2d EDITION.

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POLICEMEN ON GUARD

At the Scene of the Attempt on Russell Sage's Life.

MONARCHISTS IN BRAZIL CAST DOWN.

Prospects of the Post Office Clerks' Classification Bill.

A POLISH COLLIERY DISASTER

GUARDING THE BUILDING.

Policemen Stationed Around the Scene of the New York Explosion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Empire building, where the attempt on Russel Sage's life was made on Friday last, is under guard of sixteen policemen, in charge of Sergeant Coffey. Business has been resumed, but every one who enters the building is subjected to close scrutiny, and if they attempt to ascend the stairs or elevator are stopped and questioned. Mr. Sage has moved his office to another room on the same floor and his clerks are doing business as usual. He has not yet made his appearance, but may come down tomorrow.

MONARCHISTS CASTDOWN.

The Princess D'Eu Will Not Press Her Claims to the Brazilian Throne.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 7.—The monarchists in this city are disheartened by the death of Dom Pedro. The supporters of monarchial ideas will hold a public meeting in Rio Janeiro on Wednesday next to publicly express their grief at the death of the ex-emperor.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The *Eclair* today says it is authorized to deny the reports which have been circulated that it is the intention of Countess D'Eu, the daughter and heir of Dom Pedro, to take action to assert her rights to the throne of Brazil.

THE ROUMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 7.—The Roumanian cabinet has resigned.

NEARLY 200 LIVES LOST.

Awful Explosion in the Shaft of a Colliery in Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—A colliery explosion at Nilka, Russian Poland, has resulted, according to the first dispatches received, in the loss of 180 lives. The killed were all miners employed in the shaft, which has been almost entirely destroyed.

CLASSIFYING POST OFFICE CLERKS

No Senator or Representatives Reported to Be Opposed to the Bill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The executive committee of the Post Office Clerks' Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of hearing reports of committees on the new classification bill. The reports were to the effect that all the Illinois Congressmen were in favor of the bill, and would do all they could to secure its passage. Further than this Senators and Representatives from all over the country had been heard from and not one unfavorable repiy had been received. It was also reported that a committee had been appointed by the national association and would wait on the Postmaster General in a few days and endeavor to obtain his cooperation. The provisions of the bill are in the main similar to those of the bill which failed to pass at the last session of Congress, it providing that the salaries of all clerks and assistants shall be regulated by that of the postmasters.

IN WALL STREET TODAY.

Pressure to Sell Caused Prices to Give Way—A Rally Followed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The stock market opened moderately active, with prices generally fractionally higher than the closing of last week. Considerable pressure to sell was developed, however, shortly after the opening and prices gave way sharply. Northern Pacific, Erie, St. Paul, Atchison, Chicago gas, Wheeling, Lake Erie and Western and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred were the most active. By 11 o'clock prices had fallen ⅜ to ¾ per cent. In the hour to noon there was a stronger tone and a rapid recovery. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred was the feature of the second hour. It advanced to 120 and then reacted to 118. The general list went steadily up, and at noon was fractionally higher than it closed Saturday. At this writing, 1:30 p. m., the market is dull.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 482@483; actual rates, 481@481¾ for sixty days, and 484¼ for demand. Governments steady; currency 6s, 109½ bid; 4s, coupon, 117¼ bid; extended 2s, registered, 100 bid.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.

The following are the openings and closing prices of the New York Stock Market, as reported by special wire to Corson and Macartney, 1419 F street.

Name.	O.	C.	Name.	O.	C.
Atch	43⅝	43	E. & W. pref.		66¾
Bell Tel			N. J. Cen.	113⅝	114
Can. South	61¾	61¾	N. & W. pref.		
C., B. & Q.	103¾	103¾	Northwest	115¾	115¾
Can. Pac		88⅝	N. American	10¼	10⅜
Cen. Pac			Nor. Pac.	25	25⅜
C. & O.	24¾	24	Do. pref	70⅝	68¾
C. & O. 1st pfd.			Ore. R. & N.		
D., L. & W.	139⅝	137¾	Ont.	59	58⅝
D. & H. Canal	122¼	122	Pac. Mail	37⅝	36⅝
D. & Rio Gr		44⅝	Reading	38⅝	38¼
Do. pref		91	Rich. Per	18	18⅜
Des & Can. Fd.	20	20⅜	Rock Island	80	80
Erie	26⅝	26⅝	Silver Cert.	96⅝	96⅝
E. Worth Cts.	17⅝	17⅝	St. Paul	77⅝	77⅝
Flor. Ring Val			Do. pref	125	125
Ill. Cen	104¼	104	S. P. M. & M.	115	114¾
Lake Shore	125⅝	125⅝	Sugar	91⅝	89⅝
Louis. & Nash.	75⅝	75⅝	Stand. gas	38	38⅜
Manhattan		101	Tex. & Pac.	11⅝	11¼
Mo. Pac	38⅝	36⅝	Ten. C. & I.	39⅝	39
Mich. Cen		107¼	Union Pac.	41⅝	40⅝
N. Y. Cen.	107⅝	107⅝	Wabash		9⅝
Lead Trust	17⅝	17¼	Do. pref.	25⅝	21⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	37⅝	37⅝	West. Union	81⅝	

