

Go to the World's Fair on the Daily Intelligencer Plan.

"ALL NIGHT HOUSE."

This is the Sign that Hangs on the Senate Wing OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, And it Carries With it all the Soup House Character THAT THE LEGEND SIGNIFIES.

The "Brilliant" Scene when the Sun Kissed the Morning Hills WITNESSES AN IMPOTENT MAJORITY

Chained to Inaction by the Senseless Rules of the Senate.

THE FILIBUSTERS CRY "QUORUM!"

And, of Course, There is no Quorum Until the Sergeant-at-Arms Shakes up the Cloak Rooms and the Restaurant Retreats--The Effect of the Isaacs Rules Clearly Shown by the Failure of Voorhees' Motion--The Question of a Majority of the Senators is also a Great Stumbling Block--The Talking Torturers Keep up the Agony--The Senate Finally Adjourns with One Side Claiming Victory and the Other Denying Defeat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.--The weary struggle in the senate goes on and to-night little progress seems to have been made towards a settlement. The silver men still have the upper hand and control the situation. The first intimation of a weakening of the repeal forces was the decision of Mr. Voorhees to move for a recess to-night from 10 p. m. to-night to 11 a. m. He reckoned, however, without the silver men, who announced that they would not yield the floor to Mr. Voorhees to make the motion, and thus he was obliged to abandon his plan. Many stories of compromise were in the air to-night, but the unqualified statement of both sides is that the fight now in progress must be decided before any compromise can be broached with success.

Secretary Carlisle was again at the capitol, in consultation with Democratic senators, in order to keep himself well informed on the situation. The hours dragged along until, at 8:30 o'clock, when Mr. Voorhees, chaffing under the continued roll calls the silver men were forcing to hold their tired adversaries on the rack, petulantly arose and demanded to know of Mr. Fry, of Maine, who was in the chair, to what extent the privilege of calling for a quorum could be abused.

A BRILLIANT SCENE. The scene was a brilliant one. The setting for the fierce struggle in glare of the artificial lights was one to impress the mind and fascinate the eye. The galleries were banked to the doors. In the reserved galleries were many ladies, their bright dresses adding color to the scene. The press gallery overhanging the vice president's chair was crowded with busy correspondents scratching away with persistency.

Below on the floor was the wreck of a great parliamentary battle, then thirty-two hours old. The venerable Senator Stewart, looking like a patriarch, with his long white beard, was grinding monotonously away while the haggard faces around him betokened the long strain to which the attempt to force the silver men to yield by a test of brute strength had subjected the senate.

Mr. Cullum sat listlessly in his seat. Behind him Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was pecking away at some correspondence. Mr. Turpie and Mr. Bate were talking wearily, and Mr. Lodge, the student senator from Massachusetts, tall, erect and undaunted, stood aimlessly in the aisle. In the rear of the chamber were representatives from the other house, conspicuous among whom was "Silver Dollar" Bland, who was talking earnestly to Mr. Teller. Over in one corner Mr. Gorman was the center of an interested group, composed of Messrs. Hill and Murphy, of New York, and Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia.

THE SENATE'S HELPLESSNESS. No more perfect demonstration of the helplessness of the senate under the present system of rules has been given than by the events that followed Mr. Voorhees' inquiry. "Mr. President, my inquiry," said Mr. Voorhees with head erect, and defiant, "is whether there is any limit of restraint on the rule permitting senators to make the point of no quorum?"

"In the terms of the rules," replied Mr. Fry, who was presiding, "there is no limitation, and the chair knows of no power in the presiding officer to place a limitation."

Mr. Voorhees sank back in his seat angry, but with no further word of protest. The roll call brought forty-four unwilling victims into the chamber. As soon as the announcement was made Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, got to his feet and suggested the absence of a quorum. He did it, he said, because the decision of the chair put it absolutely in the power of any one senator to block legislation, or as rapidly as a computation was made a senator could suggest the absence of a quorum and the roll would have to be called.

made without any limitation upon a senator except to his own sense of right. "The theory of the constitution," said Mr. Quay, disgustedly, "may be as stated by the chair, but our recent experience has shown that the senate is very differently constructed."

