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The "SPECIAL NOTICE" advertisements formerly printed on this page will hereafter appear on the third page.

THE FIGHT IS OVER.

The Voorhees Bill Will Be Passed Without Amendment.

NO FURTHER FILIBUSTER EXPECTED.

Democrats Would Not Take the Initiative in Such a Fight.

NO MORE COMPROMISE.

The long fight in the Senate was believed today to be practically at an end. It is expected that a vote will soon be taken by which the Voorhees bill repealing the silver purchase law immediately and unconditionally will be passed without amendment.

On the surface the situation in the Senate is worse today than it has before been. Those Senators who are mad with the administration for "busting" the compromise are apparently still more irritated after a night's sleep over it.

Under all the disturbance is a steady tide set in towards unconditional repeal. This does not rise from any desire to please the administration, but from the fact that every effort to get another compromise has failed and there is nothing for the filibusters to fight for. There is nothing for them at the end of the fight. They might prevent any action at all, but they do not want to retain the Sherman law.

Some of the southern silver men are saying this morning that they will join the filibuster openly and stand perpetually in the way of action, but the roll call taken this morning to test their sincerity was not very satisfactory to the silver republicans and the belief is that nothing will come of the fight from the democratic side of the Senate.

An End Expected Soon.

The silver republicans have notified the southern democrats that they do not intend longer to take the initiative, and that if further fight is made it will have to be led by democrats. Mr. Dubois, Mr. Teller, Mr. Wolcott and the rest of the Senators from the silver states will stand up to the filibuster as long as democrats will, but no longer. They have little faith in the staying qualities of their democratic allies, however, and it is their expectation that the thing will come to an end soon.

The Senators from the silver states think that they have no more to get out of the fight, and that there is no reason for them to keep it up further alone. They are waiting now to see what the democrats will do. Cockrell, Vest and Harris held a conference this afternoon to decide on their course, and the situation now depends on what they do.

No Compromise by the Republicans.

Senators Teller and Sherman held a long conference last night to try to fix up a compromise to come from the republicans, upon which they could all agree. The silver men were willing to agree to a bond issue if in return they could get some substantial recognition of silver. Sherman was not willing to do as much for silver as Mr. Teller wanted and the compromise fell through. There is no expectation on the part of republicans now that Mr. Sherman will offer any compromise. The republicans of all factions think that there is nothing necessary for them to do to get a political advantage out of the situation and they appear content to keep hands off and let the democrats manage it in their own way.

The House Special Repeal Committee.

The special unconditional repeal committee of the House, of which Mr. Tracy is chairman, held a meeting this morning. The committee is composed of fifteen radical repeal democrats of the House, but there were twenty-three members at the meeting today. They decided that they would fight any material amendment to the unconditional repeal bill that the Senate might send to the House, and then they adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Unconditional repeal is getting plainer and plainer through the fog. The filibuster can be kept up but a short time longer on the present lines. The democrats will have to take the brunt or else let the bill go through.

It is stated by some that apparently the chief danger of further prolonged delay would come from a mistake being made by the administration forces of trying to force cloture at this time. If this were done there would be another long and bitter fight, in which men who are now supporting the administration would join the opposition.

The Fight is Over.

The filibuster in the Senate has collapsed. After a little more talk a vote on unconditional repeal is expected. The silver democrats after holding a conference over the question today decided not to take up the filibuster themselves and therefore the fight is practically over, as the republicans will not keep it up without them. It is conceded by the silver men that the filibuster will not proceed and that the Voorhees bill will be passed without amendment. The attitude taken by the silver republicans brought the democrats of the same faith face to face with the proposition that they must take up the contest themselves or else it would be dropped. Their decision was that they could do nothing and this let the bottom out of the fight. It is probable that some more speeches may be made before the fight is had, but the filibuster is "busted" and it is conceded to be but a matter of short time when the vote will be taken. It may come as soon as Mr. Jones yields the floor.

What Mr. Dubois Says.

In discussing the question, Mr. Dubois this morning said that the silver republicans would urge as vigorous a contest as they had in the past, provided their allies did their share of the work. "We of the west," said the Senator, "believe that unconditional repeal would be better for silver than the compromise that was agreed upon Saturday. Should unconditional repeal pass, there would be a reaction in favor of silver. Hard times would inevitably follow, and the people would then appreciate the good that comes to them through the use of this metal as a part of the money of the country. As between this proposition and the compromise, which gave us a miserable pittance, we prefer unconditional repeal, knowing that out of that evil good would result. At the same time we do not want this blow to fall upon our people. It would prostrate our industries and paralyze business.

