THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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PRESTO, CHANGE!

No Longer Is It "Compromise or Nothing" in the Senate.

SILVERITES THROW UP THE SPONGE.

There, However, Among Others, Is Still Indisposed to Yield—Victory for Repeal Probable.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24.—The situation in the Senate changed again to-day. The "compromise or nothing" idea which was prevalent up to yesterday has now more disappeared, and this morning it was general talk around the Capitol that the advocates of silver had practically thrown up the sponge and would no longer do anything to prevent a vote on the Voorhees bill.

Senator Vance in conversation with the Dispatch correspondent said he had not given up, and frankly said he was not disposed to do so. He was in feeble health he added, but was willing to keep up the fight against unconditional repeal as long as he had any strength left. He said, however, that he thought the majority, and he was prepared to see a vote would be reached, perhaps this week, and it might not come for some time yet. Senator Vance said that in his opinion the reported action was simply servile submission on the part of the Senate to the President of the United States. The silver men, he said, had been forced to yield to circumstances, because so many of the Senators had refused to stand with them in the fight. They became tired of the weary struggle.

THE PROGRAMME.

The understanding is that the speeches will continue for several days. Some Senators have not finished their remarks. The Louisiana senator insists that the debate is not yet ended, and intimated that a new scheme would be sprung. There is some talk, too, that an amendment may be adopted which will change the entire situation, but it looks as if unconditional repeal will be the final outcome, or else no action will be done.

Senator Vance hardly thinks there can be further efforts at compromise in view of the dismal failure attending the last move in that direction.

SENATOR DANIEL.

Senator Daniel has not yet returned from Virginia, but he is expected here shortly.

Should the Senate reach a vote by Monday or Friday it is likely that Congress will take a recess early next week. Half of the Senators and representatives are anxious to get away, especially those from States in which elections are to come next month. Very few of the Virginia members of the House are at present in the city, and the same is true of North Carolina.

Representative Henderson has just returned from the latter State.

KOPE ELIAS CASE.

Several more witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate Finance Committee to testify in the case of Kope, the collector of internal revenue for the Western District of North Carolina, were examined this morning. The examinations are secret, and the indications are the nomination will hang fire for one week.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House Committee on Elections was to have met this morning, but a quorum could not be mustered. Mr. Williams, the democrat in the North Carolina case of Williams vs. Settle, was present with one of his attorneys, ex-Congressman Rhett of South Carolina, but they did not get the chance to ask the committee to name a day for the arguments. The committee has adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, and it is doubtful if a quorum can be obtained until after the November elections.

POSTMASTERS.

Two postmasters of the fourth class were appointed for Virginia to-day, but no new ones for North Carolina. The Virginia appointments were: L. F. Harris, Mantuaike, King and Queen county, vice T. S. Sheppard, resigned; T. H. Harris, Spotsylvania, Spottsylvania county, vice Mrs. Mary J. Harriss, deceased.

SILVER FIGHT ENDED.

Many Senators of All Factions—Voting Probable by Friday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24.—The position in the Senate can best be set forth in the following statements which have been made to a reporter of the Associated Press by the senators and who represent the two factions of the parties:

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee and manager for 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 its coming even earlier. The vote will be on the bill now before the Senate, and I am sure the House will do the same."

Mr. Harris, leader of the silver Democrats on the Finance Committee: "I am not able to believe the end of the fight is near. I will not be a party to any compromise. I am anxious for a vote on the amendments, and would take it if possible. Then, when they have had their way, I want to see the vote on the bill itself as soon as possible."

Mr. Allen, Republican repealer: "It looks as if the Senate would come to a vote in a very short time."

Mr. Jones (Republican), silverite and one of the most earnest workers against repeal: "The silver Democrats having seen the end of the fight, I hardly think the Republicans will feel justified in resorting to obstructive methods. They have insisted that debate shall be had until all have spoken who desired, and also that there shall be a vote on the various amendments."

Mr. Allen (Nebraska): "It looks as if the end was coming, and I will never give up until it is over me. Of course I feel the fact that I cannot carry on the fight in the face of the action of those in charge of it, but I think that the struggle has been made to push the measure to a dangerous haste. Senators Jones and Stewart will finish the work we have left uncompleted, and it is probable that one or two votes will be made. The belief is that it will be said by the silver Democrats."

VOTES THIS WEEK.