He then withdrew his suggestion of the fact of a quorum not being present, when to the astonishment of all, Mr. Carey, of Wyoming, who evidently desired to show the country exactly how powerless the senate was, repeated it. The chair had the rule read. It provides that if at any time any senator raises a question as to the presence of a quorum, the presiding officer shall forthwith direct the roll to be called.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., of R. I.) said it was plain that the rule carried out as the chair had ruled, would destroy all action by the senate at the will of any one senator. He said he thought a correct interpretation of the rule required the interposition of some business between one call of the senate and another.

SENATOR FAULKNER TAKES A HAND. Mr. Faulkner in the same line suggested there should be a reasonable interpretation of the rule, and that the chair should not entertain a suggestion of the absence of a quorum immediately following an official announcement from the chair that a quorum was present.

The presiding officer suggested that the senate could give a construction of the rule by an appeal from the decision of the chair. "There is no decision to appeal from," said Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Fry, having no alternative, directed the roll to be called. Forty-five senators responded.

A few minutes later Mr. Wolcott, who had been eating dinner in the restaurant below came in, flashed his eye about the chamber and observed that only 22 senators were present. Again the cloak rooms were deprived of their occupants. Forty-eight senators this time answered "here."

NOTHING LEFT BUT COMPROMISE. After a continuous session of thirty-eight hours and forty minutes Senator Voorhees, leading the repeal forces, was compelled by the inability of his followers to longer stand the terrible strain, to capitulate, temporarily at least, by yielding to an adjournment.

He had been trying all night to induce the silver men to allow the senate to take a recess until to-morrow morning, and thus keep the legislative day, which began Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, alive. But the obstinate silvermen would accept only an adjournment, and at 1:40 a. m., after the quorum had been twice broken for over an hour, he reluctantly threw up the sponge. This forces the repealers to relinquish the ground they secured and begin all over again if the attempt to secure a vote by brute force is to be attempted once more.

Senator Voorhees and Senator Palmer and other administration men claim that the adjournment does not necessarily mean an abandonment of the fight. The silver senators and compromisers jubilantly asserted that the victory is theirs; that unconditional repeal is dead absolutely, and that nothing remains but compromise.

And compromise the indications are, it will be, along the line of the Harris amendments.

THE DETAILS Of the Continued Session of the Senate--A Long Pull.

[For early proceedings see Sixth Page.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.--Mr. Voorhees is taking advantage of every opportunity offered to secure rest, so as to conserve his powers as much as possible. There has been some comment upon the fact that he was absent at two or three roll calls last night, and it was asserted that he had made an agreement with the silver men not to attempt to reach a vote during the night. With Mr. Allen constantly on the floor, there would have been no chance to get a vote if he had been present all the time. It also appears that the attendants at the senator's room, when they found him there, muffled the call bell, and thus prevented his being disturbed. At noon there was no perceptible change in the senate.

Martin still had the floor, and of the 47 senators who responded to the call at half past 11, but eight were present. When a quorum was secured Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, moved that the order made after a prior roll call directing the sergeant-at-arms to request the attendance of senators be rescinded.

The presiding officer, (Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, being in the chair,) in putting the question, inadvertently referred to Mr. Harris as "the senator from Massachusetts."

"From where?" asked Mr. Harris indignantly.

"From Tennessee," apologized the chair, and the occupants of the galleries joined in the laughter which the incident provoked among senators.

Mr. Martin then resumed his speech, directing himself to a critical analysis of the Democratic platform on the financial question.

There was another call of the senate at ten minutes to 1 o'clock and, forty-four senators responding, Mr. Martin resumed his speech. After the lapse of exactly thirty minutes Mr. Power (Republican, of Montana) rose and, apparently tired of suggesting the absence of a quorum, simply said, "Call the roll." When the result was announced forty-three senators had answered.

VOORHEES IMPATIENT. Mr. Voorhees arose and said: "Mr. President, it is obvious that there is to be a call of the senate every fifteen or twenty, or at the most thirty minutes, with the notable absence of certain notables opposed to this bill, the object doubtless being to compel an attendance on the part of the friends of the bill all day while they are sleeping for the night. Now I give notice that on every call for a quorum of the senate, from this time on, I shall insist on having the names of the absentees called and to compel their attendance. If we are to sit here all the time subject to a call every fifteen minutes, they shall do the same as far as it is in my power to secure it."

Mr. Martin then continued: Mr. Voorhees' statement apparently had no terror for the opponents of repeal, and at 1:05 Mr. Jones, of Nevada, called attention to the lack of a quorum. The senator saw the silver states did not answer to their names. A quorum was secured nevertheless and Mr. Martin proceeded with his speech.