Unconditional repeal, while it would prove the assertions we have made here relative to silver, would work a hardship upon the producing states that ought not to be perpetrated. We ought to be given a fair compromise that does something for our people and that will enable them to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. The law ought not to take effect until after about three years, and during that time about 3,000,000 ounces of silver a month should be purchased. By extending the time, as I have indicated, the coming elections would have been held, and the people could have spoken. How they will speak the silver men, both north and south, have no fear."

Secretary Lamont Back.

Secretary Lamont returned last night from McGrawville, N. Y., where he went to visit his father, who is ill, and was at his desk in the War Department this morning.

Without Brazilian News.

It is said at the State Department that nothing has been received there concerning the report from Montevideo that Frederick Guilherme de Lorena has been proclaimed provisional president of Brazil by Admiral Mello.

SENATORS' STATEMENTS.

What the Leaders of the Different Factions Say.

All Consider That the End is Very Near, and That a Vote Will Be Taken This Week.

The condition in the Senate can best be set forth in the following statements, which have been made by the Senators named, who represent the two factions in each of the two parties.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee and manager of the bill: "The end is in sight, and it will be unconditional repeal. I believe the vote will come this week, and there may be a probability of it coming even earlier. The vote will be taken on the bill now before the Senate, and I am sure the House will concur."

Mr. Harris, leader of the silver democrats on the finance committee: "I am all at sea, but believe that the end of the fight is near. I will not be a party to obstructive tactics. I am anxious for a vote on the amendments and would take it today if possible. Then, when they are out the way, I want to see the vote taken on the bill itself as soon as possible."

Mr. Aldrich, republican repealer: "It looks as if the Senate would come to a vote within a very short time. The republicans will be found where they stood at the outset, ready and willing to vote for the bill as reported to the Senate by Mr. Voorhees."

Mr. Dubois (silverite and one of the most earnest workers against repeal): "The silver democrats having seen fit to abandon the fight, I hardly think the silver republicans will feel justified in resorting to obstructing methods. They will probably insist that debate shall be continued until all have spoken who so desire; also that there shall be full debate on the various amendments."

The populists were heard from to the following effect:

Mr. Allen (Neb.): It begins to look as if the end was coming. I, for one, will never give up until the wagon runs over me. Of course I recognize the fact that I cannot carry on the fight alone."

COALING VESSELS AT SEA.

What the Board Says of the Recent Trial Off Sandy Hook.

The recent trial off Sandy Hook of coaling a naval vessel at sea, in which the San Francisco and the Kearsarge participated, is not accepted as quite conclusive. In summing up their views on the experiment, Commander A. S. Crowninshield, Lieut. Commander E. D. Heald and Lieut. C. T. Forse, the board of officers who inspected the test, say:

"The trial took place under such favorable conditions of sea and weather that it is difficult to state how the system would work in a rough or even a moderate sea; it is certain, however, that ships, in even a moderate seaway, could not tow at such a close distance as 200 feet, and that a much greater strain would then be brought upon the jackstay. If the towing distance is increased as would seem necessary in a seaway, the height of the jackstay and platform above the deck of the collier must be increased accordingly.

"The system has shown such merit as to warrant a thorough trial by a properly equipped collier in coaling a man-of-war in moderately rough weather."

YELLOW FEVER.

New Cases Reported Yesterday at Brunswick and Jessup.

The latest reports received by the marine hospital bureau from Brunswick, Ga., as to the yellow fever situation are rather unfavorable. There were thirty-five new cases yesterday and ten of them were white, a larger proportion than usual. There were two deaths from the disease. There were no new cases at Jessup, however, and two of the patients were discharged, making a total of four cases now under treatment at that place.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Superintendent Powell's Buggy Crashed Into by a Runaway.

A somewhat remarkable and at the same time narrow escape from a serious accident was made this morning by Mr. W. B. Powell, the superintendent of the public schools. He left the Denison School building, which is on S street just east of 14th street, and opposite the Protestant Orphan Asylum building, and was driven by his driver, who was in the buggy with him, west on S street to 14th street. After turning the corner he had gone but a little way south on 14th street when his man said that a runaway horse was behind. Looking back, Mr. Powell saw a horse attached to a delivery wagon in full run and headed directly for him. There was no time to turn out of the way, and, as it proved, there was not enough room between the curb and the buggy for the runaway to pass. The result was that the wagon came crashing into the buggy, the front wheel mounting up on the axle of the buggy and passing between the box and the wheel, leaving the head of the runaway horse on a level with the head of the horse of Mr. Powell when it came to a stop. Mr. Powell's horse did not run, and as soon as possible Mr. Powell jumped out and seized the horse by the nose and held him until assistance came. When the vehicles were untangled it was found that the damage was mainly a twisted axle of the buggy.

