REPEAL IS NOW IN SIGHT.

VOORHEES'S SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED AS THE SENATE MEASURE.

Peffer's Free Coinage Amendment Defeated by a Vote of 39 to 28—The Vote on the Final Passage of the Bill May Be Taken To-day, but Is More Likely to Be Delayed Until Monday—Senator Teller Delivers a Solemn and at Times Pathetic Funeral Oration Over Free Silver, but Predicts Its Resurrection—Severe Criticism of the Senators Who Deserted the Cause of Silver in Its Last Hours—Stewart and Jones Will Try to Finish Their Speeches To-day, and Wolcott Will Have Something to Say Before the Final Vote Is Taken—Senator Voorhees Gives Notice that the Five-minute Rule Will Be Applied to Debate on the Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The beginning of the end came in the Senate this afternoon as suddenly and unexpectedly as the Democrats dropped the Carlisle-Gorman compromise on Monday last. At 3 o'clock nobody was looking for a vote before to-morrow, but before adjournment two votes had been taken, with the result that Senator Peffer's free coinage amendment was defeated, and the Voorhees substitute for the Wilson bill was adopted as the Senate measure. This substantial progress led Mr. Voorhees to remark this evening that he now hopes for a final vote on the Repeal bill at to-morrow's session. It is more likely, however, to be postponed until Monday. There are more speeches to be made, and more sparring for position, but the repeal of the Sherman act within a very short time is certain, and by a good-sized majority.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, the Santa Claus of the Senate, is the sole obstacle now in the way of immediate action. For many weary days the long-whiskered advocate of free coinage has stood at his desk sucking lemons and talking in an incoherent way, presumably on the subject of silver, until even his best friends in the Senate are disgusted and discouraged. He stopped to-day, but it is feared that he may start up again to-morrow. Mr. Stewart is not filibustering; he is only talking. He recognizes that the repealers have won the long fight and that the final vote must soon be had, but he is seriously impressed with the importance of finishing what he regards as a great contribution to the financial debate, and there is no power to make him stop talking until he sees fit to do so. He talked three or four hours to-day until he was so exhausted that he hardly had the strength necessary to suck the lemons that he had on his desk. Then he sent for his colleague, Mr. Jones, and it was only with great difficulty that he managed to keep his tongue wagging until Mr. Jones could get on his feet. He finally arrived, however, and proceeded to add a few thousand words to his great speech that is now on its seventh day. Mr. Stewart has spoken for the floor for a few hours to-morrow, and thinks now that that will be enough for him to round out his speech. An attempt will be made, however, to shut him out altogether. Voting on the main question may possibly be begun late to-morrow afternoon, but it is probable that the day will be used for speech-making and votes on amendments, leaving the final vote to come up on Monday. To-day the Senate in the early part of the session was a dreary, monotonous place, with a few Senators in their seats except when a quorum was called, and very few persons in the gallery. The rain beat down on the roof, and it was necessary to have the electric lights going all day. Nothing happened to break the monotony of the voices of the Nevada Senators until the preliminary voting came, so suddenly. To-morrow matters will be made lively again. Soon after the Senate meets the eloquent Mr. Wolcott of Colorado will speak. He will occupy the floor fifteen or twenty minutes only, but, as he is a very rapid talker and a more rapid thinker, he will no doubt say a great many interesting things in that time. It is understood that he will pay his respects to some of the false friends of silver in the Senate, and make it plain to his constituents and the country just how the cause of silver came to be beaten. Mr. Teller may also have some remarks to make to-morrow, so that the day is already fully preëmpted.

Neither Mr. Stewart nor any other of the silver Senators has any idea of filibustering or causing any unnecessary delay. They fully recognize the fact, as every one else does now, that nothing can happen to defeat the Repeal bill, and no effort will be made to prevent a vote. The speeches now being made are for the most part necessary for a proper wind-up of the long discussion, and after they are over the important voting will at once begin.

