THE FARCE IN THE SENATE.

ONE MAN HAS THE POWER TO OBSTRUCT BUSINESS INDEFINITELY.

Some Senators Talk of Compromise, but Mr. Voorhees Says He Has No Thought of Surrender—The Struggle Resumed in the Senate, and Mr. Stewart of Nevada Continues His Rambling, Time-Killing Speech.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—There were many conferences among Senators this morning bearing upon two subjects—the length of the daily sessions and the probable compromise on the silver question. In the discussion of the former the Republicans are consulted, in the latter they are ignored. There are four different lines on which compromise has been suggested, emanating from Senators Vest, Pugh, Harris, and Jones of Arkansas. The amendments offered by Senators Vest and Harris appear to be most favored. While it was understood that there shall be a caucus to consider these propositions, the date for that caucus has not been fixed. The silver men say they know that they can never get unlimited free coinage, and are willing to take a mean between that and the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, a position they maintain they have held since the fight began. If the compromise agreed upon by the Democrats is reasonable, even if they cannot support it, the silver men from the Republican States say they will not filibuster against it, but that after they have placed themselves on record they will permit it to come to a vote.

The Republicans have been eliminated from this politico-financial equation entirely. They are not consulted, and will have nothing to do with it. Republican leaders say to-day that they can hardly conceive of a compromise satisfactory to Democrats that could meet with their approval. For this reason it is likely that they will content themselves with voting against it, thus maintaining a consistent record for unconditional repeal.

The Democrats have a majority of the Senate, even if the Republicans and Populists vote solidly against their measures; and if the Democratic caucus endorses the compromise bill it will be put through as a party measure. Republicans are merely waiting for developments, and Democrats are endeavoring to clear the way for the settlement of the question. The indications are that this will be accomplished early next week.

Mr. Voorhees said to a reporter this morning that he knew of no surrender, and that he will push the Repeal bill as long as the majority will stand by him. Then he spoke of the singular spectacle presented by the Senate "drifting like a battered and rudderless hulk," practically without rules for the transaction of business, or with such rules as were worse than useless, as shown by the fact that one man could obstruct business indefinitely. This referred to the rule so liberally used yesterday, by which one man can have the roll called almost continuously in the quest for a quorum which may be always present. Mr. Voorhees said that he intended to devote his energies hereafter to an effort to reform these abuses. Touching his conduct of the campaign last night, he said that it would never have done to sanction a recess so long as a quorum was in attendance. That would have subjected him to severe and proper criticism.

Now that compromise is talked of as probable, interest has been renewed in the House as to the kind of a measure that will receive the sanction of the Senate. Mr. Rayner, one of the steering committee of the repealers in the recent contest over the Wilson bill, said:

"No compromise that the Senate is likely to send to the House can be passed here, in my opinion. The House will not consent to unlimited purchase of silver or the coinage thereof. If the Senate were satisfied with the coinage of the bullion now on hand and purchase up to a reasonable amount that might be accepted, but the probabilities seem to be against such a moderate measure."

Catchings of the Committee on Rules, also a Republican, said that in his opinion the situation was plainly in the hands of the Republicans. "If they vote solidly upon the subject," he said, "they determine it either way. It is not a political question, but politics will creep in, and that consideration may rule. If the Republicans would stand firm for the repeal of the Sherman law I think they could bring the Senate to terms. It all depends on them."

Mr. Burrows said that the attitude of the Republicans toward compromise would depend upon the nature of the measure. "If it proposes an issue of bonds," he added, "I do not believe it will meet the approval of the House. The idea of borrowing money in time of peace is not a popular one. It seems incredible that while the Administration is actively engaged in an effort to reduce the tariff they should expect Congress to borrow money to meet running expenses."

By the adjournment of the Senate this morning the Repeal bill resumes its place as the "unfinished business" in the ordinary daily routine of the Senate chamber, and will continue to occupy that position, unless displaced by other pressing measures, until some conclusion is reached on the question by compromise or otherwise. It is in the power of the Senate at any time, by taking up another bill after the "unfinished business" is laid before the Senate, to shelve the Silver bill. This can be done without even the formality of a vote, by tacitly taking up another bill for consideration without inserting the saving clause that the Repeal bill shall be "temporarily laid aside." It is not likely, however, that the vigilant friends of repeal will permit the measure to be shelved in that way. A formal vote to proceed to the consideration of some other measure would bring about a clearly defined test of strength between the friends and opponents of repeal, and this is just what the silver men in their six long weeks of labored discussion have deliberately tried to avoid by all the resources of parliamentary ingenuity. There was a stage in the proceedings when it seemed likely that a motion to take up the House bill repealing the Federal Election laws might be sprung upon the Senate as a method of getting rid of the Repeal bill, and might receive the support of the silver men, in addition to the strong contingent of Democrats who naturally would be committed to its support. This period, however, seems to have passed.