An estimate was made this morning as to how long it would take to dispose of the remainder of these amendments, and from that inquiry grows the belief that the votes on the amendments will be taken by Friday. The vote on the bill itself will probably not be taken before Saturday, unless there should be an unexpected disposition manifested to consume any more time in debate. The other day when the prospects of action in the Senate seemed so far off, General Tracey, chairman of the committee in the House which had charge of the progress of the Wilson bill through that body, issued a call for a meeting of his associates this morning. They assembled in full number in the room of the committee on Naval Affairs. When they came together Representative Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, stated that in view of the fact that the measure about which they had been called to consult had been abandoned and was no longer a possibility, a motion to adjourn would be the proper thing. This was the unanimous sense of the meeting, and the motion to adjourn was carried.

It was the opinion of the gentlemen present, so far as any expression was made, that unconditional repeal would pass the Senate very soon; that the silver men would quit and let the Voorhees bill go through.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SURRENDER.

At half-past 12 o'clock to-day Senator Harris, acting for the silver Democrats, informed the silver Republicans that the Democrats had concluded that after taking all circumstances into consideration, they had decided that their course was to drop the fight against the repeal bill and allow it to come to a vote, if this decision is not reconsidered—and it does not seem at all probable that it will be—the end of the present fight will be soon reached, and the result will be in accordance with the wishes of the President and the repeal forces in the Senate.

THE 53'RD CONGRESS.

Messrs. Jones and McPherson on the Causes of the Business Depression.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24.—The Senate was supposed to reassemble at 10:30 this morning to go on with the legislative-day of Tuesday of last week, but it was a quarter of an hour afterwards when 43 senators (just a quorum) made their appearance in the chamber. The consideration of the silver-purchase repeal bill was resumed, and Mr. Stewart continued his speech begun several weeks ago and taken up at various times since then. After he had spoken an hour the absence of a quorum was suggested by Mr. Power, and Mr. Stewart said 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 had resumed the floor a motion was made by Mr. Kyle that when the Senate adjourn to-day it should adjourn until to-morrow 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 called for the yeas and nays, and the vote resulted: Yeas, 5, (Messrs. Cameron, Coke, Peffer, Stewart and Teller); nays, 36. There was no quorum voting, as several senators present withheld their votes. The roll was again called and 48 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. Mr. Stewart then went on with his speech against the repeal bill.

At 1:20 Mr. Stewart, without finishing his speech, yielded the floor to his colleague, Mr. Jones, who resumed his speech where he had left off yesterday.

CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

In the course of his remarks a dialogue was carried on between Messrs. Jones and 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 at 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 Sherman act had not been sufficient to keep up the range of prices.

He had the assurance of the Senator's colleague (Mr. Smith)—himself a businessman—that business had been stagnant and unprofitable for the last fifteen years in this country.

Mr. Jones yielded the floor, saying that he would conclude his speech at another time—perhaps to-morrow—and that it was not the intention of any one connected with his side of the question to prolong the discussion any longer than was necessary for them to give their views entirely to the Senate and to the people.

Mr. Jones had a much larger and more attentive audience among senators to-day than he had yesterday. He did not confine himself to his prepared speech, but occasionally broke out into extempore remarks which were much more interesting. The whole speech was delivered with great energy and volubility. Mr. Faulkner said that as he was satisfied that Mr. Jones's closing remark stated correctly the proposition of the opponents of the bill, he moved that the Senate take a recess. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, at 4 P. M., took a recess until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Oates, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States, with a favorable recommendation.

The Speaker announced that he would defer until to-morrow the rendering of a decision on the point of order as to the right of a committee to report a bill which had previously received consideration during the morning hour, as he desired to confer with the Committee on Rules.

The bill to amend the revised statutes, so as to license engineers and assistant engineers of vessels in the merchant marine, thereby recognizing them as officers, was discussed for some time, and passed.

A bill to transfer a light-house from Morris Island to Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor, was passed.

The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States was taken up, but the debates upon it soon changed the subject to silver. Later, it came back to the pending bill, but very little interest was taken in it, and at 4:45 P. M. the House adjourned.

MORE BANK-WRECKERS ARRESTED.

The President and Another Director of the Madison Square, N. Y., in Custody.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, October 24.—Two more arrests have been made by the Central Office authorities in connection with the Madison-Square Bank frauds. President Joseph F. Blaut was apprehended at ten minutes past 9 o'clock this morning at his home, No. 53 east Seventy-third street. At about the same time another of the Board of Directors named Simon Ottenburg, whose residence is at Averne-by-the-Sea, was taken into custody at his cigar-factory, No. 206 east Twenty-second street.