According to the present outlook there is every indication that the Repeal bill will pass the Senate not later than Monday or Tuesday, and at once go to the House, where it will receive prompt attention. The question whether the Wilson bill or the Voorhees substitute will be the act to receive the signature of President Cleveland is now determined, as far as the Senate is concerned. It is reported to-day that Mr. Wilson, the leader of the House, is not satisfied to have the Voorhees substitute become the law, but will insist on having the House disagree to it and adopt the original Wilson bill. It would then be necessary for a committee of conference to be appointed. This many friends of repeal are anxious to avoid, as committees of conference are, as a rule, dangerous things. A bill often goes into a committee of conference in one shape and comes out in another. It is not likely that this would happen in the case of the Repeal bill, but a conference committee would at least serve to delay matters, and that is just what everybody now wishes to avoid.

It is pretty well settled that an adjournment instead of a recess will follow the passage of the Repeal bill, although this programme may possibly be changed. The Tariff bill will not be ready before December, so that a large majority of members are in favor of a vacation lasting until the regular meeting time. If this advice is followed an adjournment will be practically the same as a recess, with the additional benefit of giving the members another chance at the mileage appropriation. But whether an adjournment or a recess is had, Congress is not apt to be in good working order again after next week until the first Monday in December.

VOTING BEGUN IN THE SENATE.

Free Coinage Defeated, 28 to 39—Teller's Funeral Oration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Promptly at 11 this morning the Vice-President tapped his desk with the gavel and announced that the Senate resumed its session, referring to that which began on Tuesday, the 10th, and has continued ever since. He then, without an instant's pause, announced that he laid before the Senate the "unfinished business," being the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. At this time there were but few Democratic Senators present, although many of the most distinguished on the Republican side were in their seats, including Mr. Sherman, who was one of the first to enter the hall this morning, and Mr. Morrill, who made his appearance for the first time since he left the city on leave of absence about two months ago. The absence of a quorum having been suggested the roll was called, and forty-four Senators answered. After passing a bill to aid the States California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, Minnesota, and South Dakota to support schools of mines, allowing to each of them 25 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands within those States, but not to exceed $12,000 per year, the debate on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was at 11:40 resumed, and Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) began again the talk upon bimetallism. He held the floor until 1:30, and then yielded to his colleague (Mr. Jones), promising to go on with his speech afterward. Before Mr. Jones took the floor there was a call of the Senate, and fifty Senators responded.

Mr. Jones, who had not, as supposed at the time, closed his long speech when he addressed the Senate last Tuesday, went on in continuation of that speech, this being the seventh installment of it. He said that it was with some degree of hesitation that he rose to address the Senate. A lawyer arguing a case would not proceed with much enthusiasm if he believed that the decision had been already rendered. What he had to say would not, he knew, have the slightest influence on any Senator's vote, but he desired as a matter of duty to gather up some of the threads of the discussion which he had heretofore omitted.

Quoting some passages from Mr. Cleveland's letter to Gov. Northen, Mr. Jones said it was a pity that Mr. Cleveland had not been a little more explicit before the election. If he had been, he would not have found it necessary to be more explicit in his letter to Gov. Northen, because he would not have been elected. If he had furnished a cryptogram before his election he would not have needed one now. He would not have been President for the second time if the voters of the country had understood his mental reservation on the subject of gold and silver.

At 3:45 Mr. Jones pleaded that he was somewhat tired, and said that he would prefer to finish to-morrow what little more he had to say. He hardly knew whether to call his remarks an argument or an obituary, for he took it for granted that the cause which he had defended was practically lost.

Mr. Voorhees then said that as there seemed to be no other Senator ready to go on now he would ask for a vote on the pending question.

The Vice-President—The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Peffer).

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) called for the reading of the amendment, and it was read. It provides for the coinage of silver bullion deposited by any owner thereof, as under the act of Jan. 18, 1837, and revives and reënacts that act and repeals all acts inconsistent therewith.

Mr. Voorhees inquired how much time the Senator from Kansas desired, and added that if the various amendments were to lead to long debate he would ask to have them considered under rule 8 (limiting debate to five-minute speeches). Otherwise he would resort to another mode of disposing of them.

Mr. Peffer suggested that this was not a very good time to resort to the old tactics that had been tried two weeks ago. He only wanted to occupy a short time. He did not propose to surrender, neither did his political friends.

Mr. Voorhees said that he had every disposition to yield; but there was so much misunderstanding as to what a short time was in this body that he should like to be reassured on that point.