At 4:05 p. m., Mr. Martin said he would close his speech for the present with the hope that he might continue the discussion at some future time, as there were many important phases of the question to which he had not alluded.

Mr. Teller then took the floor and resumed his speech against the bill, begun last week.

At 6:30 Mr. Teller said he had an important appointment which he was desirous of keeping, and if agreeable to the senate he would now yield the floor with the understanding that he could resume to-morrow.

To this there was no objection, and Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nevada) was recognized. Before he proceeded, however, Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) suggested the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and forty-six senators responded. Mr. Stewart then proceeded with his speech.

ROLL CALLS AND ROLL CALLS.

At 7:05 Mr. Power interrupted Mr. Stewart to call attention to the lack of a quorum, there being but two senators on the Democratic side, and not more than six on the Republican side. When the roll was called 42 senators, one less than a quorum answered.

The repeal forces were about to carry out the programme announced by Mr. Voorhees earlier in the day, of having the names of the absentees read preparatory to compelling their attendance, but several senators appeared immediately after the vice president announced the result of the roll and Mr. Faulkner did not press a request he had made that the names of the absentees be reported.

Mr. Stewart had but expressed his regret at the lack of conception on the part of administration, and administration senators as to what bi-metalism was and how to maintain the parity of the two metals, when Mr. Shoup, (Rep.) of Idaho, interposed with the usual suggestion of the lack of a quorum. The presence of forty-three senators was temporarily secured, and Mr. Stewart resumed his speech. Besides Mr. Stewart sat his clerk, who every now and then furnished the senator with ammunition in the way of newspaper articles or books.

At 9:45 Mr. Dubois blandly suggested that only seventeen senators were present. Forty-six senators appeared.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Before Mr. Stewart proceeded Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, presented an amendment which, he said, he would offer in due time. The amendment provided first for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury representing the government seigniorage into full legal tender dollars at the rate of \$3,000,000 per month.

Second--When this seigniorage shall have been coined the secretary of the treasury shall purchase each month bullion sufficient to coin blank dollars and to coin the bullion into legal tender dollars.

Third--That all paper notes of certificates of less denomination than \$10 shall be redeemed and not re-issued, and that national bank notes of less denomination than \$10 shall be redeemed and the national banks required to substitute notes of that denomination.

Fourth--That the two and a half gold pieces shall no longer be coined, but when received at the treasury shall be received as eagles and double eagles.

Fifth--That the holders of standard silver dollars shall be able to exchange such dollars on presentation for notes of the same legal tender qualities as such silver dollars which shall be held for their redemption.

IT CREATES INTEREST.

This amendment created much interest, it being naturally assumed that it furnished perhaps the first concrete and specific compromise proposition growing out of the continuous session.

Mr. Allison remarked that the amendment coming from such a distinguished member of the finance committee was extremely significant. He wanted to know whether or not the omission in the second section of the amendment as to the number of dollars to be counted was not unintentional.

Mr. Harris replied emphatically that it was not.

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.

At 1:40 the sergeant-at-arms reported that two senators were absent from the city, twelve had been excused by the senate, four answered the summons by the statement that they were too ill to attend, nine in the Capitol made no answer and sixteen were reported as absent from their residences and could not be found.

Mr. Voorhees immediately arose and said: "Mr. President, I feel that I have done my duty in this matter, and without comment I now move that the senate adjourn."

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and in an instant the senate chamber was deserted after a continuous session of thirty-eight hours and forty minutes.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Ways and Means Committee Literature--The Chinese Bill Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.--There were indications this morning that some of the members of the house had "stayed up" with the senate a part of last night, as there was plainly no quorum present, but no point was made.

The house passed the concurrent resolution authorizing 2,000 copies of the hearings before the committee on ways and means for the use of the house, but not before Burrows, of Michigan, Hopkins, of Illinois, Dingley, of Maine, Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, made a fight for an increased number.

Mr. Wilson stated that the house would not be justified in printing more than 2,000 copies.

The statements were all on one side and by persons who were interested in maintaining the present tariff rates, or against any changes in existing tariff laws.

Mr. Dalzell asked if all persons who were invited did not present their views.