In dispassionately viewing the situation in the Senate, it must be noticed that not one of the silver men who has spoken thus far has closed his speech. Mr. Stewart has the floor to continue his "remarks on this new and interesting subject," as Mr. Hill put it just before the adjournment this morning; Messrs. Teller, Martin, Kyle, Peffer, Wolcott, and Dubois each indicated before temporarily yielding the floor that he would probably desire to resume his remarks at some future and more convenient time. Even Mr. Allen, at the close of his thirteen hours' speech, said something about embracing the opportunity to add a few words on another day. These precautions were adopted with the deliberate purpose of avoiding the effect of an old Senate rule that no Senator should speak more than once on the same subject. It is a moooted question whether this rule is still in force, but the silver men have acted on the assumption that it might be invoked, and have shielded themselves against it by leaving their speeches nominally incompleted.

In addition to the Senators who can take the floor to continue their remarks, they have in reserve Senator Jones of Arkansas, who has not yet spoken at all, and Senator Morgan of Alabama, who has been their reserve guard. Mr. Morgan has thrown in a few prefatory remarks, but has indicated that those were purely preliminary and that he had seven chapters to follow, in which he would discuss the question in its historical, constitutional, economical, and sociological aspects.

From this survey of the field and of the resources of the anti-repealers, the inference is derived that a compromise of some kind is the only possible outcome. There are a number of propositions of compromise before the Senate. Mr. Blackburn has one which does not include any bond issue, and which it has been broadly intimated might be acceptable to the Executive after all efforts at unconditional repeal had failed. Mr. Faulkner has another proposition, which contemplates the maintenance by the United States of a total circulation of eight hundred millions of silver, an amount about equal to that maintained by France. This proposed measure has met with much favor. Mr. Harris offered a compromise last night. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and Mr. Butler of South Carolina have each suggested some middle ground, and Mr. White of California has intimated that he had a proposition in view, but he has not yet formulated it in words.

Messrs. Teller, Wolcott, Dubois, Stewart, and other silver Republicans held whispered consultations in the Senate this morning. They were arranging their plans and subdividing their forces for a resumption of the struggle. Mr. Stewart was ready to take up the thread of his argument, interrupted by the adjournment last night. His material made a pile of books and manuscript a foot in depth, and his private secretary was near at hand to replenish the stack as it was diminished. The silver men evidently intended to keep up their speech making if there is no sign of surrender by the repeal forces they propose to resort to undisguised filibustering.

The expectation among the more conservative Senators on both sides of the chamber at the opening this morning was that the day's session would be prolonged until about 9 o'clock to-night. Mr. Voorhees will not give his sanction to any compromise measure. His plan is to place the responsibility for the fate of the repeal where it belongs, and give the country an object lesson.

THE STRUGGLE RENEWED.

Amendments to the Repeal Bill—Stewart Resumes His Time-killing Talk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Senate met as usual at 11 A. M., and apparently with more than a quorum of Senators present. An indication of the continuance of the struggle of silver was furnished by the entrance of Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) with a large bundle of books and papers under his arm. He moved down from his own desk and took one of the front seats on the Democratic side of the chamber, evidently prepared to continue his speech of last night. Mr. Voorhees was in his seat, calm but alert. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented in response to Mr. Allen's resolution inquiring as to moneys borrowed by the Government since March, 1885. The answer is that no money has been borrowed.

In presenting a petition from North Carolina for the repeal of the Sherman act, Mr. Vance said that it was respectable, but a little belated. As it was the only one of the kind presented from his State, he called especial attention to it.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) gave notice of an amendment which he would offer as a substitute for the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. It consisted of seven sections, the first of them being a repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. It authorizes the issue of coin certificates for the uncoined bullion, consisting of seigniorage on the silver heretofore purchased. It provides for the coinage of silver that may be deposited by its owners and that is the product of United States mines, at the rate of three millions a month, up to the limit of $800,000,000. This coinage is to be fairly proportioned among the silver-producing States and Territories. Holders of standard silver dollars may have them exchanged into certificates. Authority is to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse payment in gold "on any obligations of the United States" when he is satisfied that the gold is applied for with a view to exportation. A joint committee of the two Houses is to examine into the financial and monetary condition of the Government and people of the United States. The ten per cent. tax on State banks is to be repealed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) also gave notice of an amendment for the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) offered a resolution as to a change of rules in reference to compelling the attendance of absent Senators; and it went over till to-morrow.