The wagon and horse belonged to Mr. C. E. King, whose store is on 14th street. The horse had been left standing on S street, and the bridle was removed while he ate his dinner. He was startled by something soon after Mr. Powell passed, and started in a wild run which came to an end, fortunately, with no great damage, although Mr. Powell was somewhat shaken up in his nerves.

Mr. Powell spoke to the owner of the horse about the carelessness of allowing him to stand unbrideled on the street, and the latter proceeded to pitch into the colored man who had charge of the horse.

Treasury Changes.

Official changes were made in the Treasury Department today as follows:

Appointments: Thos. J. Roush, Illinois, a special inspector of customs, and Theo. G. Kimman, Illinois, a special inspector of customs.

Removed—H. E. Taylor, Vermont, a special inspector of customs, and Hiram Watty, Maryland, a special inspector of customs.

Conrad Jordan's Visit.

Conrad N. Jordan, assistant treasurer at New York, left here for New York on the 11 o'clock train. He was here in consultation with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Curtis as to hastening the pending redemptions of currency, with a view to decreasing gold payments at the subtreasuries. The reserve shows signs of increasing, it being today nearly $82,000,000.

Silver Purchases.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and the treasury offices during the week ended October 21, 1893, was $1,191,487; for the corresponding period of 1892, $867,258.

The shipment of fractional silver coins from the 1st to the 21st instant aggregated $776,459.

Government Receipts Today.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $152,151; from customs, $181,358.

The World's Fair Closing.

Several treasury officials connected with the custom service left here today for Chicago to be present at the closing of the world's fair to decide custom matters as they may arise. Assistant Secretary Hamlin will leave for Chicago the latter part of the week.

THAT COMPROMISE.

There Was No Misrepresentation in Regard to Its Preparation.

HOW IT CAME TO BE DRAWN.

It Was Believed the Administration Would Agree to It.

BUT THERE WAS NO PROMISE.

A great many complaints are heard through the Senate and elsewhere about the statements published in outside papers that there had been deception and misrepresentation on the part of Secretary Carlisle or the Senators who got up the compromise in connection with the agreement. Senators interested in the matter say that there was no misrepresentation or deception on either side; that the compromise was drawn up with the belief, based entirely on their judgment, that the compromise proposed was one which the administration would not oppose; that they disclaim any suggestion that they had assurances from any member of the administration to that effect. They say that the stories which have been sent out do an injustice to everyone concerned.

The Conference With Carlisle.

On Friday a number of Senators who are anxious that compromise should be had called on Secretary Carlisle and had a general talk with him on the subject of compromise. The suggestion made by them was for the compromise similar to that signed by the Senators on Saturday, but included a provision for the issue of bonds at 3 per cent. Mr. Carlisle declined to commit himself on the subject, beyond saying that it was possible that Mr. Cleveland might not disagree with that, but he did not know whether it would be acceptable or not. He expressly stated, it is said, that he could not speak for the President on the subject and declined to commit himself to the proposition.

The Compromise Drawn Up.

On Saturday the proposed compromise was drawn up, with the provision for bonds left out, and was signed, as it is claimed, by Senators whose judgment was that it was a fair compromise and therefore would be apt to be approved. The bond feature was left out of this proposition altogether. On Thursday, two days before, Mr. Carlisle had written a letter to Senator Lindsay discussing a proposition similar to that which was brought out on Saturday. In this letter he disapproved of the proposition entirely, stating that it was preposterous to pass a law to continue the purchase of silver for many months yet, when the treasury was in the condition it is at present.

Not in Mr. Carlisle's Writing.

The story was sent out yesterday that the statement published Monday morning giving the President's position was in Mr. Carlisle's handwriting and was prepared by him. This is positively denied, and it is asserted with emphasis that Mr. Carlisle did not prepare the statement, and had nothing to do with its preparation.

Senator Gray's Statement.

Senator Gray this afternoon authorized the statement that there was no foundation whatever for the assertion that there was any conflict between himself and Mr. Carlisle on the subject of agreement to the compromise. He says that no encouragement was given by Mr. Carlisle and no intimation that the compromise would be accepted, and that it was not represented as having his approval. That it was simply the judgment of the Senators preparing the compromise that it was a fair one and offered the best way out of the present trouble, and that therefore they believed that its adoption would be approved of by the administration, but they disclaimed any agreement to it in advance by the administration.

SENATOR HILL BACK.

Other Senators Who Are or Have Been Absent From the Sessions.

Senator Hill was in his seat this morning, having returned from his little spin into the maelstrom of New York politics yesterday. He smiled more blandly than usual and seemed quite happy.