President Blaut was brought to police headquarters in a coach.

Those arrested last night for alleged participation in the gigantic swindle are Lewis Thompson, the cashier, of No. 89 Lexington avenue; Ronald T. McDonald, director, who resides in the Hoffman House; Adolph S. Kalischer, director, of No. 1186 Lexington avenue, and Charles E. Soliver, assistant cashier, of Passaic, N. J.

Director Andrew L. Soulard was also placed under arrest this morning. He was afterwards released on $5,000 bail. President Blaut has also been released on bail, his 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.

YELLOW-FEVER REPORT.

The Coming of Cool Weather Cheers Up the Brunswickians.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 24.—Thirty-one new cases of yellow-fever were officially reported at noon to-day, only three of the patients being whites. There was one death—that of Ernest Stuart George (white).

The weather to-day has been noticeably warm. The physicians are very hopeful now, owing to the near approach of cold weather.

Provisions for the commissary are coming in nicely now. To-day 471 orders for 1,492 persons, and 189 orders for the sick were filled. Joseph W. Smith, manager of the commissary, is out, after an attack of the fever, and has assumed control again. Clothing for the destitute poor, to protect them from the winter cold is also beginning to arrive, and the ministers are distributing it. Information from New York states that fifty empty freight-cars are lying on the tracks rapidly being filled with supplies of lumber, food, and clothing for the destitute sufferers of Brunswick and the Sea Islands.

Murdered While Asleep.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 24.—J. T. Lowry, night operator at Sheel Mound, Tenn., was murdered while asleep on his cot in the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad office last night. His head was blown off with a charge from a shotgun. Officers with blood-hounds are tracing the murderer. No cause is known for the crime.

That Joyful Feeling.

with the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered, but never accepted by the well informed.

JUDGE BOND IS DEAD.

HE PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN BALTIMORE.

Sketch of His Career—His Decisions in Ku-Klux, Election, and Virginia Coupon Cases.

A telegram from Baltimore announces the death in that city yesterday morning of Judge Hugh L. Bond, judge of the United States Circuit Court for the circuit composed of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina.

Judge Bond had been sick for some time, and was prohibited by his physicians from attending the recent session of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held here. He, however, held court in Baltimore last month, and the trouble which carried him off was an acute attack and not the disease from which he had been suffering for so long. His last appearance in Richmond was at the October, 1892, term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Bond was born in Baltimore, Md., December 16, 1828, and was a son of Dr. Thomas Emerson Bond, a Baltimore physician, who afterwards became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and editor of a leading Methodist paper. He was educated at the University of New York, and admitted to the bar of the Monumental City in 1851. He took part in the Know-Nothing movement, and in March, 1860, was appointed Judge of the Baltimore Criminal Court, and on the 5th of November, 1861, was elected by the people to that office.

AS A BALTIMORE JUDGE.

After the attack of the citizens of Baltimore upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in April, 1861, and when the city authorities decided that no more northern troops should be allowed to pass through Baltimore, he charged the grand jury that those who took part in the attack were guilty of murder. The Police Commissioners made an order forbidding the display of any flag, and upon seventy-five Unionists being arrested under this order for raising the United States colors, he discharged them on writs of habeas corpus. In later years, when several military commissioners undertook to sit in Baltimore and try citizens for offences against the United States, he charged the grand jury to indict the officers on these commissions in the military service of the government, especially when the civil courts were open.

When Governor Swann claimed the right to remove the police commissioners and put others in their places, the old commissioners fortified the station-houses, and the Federal authorities declined to interfere, as requested by the Governor. Judge Bond arrested the Swann commissioners, and held them to bail to keep the peace. Following after the emancipation of the negroes under the revised Constitution of 1864, the slave holders had the children of the free negroes brought to the probate courts and apprenticed to themselves. Judge Bond decided that these apprentices were held in involuntary servitude, and released, on habeas corpus, all that were brought before him. About this time and subsequently he was also prominent in movements for the education of the negroes.

THE KUKLUX CASES.

In 1868 when the Democrats obtained political ascendancy in Maryland, Judge Bond lost his seat on the Maryland bench and returned to the practice of law in Baltimore, but in 1870 he was nominated by President Grant to be judge of the United States Circuit, and the nomination was confirmed. Judge Bond was an intense Republican and was almost immediately thrown into antagonism with the best element of his circuit.