STEWART RESUMES HIS TIME-KILLING SPEECH.

At 11:30 A. M. Mr. Voorhees made the usual motion that the Senate take up the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. The bill was taken up and Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) took up his speech, after a few preliminary remarks, at the point where he had left off at 1 A. M. And so the debate was renewed just as if nothing had occurred to break in upon it or to change the condition of the bill.

The era of "quorum compelling" was opened for the day by Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.), who interrupted Mr. Stewart at 12:20 with a suggestion of no quorum. Mr. Stewart appeared to be rather annoyed at being cut off in what he probably considered one of his good points, but he had to submit all the same. The call showed that there were fifty-four Senators present (eleven more than a quorum, and more than were present at any time yesterday), and Mr. Stewart started again. He quoted from some of Mr. Voorhees's speeches in favor of silver, and eulogized the views expressed in them.

Mr. Carey (Rep., Or.) asked if Mr. Stewart desired to be understood as saying that he would accept no compromise except one that would provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"Does the Senator wish to catechize me?"

"I simply want to understand you."

"I do not propose to vote for any bill that limits the life of silver. A quick death is preferable to a lingering existence."

Mr. Stewart was still talking at 7 P. M., interrupted only by half-hourly calls. There was one longer break in his speech, while Senators Teller and Hoar had a very excited discussion over the right of minorities.

[At this point all telegraph wires south of Philadelphia were cut off by the storm.]

PHILADELPHIANS URGE REPEAL.

The Call on Pennsylvania's Senators—Significant Statement by Senator Quay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A delegation of about seventy-five prominent business men and manufacturers came from Philadelphia this morning in a special car to urge the two Senators representing their State to unite their efforts to secure the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. They were received by Senators Quay and Cameron in the room of the Committee on Patents, and some significant things were said by the Senators. Many short and pithy speeches, all in favor of repeal, and full of reasons therefor, were made by Wm. R. Tucker, C. S. Patterson, Geo. W. Burnham, Theo. Justice, F. B. Reeves, W. W. Foulkrod, J. J. Altemus, Wm. Wood, Mr. Earnshaw, Joshua Bailey, and Mr. Harding, these gentlemen representing the diversified interests of Philadelphia.

In reply Senator Cameron assured them that he was glad they had come, and he believed the expression of views they gave were earnest and truthful. He agreed with them, he said, absolutely in the desirability of the repeal of the Sherman law, and had never had any other feeling in regard to that subject. It was a makeshift and cowardly to begin with. He believed the result of the action of the Senate would be beneficial to the country. The Senate was on the eve of a settlement of the question, but for himself he had been ready to vote at any time. He would vote against repeal unless there was something to take its place. He believed in the use of both metals and did not believe in the use of paper money. It was better, he thought, to suffer a little if need be until the country could get on a true bimetallic basis. Mr. Cameron denied, as had been asserted by some papers, that he was interested in either a gold or silver mine.

Mr. Quay said it was not necessary for him to talk. His position was understood. He would vote against the free coinage of silver. He was opposed to the Sherman act when it was passed, and would now vote for its unconditional repeal, but not for its conditional repeal. Referring to the action of the Senate last night, Mr. Quay said that when the body adjourned at 12 o'clock this morning he regarded the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act as doomed. It could never be passed, not because the majority was not for it, but because, as the acting presiding officer had said to him last night, of the utter impotence of the Senate to carry out its will. Conditional repeal would be passed, Mr. Quay said, within the next three to ten days, probably within three. Heretofore the contest had been between Cleveland and a faction of the Democratic party, and Republicans on the one hand, and a combination of the cotton and silver States on the other.

"Henceforth," added Mr. Quay, significantly, "the bill will pass entirely into the management of the Democratic party. They are now formulating a bill to present to their caucus upon which all factions of that party can unite, and it will be passed, if passed at all, by a party vote. The terms of the bill I do not know, but it will, I think, provide for the coinage of silver, and will be a Democratic measure."

The delegation, after an informal chat with the Senators, withdrew and afterward returned to Philadelphia.

Jewellers Urge Repeal.

The publishers of the *Jewellers' Review* have forwarded to Senator David B. Hill at Washington a petition signed by more than 1,000 diamond dealers, jewelry and silverware manufacturers in all parts of the country east of the silver States, urging the immediate repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law. In a letter to Senator Hill, J. J. Fogerty, President of the *Jewellers' Review* Publishing Company, says that the signatures on the petition represent an invested capital of more than $100,000,000. He adds that "35,000 workingmen employed by the signers of this petition are idle. The existing stagnation and uncertainty can be remedied by only one action, the prompt repeal of the particular law responsible for the current depression."