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales — Regular call — 12 o'clock m.: D. C. 3.65s of 1892, 250 at 102. District of Columbia 3.65s of 1903, $500 at 108. U. S. Electric Light Convertible 5s, $500 at 107¼. National Union Insurance, 50 at 18; 50 at 18. Washington Gas, 2 at 41⅞; 25 at 42. Washington Loan and Trust Company, 8 at 158. American Security and Trust Company, 3 at 142; 5 at 141½.

Government Bonds—U. S. 4s, registered, 1907, 116⅝ bid, 117¾ asked. U. S. 4s, coupons, 1907, 117⅝ bid, 118⅜ asked.

District of Columbia Bonds—Market stock, 7s, 1891, currency, 102 bid. — asked. Funding 5s, 1892, gold, 101⅝ bid. — asked. 20-year fund 5s, 1899, gold, 106 bid. — asked. Water stock 7s, currency, 1901, 125 bid. — asked. 20-year fund 6s, gold, 1902, 118 bid. — asked. Water stock, 7s, 1903, currency, 125 bid. — asked. Refdg. 3.65s, 1924, currency, 112⅝ bid, 113⅝ asked. 3.65s, reg. 2-108, 1932-1961, 102 bid. — asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Washington and Georgetown Railroad 1st 6s, 104 bid, 106 asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Convertible 6s, 180 bid, 190 asked. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 105 bid, 106⅝ asked. Washington Market Company, 1st 6s, 1892-1911, 110 bid. — asked. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 114 bid. — asked. American Security and Trust Company 5s, 100 bid, 101 asked. Washington Light Infantry 1st mortgage 6s, 105 bid, 107 asked. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 98 bid. — asked. Washington Gas Company, series A, 6s, 128 bid. — asked. Washington Gas Company series B 6s, 130 bid. — asked. Washington Gas Company Convertible 6s, 1902, 140 bid, 150 asked. Lexington Railroad 6s, 102⅝ bid, 98 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 1st mortgage 5s, — bid, 104 asked. Capitol and North O Street Railroad 1st mortgage 5s, 108 bid, 114 asked. Metropolitan Railroad Convertible 6s, 1888, 120 asked. U. S. Electric Light Convertible 5s, 107 bid, 110 asked. Anacostia Railroad 6s, 105 bid, 110 asked.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 412 bid, 440 asked. Bank of Republic, 290 bid, 310 asked. Metropolitan, 283 bid, 288 asked. Central, 300 bid. — asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 190 bid, — asked. Citizens', 170 bid, 178 asked. Columbia, 152 bid, 155 asked. Capital, 120 bid. — asked. West End, 90 bid, 97 asked. Traders', 114 bid, 120 asked. Lincoln, 92⅝ bid, 100 asked. Ohio, 97 bid. — asked.

Railroad Stocks — Washington and Georgetown, 270 bid. — asked. Metropolitan, 96 bid, 98 asked. Columbia, 60 bid, 72 asked. Capitol and North O Street, 8 bid, 9 asked. Eckington and Soldiers Home, 31⅝ bid, 36 asked. Georgetown and Tenleytown, 32 bid, 39 asked. Rock Creek, 100 bid. — asked.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 47⅝ bid, 55 asked. Franklin, 38 bid, 50 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid. — asked. National Union, 17⅝ bid, 18 asked. Arlington, 175 bid. — asked. Corcoran, 67⅝ bid. — asked. Columbia, 14⅝ bid, 15⅝ asked. Potomac, 75 bid. — asked. Riggs, 5 bid. — asked. People's, 5⅝ bid, 6 asked. Lincoln, 6 bid, 6⅝ asked. Commercial, 4⅝ bid, 5⅝ asked.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 131 bid, 140 asked. Columbia Title, 6⅝ bid, 6⅝ asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 41⅞ bid, 42 asked. U. S. Electric Light, 145 bid, 155 asked. Georgetown Gas, 45 bid. — asked.