As early as 1871 he was called upon to sit at Raleigh in what were known as the conspiracy cases, involving the alleged doings of the so-called "Ku-Klux" organization.

It was claimed that the "Ku Klux" had a regular constitution and, that each member before joining the order took the following obligation,

I (name) before the immaculate Judge of Heaven and earth, and upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do, of my own free will and accord, subscribe to the following sacredly binding obligation:

1. We are on the side of justice, humanity, and constitutional liberty, as bequeathed to us in its purity by our forefathers.

2. We oppose and reject the principles of the radical party.

3. We pledge mutual aid to each other in sickness, distress and pecuniary embarrassment.

4. Female friends, widows and their households shall ever be special objects of our regard and protection.

Any member divulging, or causing to be divulged, any of the foregoing obligations, shall meet the fearful penalty and traitor's doom, which is Death! Death! Death!

These cases attracted great attention at the time, and Hons. R. Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanberry were employed for the defence. Judge Bond ruled in substance that the said organization was made up of conspirators against the laws and that its members were criminals, and the parties, or many of them, were sent to the penitentiary under his rulings.

THE ELECTORAL-COLLEGE CASES.

Judge Bond also sat in the electoral-college cases of South Carolina, which involved the question of the acts of the members of the State Electoral Board in South Carolina in counting and canvassing the returns of the election for presidential electors in the Hayes-Tilden contest. The Board of State Canvassers had been prohibited by the Supreme Court of South Carolina from counting and canvassing the votes cast at said election, and making returns thereof. Notwithstanding the action of the State Court the Board of State Canvassers proceeded to act, and was subsequently for their conduct fined each $1,500 and imprisoned for contempt of court, and they, while being so imprisoned, applied to Judge Bond for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Bond released the members of said board, holding that in their conduct they were acting under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and were entitled to the protection of the Federal statutes, and could come into the Federal Court. The parties were accordingly released and discharged.

THE PETERSBURG ELECTION CASES.

Among the early cases of a political character coming before Judge Bond, and in which the people of Virginia felt a great interest, were the Petersburg election cases, growing out of the indictment in the Federal Court of the officers of election at the municipal election held in the city of Petersburg on the 2d of May, 1884. These cases involved the question of whether or not, under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the Federal courts had jurisdiction to protect colored citizens in the enforcement of their rights to vote at a municipal election. In this case Judge Bond maintained the right of the United States to sustain such prosecutions, and refused to quash the indictments against the officers. Judge Hughes, sitting with Judge Bond in these cases, took the contrary view, and filed an opinion which was one of his early decisions and gave him great reputation for learning and ability. The cases were then certified to the Supreme Court of the United States, which latter court has long since sustained the view maintained by Judge Hughes.

RICHMOND ELECTION CASES.

The cases against Mr. R. T. Munford, the Commissioner of the Revenue of this city, and his deputies, growing out of the enforcement of what was known as the "capitation-tax law" in Virginia, also excited much interest. The cases came up for trial at the spring term, 1883, of the United States Circuit Court, Judges Bond and Hughes presiding. The defence earnestly maintained that the law of Congress under which the accused were prosecuted was unconstitutional and void, and that the indictments were defective. The Court, however, both judges concurring, refused to quash the indictment, and sustained the constitutionality of the act, and a jury was impaneled to try the cases, but the trial never came to an end, as one of the jurors was taken ill and the jury had to be discharged, and the cases were finally dismissed.

COUPON DECISIONS.

In his decisions bearing upon Virginia coupons Judge Bond also gained great notoriety, and on the coupon issue was for years at war with the General Assembly. This issue came before him in various forms, and his decisions gave the State officers and the Legislature a great deal of trouble. It was an obstinate and determined fight on both sides. His several decisions, however, may be said to have culminated in the Ayers case, which created the greatest excitement at the time, and the final disposition of which by the Superior Court of the United States was a great triumph for Virginia.

Under a law passed by the General Assembly known as a coupon crusher the Commonwealth's attorneys were proceeding to institute suits and pile up judgments against parties tendering coupons for taxes. In the case of James P. Cooper et als against Morton Marye, Auditor; Rufus A. Ayres, Attorney-General, et als., Judge Bond issued an order restraining the State's proper officers from bringing any suit against any person tendering coupons for taxes. Pending this case, and in defiance of Judge Bond's order, Hon. Rufus A. Ayers, Attorney-General, and Mr. John Scott, and Mr. J. B. McCabe, Commonwealth's attorneys for their respective counties, proceeded to execute the law. Thereupon Judge Bond ruled them into his court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt, and upon their answering that they were officers of the Commonwealth executing her law and intended to continue to do so, he fined them and committed them to jail. They immediately, however, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and were released by the Supreme Court of the United States. This case, or rather the "putting of a sovereign State in jail," had the effect of making some of the papers at the North, which had been loudest in denouncing Virginia for not paying her debt, take a more lenient view of the situation.