Mr. Peffer said that he did not desire to occupy very much time. The amendment which he had first offered (somewhat similar to the pending one) had been unceremoniously disposed of, and now he discovered by the public papers that he had surrendered and had recommended his political associates to surrender. "We have not surrendered, Mr. President," he said, with some warmth, "nor do we intend to surrender. We do not intend to interpose any factious opposition; but we intend at every stage of the bill to interpose determined resistance and opposition."

There was no further objection to taking the vote on Mr. Peffer's amendment. It was taken amid much excitement, and the vote was finally announced, after much shifting of pairs, as: Yeas, 28; nays, 39. The following is the vote in detail (Democrats in Roman, Republicans in italics, and Populists in small caps):

YEAS—Messrs. ALLEN, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Coke, Daniel, *Dubois*, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Ark.), *Jones* (Nev.), Kyle, Martin, Pasco, PEFFER, *Power*, Pugh, Roach, *Sanders*, *Shoup*, *Stewart*, *Teller*, Vance, Vest, Walthall, and *Wolcott*—28.

NAYS—Messrs. *Allison*, Caffery, Camden, *Carey*, *Cullom*, *Davis*, *Dixon*, *Dolph*, Faulkner, *Frye*, *Gallinger*, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, *Hale*, *Hawley*, *Hoar*, *Higgins*, Hill, *Jones* (Nev.), Lindsay, *Lodge*, *McMillan*, McPherson, *Manderson*, Mitchell (Wis.), *Morrill*, Murphy, Palmer, *Perkins*, *Proctor*, *Quay*, Ransom, *Sherman*, Smith, *Stockbridge*, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, *Washburn*, White, Wilson—39.

PAIRS—Messrs. *Pettigrew* and Gordon, *Squire* and *Mitchell* (R.), Brice and *Cameron*, Mills and *Hansbrough*, *Chandler* and White (La.), Colquitt and *Wilson*, Cockrell and *Allison*, *Hawley* and Morgan, Hunton and *Platt*.

Mr. Voorhees asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken on his substitute to the House bill, with the understanding that it would then be treated as the original measure, open to amendments. After some discussion of his request it was conceded, and the vote was accordingly taken on the substitute. It was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 9—the negative votes being given by Messrs. Allen, Bate, Call, Coke, Irby, Kyle, Peffer, Roach, and Vance.

The substitute as agreed to strikes out the whole of the House bill and inserts in lieu of it the following:

That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371.25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue Treasury notes for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such coinage to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain the parity as well as the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) offered the amendment of which he gave notice on Oct. 14. It proposes to open the mints to the coinage of silver of proved American production at the parity of 16 to 1, with a minting or seigniorage charge of 20 per cent., which is to be paid into the Treasury. No gold pieces of a less denomination than $10 are to be coined; silver dollars may be exchanged at the Treasury into legal tender notes of not less denomination than $10; and a commission of five monetary experts is to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to keep Congress and the Executive advised on all necessary matters relating to the currency. Mr. Perkins addressed the Senate at some length in explanation and advocacy of his amendment.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) commented sarcastically on the change which had taken place in the votes of Senators since last spring, when the bill to repeal the Sherman act was voted down. Among the Senators who had voted against it then and who now supported unconditional repeal he mentioned the names of Messrs. Voorhees, Gordon, Ransom, Hill, Mills, Turpie, and Squire.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) expressed his regret to witness the "backsliding" on the part of Senators who favored the free coinage of silver. If he had their experience in legislative work he would stay here not only till next summer, but all through next year, rather than have unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase act. If a sufficient number of Senators, having the true interest of the American people at heart, would raise the banner of the free coinage of silver, he would stay with that banner as long as he had strength to do so, regardless of the time that it would take to fight the battle. The majority of last session in favor of the Sherman act seemed, by manifesting a desire to have passed into a majority for its unconditional repeal. He thought it strange that an Executive could reach out and change the opinions of a great body like the Senate. Even if that Executive was a representative man of his own party, he (Mr. Allen) would denounce such interference, as he had denounced it today. Mr. Allen referred to the long continuance of the legislative day of Oct. 10, and said it was fitting that prayer should have ceased when "this most iniquitous measure" was entered upon. He expected the Senators who were pressing the Repeal bill, and whose god seemed to be gold, to come together and join in the good old hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Mr. Teller said that he would vote for the pending amendment, although he had not favored the exclusive coinage of American silver. Still, if it passed, it would be some relief to the silver-producing States and a great relief to the people of the United States. He declared that he was neither cast down nor dejected; but he did not disguise the fact that the people of his State were about to go "through the valley of the shadow of death." He knew what it was to turn over 20,000 silver miners out of work in the fall of the year. The iron would enter into their souls. He went on to speak with great bitterness on the desertion of the silver cause by some Senators. The men, he said, with whom they had stood shoulder to shoulder in economic battles had forsaken them. The States of Nevada and Colorado had been held Republican for many a year. They had stood by their Eastern brethren who believed in the protective system, even when it would have been to their interest to vote against them.