Senator Hoar, who was absent the most of last week, returned to the city yesterday. Senator Allison has gone to Iowa to take part in the campaign and has secured a pair with Senator Cockrell, who is firm against repeal. Mr. Brice was to have left yesterday for Ohio to aid the canvass of Candidate Neal, but the bombshell of the announcement from the White House against compromise caused him to postpone his departure indefinitely. Senator Daniel is more fortunate in being close to the field of his political labors. He makes frequent incursions into the camp of the Virginia populists and is never so far beyond call by wire that he could not be on hand on almost any emergency. Senators Chandler, Hale and Mitchell have been absent from the republican side of the chamber for some time, while the only chair on the other side that has been vacant continuously of late is that of Senator White of California. Senators Morrill and Wilson are still so ill as to be unable to attend, the sessions, and Senator Colquitt is only able to be rolled to the Senate once or twice a week. Senator Hansbrough returned the other day, but Mr. Squire is out of town. Senator Gibson is able to attend the sessions a few hours each day.

ANSWERS WANTED

To a Number of Gas Questions by Chairman Heard.

Chairman Heard has taken the initial step in the direction of investigating the gas of the city, as required by the recent resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Outhwaite and adopted. In order to gain an idea of the gas situation in other cities he has addressed the following letter to the mayors of sixty of the leading cities of the country:

1. By what system or systems is your city lighted?
2. If by gas what kind of gas is mainly used?
3. What is its strength per candle power test?
4. What is the price of gas per 1,000 feet to consumers?
5. What is the cost of gas coal delivered?
6. What is the method of gas inspection?
7. How many gas companies have you?
8. Have you electric light plants?
9. If so, how many?

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Actions by the Judges at the Sitting Yesterday.

In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday the appeal of the Columbus Southern Railroad Company from the judgment of the Georgia courts in its suit with Wright, controller of the state, to the Supreme Court of the United States, was advanced for oral argument on the second Monday in January. This is one of the cases, of which several are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, where the court has been asked to define the limit and scope of the taxing power of the state as related to railroad corporations.

A Setback for McGarrahan.

The Secretary of the Interior has denied the motion filed by William McGarrahan for a reversal of the departmental decision of February 13, 1893.

NEARLY A PANIC.

A Ceiling Falls at the Tyler School Building.

Children Are Frightened and One Hurt—Was the Plaster Defective? An Investigation to Be Made.

A panic was narrowly averted at the Tyler School yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 2 o'clock while the pupils in Miss Holland's room, which is on the second floor, were engaged in their studies a large portion of the ceiling fell. It struck several of the little girls, and in a moment there was a stampede for the door. The children down stairs heard the noise, and a number of them rushed into the hall and out of the building. A large crowd collected, and soon it was noised about that the floor had fallen and several children severely injured. The injury, however, was confined to Ilene Wachter, who was injured about the head by the falling plaster.

Commissioner Ross sent a representative to the school in question this morning to investigate the cause, and later directed Building Inspector Entwisle to give the matter his immediate attention.

In conversation with Inspector Entwisle he told a reporter of The Star that the falling of the ceiling was evidently due to the fact that when the building was constructed the mortar was touched by frost and that it invariably happens in such cases.

The plaster, however, looked to be of a very inferior quality, and if, upon examination, it was found that it is not properly put on, the ceiling will be taken down.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Two Important Bills Reported Favorably by It Today.

The House committee on judiciary today reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Outhwaite which provides that "if any offense be committed in any place, jurisdiction over which has been retained by the United States or ceded to it by a state, or which has been purchased with the consent of a state for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard or other needful building, the punishment for which offense is not provided for by any law of the United States, such offense shall, upon conviction in a circuit or district court of the United States for the district in which it was committed, be liable to and receive the same punishment as the existing laws of the state in which such place is situated, provide for the like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such state; and no subsequent repeal of any such state law shall affect any such prosecution."

The committee also reported favorably the bill to limit the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States. The bill is as follows:

That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall not take original cognizance of any suit of a civil nature, either at common law or in equity, between a corporation created or organized by or under the laws of any state and a citizen of any state in which such corporation at the time the cause of action accrued may have been carrying on any business authorized by the law creating it, except the court having jurisdiction of the domicile of the corporation, except in cases arising under the patent or copyright laws, and in like cases in which said courts are authorized to take original cognizance of suits between citizens of the same state; nor shall any such suit between such a corporation and a citizen or citizens of a state in which it may be doing business be removed to any circuit court of the United States, except in like cases in which such removal is authorized by the existing law in suits between citizens of the same state; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect suits pending in the courts of the United States at the time this act shall take effect.

