfiguring
Humiliating Humors
Find Instant Relief
And Speedy Cure
By Using
Cuticura Remedies

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, sole Props. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.

Pimples, blackheads, oily skin and falling hair prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

Protection

From the Grip, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Fevers and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which keeps the blood pure and prevents the lodgment in it of the germs of disease. It also sustains the strength, creates an appetite, and keeps the body in perfectly healthy condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla Protects,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

For Weak Nerves

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It is particularly useful in making weak nerves strong, as it contains necessary elements of nutrition for the nervous system, obtained from natural sources.

In Olden Times

people overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

J. S. Conover Company

Formerly of West 23d Street,

Takes pleasure in inviting you to inspect latest designs in Fireplaces, Mantels, Tiles, and artistic metal work at its new building,

101 Fifth Avenue,

NEAR EIGHTEENTH STREET.

Solid Silver

Table Ware, embracing everything needed for the table. Toilet articles, Silver mounted glass, Novelties beautifully enamelled, very desirable for WEDDING GIFTS.

Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square.

CARLISLE'S BONDS WILL GO.

Continued from First Page.

the general line of duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to take the money received from these bonds and to apply it to current expenses. I do not see any authority of law for that. Therefore I say to gentlemen on the other side that they must provide for the deficiency in some other way than by tampering with the money got from the bonds for one purpose only. They must provide other funds if necessary to make good any deficiency in the current revenue. That is perfectly clear. There is no partisanship in that. But on the other side rests the obligation. You cannot diminish the revenue without supplying some means of meeting the deficiency.

"I will vote any measure of relief that is desired, and that is clearly right and consistent with existing law, with the same liberality and freedom as I would for any measure of a Republican Administration. But when you (addressing the Democrats) bring about a state of affairs, and persist, at a time of grave distress and difficulty, in a wholesale change of revenue laws, and in the disturbance of our financial system, changing ad valorem to specific duties affecting every branch of industry, then you are bound to provide the measures necessary to supply the deficiency.

"But on this pending question I feel that we ought not only to vote down this resolution, but to vote affirmatively for a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury has the unquestionable power to issue any of the kinds of bonds provided for in the Refunding act, in order to maintain that solid reserve in the Treasury on which all our credit and all our money rests."

VIEWS OF OTHER SENATORS.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pen.) offered an amendment to the resolution providing that the money received from bonds shall be applied only to the redemption of the legal tender notes of the United States presented at the Sub-Treasury in the city of New-York.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) moved, as a substitute for the resolution, the one reported in the House of Representatives from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Sherman remarked that he approved of that resolution, because it recognized the full authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for redemption purposes, and declared that the money received from bonds should not be used for other purposes.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government should not be interfered with from any partisan feeling. For himself, he was as anxious to maintain it under the present Administration as he would be under a Republican Administration. He agreed with Mr. Sherman that the power still existed in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for a specific purpose—that was to provide for the redemption of the greenbacks, so-called. He believed that that was the opinion of the great majority of men in public life. Unfortunately, the Secretary of the Treasury did not agree with them, but had announced his intention to issue the bonds and to appropriate the money for another and a different purpose. But the question was, he thought, whether a point has been reached where there is a necessity to issue bonds for any purpose, either of resumption or for current expenses. If the point had been reached where it was necessary to issue bonds for current expenses, then it was incumbent on the legislative government to provide for such bonds.

When 2 o'clock arrived Mr. Teller had not finished his speech. The Election bill was taken up and the bond matter went over. As the outgrowth of a colloquy between Senators Gray, Hoar and Chandler, it was agreed that general debate on the Federal Election bill should close at 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday next, at which time debate should be had under the five-minute rule and proceed until the bill was disposed of.

HOW THE MONEY MAY BE USED.

GENERAL DESIRE FOR A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW—KNIGHTS OF LABOR THROWN OUT OF COURT.

Washington, Jan. 30 (Special).—Although the prospect for a successful Government loan seems now so highly favorable there is a growing sentiment in Congress which threatens to make the bond issue practically valueless for Mr. Carlisle's purposes. It is the almost unanimous opinion among the members of both branches that the law of 1875, under which the proposed b