Convention of Teachers in Higher Education.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 13.—The eighth annual Convention of the New England Colleges and Preparatory Schools began here to-day. Most of the New England college Presidents are present and some from outside colleges. The attendance is about 100. Various papers on pedagogy were read.

Jarman—Hammond.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—Dr. George W. Jarman of this city was married yesterday in Calvary Church here to Miss Pattey Shelby Hammond, daughter of the Hon. E. S. Hammond, Judge of the United States Court at Memphis. The bride is one of the most popular and handsome young women in Memphis.

Change in Schedule Long Branch Trains.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces change in time of trains on New York and Long Branch Railroad, to take effect sunday, Oct. 16 Train No. 505, now leaving New York 1:20 P. M., Saturdays only, will be withdrawn, commencing Saturday, Oct. 14. See time tables.—*Adv.*

RUSSIANS REACH TOULON.

CHEERED ALL DAY BY THE ENTHUSIASTIC FRENCHMEN.

Two Hundred Thousand Strangers in Toulon, Every One Wearing a Knot of the Russian Colors—Official Reception to Admiral Avelan and the Russian Officers—A Toast to the Czar and one to the Russian Navy—A Day of Salutes and Cheers.

TOULON, Oct. 13.—A finer day for the reception of the Russian fleet could not be imagined. The sky was cloudless and the air warm. An hour after daybreak the whole town was awake and stirring. Yesterday's excursion trains brought 30,000 persons. Sixty thousand strangers slept in the town last night. By 9 o'clock this morning all were out in holiday attire. Every stitch of bunting had been spread. Bands were playing and the crowds were cheering. The open space near the Town Hall and the streets leading to it were packed so densely that carriages could not pass through them. Every tenth man was vending souvenirs of the day. Sprays of artificial forget-me-nots were sold by thousands. Hardly a man, woman, or child was without a knot of French and Russian colors in the hat or on the breast.

At 10:30 o'clock, gunshots from the arsenal at the Quai de la Darse Vieille announced that the Russians were coming. As soon as the visiting war ships were sighted, a light division of the French fleet, under Commander Marechal weighed anchor and put out to meet them. The shore of the roadstead just beyond the Arsenal du Mourillon, about a mile from the town, was lined with persons eager to see the first courtesies exchanged by the squadrons. As soon as the guns spread the news of the arrival of the Russians, thousands more started on the shore road. Before noon the whole length of the road was crowded with struggling, cheering sightseers.

At 11:30 o'clock the Russian war ships Nicolai I., Admiral Nachimoff, Pamyat Azova, and Rynda were in plain view from the shore. The Frenchmen saluted and the Russians answered. Commander Marechal then boarded the Nicolai I., flagship of the squadron, and welcomed the Russian Admiral, Avelan, and his officers to French waters. The naval tug Hercules, as pilot of the Russian fleet, led the way back up the harbor. The Russians proceeded at quarter speed. Coasting vessels and pleasure craft lay thick from shore to shore. All were loaded with excursionists and were decorated with Russian colors. As the big war ships moved toward the arsenal docks the excursionists cheered again and again. Handkerchiefs and flags were waved from every deck to the Russians.

The forts and guardships fired salutes, and all the bands on shipboard and along shore played the Russian anthem. The fifty or more French war ships in the harbor had all their decorations out, their yards manned, and their bands playing. As the Russians passed each French war ship her marines gave a long cheer in unison, and the marines of the visiting squadron cheered in return. Admiral Avelan stood uncovered on the bridge of the Nicolai I. waving his cap constantly in response to the greetings from every side. When the Russian war ship had dropped anchor they all returned the salutes of the Frenchmen.

At noon the chief officers of the French fleet and forts embarked for the flagship. They were received most cordially. After embracing and speaking a few words of welcome, the French officers left the flagship. With Commander Marechal, Admiral Avelan and his staff then took launch for the Town Hall lodge. They landed at 2 o'clock. The crowd at the quay and far back into the town was packed closely in every available bit of space. Windows 100 yards from the quay were filled with heads and the roofs were white with waving handkerchiefs. The Russian Admiral was greeted with incessant cheering. He was received with high military honors, and he proceeded at once with his staff to pay a visit to the French naval authorities.

The fleet of small pleasure craft in the harbor increased rapidly after noon. Steamers, yachts, and rowboats crowded around the Russians. The parties aboard them shouted almost constantly for Russia, the Czar, and the friendship of the French and Russian Governments. Bands on the steamers played the Russian anthem.