Mr. Wilson replied that it was true, but so few persons who asked changes

appeared as to make his statement practically true. He also said that these statements were mainly repetitions of statements made before the committee in 1890, and he saw no reason why there should be practically a republication. The Republican members of the ways and means committee insisted upon an increased number of copies to at least 5,000.

Mr. Richardson demanded the previous question, which was ordered--yeas, 99; nays, 67--and the resolution was agreed to without division.

The fight in the morning hour came up on the bill to protect forest reservations, reported from the committee on public lands. When the house went into the committee, the bill was rather viciously attacked by Herman, of Oregon; Simpson, of Kansas; Doolittle, of Washington; and Rawlins, of Utah. Chairman McKee of the public lands committee, replied, and supported the terms of the bill with great vigor. Before any vote could be reached, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The McCreary Chinese bill was taken up at the close of the morning hour, and an attempt was made to reach an agreement that a vote should be taken, which, failing, Mr. McCreary said that he had an understanding with Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, that the bank bill, set for consideration to-morrow, would be postponed, and that to-morrow at 4 o'clock he would call the previous question.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the bill. He denounced the Geary law. It was a violation of public faith but it was a law, and it was the duty of Congress now to make it as light upon the victims as possible. If carried out it would be strange if it did not cause rupture with China.

Mr. Hitt admitted that Chinese coolie labor was a great evil, but the way to stop it was by international agreement.

Mr. Loud then began his speech. He criticized the argument made by Mr. McCreary, first praising him for his former support of the Chinese legislation, but now he was for a different measure, his support of which reminded him of the way a silver Democrat marched up to receive the Cleveland golden collar.

Mr. McCreary resented the imputation that he was not in favor of silver and said he voted for the amendment proposing to revive the Bland-Allison law. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. McCreary asked for a night session, but Mr. Burrows objected. Mr. Bartlett, of New York, opposed the bill. He spoke for citizens, labor, and in the interest of the American workmen. There would follow the enactment of this law, many cases to test the McCreary amendment and there were cases to test the unconstitutionality of the Geary law. The underlying objection of this legislation was to allow the Six Companies to try the case again and have a majority of the supreme court turned into a minority. He closed with a criticism of the Six Companies for preventing Chinamen from registering.

At 5:45 p. m., the house adjourned.

A NOTABLE CELEBRATION

Of the Greatest Benevolent Society Ever Instituted on Earth.

New York, Oct. 12.--There was not an inch of space to spare in the large and brilliantly lighted hall of the Grand Central Palace to-night. The hall has a seating capacity of 8,000, and fully 4,000 crowded the aisles and passages. The occasion of this throng was the jubilee of the Independent Order of Beni-B'Rith.

The order is a benevolent and was founded by Henry Jones and Dr. Morris Meyer fifty years ago. Chairman Morris Goodhart explained in a few words the reason of this meeting in jubilee and said he hoped they would always continue in brotherly love and harmony. Judas Beain, on being introduced, said that the order of Beni-B'Rith had grown to be a mighty power for good, and paid a glowing tribute to its founder, Henry Jones.

Mr. Simon Wolf, of Washington, who was at one time consul general to Egypt, was the next speaker. Among other things he said that the order of Beni-B'Rith served to instill hope, ideas into its brethren and served to disseminate philanthropy and civilization.

Civil Justice H. M. Goldfogle was the last speaker, and he went into details and described the workings of the order and the benefits accruing from it to its members.

"Fifty years ago," said he, "when the number of Jews in this country was very small, Henry Jones and his companions founded this noble organization. Now it has grown into the thousands, and upwards of three hundred and fifty lodges established in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, were working harmoniously together. The Jew here and elsewhere was the peer of any man throughout the globe. The society was more than a benevolent one, and it had served to raise the Jews to the high level which they occupy today."

ANOTHER STORM

Visits the Devastated Coasts of the Far Southern States.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 12.--At 8 p. m. Savannah is in the teeth of a storm which threatens in a few hours to equal in intensity that of August 27, which swept the entire Georgia and South Carolina coast.

The prediction of the weather bureau of its approach gave ample warning, and all day preparations have been in progress in the city and on the river and harbor to protect property from its ravages. The wind is now blowing forty miles an hour and is steadily increasing.

All vessels in the harbor have sought shelter and safe anchorage. The smaller craft, tow boats, pilot boats and yachts have been massed in slips and tied fast. No vessels have left port today.