Telephone Stocks—Chesapeake and Potomac, 50 bid, 60 asked. American Graphophone, 5 bid, 5⅝ asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market Company, 16⅝ bid, 18⅝ asked. Great Falls Ice Company, 135 bid, 150 asked. Bull Run Panorama Company, 15 bid, 30 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, ⅝ bid, ¾ asked. Lincoln Hall, — bid, 100 asked. Interocean Building Company, — bid, 100 asked. Ivy City Brick Company, — bid, 100 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies — Washington Loan and Trust Company, 108 bid, 109 asked. American Security and Trust Company, 109⅝ bid, 110 asked. Washington Safe Deposit Company, — bid, 135 asked.

*Ex. dividend.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Flour dull—western super, 3.25@2.65; do. extra, 3.75@4.25; do. family, 4.50@4.90; winter wheat patent, 5.00@5.25; spring wheat patent, 5.20@5.50; do. do. straight, 4.90@5.15—receipts, 14,960 barrels; shipments, 53; barrels. Wheat strong—No. 2 red, spot 1.02½@1.02¾; December, 1.02¾@1.02¾; January, 1.03@1.04⅛; February, 1.06@1.06¼; May, 1.09¾@1.09⅞; steamer, No. 2 red, 96⅞@97—receipts, 115,291 bushels; stock, 2,088,497 bushels; sales, 42,000 bushels. Southern wheat dull—Fultz, 96@1.03; Longberry, 1.00@1.04. Corn strong — mixed, spot, 62 asked; year, 58; January, 52⅝@52¾; February, 54⅝@54¾; March, 54⅝@54¾; steamer mixed, 56—receipts, 38,431 bushels; stock, 138,493 bushels; sales, 253,000 bushels. Southern corn active—white, 49@50; yellow, 48@48. Oats firm—No. 2 white western, 40⅝ asked; No. 2 mixed western, 38⅝@39—stock, 130,642 bushels. Rye dull and easy—No. 2, 91—receipts, 13,384 bushels; stock, 174,309 bushels. Hay quiet but strong—good to choice timothy, 13.00@14.00. Grain freights quiet—steamer to Liverpool, per bushel, 5¾d.; Cork for orders, per quarter, 48.9@48.6d.; cotton per pound, 7-32; flour perton in sacks, 25 cents per 100 pounds. Cotton nominal—middling, 7⅞. Provisions firm, unchanged. Butter steady, unchanged. Eggs firm—27. Coffee firm—Rio cargoes, fair, 17; No. 7, 15¾@14. Sugar strong—granulated, 4⅝. Copper steady—refined, 10¾@11. Whisky firm—1.25@1.26. Peanuts—North Carolina, 5¾; shelled, 4¾; Virginia, 4@4¾.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Virginia ten-forties, 36 bid; Baltimore and Ohio stock, 83@84¼; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern firsts, 101⅝ bid; do. first incomes, 70@75; do. second incomes, 28@35; do. third incomes, 9¾@10¾; Consolidated gas bonds, 112 asked; do. stocks, 43@43¾.

B. SHEPHERD WHITE

Brought Up for Trial, but Other Cases Interrupt His Proceedings.

The trial of the ex-society light, B. Shepard White, on the charge of forgery and embezzlement was begun in the Criminal Court this morning before Judge Bradley. Since he was last apprehended in Chicago White has been confined in the District jail awaiting trial. He was first arraigned on October 7 last.

When he was brought into court this morning he was the same B. Shepard White as of yore—dapper, stylish and well-dressed. He wore a dark blue double-breasted coat, well-fitting trousers and under his turned-down collar a big black silk tie. His brown wavy hair was brushed back from his forehead in an apparently careless manner. The fact that all the eyes in the court were turned upon him when he made his entree in nowise affected his remarkable composure. He took one of the big arm chairs by the counsel table and talked in a low tone with his lawyer, Mr. George R. French, while the usual formalities incident to the opening of court on Monday morning were gone through with.

A BRIEF INTERRUPTION.

When everything was ready for business Mr. Howard Clagett announced that the prosecution was prepared to go ahead with the case of one William Washington. Mr. French remarked that he was ready to go on with the White case and asked that it be taken up according to the program.

He was assured by Mr. Clagett that the Washington case would not occupy a great amount of time, and Wm. Washington, a strapping young colored man, took the chair vacated by White. He was charged with an assault with intent to kill his wife, Martha Washington.

Martha took the stand, and the spectators, who had come into the court room to hear the choicer details of the White case, were obliged to put up with the recounital of a family row that occurred in "Pleasant Row." White, in the meantime, was taken down into the cells below to await his turn.