Personal Mention.

Col. Enoch Totten, who last week was seriously ill with malarial fever, is now out of danger and rapidly convalescing.

Gunner Frank H. Whitney has been detached from duty at the works of E. W. Bliss Co. at Brooklyn and placed on waiting orders.

Bishop J. J. Keane left last night for Atlantic City, where he preached today at the silver jubilee celebration of the Rev. John J. Fedigan, rector of the Catholic Church in Atlantic City.

Archbishop Redwood left the Catholic University today, going to Philadelphia for a couple of days as guest of Archbishop Ryan, thence to San Francisco, where he will sail for his home in New Zealand.

Mr. A. Cameron Gensler and H. J. Gensler, jr., left for Chicago this morning.

Post Office Inspector Arrington, chief of the Washington division, is in Chicago. Capt. William B. Smith is acting in his stead.

Chief of Post Office Inspectors Wheeler has returned from New York. Capt. Wheeler lives in that city and journeys thither nearly every Saturday night and returns Sunday night. This week he arrived a little late.

Contested Land Cases Decided.

Decisions in the following contested land cases were rendered yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior: Wm. Dougherty vs. Elijah Buck, Los Angeles, Cal.; Andrew J. Lefever vs. Frank Scroggins and Andrew J. Scroggins, Stockton, Cal.; Wm. Addison vs. Geo. Simmons, Marysville, Cal.; Lui Tarabino vs. Jas. H. Roberts, Pueblo, Col.; Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Emanuel Johnson and Sved Holmjen, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Bjorn E. Gjuve, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Ella M. Bickler vs. C. Justorhf, Marshall, Minn.; Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Andrew Evenson, Washington; Oregon Central Military Road Company vs. Richard H. Hart, Lakeview, Ohio; Elsie A. McKernan vs. Ella F. Bailey, Marquette, Mich.; Frank Ludsay vs. Nicholas Hoyle, Kingfisher, Ok.; New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company vs. Onezime Aquillard, New Orleans; New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company vs. Michael Smith, Natchitoches, La.; Thos. Richardson vs. Florida Railroad and Navigation Company, Gainesville, Fla.; Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Lewis Lay, Bozman, Mont.; Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Frank H. Lovering, Miles City, Mont.; Lorenzo D. Pickens vs. Jas. W. Calta, Mitchell, S. D.; Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Jas. M. Forbes, Vancouver, Wash.; Orin E. Eddy vs. Andrew P. Fitch, Olympia, Wash.

LABOR'S DEMANDS.

Federation Officials Interview Assistant Secretary Curtis on Public Buildings.

A delegation of Federation of Labor officials, including S. J. Gompers, president, P. J. McGuire, Jno. B. Lennon, W. A. Carney and Christopher Evans, had an interview with Assistant Secretary Curtis this morning with a view to extending the eight hour law to the material used in public buildings. Under the construction of the eight hour law by the Attorney General the work on the actual construction of public buildings must be confined to eight hours a day. That restriction is put into the contract. The labor people want inserted in the contract also that no material shall be used unless it also is supplied by men who work under the eight hour law, in quarries, planing mills, etc. The delegation will probably have an interview with Secretary Carlisle on the subject.

A California Appointment.

Secretary Carlisle today appointed Paul Luttrell of California a special agent of the Treasury Department, in charge of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, to the vacancy caused by the death of his father, James K. Luttrell. He also appointed M. B. Hireley a Chinese inspector.

MORE ARRESTS MADE

Complicity in the Madison Square Bank Frauds Alleged.

PRESIDENT BLAUT IN CUSTODY.

Two More of the Directors Apprehended.

GIVE BAIL AND RELEASED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Two more arrests have been made by the central office authorities in connection with the Madison Square Bank frauds. President Jos. F. Blaut was apprehended at ten minutes past 9 o'clock this morning at his home, No. 53 East 73d street. At about the same time another of the board of directors of the name of Simon Ottenburg, whose residence it at Averne-by-the-Sea, was taken into custody at his cigar factory, No. 305 East 22d street. President Blaut was brought to police headquarters in a coach.

Those arrested last night for alleged participation in the gigantic swindle were: Lewis Thompson, the cashier, of 89 Lexington avenue; Ronald T. McDonald, director, who resides in the Hoffman House; Adolph S. Kalischer, director, of 1186 Lexington avenue, and Chas. E. Selover, assistant cashier, of Passaic, N. J.

The last named will be brought to this city as soon as the requisition papers are procured.