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

In private life Judge Bond was very sociable. He was most excellent company and had many friends among the Richmond bar. He was very fond of a joke and could give a good thrust and enjoy one at his own expense.

When the Olcott settlement of the debt was consummated he sent a handsome photograph of himself to Hon. R. Taylor Scott, Attorney-General, who had fought him desperately in coupon cases, and who is the nephew of Commonwealth's Attorney Scott, whom he sent to jail, and under it he wrote the following:

"With compliments of a coupon bond. Othello's occupation gone."

Judge Bond leaves a wife and three sons. His funeral will take place in Baltimore Thursday, and Mr. M. F. Pleasants, clerk of his court, will go on to attend it, as will also Mr. Meloney, clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appointment of Judge Bond's successor devolves upon President Cleveland. The position is worth $6,000 per annum for life, in good behavior, and all judges who come here to sit on the bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals get $10 per day extra while the court is in session. The new judge has the right to appoint his own clerk.

By many members of the Richmond bar Judge Bond was regarded as an able lawyer.

A telegram from Baltimore to the Dispatch says: Judge Bond has been in bad health for a year, but his death was unexpected by his friends and the public. For some days Judge Bond had been confined to his room by an attack of dysentery. Symptoms of grave heart trouble were manifested, and last night it was seen by the physicians and family that death was a matter of but a few hours. The sufferer passed away quietly, surrounded by the members of his household.

One year ago Judge Bond fell a victim to the epidemic of grippe, and since that time he had been ill from a complication of diseases.

This afternoon the family decided to have the funeral services held at the First Independent church, which Judge Bond attended. Rev. Charles R. Weld, D. D., pastor of the church, will officiate. Telegrams of condolence have been received from many friends and associates of the dead jurist. The interment will be made in Green Mount cemetery, this city.

A SAD MISTAKE.

Two Men Claim a Certain Body at Battle Creek—There May be a Lawsuit.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., October 24.—A sad mistake has occurred in the identification of the bodies taken from the wreck here. Dr. Sweetland, of Edwardsburg, Mich., editor of the Argus, identified the body of one of the victims as that of his sister, Mrs. Eveline Aldrich, of Edwardsburg, and the body was shipped to that place last night. The coroner has just received a dispatch from J. D. Wood, of Cato, N. Y., stating that the body is that of his wife. She was identified by both men by her clothing. Mr. Wood asserts that he has positive proof that the body is that of his wife, and Dr. Sweetland is just as positive that the remains are those of his sister. Coroner Gillett has telegraphed the circumstances to Dr. Sweetland, and Deputy-Sheriff King has been sent to bring back the remains. It is feared that legal proceedings will have to be instituted before the body can be recovered.

STATE-BANK TAX.

The Augusta Exchange Resolves That It Should be Repealed.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

AUGUSTA, GA., October 24.—The Augusta Exchange to-day passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Federal tax laid upon bank notes issued or paid out by State banks—a measure called for by the financial necessities of the Federal government at the time of its imposition—has outlived that necessity, and like other war measures, should become a matter of history rather than remain an existing financial farce.

"Resolved, That in asking Congress to repeal this tax we do not ask Congress to assume any responsibility, moral or otherwise, for the currency which State banks may or may not issue should the tax be repealed.

"Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to exert themselves to the utmost to accomplish the repeal of said tax."

Street-Car Strike in Columbus.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

COLUMBUS, O., October 24.—The Advisory Board of the Street Railway-men's Union ordered a strike on all Columbus lines this morning on account of the dismissal of two employees, one of whom was a member of the Advisory Board. As a large proportion of the employees are non-union men, many of the cars were running as usual this morning. The employees resisted the starting of a car from one of the barns and several were placed under arrest.

A crowd of strikers assaulted J. V. McCaffery, a non-union conductor, about noon, as he was attempting to run his car on the Main-Street line. He was badly used up, and was obliged to abandon his car.

The strike has been a complete failure, as cars are running as usual, the places of the strikers being filled by others. The railway managers, however, have offered to permit the strikers who choose to do so to return to their duties to-morrow morning.