"How much aid," he asked with great feeling, "have we had from them? How much sympathy? How much support? We were entitled to at least a little sympathy. As the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said the other day, we were flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone. We were children of New England and of the East. We will not abandon the faith which is in us; but when we shall be asked to yield our judgment to their judgment on questions in which we have no local interest, I trust they will not be surprised if we do not sympathize with them, as we have done in the past. This great controversy ought to have been settled by a concession to us. This great controversy, in which the American people are interested, ought to have been settled, as all such great controversies have been settled in this country, by compromise and concession. Why was it not done? Because the Senators on this side of the chamber (the Republican side) declared from the beginning that, although the other side might concede to us something that would save our industries and keep silver in the currency of the country, they could not do so. If the men standing in front of me on this side of the chamber had been as ready to concede as the men who believed in repeal on the other side of the chamber were, there would have been a compromise—not disgraceful or disastrous, but beneficial to us, and beneficial to all others. I am told now that there is to be no concession. The die is cast. Our industries are to be stricken down, without sympathy, and, I fear, without regret. But let me say this for Colorado. We owe to the East large sums of money. We have taken their capital and have returned to them, handsomely, the gain. We shall not repudiate a dollar of our obligations. The people of the East who have forced these conditions upon us will not find us retaliating by refusing to pay our debts. We shall pay the last farthing. We have got the natural resources to do it. We will husband our resources. We will develop other industries, and will be independent in the road which we have marked out for ourselves. And when I speak of Colorado I speak of all the silver-producing States. There will be no repudiation. If your great railroads in that country cannot pay the interest of the bonds that you hold, that is not our fault. But our personal obligations, the money which we have borrowed, we will pay.

"Mr. President, this is the most terrible moment of my legislative life. To me it brings more fear than any other moment since I entered public life. What do I fear, Mr. President? I fear that we are entering on a financial system from which there is absolutely no escape. I know that some Senators on the other side will perhaps tell me that when this bill is out of the way they will introduce other bills looking to the rehabilitation of silver. Mr. President, I have no hope in that direction. I know, as certainly as I stand here, that there will be no favorable legislation for silver until the American people are heard from at the ballot box, and heard from in a way that will compel attention to their desires. I do not underrate the great agencies with which the people have to contend. I know that they have to contend with the combined capital of the world, with the money lenders of Europe as well as with the money lenders and money brokers of this country. I know that these have got the power to control the great agencies of thought. I know that they can, and will, control the great press of the country. Nay, more, Mr. President, with their wealth they will control more than the press. They will control private thought and private influence all over this land. The stake is too great to be lightly given up. It is not for a day. It is not for a year. It is for the great future. The men who own the money of the world, who own the bonds and the interest-bearing securities, know that if they can put this country on a gold standard, and can keep it there for five years, they will have put the world on the standard. And then, Mr. President, we return to the condition of things which existed prior to the discovery of gold in California. Prices will go, as they have been going, lower and lower. Individual opportunities will be less and less. Every man ought to have an equal opportunity with every other man, but he will not have it under a system which makes one-half of the men the slaves of the other half. With the grasp which these men have on the industry and enterprise of the country there is but little hope. I am not a pessimist and never have been. I am an optimist. I have never seen disaster and distress growing out of political acts simply because they did not meet my approval. I have had faith in the American people, and have had faith in man. I can see the silver lining in a cloud as quickly as any man living. There never is a storm so dark that I cannot see the coming light upon the mountain top. But I cannot contemplate this condition of things without absolute terror. It strikes to my very soul, Mr. President; and I want to utter this as a warning to the American people, that, if they do not now resist, they will enter upon a system of industrial slavery which will be the worst known to the human race."