The New York steamer City of Augusta, which left New York Wednesday, is due to-morrow, and it is feared will be caught in the storm. The full force of the storm is expected to reach here between now and midnight. A heavy rain is now falling.

Oh, Was There?

DR. DE JANKINGO, Oct. 12.--There was desultory firing this afternoon between the forts and the rebel equalizer.

WITHOUT A DOUBT: Simmons Liver Regulator will cure you. It has cured thousands.

M'COY-WELGH FIGHT.

Unexpected Interest Manifested in the Ring Contest.

A BIG CROWD GOES DOWN TO SEE IT.

Trouble for the Boys, Indicated by the Presence of Officials--Conflicting Rumors as to Where it was to be "Pulled off"--Some Distinguished People among the Spectators.



T 11:15 last night the E. & O. Moundsville accommodation pulled out of the station with the biggest load of people aboard she has carried since campmeeting days. Nearly 200 of those on board were bound for the prize fight between "Kid" McCoy and Jack Welch. They did not know just where it was going to be, for this secret was the best guarded of similar ones in this vicinity since the sporty blood ran in Ohio Valleyans' veins. Some were sure it would be "pulled off" in Belmont Park. Others declared they had the straight tip the parties would not cross the river, but only Master of Ceremonies Jimmy Rowan knew, and he kept his own counsel.

Deputy Sheriff Darby, of Belmont county, was on hand, and this made some of the sporty boys nervous. He did not board the train, but it was learned afterwards that his plan was to meet other officers at Belaire and go to Belmont Park and raid the fighters.

It was said also that a Marshall county deputy was aboard the train, but this could not be verified. There were several pretty prominent citizens with the party who if they had known officials were on the track and that prize fighting, abetting or witnessing a fight, was a felony under the Ohio law, would have been elsewhere. About as many as went on the train also remained, having simply gone to get a sight of the fighters and see what kind of a crowd boarded the train.

Several pugilists of Pittsburgh came to see the fight, among them the colored fellow called "Othello," Jim McCoy, of McKeesport, who stood up to Sullivan one round and to Peter Maher two, was the brightest star of the Pittsburgh galaxy, which included a score or so of sports, some of them credited with having money to bet.

About 1:30 this morning the INTELLIGENCER received word from Moundsville that the party had crossed to Belmont Park.

An hour later it was reported by telephone that when the crowd reached the park they found a posse of deputy sheriffs waiting for them, and the fight was stopped. What further cause the fighters would pursue could not yet be told at 2:40.

Gillespie in Mock.

Last evening Charles Gillespie, was arrested by Marshal Thompson, of Bridgeport, and lodged in the lockup. He will be transferred to the St. Clairsville jail this morning. The charge is that he engaged in a prize fight May 16 last with Mike Howley, at Rainey's coal works, in Belmont county, Ohio. This is a felony under the Ohio law, and punishable by imprisonment from one to five years. The grand jury is in session at St. Clairsville now, and it is presumed the case will be taken up at once.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

Indications of a stiff breeze--Dunraven "Leads" His Yacht.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.--If all signs do not fail Vigilant and Valkyrie will have plenty of wind and sea and rain for their race to-morrow. At the signal office it is said that a storm is coming from the south, and that it will reach here in time for the start of the race. There will be rain, a cooler temperature and a wind with a velocity of from 12 to 16 miles an hour. Possibly the wind will be stronger.

No matter what the weather, however, both yachts are ready for it. Captain Cranfield said to-day that he would take whatever the Lord Almighty chose to send and make the best of it. He would prefer a good, stiff wind, but not too much wind, as he wanted to show what his cutter could do.

That Lord Dunraven has not abandoned all hope was shown this morning by the fact that about a ton of lead was put aboard the Valkyrie and stowed away in her hold. This was done in the hope of getting her back to the weight that she had before she came over.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR to remove the bile, clear the head and restore digestion.

DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga., is meeting with phenomenal success in the treatment of Opium and Whisky habits. Patients need not leave home or business while under treatment. If interested, write to Dr. Woolley, for his valuable book.

AND THIS IS SOCIETY!

A Matrimonial Combination that Ought to Disgust Decent People.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 12.--A strange complication of marital relations has been ultimately adjusted. The sequel to the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacAlister, which commenced at Bar Harbor last summer was furnished yesterday afternoon by the New Jersey court of appeals, which granted a divorce between Mr. MacAlister and his wife, and was ended last night by the marriage in Baltimore of Mr. MacAlister to Miss Olive Wilkinson, of that city, and the marriage in Paris, almost at the same hour of Mrs. MacAlister and Mr. Walter Wilkinson, the latter a brother of Mr. MacAlister's new wife.