Martha's story of her husband's assault upon her was a little bit hazy, and according to the evidence of Willie himself he fired the shot at a small dog and had no idea of shooting his wife. Still the presentation of the case occupied the better part of the morning, and when the case was given to the jury the court took a recess until 1 o'clock.

ANOTHER CASE BROUGHT IN.

The White case did not begin directly after recess, as was expected. The government announced that they had another case which they were ready to go on with. This was the famous "giant case," in which Augustus Williams was the defendant. While this case was on the jury in the Washington case returned and brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

After the "giant case" was given to the jury the White case was taken up, a jury secured and Mr. Cole made the opening address. The court adjourned at 3 o'clock.

MR. BRUCE WOULD NOT ANSWER.

The Interview Today Between the Recorder and Mr. Carson's Committee.

This morning the prearranged interview of a committee of the Blaine Invincible Club and ex-Senator Bruce, the recorder of deeds, of which notice has been given, took place in Mr. Bruce's office. Of the committee ex-Minister John R. Langston, Perry Carson and Messrs. Wormsly, Wilkerson, O'Brien, Saunders and others were present. Mr. Smyth said that at a recent meeting of the club it had been stated that the Senator had, with others, called upon the Secretary of the Interior to ask the removal of J. E. Bruce, an employe of the land office and a member of the club, and the committee had been appointed to ascertain the facts.

The ex-Senator said that there was no republican club in this District or in the land for which he had greater respect, and he was as glad to meet the committee as he could be to meet any other committee. He had seen the notices in the papers and very naturally supposed that he was one of the employes of his office. If this was the case he would recognize their right to call on him, and he would be thankful for their advice. He now learned for the first time that it was a party in the Interior Department, and he submitted to them whether the proper party from whom to seek the information was not the Secretary or the commissioner of the land office.

Mr. Carson said that it had been represented that he had called with a committee at the Interior Department recently and sought the removal of Mr. Bruce and the club had some members whose minds they would like to disabuse and therefore they had called.

Mr. Bruce repeated that it was a question he could not answer. It was not a proper one for him, and it would establish a precedent which would be annoying. Had they come to him as individuals he would have answered them, but they had gone to the newspapers, and if they saw fit to criticise him he could not help it. He knew what criticism was and was somewhat used to it and did not mind it unless it went to a point calling for action; and when it reached such point he would defend himself. Here, while he was out of office, he was looked on as a good fellow, but since he had been in office the reverse was the case.

Mr. Carson remarked that there were some disinterested parties going about claiming that ex-Senator Bruce was their leader and that he would aid them in having men removed from office. It was these self-constituted leaders who were responsible for such reports.

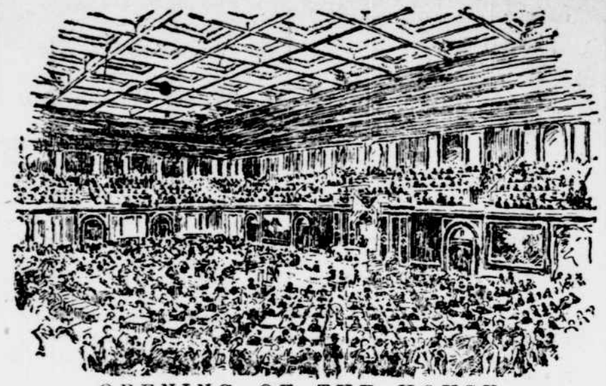
Mr. Bruce reported that if they reflected they could see that he could not answer the question with any self-respect, nor could they hold him responsible for idle rumors. The committee then retired.

Changes in the Third Battalion.

The following changes have been announced in the third battalion, D. C. N. G.: Upon the recommendation of his company commander, Candidate Corporal Edward A. Andre, company B, is promoted sergeant, to date December 1, 1891. Second Lieutenant Otto L. Suess, company D, having tendered his resignation as such, is relieved from duty on the battalion board of examination. Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Greenwood, company C, is detailed as a member of the battalion board of examination. The junior member of said board will act as recorder.

The Opera Company Departed.

Messrs. Wolf and Cohen, the attorneys for C. Neuendorff, formerly conductor of the orchestra, and Steinway & Sons, whose claims against the Juch Opera Company amounted to $1,469, yesterday consented to release the attachments so that the company would not be compelled to disband. In consequence of this action the company left yesterday for Richmond, where they open an engagement this evening.



OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

CORGRESS CONVENES

But Neither House in Session Very Long.

MANY FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Senators and Members Remembered by Admiring Friends.

NEW SENATORS SWORN IN.

The House Adjourns Without Organization After Roll Call.

SENATE.