Director Andrew L. Soulard was also placed under arrest this morning. He was afterward released on $5,000 bail. President Blaut has also been released on bail, his bail bond for $15,000 being signed by Erastus Crawford. The only director for whom a warrant has not been issued is Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, formerly state treasurer.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 24.—Charles E. Selover, until last July assistant cashier and a director of the Madison Square Bank of New York city, was arrested here at 10 o'clock last night for complicity in the wrecking of that institution. The specific charge against him is that, together with directors Mconald, Blaut and Soulard, he borrowed $270,000 from the bank upon insufficient security. Lawyer Untermeyer, attorney for the receivers, also claims that since the doors of the bank were closed, the collateral has been abstracted from the vaults so that now the bank has nothing to show for its money.

Mr. Selever was taken to the police station, where he had to lie over night on a hard wooden couch.

This morning Detective Valiely of New York swore before a magistrate that Selever was a fugitive from justice and asked that he be held until requisition papers could be obtained, which, he said, would be within forty-eight hours. Acting Police Justice Ross committed Selever to the county jail for fifteen days, refusing to accept bail.

"ANGEL DANCERS" SENTENCED.

Two Sent to Prison for a Year for Their Offense.

HACKENSACK, N.J., Oct. 24.—Judge Van Valen yesterday sentenced the "angel dancers," who were recently convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Herman Storm's dwelling at Pascock. Huntsman, the leader of the band of fanatics, was sentenced to a year at hard labor in the state prison. Jane Howell received the same sentence, which is one-half the statutory punishment for keeping a disorderly house. "Silas the pure" and all the other prisoners except "John the Baptist," and Mary Storms, were set at liberty on promise of good behavior in the future. John the Baptist would not make any such promise and Mary Storms refused to accept her liberty when Huntsman and Mrs. Howell were deprived of theirs, so they were remanded to prison for future treatment.

NO PLACE FOR ASSASSINS.

Claiborne Parish, La., Tired of a Never-Ending Feud.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A special from New Orleans says:

The attempted assassination of A. K. Clingman, proprietor of the Clingman nursery, growing out of the Ramsay-Tuggle feud, has finally aroused the people of Claiborne parish, who have announced their determination to put an end to the frequent assassinations that have resulted from it.

It originated a few years ago in a dispute about a dog. Ten people have been killed in the parish and nine seriously wounded. There has been some lull in the feud in the last four months in consequence of the fact that most of the principals were killed off, and what was left of the Ramsay family moved away.

They left some friends behind, however, for a few weeks ago Murray Tuggle, a son of one of the murdered Tuggles, was shot from ambush, and later, John Ferguson, a relative and one of the Tuggle faction, was shot and killed in the same way, simply to get possession of some letters he had bearing on the case, and which were stolen from his body after his murder.

It was popularly supposed that the assassin in both cases was Tom Kinder, one of the last of the Ramsayites left in the parish.

The people of Claiborne were sick and tired of these assassinations, and some of the leading citizens insisted that they be stopped. Among them was Mr. A. K. Clingman, who was outspoken in condemnation of the violence.

Kinder called on the nurseryman a few days ago and wanted to know if Clingman had proposed to lead a mob against him and threatened him if he discussed the matter any more. He called again on Saturday, announcing his intention to kill Clingman in the presence of his family. Clingman had armed himself with a shot gun and they exchanged shots. Clingman's gun knocked Kinder from his saddle, but inflicted no severe injury, as he wore a breast plate. Kinder continued firing and Clingman concluded it was best to come to cover for safety. The sheriff and posse started after Kinder at once with blood hounds. He is likely to fare badly if caught, as the popular demand is that the feud be suppressed by the most energetic methods.

WHY CHINA STOOD ALOOF.

Siam Despised Her Neighbors When She Thought Herself Powerful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The steamer Gaelic arrived last night, bringing China advices to September 2, and Japan advices up to October 7. She did not stop at Honolulu, as expected. China advices do not bring confirmation of the typhoon and loss of 100 lives, as reported on the 16th.

The China Mail says: "It is reported from Pekin that it is the empress dowager who has guided the destinies and dictated the policy of China during the France-Siam troubles. She is stated to have said: 'In what Siam thought were days of power and wealth she pretended to despise China by casting her off and confiding in the protection of a foreign power in case we should resent it. She has chosen her part; let her abide by it. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by interfering, and at the most it would be a thankless task. Your first duty is to look after the security, wealth and happiness of your own empire.'"

Floods and famine have been working their annual disaster in the northern provinces, and numerous deaths are reported.

Fatal distress from famine in the Huanfu district is reported. The price of wheat has advanced from 120 to 600 per ton. Drought is the principal cause.

Banked With Roses.