Tug-Boat Men Indignant.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 24.—The tugboat-men of this port are up in arms against an alleged suppression of news by the life-saving station at Wallop's Beach, just below the Delaware breakwater, of the stranding of the Spanish steamer Murciano, with a cargo of cotton and grain, until such time as the Insurance Company of North America could be communicated with and their tug, the North America, dispatched to the scene of the wreck.

An arrangement was entered into some time ago between the Maritime Exchange and the United States Government, under which such news should be first sent to that organization, so as to provide for its being furnished to all tugboats at the same time. As it was, the Exchange was in ignorance of this wreck until this morning, and the seven tugs that were at the breakwater at the time were deprived of the privilege of going to the stranded vessel, the salvage on which will amount to a large sum.

Strong-Minded Sat Down Upon

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

LANSING, MICH., October 24.—The Supreme Court this morning handed down a decision on the woman suffrage law passed by the last Legislature admitting women to vote at municipal elections. The court declares that the law is utterly unconstitutional and void.

DURANT, MISS., December 12, 1890.

Office of J. S. ROSAMOND.

Messrs. Lippman Brothers, Savannah, Ga.:

Gentlemen,—While in San Antonio, Tex., last spring I saw your advertisement of P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root, and Potassium) in the paper, for the cure of rheumatism, and thought I would try a bottle. Finding such great relief from it on my return home I had my druggist, Mr. John McClellan, to order me a supply. After taking, I think ten bottles, I have not had a pain or ache since. Previous to that I suffered for twenty-five (25) years and could not get the least benefit until I tried P. P. P., and, therefore, take pleasure in recommending it to all.

Yours truly, J. S. ROSAMOND.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE RACES AT PIMLICO ATTENDED BY BALTIMORE'S FOUR HUNDRED.

The Entries First-Class and the Finishes Brilliant—Events on Other Tracks—Entries for To-Day.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE, MD., October 24.—The races at Pimlico to-day were a great success. The day, which looked doubtful in the morning, turned out fair, and in the afternoon was all that could be wished for. The wealth and fashion of the city turned out, and a more distinguished attendance has not been seen at Pimlico for many a long day. It was distinctively a social event, and the Four Hundred were out in full force. The infield was crowded with fashionable equipages. The grandstand was crowded with hosts of brilliantly-attired women. The entries were first-class, and the finishes thrilling.

Pony handicap—half-mile dash—D. F. Savage's bay mare Budget (Nunn) won, Fred. Gebhardt's chestnut mare Eureka second, Phil. Daly's bay mare Gallivant third. Time, 57.

Green Spring Valley cup—sweepstakes; half mile heats—E. C. Meyer's bay gelding Young Orion (Orem) 3, 1, 1; Mr. Maddox's bay gelding Neptune (Maddox) 1, 2, 2. Aiken Farm stables' b. m. Bohemian Girl (Merryman) 2, 3, 3. Prospect, Bonnie Tom, and Circus also ran. Time, 55; 54½; 55.

Pimlico cup—Sweepstakes; mile and half, six hurdles—W. P. Richardson's—by Glenfallon (Barry) won, S. D. and L. W. Riddle's ch. g. Red Mike (Kenny) second, M. O'Brien's ch. g. Geronimo (Carr) third. Captain Manning (dis.), Kildare, Dutch Oven, Bonnie Ban, and Oakwood also ran. Time, 1:34¼.

Galloway handicap—Sweepstakes; three-fourths of a mile—P. S. P. Randolph's b. c. Comforter (Frayling) won, J. C. and G. G. Barnard's b. m. Catoosa (Maddox) second, Robert Neville's ch. m. Verta, filly, ((Sinnot) third. Clytie, Ballad, Foulight, and The Rat also ran. Time, 1:21¾.

Lontaway handicap—The full steeple-chase course, about two miles and a half—P. S. P. Randolph's b. g. Barney (Araling) won. Arab and Independence Day did not finish. Time, 7:50¼.

ON THE DELAWARE.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., October 24.—Two favorites, two second choices, and two outsiders won the purses to-day. Jersey, the winner of the third race, ran loose, his owner having only a small bet on him to show. Juggles, the red-hot favorite in the sixth race, was beaten ten lengths by Paradise. Summary:

First race—five furlongs—Sonora won; Sweet Alice second, Rancocas third. Time, 1:04.