In defiance of the rain, which prevailed from early morning until about noon, when there was a slight clearing up of the weather, the Senate galleries were crowded with spectators eager to witness the opening of the Fifty-second Congress. The presidential and diplomatic galleries were unoccupied, but the reserved sections were well filled with ladies, including wives and daughters of Senators. Here and there throughout the chamber the desks of the Senators who were to

IN THE SENATE MARBLE ROOM.

take their seats as Senators for the first time were marked by baskets of flowers, and the Vice President's desk was distinguished in a like manner. There was an unusually large number of new Senators to be sworn in, counting up seventeen without the Senator from Florida, neither the name of Mr. Call nor that of Mr. Davidson being on the printed list of Senators.

PRAYER OF CHAPLAIN BUTLER.

At noon the Vice President took the chair and the session was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler. After rendering thanks for the abundant harvests and for continued peace and prosperity (not granted so richly to other people) the chaplain prayed for continued favor for the nation and for blessings on the President, Vice President, cabinet and both houses of Congress. He prayed also for the old Jewish people—the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—now persecuted and scattered, and so to animate the hearts and heads of those in power everywhere that justice and righteousness may prevail throughout the earth.

WELCOMED BY THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice President welcomed Senators to the resumption of their official duties and called the Senate to order.

The Vice President then laid before the Senate the credentials of new Senators and the letters of resignation received by him during the recess. These papers were read, the first being the letter of resignation of Senator Reagan of Texas and the appointment by the governor of that state of Mr. Chilton in his stead.

SWEARING IN NEW MEMBERS.

The swearing in of the newly elected (or appointed) Senators was then proceeded with. They were sworn in groups of four or five, in

IN THE GALLERY.

the first group being Mr. Brice, who was escorted by Mr. Kenna. In the next group were Mr. Chilton of Texas, Mr. Dubois of Idaho, Mr. Felton of California and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire.

Mr. Hoar said that as to Mr. Chilton there was a question as to whether the governor of Texas had the power to appoint before the vacancy had actually occurred. He would make no objection to the oath being administered to Mr. Chilton now, but he should afterward move to refer the case to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Hale said that he desired to examine the credentials of Mr. Dubois and asked that they be on the table till tomorrow.

That was agreed to and the other Senators in the group were sworn in.

As soon as all the new Senators were sworn in Mr. Sherman offered the usual resolution for the appointment of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each house assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The resolution was agreed to and Messrs. Sherman and Harrison were appointed.

Mr. Hoar moved that the committee on privileges and elections be directed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances and validity of the appointment of Mr. Chilton, from the state of Texas. Agreed to.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to fixing noon as the daily hour of meeting and directing the secretary to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. Then, at 1:03, the Senate adjourned.

The name of Mr. Hill, Senator-elect from New York, was not printed on the list of Senators nor were his credentials presented.

After they were both read Mr. Harris expressed the opinion that the proper course to be pursued with them was to refer them both to the committee on privileges and elections, so that the question might be decided in the light of thorough investigation. He asked that both credentials be laid on the table for the day, and said that he would probably tomorrow move their reference to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. George said he would not now object to that request.

He had, after a very careful examination, both as to the law and the facts, found that there was no controversy as to the facts, and therefore there was no necessity for an investigation of them by the committee. As to the law it was plain and had received the judicial determination of the Senate. So that there remained neither a question of law nor a question of fact for the attention of the committee. The equality of the states ought not to be interfered with for a single hour when there was no serious question about which there could be any difference among Senators.

However, in deference to the Senator from Tennessee, he would make no objection to letting the matter go over till tomorrow, but he gave notice that he would then insist that the Senate had both the facts and the law before it and ought to proceed at once to seat Mr. Call, the legally elected Senator from the state of Florida.

Mr. Hoar said that he had received and carefully examined the statement of the governor of Florida and that it presented (so far as he could discover) simply the constitutionality and construction of the existing law of Congress as to the election of Senators.

That question had been frequently before the Senate and had been always decided in the same way. He agreed with Mr. George as to the constitutional right of each state to be equally represented in the Senate, and it occurred to him that after the oath had been administered to all the new Senators he should move to take up the Florida case. The matter could then go over until tomorrow.

Mr. George added some further remarks to the effect that the governor of Florida had undertaken to usurp power in appointing a Senator after one had been elected.

Both credentials were then placed on file.

THE CASE OF MR. BRICE.