The much-talked-of earnest and solemnity in Mr. Teller's manner and words as he addressed the Senate, and he was listened to with the deepest respect and sympathy.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) rose and addressed the Chair, but on Mr. Voorhees's inquiry whether he would not prefer to speak to-morrow, he assented, and at the request of Mr. Voorhees's motion the Senate at 5:40 took a recess till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A LITTLE BREEZE IN THE HOUSE.

The American Protective Association Arraigned as Un-American and Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In the House to-day Mr. Weadock (Dem., Mich.) introduced a resolution to inquire into the right of Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.) to a seat on the floor in which he severely arraigned a society which was said to be instrumental in his (Linton's) election—the American Protective Association. He suggested that there should be an investigation into the existence and animus of the society which had been instrumental in sending Mr. Linton to the House—a society which was un-American, illegal, and, under the laws of Michigan, a traitorous organization. It was a society existing in the State of Michigan and other Western States, whose existence was a menace to the States, and subversive of the prosperity and welfare of the people. It was a society which had gone to the extent of ordering a large supply of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is out of order. He has no right to stand on this floor and arraign any lawful society or organization. He calls this society traitorous and illegal, and I make the point of order that it is not a question of personal privilege under this House rule. The point is nothing in the granting of a personal privilege which gives him the right to make such statements as he is indulging in. I make the point of order that his resolution is not one of personal privilege, and I move that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and said that it was permissible for the gentleman from Michigan to ask an inquiry into the right of any gentleman to a seat in the House.

Mr. Weadock thereupon took up his attack on the American Protective Association, but his remarks were lost in the storm which broke about his head, in which Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) took a prominent part. When he could be heard again he announced that, owing to the opposition encountered, he would withdraw his resolution until the member-elect, Mr. Linton, should be present to speak in his own behalf and in defence of the American Protective Association.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information regarding State banks. The resolution called for the number of banks which had failed, the amount lost, the New York correspondents of such banks, and for other information.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) opposed the resolution on the ground that the information called for would take so long to compile that it could not be used. It was gotten up, he said, by a number of men who wished to destroy a plank in the Democratic platform.

On the call of the roll on the question of agreeing to Mr. Springer's resolution, no quorum voted, and the House adjourned until Monday.

The Defect in the Gunboat Machias.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The official report of the Board that accompanied the new gunboat Machias on her trial trip this week confirms to some degree the rumors circulated that the Machias is somewhat topheavy. Secretary Herbert is not willing to make the contents of the report public at present, but he indicates that the vessel will be accepted. The report says that on the trial trip the Machias steered well, but showed some unsteadiness. She is well built and stable, but needs a new line distribution of heavy material and considerable lightening of her spars. These changes, in the opinion of the Board, will remedy the present defects.

The Columbia's Trial Trip Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The trial trip of the new cruiser Columbia, which was to begin from Boston on Nov. 2, has been postponed indefinitely on the request of her builders, the Cramps of Philadelphia. The contractors asked the department to delay the trip in order that they might take out the cruiser's pistons and attachments for examination. The officers on the trial board have been notified by telegraph not to go to Boston.

Another Fall in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Silver is on the down grade in London. The quoted price as sent to the Treasury Department was to-day 33¼ pence per ounce. This is a half-penny lower than yesterday's price. In our money this is, with exchange, about 72.8 cents per ounce. With silver at this low figure the bullion value of the standard silver dollar is 58 cents.

The Gold Reserve on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The gold reserve continues to increase, standing to-day at $83,450,000.

Death Due to Doing His Duty.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 27.—George Brown, a conductor on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, died at his home at Atlantic Highlands to-day from injuries received on Oct. 21. He ran a train into the station there as another train was pulling in. Brown, while endeavoring to keep his passengers from getting in the way of the other train, was knocked down by its locomotive. His injuries were not thought serious at the time. Brown was 45 years old.

Whiskey Trust Again Advances the Price.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 27.—The whiskey trust today gave notice of an advance of one cent a gallon in the price of spirits, to take effect tomorrow. This is an advance of three cents a gallon in two weeks, and trust officials say this price with the profit gained by feeding cattle at the distilleries will enable them to show a margin of profit on their operations. They are already beginning to discuss the resumption of dividend payments, which have been suspended since last winter.