The mantel in the room of the fourth assistant postmaster general was banked with roses today, thanks to the poetic consideration of that official's friends.

REPEAL OF A TAX.

House Committee Considers Clearing House Certificates and Real Estate Loans.

Efforts to Repeal the 10 Per Cent Tax and Allow National Banks to Loan Money on Land.

The repeal of the tax of ten per cent on clearing house certificates and the repeal of the statute prohibiting national banks from lending money on real estate were the subjects presented to the House banking and currency committee today. Representative McLarin of South Carolina spoke in support of repealing the law taxing clearing house certificates. In Columbia, S. C., the clearing house association had issued $85,000 worth of certificates to the banks and it appears that there is a daily circulation on $30,000 worth of them. The revenue department was now taking steps to collect the tax. The banks were going to the courts and fighting the constitutionality of the law. Any action Congress might take should be taken promptly.

A question as to the payment of the tax and by whom it was paid was raised. The committee was divided on the subject, some holding that the clearing house paid the tax, while others held that the holders of the notes paid it every time they were used in a business transaction.

Mr. McLauren said that if the latter was the case the people of South Carolina were ruined. These certificates were used to tide over the late stringency.

It was suggested by a member of the committee that clearing house certificates be made the subject of a special hearing tomorrow.

Mr. Cobb (Ala.) asked if any member of the committee objected to reporting Mr. McLaurin's bill and relieving those interested of this ten per cent tax. The committee did not care about the construction of the present law; what it wanted to do was to say that this tax should not be collected and place the matter beyond doubt.

Representatives Turpin (Ala.) and Black (Ga.) supported bills repealing the law prohibiting loans on real estate security.

Mr. Turpin had consulted bankers of his state and found none of them opposed to the repeal of this law. He believed real estate as good security as banks could get.

Mr. Black spoke of the present law as an unbending iron prohibition against real estate and saw no reason why it should not be repealed.

Representative Meyer (La.) spoke of the general manner of handling crops in the south and the advantage the increase of banks had been to planters.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

UNDERGROUND TROLLEYS.

Experts Tell of a System in Use on Coney Island.

Albert Stetson, electrical expert of New York city, accompanied by L. L. Bullock, also of New York city, and Col Robert Christy of this city, appeared before the Commissioners this afternoon, by arrangement, on behalf of the universal electric system in respect to an underground trolley. It was claimed by them that this system if not the solution of the question of speedy, convenient and safe transportation of passengers was at least superior to all others hitherto in use. It was asserted that entirely satisfactory results had been attained by actual use on the company's lines on Coney Island, so satisfactory in fact as to receive the commendation of practical and experienced street railway operators and scientific electrical experts.

The object of the hearing was to induce the Commissioners to declare a preference for this system so that it might be hereafter adopted instead of the existing system in use here and likewise that the result that they might reach would hereafter be transmitted to Congress.

PREFERS CHARGES.

Mr. Lothrop Makes Serious Allegations Against an Officer.

Mr. D. W. Lothrop of 807 East Capitol street has preferred charges against Officers Philip Brown of the second precinct and Fred Schultz of the ninth precinct. He states that on Sunday morning about 1 o'clock these officers, both of whom were intoxicated, came to his house with a man named Frank McAleer, whom he characterizes as a "notorious character," and arrested his son Frank for no reason in the world. He states that the treatment was outrageous and that the arrest of his son was for no other reason than to gratify the spite of Frank McAleer, who is a boon companion of Officer Brown. The Commissioners have sent the charges to Major Moore, with instructions to make a careful investigation of the affair.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

What is Said in the Senate in Regard to It.

Senator Hill's speech in Brooklyn last night gave a ruder shock to Senate traditions than they have sustained for some time. The older Senators have not been accustomed to hear their methods of doing business so freely criticized by one of their own body and to an outside assemblage, which makes the matter worse. The New York Senator's remarks have produced upon the extreme sticklers for senatorial decorum the effect of a douche of cold water on a frosty day. Mr. Hill's announced intention of continuing on the floor of the Senate the fight he has begun for a change of rules opens up prospect of very lively times and effectually disposes of any idea of a recess or adjournment of the extra session if any such anticipation was ever seriously entertained.

Another feature of Mr. Hill's speech much commented upon around the Senate chamber this morning is his hearty, almost enthusiastic endorsement of the administration. This lends an air of verisimilitude to rumors which have been heard for several days past of a probable personal rapprochement between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill. These statements have been received with some incredulity, although close friends of the President have hinted that a personal and friendly meeting between the two great New York leaders was on the cards and that initiative in the matter had been taken by Mr. Cleveland himself. The gossip is pleasantly passed from mouth to mouth with an amused reference to Senator Butler's recently depicted imaginary meeting as not so much outside the limits of possibility as it seemed when uttered.