Last summer Mr. and Mrs. MacAlister went to Bar Harbor, where they met the Wilkinsons, and where Mr. MacAlister immediately became attentive to Miss Wilkinson. Mrs. MacAlister, to pay her husband off in his own coin, received the attentions of Mr. Wilkinson, with the result that the MacAlisters agreed to disagree.

Mrs. MacAlister was formerly Miss Alice Gardner, of New York, and is a beautiful woman. Miss Olive Wilkinson is very young, having only been introduced to Baltimore society about two years ago. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilkinson, who have one of the handsomest houses in Baltimore at No. 1204 North Charles street. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of all the prominent Baltimore clubs, and the family is almost as well known in New York and this city as at their home.

Mr. Walter Wilkinson has led more cotillions than any young man in Baltimore. His sister, now Mrs. MacAlister, is tall, a blonde and one of the Baltimore beauties. Directly after the decree of divorce was granted yesterday, news was at once sent by cable to Mrs. MacAlister, who was in Paris. Upon the receipt of the news Mrs. MacAlister and Mr. Wilkinson were married at the Hotel Continental. Mr. Wilkinson immediately sent a cablegram from Paris to his mother in Baltimore, which reached there last night, shortly before 9 o'clock, and the marriage between Miss Wilkinson and Mr. MacAlister was immediately arranged for. The ceremony took place last evening at 11 o'clock, the couple being married by the rector of Grace Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Wroth.

THEY BACKED RAILROADS

And Got Caught--Big Failures of Providence Bankers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.--Wilbour, Jackson & Co. and Sheldon & Binney, two of the biggest brokerage and banking firms in the state, have suspended. The former house was founded by Benjamin Jackson and George Butts. Dwight, Brown & Co. succeeded Jackson & Butts, and they were succeeded by the present firm. They have in the past negotiated heavily in municipal bonds, among others those of the cities of Providence and Boston and many western cities. They have also handled heavily railroad bonds, it being through this house the recent big deal in the stock of the Union Railroad Company was made, whereby the Metropolitan Traction Company obtained control of that company.

The present members of the firm are Senator Joshua R. Wilbour, of Bristol, chairman of the finance committee of the legislature, and E. S. Jackson. It was through Senator Wilbour's endeavors that the twenty year franchise act was worked through the legislature.

The house did an immense business, both local and foreign. The house of Sheldon and Binney has been in existence about seven years.

The firm consists of Charles H. Sheldon, Jr., and William Binney, Jr., and both members of this firm were at one time the junior members of the firm of Wilbur, Jackson & Co., from which house they withdrew and started a banking and brokerage headquarters. Both houses, it is stated, backed the street railroad companies of Denver heavily. No statement has yet been given out by either house, but they expect to be able to resume business in a short time.

FRENZIED WITH FRIGHT.

Nearly Six Hundred Street Car Horses Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.--Frenzied with fright and driven into a stampede by a raging fire that broke out to-night in the Wallace street cars of the Chicago street railway, nearly six hundred horses were burned to death. The barns were entirely destroyed, and the total loss entailed by the company will reach a high figure. The building was a two story brick affair, which extended 400 feet on Wallace street and ninety feet on Thirty-ninth street.

The fire gained rapidly on the firemen, and before much of anything could be done to save the horses, the entire building was in flames. The number of hostlers around the building was not large, and though they did their best and were aided by men from the rapidly gathering crowd, they were able to rescue but fifteen of the poor brutes.

In the burned building were 576 horses, and in the upper story were thirty cars. There were also 200 tons of hay and 500 bushels of mixed grain. Soon after the fire started the flooring fell, and with it the heavy cars and tons of grain and hay. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The total loss of the company is estimated at \$120,000.

Was Duty Killed.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 12.--March Walker, the negro ravisher of Helen Young, the young mule girl, in her home last Saturday night, was shot and killed instantly by a squad of mounted police this morning, seventeen miles from Savannah.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania West Virginia and Ohio, generally fair, cooler, variable winds. THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHEPPERT, druggist, corner McKees and Fourth streets.

The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer--trial bottle 10cts. 4