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LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest in and Outside the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day postponed until its first meeting in December next the further consideration of the bill suspending the collection of a tax of 10 per cent. on Clearing House certificates issued by banks during the recent stringency. The sub-committee to which the bill had been referred reported favorably upon it, but saw no necessity for its immediate passage. A resolution introduced by Chairman Springer looking to an investigation of the subject during the recess by sub-committees being authorized to visit different cities, was laid over without action until next Tuesday's meeting.

The joint resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Amos J. Cummings at the request of the officials of the Treasury Department, authorizing the President to make an agreement with the several Governments interested for the reporting, marking, and removal of dangerous wrecks, derelicts, and other menaces to navigation in the north Atlantic Ocean outside the coast waters of the respective countries bordering thereon, was passed in the Senate yesterday after a few practical examination of one of the recommendations of the International Marine Conference, which assembled in Washington several years ago, to the furthering of which Secretary Carlisle has devoted much time and attention. In presenting the resolution in the Senate Mr. Frye said that there are more than 1,000 of these wrecks in the Atlantic between the Bermudas and Newfoundland. The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

The War Department is experiencing great difficulty in finding young doctors who are qualified for appointment in the medical corps. Forty candidates have been recently examined, and out of the lot only five made the required percentage. Nearly all of these young men who came before the Army Board were graduates of medical schools of standing, and, while the examinations are very rigid and thorough, there never before so many who failed of the number appearing for the competition. The five successful men will be appointed assistant surgeons with the rank of First Lieutenant, and in five years they will have the rank of Captain of cavalry. They are W. G. Quinton of New York, W. H. Wilson and A. A. Fisher of Maryland, D. C. Howard of Massachusetts, and T. C. Brattan of South Carolina. Another examination will be held soon to fill the remaining seven vacancies.

Some important changes in naval commands are expected shortly. Commodore Carpenter's term at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard has expired, and he will be relieved and placed on waiting orders. Commodore Two years's term of Capt. Montgomery Sicard of the Miantonomoh at New York was up, and as soon as a new commander for the ship can be selected Capt. Montgomery will be assigned to shore duty. He is an applicant for the commandantship of the Portsmouth yard, and will probably be ordered there. Capt. O'Neil, at present Captain of the yard, is also after the billet. Capt. Kane, who has been recently relieved from the New York yard, it is said, will be placed in command of the Miantonomoh.

The big cruiser New York is so large that more marines are required on board than on any ship in the commission. Capt. Phillips has asked for more, and to-day an additional lot were sent on to New York.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was seventy, of which thirty-seven were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death. Among the appointments were the following for New York State: W. H. Sprague, Arcadia; B. R. Hyde, Afton; D. B. Marvin, Bangor; G. T. Tifft, Brisben; C. H. Harrington, East McDonough; J. E. Clark, Florence; Edwin Noble, Hallesborough; L. A. Warner, Knickville; Mrs. Emma Willard, Lakeside; Addison Robinson, Mount Vision; C. F. Wright, New Berlin; C. S. Scott, Otsego; James Graves, Sherrill; Henry Close, South Colton; W. W. Honkinson, South Columbia; S. B. Atwood, Stittville.

Representative Cummings of New York has received a protest from some 200 American exhibitors at the World's Fair against the passage of the resolution introduced by Mr. Durborow conferring diplomas upon designers, inventors, and expert artisans. A telegram received in advance of the document says, "We are sending you a monster protest," and it is signed "Majority of American Exhibitors at Columbian Exposition."

Senator Perkins of California received a telegram from his colleague, Senator White, this morning notifying him that he had started for Washington and would reach here on Tuesday. The business bill will be reported to the Senate on Monday, and Mr. White will be here in ample time to take part in the opposition to any change in the law. The committee is still determined not to agree to the changes suggested by Secretary Gresham yesterday, and will only amend the bill so as to expunge the provision requiring the photograph of the subject to be affixed to the certificate.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Consuls—Charles Belmont Davis of Pennsylvania, at Florence, Italy; Jacob G. Dart of Georgia, at Guadeloupe; Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, at Sao Paulo; Henry C. Morris of Illinois, at Ghent, Belgium; Dr. H. Sommer, Jr., of Pennsylvania, at Bombay. P. S. Shankland, Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y., and Major Henry H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, to be members of the California Debris Commission.