At the Arsenal, Admiral MacGuckin and Admiral Rocomaure, both stationed at Toulon, and the French staff officers, advanced to welcome the visitors. After a brief but hearty exchange of greetings, Admiral Avelan and staff were escorted on foot to the Prefecture Maritime, about 100 yards off. As they walked slowly toward the scarlet and gold front of the Prefecture, a battery of twelve guns thundered a salute, a band in the Place d'Armas, which the building faces, played the Russian anthem and thousands packed up to the narrow lane through which the officers passed and raised deafening cheers.

Admiral Lamber, Minister of Marine, and Admiral Vignes, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron, awaited the Russians in a salon resplendent with crimson and gold. A few words of hearty greeting were exchanged, and then Admiral Rieunier made a short speech of welcome. He rejoiced with the French people, he said, in the present evidence of sympathy between the two powerful nations, Russia and France. He felt proud and happy that it had fallen to his lot to welcome the Russians to France in the name of the French Government.

Admiral Avelan bowed his acknowledgment of Admiral Rieunier's words, and replied informally. He conversed with Admiral Rieunier about five minutes as they sat together on the sofa. Then the Admirals went out on the balcony to show themselves to the vast assemblage in the Place d'Armes. They were greeted with frantic cheering, which they acknowledged by bowing repeatedly.

Some fifteen minutes later the Russians returned to the ships over the route by which they came. The Toulon choral societies had gathered meantime at the arsenal, and as the naval party passed they sang a hymn of welcome.

Later in the afternoon the Russian officers visited Admiral de Boissudy, aboard the Formidable, and Admiral de la Jaille, aboard the Richelieu. Admiral Jaille commands the Mediterranean reserve fleet of France, is an old friend of Admiral Avelan, and embraced him repeatedly when they met. At 3:15 Admiral Avelan and his staff landed at the quay opposite the Town Hall. Amid cheers and music they proceeded to the Grand Saloon of the Town Hall. There all the municipal and district officials, many Deputies and Senators, and delegates from the provinces awaited them. The hall was filled to suffocation, and room could be made for the guests only with difficulty. The Socialist Mayor of Toulon, M. Ferraro, made the first speech. His most notable words were:

"The representatives of the departments of France have gathered here with the municipal authorities of Toulon to show you how the hearts of all Frenchmen beat with one accord, animated solely by the feeling that your visit cements the friendship of the two nations, and proves the affinity of the two races."

After the Mayor of Marseilles had made an address of similar tenor, Mme. Juliette presented the jewels bought for the Russian sailors' wives with money subscribed by the women of France. Champagne was served plentifully while the Russians talked with their hosts.

Admiral Avelan and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Tolstoi, appeared on the balcony of the Town Hall at 3:45. They saw a scene of frantic enthusiasm. A shouting, singing multitude filled the square from the steps of the building back to the quays, covered the decks of many steamers, and nearly swamped the small boats near the shore. As Admiral Avelan bowed his response to the cheers the military bands began with a crash the Marseillaise, and the thousands before them all sang with them.

At o'clock the Russians bade good-by to the officials in the large hall and returned to the quay. Their boat was towed out to the fleet by the Chamber of Commerce steamship. As they left the shore the air was filled with shouts of "Long live Russia!" "Long live the Czar!"

After Admiral Avelan's visit to the Town Hall the Mayor and other municipal officials paid a formal return visit to the Russian flagship.

Admiral Rieunier's official banquet to the Russian officers was given in the grand saloon of the Prefecture. Present were Admiral Avelan, Lieuts. Martinoff and Tolstoi, Capts. Drucher, Tchoukine, Lavroff, Krieger, Lostchinski and de Giers, and twenty-two other Russians, besides twenty high officers of the French navy. A Paris restaurateur supplied the viands, the menu including sharkfin soup, saddle of Siberian wild boar, and truffled peacock, with Chateau Yquem of 1877, Clos Vougeot, and other delicate wines. During the banquet a band played selections from the works of Glinka, Tschaikowsky, and other Russian composers.

Admiral Rieunier proposed the first toast, "To the health of the Czar, whose name," he said, "signifies loyalty and power, and appears in the eyes of the world a symbol of peace. With the same sentiment of respect," he added, "I couple with this, homage to the imperial family of Russia, inseparable for us from the good wishes addressed to its illustrious and venerable chief."

Admiral Rieunier also proposed the last toast, "To the Russian navy and army; to the glorious souvenirs inscribed on each page of their history, and to the confraternity of arms, born of reciprocal esteem and sympathy, which unites, and always will unite, our two valiant nations."