The credentials of Mr. Brice as Senator-elect from Ohio having been presented and read, Mr. Sherman said: "Before the oath of office is administered to Mr. Brice I desire to say that a large portion of the citizens of Ohio contend that he was not an inhabitant of that state at the time of his election and was, therefore, not eligible to a seat in this body. On examining the precedents (of which there are several in the history of the government, and some of them most important) I am entirely satisfied that Mr. Brice is entitled to be sworn in on the prima facie case of his credentials, which are regular in form. I simply give this notice, however, so that his being sworn may not be considered any waiver, or any misapprehension, or misconstruction, if the people or the legislature of Ohio should assert and prove to the satisfaction of the Senate that Mr. Brice was not at the time of his election an inhabitant of Ohio. I think that this statement from me is proper and necessary. But I make no objection to the swearing in of Mr. Brice."

CALL AND DUBOIS TO TAKE THE OATH.

Mr. Hoar submitted a motion that Mr. Call be admitted to take the oath of Senator from the state of Florida, and said that he would not press the motion now, but let it go over till tomorrow.

Mr. Cullom made a like motion in reference to Mr. Dubois.

ONLY FOUR SENATORS ABSENT.

There were but four members of the Senate who were not in their seats. These were Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Mr. Jones of Nevada, Mr. Stanford of California and Mr. Vance of North Carolina.

MR. EDMUNDS' ABSENCE REMARKED.

Of all the absent faces that were missed when the Senate assembled today the one most frequently referred to was that of ex-Senator Edmunds. The distinguished Vermonter was always present when the Senate was called to order on the first day, and very many regrets were heard when his absence became evident. One of the things Senator Edmunds always did was to repeat aloud and in company with the chaplain the Lord's Prayer—a petition which belongs peculiarly to the ceremonies attendant on the opening day of a new session. Some of the old-timers supposed that Senator Kyle (he being a minister) would follow in the Vermont statesman's footsteps, but they were disappointed. The chaplain prayed alone today for the first time.

REMEMBRANCE OF INGALLS.

Then Ingalls was not there. He was such a conspicuous figure that a failure to miss him was impossible. Senator Voorhees may have felt relieved at the absence of his old adversary, but he said nothing about it. Ex-Senator Payne's place was filled by Senator Brice and a good many people commented on the physical contrast between the new man and his predecessor. Wade Hampton was another absentee, for South Carolina had sent in his place the smooth-faced Irby, who sits in the forward edge of his chair and leans back as far as possible, while his crossed thumbs and extended forefingers form a triangle that seems to be unbroken until one or other of the hands is needed for some useful purpose. And Reagan was away. The carpet around his desk was not littered up with finely torn paper, nor was the pattern eccentrically diversified with spit balls of chewed-up string. Because Senator Reagan was absent Senator Colquitt permitted to sit in his own chair—the seat which was once Senator Brown's, but which Reagan persistently used.

BLAIR ANOTHER ABSENTEE.

Senator Blair was another of the absentees perforce, and the occupants of the press gallery will not soon become accustomed to the presence in Blair's old chair of Senator Pasco.

FINE EXHIBITION OF ROSES.

There was a remarkably fine exhibition of roses in the Senate today. Floral tributes are not uncommon when Congress opens, but they were more plentiful today than ever before. On the Vice President's desk was a graceful basket of roses, but it was a little bit of a thing when compared with the enormous structure of wicker work and fragrant beauty which covered Senator Gallinger's desk and had Senator Gallinger from the gaze of all save those who were behind him. In addition to this great source of perfume the new Senator from New Hampshire rejoiced in the possession of a big bouquet. On Senator Hiscock's mahogany was a horseshoe of roses. Senator Mitchell was remembered, he finding at his place a fancy basket of the nicest varieties of roses. A sheaf of wheat (which was identified by experts as No. 1 hard) surrounded by roses was a gift to Senator Hansbrough. The North Dakotan also caught on to a basket. Other republicans who were cared for were Senators Manderson, Sawyer, Wolcott, Teller, Stewart, Pettigrew and Proctor, the latter's bouquet being esthetically tied with green ribbon.

BOUQUETS FOR DEMOCRATS.

On the democratic side of the chamber there was fragrance and color that fairly equaled the show across the main aisle. Senator Chilton's desk was decorated with a "lone" star. Senator White's big basket had attached to it a card on which was written, "Congratulations of Louisiana to its brightest and most worthy representative."

Senator Kenna had a basket and a bouquet, the latter tied with broad pink ribbon. Senator Brice smiled over a tremendous bunch of deep red roses beribboned with green. Senator Pasco's bouquet was in a glass. Other democrats who were remembered were Senators Vilas, Harris, Colquitt, Voorhees and Daniel.

Some comment was stirred up by the fact that Senator Kyle of South Dakota was escorted to the Vice President to take the oath by Senator McPherson of New Jersey. Senator Pettigrew is Mr. Kyle's colleague. A similar situation was seen when Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire was sworn. He was accompanied by Senator Stewart of Nevada. The relations which exist between Senator Gallinger and Senator Chandler are not relations; they are strangers.