William W. Quinton of New York, Thomas S. Bratton of South Carolina, Jesse C. Howard of Massachusetts, Alexander S. Porter of Maryland, and William H. Wilson of Maryland, to be assistant surgeons in the army with the rank of First Lieutenants.

Dr. Carl Peters, the German Imperial Commissioner for East Africa, was yesterday introduced by Senator McPherson to Vice-President Stevenson and a number of Senators. To-day Dr. Peters was presented to the President, who received him most cordially, and subsequently to Secretaries Lamont and Herbert.

Morgan & Brother, storage warehouses, West 47th st., near Broadway, remove furniture and pianos with large covered trucks, $3 per load upward, according to distance. Padded vans always ready at moderate charges.—Adv.

RUSSIANS BACK AT TOULON.

PRESIDENT CARNOT RECEIVES AVELAN ON THE FORMIDABLE.

And in Return Visits the Russian Admiral on the Nicolai I.—They All Go to the Launching of the French Battle Ship.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 27.—The Russian naval officers left this city at 12 o'clock last night on route to Toulon, travelling by rail. Notwithstanding a heavy downpour of rain a large and enthusiastic crowd gathered at the station to bid them adieu.

A gala display was given at the theatre last night for the benefit of the families of those who lost their lives by the foundering in the Gulf of Finland of the Russian war ship Roossalka.

At the banquet given in honor of the Russians last night the usual toasts were exchanged. Admiral Avelan, responding to the toast "The Czar and Czarina," said he was sure France and Russia would know how to maintain peace.

TOULON, Oct. 27.—President Carnot and his party, including Premier Dupuy, M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Rieunier, Minister of Marine, and Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning to attend the launching of the warship Jauréguiberry. They were welcomed by the Prefect of the Department of Var, Vice-Admiral Vignes, Commander of the French Mediterranean Squadron; Gen. Vaulgrenant, and other civil, military, and naval dignitaries. The Mayor of Toulon read an address to the President, who replied briefly. At 10 o'clock the party went on board the flagship Formidable.

Immediately after the Russian officers arrived from Marseilles, Admiral Avelan went on board the Formidable, where a gushing reception was given him by President Carnot and the other State officials. As Admiral Avelan went on board the flagship each vessel of the French fleet fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Later in the morning President Carnot returned Admiral Avelan's visit on board the Russian flagship Emperor Nicolai I.

After visiting the Russian ships, President Carnot sent a telegram to the Czar congratulating him upon his magnificent fleet.

The ceremony of launching the war ship began at 2 o'clock. Besides President Carnot and most of the Russians, Admiral Rieunier, Gen. Loizillon, Premier Dupuy, and M. Develle were present. An enormous crowd had gathered at the dock and cheered almost incessantly during the ceremony. Mme. Jauréguiberry, widow of the Admiral, after whom the vessel was named stood sponsor. This evening President Carnot gave a dinner at the Prefecture to the Russians and the city authorities.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—In return for the honors shown the Russian naval officers in this city, the Russian members of the press in Paris last night gave a banquet to 112 members of the French press and others. Among the guests were the Duc de Broglie, M. Jules Simon, M. Charles Doucet, and M. Zola.

M. Judet, director of the *Petit Journal*, who went to Copenhagen to present to the children of the Czar, who was then visiting there, gifts as souvenirs of the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, wires to his paper that he was twice received at Fredensborg by the Czarewitch. They conversed on the internal affairs of France, with which the Czarewitch was intimately acquainted.

The Czarewitch said, in speaking of the reception accorded the Russian officers, that he rejoiced at the self-restraint of the crowds. He further said that he profoundly admired the French army.

M. Judet, in his letter, says that for reasons of prudence he withholds important utterances by the Czarewitch which, however, if they were known, would be more than agreeable to French readers.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Standard's* Sebastopol correspondent says: "When the choice of a commander for the fleet to visit Toulon was to be made, the Czar rejected the Admirals speaking French fluently in favor of Avelan, because, he said: 'If I send an Admiral who speaks French, God knows what he might say, and I must prevent any indiscretion.'"