Admiral Avelan, broad-shouldered and a head taller than the French Admiral, with expressive blue eyes and a full beard—a splendid and typical specimen of the Slav—replied to the last toast. He said:

"To you all, gentlemen, I give thanks for your words of welcome and sympathy. We certainly expected a magnificent reception, but we did not hope to encounter among your valiant civil and naval population the outburst of enthusiasm of which my sailors and myself have been the object. In the name of the Russian navy I raise my glass to the French navy, to France and to the valiant people of France."

The banquet was followed by a reception. Admiral Avelan returned to his flagship at 11 o'clock.

During the evening the town and the port were beautifully illuminated. The twinkling lights of 2,000 craft of every conceivable description lying in the limpid blue Mediterranean, under a Provençal sky, made an enchanting scene.

The streets of the town were crowded with gayly dressed sightseers. A fête was held in the Place de la Liberté.

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 strangers in the town. Pickpockets abound, not fewer than sixteen being arrested outside the Town Hall during the day. The telegraph offices swarm with newspaper reporters. Since 7 o'clock this morning the telegraph offices have despatched an average of 300,000 words an hour. It is difficult to say what proportion of the enthusiasm shown by the people is due to patriotic fervor and what proportion to racial excitability.

The suicide of the purser of the big steamer Ville de Brest, while bringing a deputation to Toulon from Marseilles, has made a painful impression here. The man jumped overboard and was drowned. The body could not be found, and is supposed to have been cut to pieces by the steamer's screw.

M. de Giers of the Russian Embassy in Paris accompanied Commander Marechal and the light division which went out to meet the Russian fleet. He has telegraphed to Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, a full description of the scene during the reception.

The most popular articles sold by hawkers this afternoon were small Franco-Russian conversation dictionaries, some of them containing only a few pages of the commonest expressions. The dictionaries were peddled out by the thousand.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Fêtes in honor of the Russian visit to Toulon were held to-day in many towns in France. Decorations and illuminations were general. Hundreds of telegrams of welcome from municipal councillors and military and naval officers were sent to Admiral Avelan. All of the leading Russian and French newspapers contain articles dwelling upon the significance of the event—the cementing of the two countries.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.—Committees from the French Chamber of Commerce and the French Union visited the Russian Legation here at 11 o'clock this morning. President Rolland of the Chamber of Commerce and President Duchene of the Union told Prince Ourossoff, Russian Minister, that the French colony in Brussels wished to associate itself with the Toulon demonstration. They also gave 500 francs to the fund for the relief of families whose lost members by the sinking of the Russian ironclad Roosalka. Prince Ourossoff received the committees cordially and thanked them for their courtesy.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—The Czar to-day witnessed the launching of the Standard, a Russian vessel built here. Afterward he visited the French gunboat Islay, which had been sent specially to salute him in behalf of France.

The Islay was dressed from stem to stern. As the Czar approached, salutes of thirty guns were fired by the Islay, the French cruiser Surcouf, and the Russian imperial yacht Polar Star. The Czar remained aboard the Islay twenty-five minutes.

He looked over the vessel, and expressed admiration for her splendid equipment. When the Czar left the Islay, the Polar Star, by order of the Czar, fired another salute.

Preparing the Melilla Expedition.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Government continues negotiating with the Sultan of Morocco for indemnity. It is hoped that sufficient indemnity will be obtained to cover the cost of the Melilla expedition, which is undertaken with the view of gaining popularity for the Government.

Gen. Sanchis, the young King's military teacher, is going to Melilla to command the sappers and field batteries. Many Carlists, among them Col. Gros, have volunteered for the Melilla expedition, which, it has been decided, will consist of 8,000 men.

Telegrams from Algiers report a serious ferment among the Kabyle tribes in the adjoining districts, which supply the Riff tribes at Melilla with munitions of war. Measures have been taken by the French authorities to repress the unruly tribes.

The Trouble in Mashonaland.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Johannesburg in the Transvaal, says that a large body of Matabele warriors, including a crack Embezi regiment, is threatening the Fort Victoria column on the flank and rear. The object of the Matabele has been evidently to prevent the junction of this column with the Fort Salisbury column. Nevertheless, the two columns are believed to have met to-day. The soldiers of the chartered companies are in good health and are confident of victory.

The Kaiser Will Ask Bismarck to Go.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Emperor William, Chancellor von Caprivi, Foreign Secretary Marschall von Bieberstein, and Ministers Miquel, von Boetticher, von Kaltenborn-Stachau, and von Stephan will attend the unveiling of the statue of Emperor William I. at Bremen on Oct. 18. The Emperor will invite Prince Bismarck to attend the ceremony.

OBITUARY.

Warwick Potter, son of the late Major-Gen. Robert B. Potter and a nephew of Bishop Potter, died recently at Brest, France, in the 23d year of his age. He started in the spring, with his friend Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, to travel around the world in the steam yacht Saginaw. Mr. Scott's mother, who is the widow of Thomas Scott, a former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was on board the yacht when young Potter died.