Second race—seven furlongs—Dillon J. won; Lou Rhet second, Lyndhurst third. Time, 1:33.

Third race—five furlongs—Jersey won; Censor second, Jardine third. Time, 1:03 1-2.

Fourth race—one and one-sixteenth miles—Joe Carter won; Westchester second, Deception third. Time, 1:55.

Fifth race—four and a half furlongs—Chance won; Dart second, Psyche third. Time, 58.

Sixth race—seven furlongs—Paradise won; Juggler second, Caracas third. Time, 1 36 1-4.

THE LEXINGTON TRACK.

LEXINGTON, KY., October 24.—There was another large attendance at the races to-day. The weather being fine and the track fast, the sport was very good. The meeting closes here to-morrow.

First race—three-quarters of a mile—White Nose won, Interior second, Miss Maymay third. Time, 1:15 1-2.

Second race—one mile—Peabody won, The Governess second Bonnie Lassie third. Time, 1:42.

Third race—three-quarters of a mile—Sister Mary won, La Rosa second, Faraday third. Time, 1:14 1-2.

Fourth race—declared off.

Fifth race—three-quarters of a mile—Fodoline won, Frontman second, King David third. Time, 1:16.

Sixth race—three-quarters of a mile—The Spaniard won, Golden Hope second, Destroyer third. Time, 1:16.

AT LINDEN.

LINDEN RACE TRACK, N. J., October 24.—The weather was decidedly "summery" here to-day. The track was still heavy, but the indications were for a good track to-morrow. The attendance was up to the average, and the betting was brisk.

First race—five and a half furlongs—Wernburg won; Discount second, Bowers third. Time, 1:12 1-2.

Second race—mile and a sixteenth—Herald won; Marshall second, Treasure third. Time, 1:53 1-2.

Third race—one mile—Speculation won; Kirkover second, Kildeer third. Time, 1:46 1-2.

Fourth race—mile and a furlong—Terrifier won; Picknicker second, Pickpocket third. Time, 1:59 1-2.

Fifth race—five furlongs—Foxhound won; Robin Hood second, Proverb third. Time, 1:05.

Sixth race— six furlongs—Roy Lochiel won; Wah Jim second. Time, 1:18 1-2.

LINDEN-PARK ENTRIES.

The following are the Linden-Park race entries for to-day:

First race—selling, three fourths of a mile—Madstone, 114; Volunteer II., 114; Uncle Jess, 112; Minnehaha, 109; Marguerite, 109; Poor Jonathan, 108; Little Fred, 105; Airplant, 105; Rico, 105; St. Anthony, 105; Red Light, 105; Bob Sutherland, 105; Play or Pay, 103; Lallah, 102; Melba, 102.

Second race—five eighths of a mile—Bonnie Meade (gelding), 114; Cunarder, 103; Sprite, 96; Yucatan, 96; Katie (colt), 96; The Bully, 96; Memento (colt), 96; She (filly), 93; Bonnie Lee (filly), 93; Maggie Smith, 93; Sir Malheur, 93; Sappho, 93; Floretta, 93; Sadie W., 93.

Third race—one mile, handicap—Loantaka, 113; Soundmore, 110; Candelabra, 102; Correction, 102; Major Daly, 90.

Fourth race—one and one sixteenth miles, selling—Bolero, 102; Tom Skidmore, 91; Plenty, 100; Harry Alonzo, 100.

Fifth race—seven eighths of a mile, selling—Midnight, 104; Treasure, 100; Faithful, 97; Mary S., 97.

Sixth race—one mile, handicap—Sleipner, 120; Comanche, 113; Rico, 109; Aerolite, 92; Clio (colt), 85.

TURF RECORD BROKEN.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

DALLAS, TEX., October 24.—Fifteen thousand people saw Lena Hill pace a mile in a race in 2:13 1-4 to-day. It is the fastest heat ever paced by a 2-year-old, and establishes a new 2-year-old record.

NAVY-YARD APPOINTMENTS.

Oyster Schooner Ashore in the Sound—Democratic Oyster Roast.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., October 24.—The appointment of Mr. George C. Stanley, of Baltimore, as master coppersmith of the navy-yard, arrived from Washington to-day, that gentleman having passed the most successful examination before the Examing Board. Stanley is said to be a Republican. The appointment of Mr. John H. Burroughs, of Portsmouth, to a position in the Government printing-office in Washington also arrived to-day.

The schooner E. C. Streaker has been blown ashore in Albemarle Sound. A force of wreckers has been sent to get her off. The schooner is loaded with oysters.