NEW SENATORS ON EXHIBITION.

The new Senators were on exhibition today, and they generally succeeded in making pleasant impressions. Irby, Chilton and Kyle sat in a bunch on the extreme democratic right. An elderly lady who sat immediately alongside the press gallery made audible and sorrowful remarks about Senator Kyle's choice of a seat. "He is an Oberlin man," said she, "and he was brought up to know better." Senator Gordon of Georgia sat in that attitude which is commonly described as "bolt upright."

He had a cheerful appearance and a tired right arm. Everybody that could reach him shook that hand and arm. Senator Gibson of Maryland was apparently as happy as any one man had a right to be. He was the recipient of much congratulation.

Senator Hansbrough seemed to have a great many friends and Senators Felton and Dubois were no less busy than he in responding to greetings. Senators Gallinger and Peffer had no cause to complain of inattention. Of all the new men on the republican side, though, none were received with more cordiality than that which was universally given Senator Proctor. The ex-Secretary of War found the senatorial arms outstretched toward him. He is enjoying himself very much just now.

SENATE NOTES.

The look of pain which disfigured Senator Call's face this afternoon would have endangered the safety of any ordinary photographic negative. Senator Harris was the man that caused the disfigurement, for in referring to the Florida contested case he spoke of his friend "Richardson' Call." Mr. Call's godfathers and godmothers dubbed him "Wilkinson," and as he has carried that name successfully since 1834 it hurts him to have Mr. Harris try to amend the title.

"If I wasn't dead broke," said a Senator whose desk was not decorated, "I'd have had a few flowers too. A poor man hasn't much show in such a rich body as this."

HOUSE.

After the caucus adjourned the press gallery was then thrown open, but the doors to the other galleries were kept closed until 11:55 and an immense mass of people were assembled in the corridors and on the staircases.

CONFERENCES ON THE FLOOR.

After the adjournment of the caucus conferences were held all over the hall wherever two or three members were gathered together and great schemes for breaking the deadlock were discussed. It was soon rumored about that a sudden move was going to be made by somebody in the interest of somebody that was going to produce immediate results. Not much confidence was placed in the very indefinite report, the most common opinion being that the deadlock had settled down to stay awhile.

A RUSH INTO THE GALLERIES.

Five minutes before 12 o'clock the galleries were thrown open to the public and there was a rush of the crowd generally to the risk of life and limb. Above the sound of shuffling feet and hum of voices was heard every now and then the scream of some woman crushed in the crowd as they came packing through the doors and tumbling down the steps into the gallery. In almost no time there was a human mass packing the galleries and piled up as if on each others' shoulders in the doorways.

ABUNDANT FLORAL TRIBUTES.

The floral tributes to the members were something remarkable. Besides the ordinary baskets and bunches of cut flowers there were

THE OTHER WAY.

huge crowns, harps large enough to cover two desks, more floral chairs than there are speakership candidates, horse shoes big enough for a man to crawl through and a big beer barrel. Members were seated first in one seat and then another and all avoided the flowers so studiously that it was impossible to locate their ownership.

THE HOUSE CALLED TOGETHER.

Clerk McPherson ascended to the clerk's desk and called the House to order. Not since the Forty-fourth Congress has any hold-over clerk, in performing a similar duty, faced so many new workers in the legislative field.

The clerk immediately proceeded to call the roll.

EX-SPEAKER REED APPLAUDED.

As Mr. Reed responded to his name his republican colleagues gave him a round of applause. There was a great deal of noise in the

INTERESTED IN THE ALLIANCE.

hall and it was with difficulty that the clerk could record the responses. The candidates for the speakership wandered through the chamber and greeted their friends, while much amusement was caused by a merry conference held by Messrs. McMillin, Hatch and Springer in the area in front of the Speaker's desk.

ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW.

The clerk having announced the presence of 326 members, the House immediately, on motion of Mr. Holman of Indiana, adjourned to meet at noon tomorrow.

CHANGE IN COMPLEXION.

Never since the war had the national House of Representatives been constituted with so overwhelming a majority of one political party. The tidal wave of 1891 had carried on its crest into the chamber of the House 236 democratic members, while only 88 republicans—a few more than one-third of number of democrats—came in with the undertow. For the first time the new political organization, the Farmers' Alliance, was represented in a national body. Its adherents consisted of a mere handful. New faces were everywhere, particularly among the democrats, and many of the old familiar faces were missing. The Napoleonic countenance of Maj. McKinley was not present; Cannon was not there; neither was Payne of Pennsylvania, another of Reed's lieutenants.