His Monthly Statement.

The acting superintendent of the geological survey transmitted his monthly statement to the Secretary of the Interior this afternoon.

Reports in the Post Office.

Now that the sixth auditor of the treasury has rendered his report, the second assistant port to the Postmaster General within a few port to the postmaster general within a few days. It is not known whether General Bissell has or has not done much work on his annual report as yet. These documents are in a backward way. It is thought that the fourth assistant is about ready to turn in his, because he has received the reports of all the chiefs of division under him. The first assistant has done considerable work on his, but he is not yet in receipt of the reports from all of his chiefs. That of the third assistant is in an advanced stage.

To Be Examined.

Secretary Carlisle has directed that all persons designated for appointment as assistant inspectors of hulls and boilers in the treasury service must first submit to a non-competitive examination to establish their fitness.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. Stewart Continues to Talk Against the Repeal Bill.

HE AGAIN ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT.

The Bankruptcy Bill is Up in the House.

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE SENATE.

The Senate was supposed to reassemble at 10:30 this morning to go on the legislative day of Tuesday of last week, but it was not till a quarter of an hour afterward that forty-three Senators (a quorum) had made their appearance in the chamber. The consideration of the silver purchase repeal bill was resumed, and Mr. Stewart (Nev.) continued his speech begun several weeks ago and taken up at various times since then. He expressed his belief that agitation and discussion where great measures are involved are most beneficial. The struggle now going on was not (he said) "the irrepressible conflict" whether the slave owner should call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill, but it was whether the colossal gold combination could call the roll of its slaves in every cotton, corn and wheat field in America. He denied that Senators who are opposing the repeal bill have been thwarting the will of the majority. The will of the majority was with them and it had been with them all the time.

The senior Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) has declared over and over again that he was a bimetallist and was for the use of both gold and silver as money. That was the Senator's will, but it was thwarted by a London combination with the administration. There were many Senators who could still say they were bimetallists and wanted free coinage; and that would be their will if it was not overcome by the money power and by the administration. The gold power and the "cohesive power of public plunder" were at the bottom of the whole trouble. There never had been such a bold and aggressive attempt made to thwart the will of the people of the United States as the effort in this extraordinary session of Congress to destroy silver. The most corrupt, the most aggressive, the most outrageous means (secret at first) had been resorted to to enslave the majority of Senators.

"Let the administration," Mr. Stewart added, "take off its hands and let the majority express itself in this chamber and we have got nearly two to one."

An Interruption.

The absence of a quorum was here suggested by Mr. Power (Mont.) and Mr. Stewart suggested that there ought to be a quorum present, as he had many important things to say. The roll call was answered by forty-six Senators, three more than a quorum, but before Mr. Stewart resumed the floor a motion was made by Mr. Kyle (S. D.) that when the Senate adjourned today it adjourn till tomorrow at noon. Mr. Voorhees hoped that the motion would not prevail, and was informed by the Vice President that the motion was not open to debate.

Mr. Teller (Colo.) called for the yeas and nays. The vote resulted: yeas, 5 (Cameron, Coke, Peffer, Stewart and Teller); nays, 38.

There was no quorum voting, as several Senators present withheld their votes. The roll was again called and forty-eight Senators responded.

Then the question was again taken on Mr. Kyle's motion and it was rejected—yeas, 4 (Mr. Teller not voting); nays, 41.

On motion of Mr. Bate (Iowa), the Senate bill to authorize the Chattanooga, Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river near Chattanooga was taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Stewart Resumes.

Mr. Stewart then went on with his speech against the repeal bill.

Mr. Stewart, without finishing his speech, yielded the floor to his colleague, Mr. Jones (Nev.), who resumed his speech where he had left off yesterday.

Cause of Depression.

In the course of his remarks a dialogue was carried on between Mr. Jones and Mr. McPherson as to the causes of the recent depression in business. Mr. McPherson contended that one of the chief causes was the fear of the effect of the free coinage of silver; and Mr. Jones repelled that suggestion and reminded the New Jersey Senator that there had been no talk of the free coinage of silver three or four months ago, when the panic began. The existence of the silver purchase act, Mr. McPherson contended, had the same effect as free coinage because if that act continued in force long enough the result would be that the value of that kind of money, which was not on par with the good money, was going to upset values. He drew no distinction, he said, between free coinage and the Sherman act except as to quantity.

The Sherman law would bring the country on a silver basis with the same certainty, though not so rapidly as free coinage.

Mr. Jones replied to that by showing that the increase of circulation through the operation of the