The new war ship is a steel turret ship of 11,820 tons displacement. She is 350 feet long, 72 feet 8 inches beam, and her mean depth of water will be 27 feet. Her engines will be of 13,275 horse power. Her armament will consist of two 16-inch, two 10½-inch, eight 5½-inch, sixteen quick-firing, and eight machine guns. She is calculated to make eighteen knots an hour. Her hull armor is 18 inches thick, and her barbette armor 14½ inches.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS STIRRED UP.

Some of the Leaders Bitterly Denounced—A Speech by August Bebel.

COLOGNE, Oct. 27.—The proceedings of the Social Democratic Congress to-day were disturbed by Delegate Legien's bitter denunciations of Ignaz Auer, August Bebel, and several other members of the Executive Committee. These leaders, he said, had become tyrants of the party. While pretending to rear young comrades in the ways of socialism to recruit the thinning ranks of the old guard, they, in fact, did everything to crush the younger men. During the debate on trades unionism it had been impossible for the younger delegates to get a hearing. Action had been taken over their heads at the dictation of Auer and Bebel. This was but one of many similar cases which had developed in the congress. A change in the party leadership was imperative. It was the opinion of Socialists far and wide that the congress had shown the old leaders to be at the end of their resources, young blood must be infused in the party if it were to thrive.

August Bebel spoke this afternoon concerning the relations of Anti-Semitism to Social Democracy. His speech was the best of the Congress. After exposing the inconsistencies of the Anti-Semitic programme, he expressed the conviction that anti-Semitism would continue to grow stronger in Germany, although it would be forced eventually to union with Socialism. Already, he said, the Anti-Semitic leaders had extended their line of attack from the Jews to the idle aristocrats and great capitalists. They had found they could not limit to the Jews the accusation of oppressing and defrauding the poor. Such practices were not charged against a few alone, but they were common to the whole bourgeoisie. The present system of society was one of plunder and pelf, in which the Jews and Gentiles alike grasped greedily right and left. Only with the destruction of the bourgeoisie would this system disappear. The anti-Semites had declared against only part of the existing evils, but would be drawn by the logic of events to declare against them all. Unaided, they would never gain a decisive influence over legislation; only through cooperation with the Socialists could they reach their ends.

The Congress voted to print and circulate Bebel's speech throughout the empire.

ITALY'S STANDING ARMY.

Emperor William Will Consult the King of Saxony About Permitting its Reduction.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is reported here that Emperor William has summoned the King of Saxony to Berlin to consult with him as to the safety of allowing Italy to reduce her standing army. Representations have been made to the Emperor from Rome that the present expenditure for the Italian army and navy is too heavy for the budget, and that a reduction of the items for defence must be made to help the country out of its financial straits. The Emperor is reported to be opposed to such a reduction, as it would mean the loss of a corps, or perhaps two corps, to the Italian army. He is likely, however, to defer to the opinion of the King of Saxony, who is his most trusted adviser in military matters.

Patti Coming on the Lucania.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Adelina Patti gave in Philharmonic Hall this evening her last concert before beginning her American tour. Seats and standing room were filled with the most enthusiastic audience that has greeted any singer in England for many years. Patti was in splendid voice. Everyone of the hackneyed songs which made up the programme was encored. After Gounod's "Ave Maria," Patti was recalled repeatedly. In an interview after the concert Patti said that she would sail with Nicolini, her husband, on the steamship Lucania, to-morrow. She would make a six months' tour of the United States, opening in New York on Nov. 16. She added that she would receive $5,000 a concert throughout the tour.

Victoria Thanks Humbert.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to Admiral Brin, Italian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that the Queen and the Government feel deeply grateful to King Humbert for the reception given to the British fleet now in Italian waters. The Queen has sent a despatch expressing her gratitude directly to King Humbert.

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.

GOUNOD'S STATE FUNERAL.

A Beautiful and Solemn Ceremony at the Church of the Madeleine.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The state funeral of M. Gounod was held to-day. The body was removed this morning from the Gounod residence in the Place Malesherbes, where it had been lying in state, to the Church of the Madeleine. An immense crowd filled the Place de la Madeleine and the streets and boulevards in the vicinity. The interior of the church was hung with black drapery, dotted with silver stars and trimmed with a heavy fringe. Similar emblems of mourning draped the portico. Over the portico was a shield of silver bearing the initials "C. G." The exterior of the Madeleine was also covered with mourning drapery.

The columns in the inter