George W. Hubbard, Assistant Secretary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company in Hartford, died yesterday. He was born in Bloomfield, Conn., and was 52 years old. He leaves a widow and three young daughters. Mr. Hubbard had been connected with the Ætna Life for twenty-eight years, longer than any other man in the office, was chief clerk for many years, and had been an officer for several years.

Edward Wart, one of the most prominent citizens of Leroy, N. Y., died on Thursday, aged 75.

Fierce Combat Between Two Stallions.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—A fierce combat between two stallions was witnessed on the farm of Raymond Terwilliger, near Binghamton, on Wednesday. Mr. Terwilliger has a fine stallion, weighing about 1,300 pounds. On Wednesday a friend came to visit him, who drove a stallion about 200 pounds lighter. The animals were stabled in the same barn. In some manner the bay horse, owned by Terwilliger, loosened himself from his stall and attacked the other one, biting and striking him with his feet. The visiting animal was so badly frightened that he also broke loose. The noise caused their owners land a number of persons to rush to the barn, but they did not dare venture in. The animals had made their way to the centre of the barn, and were fighting viciously. They bit and kicked each other, at the same time uttering neighs of rage which could be heard a long distance. They would rear, and with ears laid back, mouths wide open, and eyes staring fiercely, would dash at each other. Their eyes were green with rage. Wagons and other articles on the barn floor were wrecked during the terrible conflict between the enraged beasts. Several men climbed to the loft from the outside of the building, and managed to lasso one of the animals. The other, after repeated blows with a long whip, was driven into a stall. Terwilliger's horse lost an eye, and the jaw of the other was broken, and he was badly cut about the body.

For Supervisors in Brooklyn.

These nominations for Supervisors have been made by the Republicans in Brooklyn:

Wards.	
First	Norman S. Dike
Third	H. A. C. Dani
Seventh	Charles G. Reeves
Thirteenth	Joseph Enderlein
Fifteenth	Philip J. Williams
Seventeenth	J. W. Jones
Nineteenth	H. W. Smith
Twenty-first	W. J. Linnasin
Twenty-second	Simon Donovan
Twenty-third	Jacob D. Ackerman
Twenty-fifth	W. I. Wasmuth
Twenty-seventh	Otto Muhlbader

These nominations for Supervisors have been made by the Democrats:

Wards.	
Fifth	John J. Carey
Ninth	Joshua A. Shaw
Twenty-first	Henry Fughrer
Twenty-fifth	Charles Herle
Twenty-seventh	Claus Tersey

Henry A. Smith has been nominated by the Democrats in the Third Senate district in Kings county.

The Republicans of the Sixth Senate district in Kings county have nominated ex-Supervisor Henry Wolfert of the Twenty-sixth ward as their candidate against Senator John McCarty.

Excursions to World's Fair, via Washington and the B. and O. R. R.

Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Central station, foot of Liberty st., New York, 8:30 A. M. Oct. 18 and 25; arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. next day. $17 round trip; good ten days. Ticket offices, 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—*Adv.*

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION

of our furnishing department we will make a special offering of

High-Class Novelties in SCARFS

(including Teeks, four-in-hands, and flowing ends).

Although formerly $1.50 to $2.00, the price to-day will be

$1.00.

Gans & Co.

Clothiers and Furnishers.

279, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY,

Bet. Chambers and Reade Sts.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

The McCreary Bill to Amend and Modify it Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The House to-day resumed consideration of the McCreary bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese Registration and Exclusion act, after having first agreed to vote on the measure and pending amendment at 3 P. M. on Monday.

Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.) made an impassioned speech in favor of the bill, being frequently interrupted by questions, leading to exciting colloquies between himself and several Republicans.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) asked him if the Administration had done anything to enforce the law.

Mr. Rayner—No, and rightfully so.

Mr. Ray—How rightfully?

Mr. Rayner—Because from the fact that there was not sufficient funds at its disposal for the enforcement of the law. At the earlier stage of the matter the law was before the Supreme Court of the United States for consideration, and later, after it had been pronounced constitutional, there was a likelihood that it would be amended by Congress.

Mr. Rayner confessed that he signed the report in favor of the Geary law, and voted to pass it. He explained that he was led to do this upon his faith in Mr. Gearr as to the necessity of the law and its provisions, a confidence that had been sadly shaken, and with the expression to him at the time that the law was unconstitutional.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.)—Wasn't an election pending?