There will be a big oyster roast and Democratic rally at the Tanner's Creek Cross Roads to-night. A number of prominent local speakers and Hunterville clubs will go out to the grounds. There is considerable Democratic enthusiasm in the county.

FOR FEVER SUFFERERS.

The colored public schools and the colored private and mission schools are taking up penny collections for the Brunswick yellow-fever sufferers.

The venerable Charles M. Carter died at his residence, Little Creek, Princess Anne county, yesterday. He was a widower in his 94th year, had been married eight times, and had thirty-eight children.

AUGUSTA'S PAYING APPLE CROP.

Farmers' Bank Account Largely Increased—Stonewall Band Back.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

STAUNTON, VA., October 24.—The season's apple crop of Augusta county will add no little to the farmers' bank account. Thousands of bushels of the savory fruit are being housed by the farmers, and already a brisk market is found in Staunton for the orchard's product.

Wagon-load after wagon-load are seen on our streets each day. Large warerooms have been opened by buyers for the northern and western trade, and one firm of coopers have already made 10,000 barrels for the shipments. Prices range from $1.50 to $2 per barrel.

HOME AGAIN.

The Stonewall Brigade Band, after a fortnight's absence in Chicago, where it gave daily concerts on the Exposition Grounds, returned this morning. The boys were met at the station by a large delegation of their admiring friends and cordially welcomed home after the splendid exhibit made in the Windy City.

Despite the financial stringency there is a healthy activity in business circles here. Our streets are filled with bustle and business. A surprising amount of building is going on considering the flatness of the money world.

The trade of the four female colleges of the male academies, of the two State institutions, and the employed labor on Staunton's new post-office building and on the two new hotels fill Staunton's sails, sending her along at a Vigilant gait, whilst other cities rock idly in the doldrums.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CHESTERFIELD.

A Petersburg Couple Wedded in Richmond—Hungry for a Campaign Speech.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., October 24.—Mr. J. J. R. Robertson, a well-known citizen of Chesterfield county, residing on the Hickory road a few miles from this city, went out to his stables to feed his stock yesterday morning. Some time later he was found lying in an unconscious condition and was removed to his house and a physician summoned. He never rallied, however, and died in a short time. It is supposed that he died of heart affection. He leaves a widow and six children.

MARRIED IN RICHMOND.

Mr. James T. Powell and Miss Lucy Bullifant, both of this city, were married in Richmond to-day by the Rev. Dr. Tudor. They were accompanied from here by several friends, who witnessed the ceremony. The bridal party are now on their way to the World's Fair.

W. J. Stone was this morning before the Mayor on the charge of assaulting a police officer with a rock while in the discharge of his duty. He was sent on to the Hustings Court for trial.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George N. Thompson and Mr. A. W. Whitehurst left this morning to visit the World's Fair.

Rev. H. M. Hope, pastor of the Market-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, left this morning in charge of a company of about thirty ladies and gentlemen to see the World's Fair. This is the second company the reverend gentleman has taken to Chicago.

Strange as it may seem, there has not been a political address in Petersburg since the beginning of this campaign. Our people are hungry for a good speech.

Mr. John Booth has been appointed janitor at the custom-house here in place of Robert Claiborne, removed, at a salary of $600.

COLLAPSE OF A GRAND-STAND.

One Hundred and Fifty People Shaken Up—A Lady and Others Injured.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., October 24.—The grand-stand on the ground of the Newport News Turf Association fell in this afternoon while 150 people were on it. Mrs. Wingfield, the only lady on the stand, was injured in the head and back. Others hurt were Captain George Montgomery and G. B. A. Booker, Editor Merchant, of the Register, had just stepped from under the structure when the crash came. None of the persons named were seriously injured.

LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

The Closing Celebration of the World's Fair—Pyrotechnic Splendors.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, October 24.—The official programme for the closing celebration, Columbus Day, will include as its principal feature a spectacle of the landing of Columbus. The caravals will be used for that purpose, and the landing will give all the realistic details and will take place on the shore of Lake Michigan. The ceremony of lowering all of the official flags from the departmental and other exposition buildings will take place at sunset. The fair will expire officially and internationally in a blaze of pyrotechnic splendor.

An Arkansas Horror.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 24.—A bloody and fatal battle with knives occurred at Orlando, Ark., a small town near Pine Bluff, and as a result Mrs. Doc. Trammel, after becoming the mother of twins, is d