MEETING OF CORRESPONDENTS.

A meeting of the correspondents will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow in the room of the House committee on patents for the purpose of electing the press committee

PERSONAL RIGHTS OF TRAINMEN.

An Interesting Case Decided in the U. S. Supreme Court Today.

A case of considerable interest to railroad trainmen who have to deal with unruly passengers was decided in the United States Supreme Court today.

James H. S. Jopes, a passenger on the New Orleans and Northeastern railway, became engaged in a quarrel with the conductor of the train, who shot and seriously injured him. Jopes sued the railway company for damages. The testimony as to the circumstances of the shooting was conflicting. The railway company asked that the jury be instructed that if from the manner and attitude of the passenger the conductor had reason to fear an assault, and that under the belief that he was in imminent danger of personal injury, the company was not responsible. The court denied this request and Jopes obtained judgment for $7,000.

This court, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, holds that the court below was in error in refusing to charge the jury as requested, reverses its decision and directs that the case be sent back to the Mississippi court which tried it.

PRO. LAWRENCE GRONLUND, the socialistic author, will deliver the first of a series of socialistic lectures at Naturalists' Hall, 609 B street, this evening. The subject will be the "Economic Basis of Socialism."

THE DEADLOCK.

Continued from First Page.

Mr. Mills declines to discuss the outlook, but refers all inquiries to his chief lieutenant, Mr. Bynum, who, in answer to an interrogation this morning, said:

"We are still confident of winning; there is no doubt that Mr. Mills is the second choice of the large majority of members and when the break from other candidates comes he will be the winner."

DURING THE RECESS.

During the two hours and a half preceding the reassembling of the caucus at 2 p.m. the supporters of the various candidates displayed ceaseless activity in the effort to win accessions from the followers of each other.

The same old tactics of wild and unfounded rumors of impending breaks in the ranks of minority candidates were again reported, but these canards had lost their potency as a factor in the speakership contest. Whenever one of these alarming rumors gained circulation the managers of the several candidates calmly and quietly went to work to run down the report and establish its incorrectness.

Five minutes before the reassembling of the caucus occurred the most significant event of the day.

MR. CABLE WILL DESERT SPRINGER.

Mr. Cable of Illinois sought Mr. Springer and notified that gentleman that he had decided to abandon him and vote for Mr. Mills some time during the afternoon.

"I will not do this upon the first ballot," said Mr. Cable, "and possibly not for many ballots, but I reserve to myself the privilege of changing it at any time when I think my ballot will be of substantial benefit to Mr. Mills. In my opinion your cause is now a hopeless one, and I think the interests of the democratic party demand the election of Mr. Mills as against any other candidate, except yourself. I have, therefore, made up my mind that it is my duty to my party and myself to cast my vote for Mr. Mills this afternoon. If I felt that my staying by you would elect you, if I saw a ray of hope for you, I would be the last to leave you. But in the present situation I see no hope. I may support you for many ballots yet, or I may leave you at any time."

NEWBERRY WILL ALSO VOTE FOR MILLS.

Immediately the news of Mr. Cable's announcement spread through the lobbies, and it was at once seized upon as an indication of the dissolution of Mr. Springer's candidacy.

The announcement of Mr. Newberry a few minutes later that he would too vote for Mr. Mills as the second choice whenever that vote was needed caused further excitement. There was a hasty conference of Messrs. Bryan, Shively, Durburrow and others of Mr. Springer's supporters, but no line of action was agreed upon other than that a further conference should be held before any of them decided to leave the Illinois candidate.

MR. STEWART WILL STICK.

Mr. Stewart of Illinois was indignant at what he denounced as the treachery of his colleagues in deserting Mr. Springer's candidacy Saturday and further breaking into his support today, and announced that he would never, under any circumstances, support Mr. Mills. "My vote will go wherever Mr. Springer wants it to go when the breakup comes," said he, "except that it will never go to the candidate who has profited by this conspiracy."

A THUNDERCLAP TO MILLS' MANAGERS.

This announcement was a thunderclap to the managers of Mr. Mills, as the Texas candidate has all along counted upon the solid support of Mr. Springer's Illinois colleagues whenever that gentleman was out of the race.

MR. SPRINGER STILL IN THE RACE.

Just before the meeting of the caucus Mr. Springer said: "I am not yet out of the race. Mr. Cable may not go for some time, and many things may happen before that event occurs. In any event my other followers are to remain steadily by me indefinitely. I want to say that I have no reproach for Mr. Cable. He has at all times acted frankly and honestly with me and is following the dictates of his conscience and his judgment. He only goes because his second choice is Mr. Mills