Mr. Rayner—Oh, now, my friend may drag in such a matter if he wants to. But I say to him that if I had known the contents of the bill, and the election of a Democratic President depended on my vote in favor of it, a Republican President would to-day be in the White House.

An interruption coming from a Democratic Representative, criticising the President for his failure to enforce the law, Mr. Rayner passionately rejoined: "The President has done his duty in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. He is no weak, uncertain thing, yielding to every wind of public opinion. He does not believe in bartering away any of the principles upon which he was swept into office by an overwhelming verdict. But if these attacks upon him do not cease, I greatly fear there won't be enough left of us to fight the enemy when the time comes."

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.)—It does look that way.

Mr. Rayner had intended to devote a portion of his speech to a criticism of the Senate for its failure to do anything that accused by the minority, and began by referring to it as the "seat of anarchy," but was immediately called to order by Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.). He closed with a fervid appeal to the House to pass the bill and not commit a great national crime, as grose and wicked as the treatment accorded by Russia to the unfortunate Jews in her dominion, and against which our own Government had protested.

Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.) followed in a brief speech in support of the bill, and devoted it largely to a discussion of the effects upon the interests of American labor of the presence of the Chinese in this country. "This cry of Chinese cheap labor," he said, "as indicative of danger to American labor, is all nonsense. The American laborer fears the competition of no foreign laborer." Mr. Sickles had read the following proposed amendment:

Provided that nothing contained in this act, or in any act, shall be held or construed to be in contravention of any treaty now existing between the United States and the Emperor of China.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) proposed an amendment authorizing any citizen, on information, to begin proceedings for the deportation of any Chinese resident unlawfully in the United States.

Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.) warned Democrats and Republicans that if this McCreary bill was passed there would not be enough of either party left in California to make a grease spot that could be seen with the naked eye. Asked by Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.) to explain what would become of them, he said the Populists would receive an astonishing increase in the State.

Mr. Draper (Rep. Mass.) briefly gave his reasons, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for voting for the pending bill. They differed somewhat from others so far advanced, in that they were chiefly economic and commercial, based upon a continuance of business relations with China.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) favored the pending bill, and Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.) opposed it.

[The report was here cut off by the storm, which had prostrated all telegraph wires to Washington.]

CANDIDATES TO BE NAMED TO-DAY

Unless the Brooklyn Republicans Adjourn to Get Mugwump Help.

This will be a busy day for the politicians in Brooklyn. Both parties hold their city and county conventions, and, unless the Republicans conclude to adjourn their City Convention, the regular rival candidates for Mayor, Sheriff, Supervisor at Large, and Aldermen at Large will be nominated. The Democratic situation was simplified yesterday at a caucus of the various ward leaders with Mr. McLaughlin. The proposed renomination of Mayor Boody was again endorsed, as well as that of Supervisor-at-Large Kinkel. It was then decided that owing to geographical considerations the Shrievalty nomination should go to the Williamsburgh end of the town.

Either Assessor Thos. J. Patterson or Warden Patrick Hayes will probably be nominated.

If ex-Senator Worth is able to control the Republican Convention, Francis H. Wilson will probably be nominated for Mayor. If the Convention, however, gets beyond the control of Mr. Worth, there will probably be an adjournment until Monday after a committee has been appointed to confer with the Mugwumps who are willing to support certain Republicans. Such a result will very likely defeat Mr. Wilson and make either Charles A. Schieren or Wayland Trask the candidate.

STATE POLITICS.

Nominations for the Legislature and for City and County Officers.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The following Republican nominations were made to-day: Senator, Edw. A. Durant of Albany; County Treasurer, Wm. B. Leroy of Cohoes; Coroners, James Forsythe, Jr., of West Troy and Lansing Pratt of Albany; Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, George L. Stedman, Eugene Burlingame, Lorenzo D. Collins, Miles Norton, Robert C. Scherer.

CORNING, Oct. 13.—The Democratic County Committee of Yates county have nominated for the Assembly Eli McConnell of Milo; for School Commissioner, Miss Helen C. Bassett of Starkey. The Cleveland forces had previously nominated a full ticket.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—Major James Hoverett, a veteran of the late war, was yesterday nominated for Mayor of Kingston by the Republicans. His opponent is Dr. David Kennedy, the present Mayor.

SARANAC LAKE, Oct. 13.—County Clerk Channell of Franklin county, to-day decided that the nominations made by the Hill faction for county offices were the legal ones, although the majority of the delegates have made affidavit to the Cleveland faction nominees. The defeated men will carry the matter into the courts.

ILION, Oct. 13.—The Democrats of Herkimer county to-day nominated George F. Wilcox of this place for member of the Assembly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SHORT AND SHARP FIGHT.

*PROGRAMME OF THE DEMO