

NEARING THE END

Indications that the Silver Fight in the Senate is About Over.

DEMOCRATS AGAIN BROUGHT INTO LINE

Anti-Repeal Senators Listen to the Pleadings of the Administration.

VOORHEES' BILL ASSURED OF VICTORY

Result of the Numerous Conferences Held on Yesterday.

THIS WEEK WILL SETTLE THE MATTER

President Cleveland Congratulated for the Stand He Took in Favor of the Repeal Bill—The Situation as It Now Is.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—There was an easy-going and conservative air about the senate this morning which has not been observed there since the repeal bill came up in August. The announcement of an agreement that a vote would be taken had no more than been made and come to be generally understood that the senate resumed its wonted manner of going on with the business without regard to the presence of a quorum and without the usual hour of 10 o'clock.

After Senator Faulkner moved a recess, two hours in advance of the usual hour, most of the members remained in the chamber chatting among themselves and with those who chanced to stroll in, as if they had just returned from a long journey and had not yet had an opportunity to talk it all over, or as if they had become accustomed to the long hours and had become so used to the chamber that they felt loath to leave it earlier than usual.

When they did get out they found the sun shining, an unusual experience with them of late, most of them drew a long breath of relief. They realized, apparently for the first time, that the end was really near and began to make plans for the future. They asked themselves whether they were going to adjourn until time for beginning the regular session. Apparently they had not thought to discuss this question among themselves while in the senate chamber, and when there might have been an interchange of views which would have given each senator some confidence in his own personal convenience and comfort to consider each senator would immediately decide in favor of adjournment.

Senator Faulkner talks. Senator Faulkner, who has acted as Senator Voorhees' aid in the long battle, said, when spoken to upon the subject, that he believed adjournment would soon follow. "There is nothing," he said, "to be gained by remaining here now. There is no legislative session. The ways and means committee of the house will not complete its labors upon the tariff bill and have it in shape for presentation to the house before the 29th of November, if then. I think congress might as well adjourn and let that committee continue its work. Most of the senators came here expecting to remain only two or three weeks, leaving their affairs at home in bad condition. It would be hard work to hold a quorum. Consequently I think we shall adjourn soon."

Silver Democrats Give Up. The conference of silver democrats held today to decide whether filibustering should be resorted to was not a large one. It was continued, but upon its decision hung the important question of the possible defeat of the bill and certainly that of the delay of its passage. They simply canvassed the situation and concluded it was not wise policy to attempt to make good the promise they had made yesterday to the silver republicans of making further progress on the bill. They made that pledge while laboring under a fit of resentment over the defeat of their compromise measure, but after weighing the subject fully they concluded that while their constituents would justify them in making a strong fight for silver as they could make in a legitimate and regular way, their people would not justify them in resorting to filibustering methods. They also recognized the fact that with a majority in the senate against them they would be compelled to yield sooner or later, and that if they should succeed in getting any concession whatever it would be of very small consequence. Furthermore, they contended, since the settlement of the question should be long delayed the business depression would be laid at the doors of silver. Taking all these matters into consideration, as they also did the physical condition of the senators on both sides who have sat through-out the long siege, they concluded to repress their resentment and yield; a halt was called upon an incipient filibuster and the long fight was practically at an end.

Willing to Abandon the Fight. The republican silver men conferred among themselves briefly and agreed it would be a waste of time and in every way foolish to continue the fight. The three populist senators had agreed to abide by the decision of the republicans.

"We were ready to go on," said Senators Peffer and Kyle in union to an Associated Press reporter, "and could have continued the fight for some time with the assistance, but we are willing to quit when both of the old parties do so. The fight has gone on long enough and has terminated in a way to show that neither of these parties is friendly to silver. We feel badly to have received this setback, but, politically, we view the situation with complacency. We cannot mourn for it is not our funeral. We expect the result to make millions of votes for the populists."

The silver republicans and repeal republicans made a feeble attempt to unite forces before the close by bringing Senators Teller and Sherman together, but they soon found they could not unite upon a measure that would stand any likelihood of receiving the necessary majority to insure its passage. The repeal republicans expressed themselves as willing to support a bill providing for the purchase and coining of \$500,000 ounces of silver per month until January 1, 1896, and also to issue \$100,000,000 of silver bonds. The silver republicans did not consider that this proposition offered much more to the interest of the silver men than the compromise measure which was knocked over yesterday. They also said it will be impossible, on account of the bond proposition, to get the necessary majority to pass the bill from the democrats or populists.

Why Compromise Failed. Upon being asked this evening whether he did not think it would have been better in the interest of silver for the silver republicans to accept the democratic compromise bill, he said that at least in the conditional repeal, Senator Teller said: "Possibly it would, and probably that would have been done if it had not been for the compromise. Such was not the case, however. This was distinctly a democratic measure and the agreement for its support was signed by democrats who did not sign it with the understanding that if all democratic senators did not sign, it was not to be binding on the republicans. The eight of the democratic senators refused to give their assent to the compromise, the agreement was no longer binding upon those who signed it. The compromise was not to be a chance of getting the bill through, even if the silver republicans and the populists had accepted it after the executive had signed his approval of the bill. It was not only impossible then to get the additional eight democratic signatures, but those already obtained would have been of no use, therefore, the silver republicans had allowed themselves to be controlled by the agreement the compromise bill would have been no stronger than for instance the free coinage amendment—not as strong even, it would have had only the support of the silver democrats and the populists. Even such representatives of the old French aristocracy as the Duc de Douville joined in, as did all the women of the nobility. The spectacle is one that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

At the end of the performance Admiral Avellan rose and shouted: "Hurrah pour la France!" Whereupon the enthusiasm of the audience became absolutely delirious. The Russian hymn was sung six times and President Carnot called out "Vive la Russie," which was repeated again and again by the entire audience. The manifestation was an imposing one, and it demonstrates that the upper classes of society are animated by the sentiment as the masses are.

DIDN'T TAKE FRENCH LEAVE

Russians Given a Delirious Sendoff by the Enthusiastic Parisians.

EXCITING OCCURRENCES AT THE OPERA

Avellan Shouted "Hurrah for France" and Carnot Replied with "Long Live Russia." While the Crowd Yelled in Wild Chorus.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Press.]—The Russians have just left in the midst of the frantic fireworks of the populace of Paris. Over 100,000 persons ran after the carriages which took Admiral Avellan and his officers from the opera house to the railway station. The boulevards were so brilliantly illuminated that they were as light as midday.

The gala performance at the Opera was a superb spectacle. The house was filled with the most celebrated persons in France. The first part of the program was somewhat coldly received, but in the second part the entire audience arose to their feet and joined in the singing of the Russian national hymn and the "Marseillaise." Even such representatives of the old French aristocracy as the Duc de Douville joined in, as did all the women of the nobility. The spectacle is one that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

MEANS AN EXTENDED WAR

Brazil's Insurgents Will Abandon Rio de Janeiro Harbor for Desterro.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 24.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Press.]—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro is still hampered by the censorship maintained by Peixoto over all telegraph messages leaving the capital. Letters have just been received from him, however, which give additional details of matters already cabled the Herald briefly.

He says that on October 14, the merchant steamer Meteor succeeded in getting over the bar of the harbor of Rio and passed as the one now closing. He says that on October 14, the merchant steamer Meteor succeeded in getting over the bar of the harbor of Rio and passed as the one now closing. He says that on October 14, the merchant steamer Meteor succeeded in getting over the bar of the harbor of Rio and passed as the one now closing.

Peixoto's government issued a decree on the next day, which extended the period of martial law, under which the city has been placed, from that date up to October 28. The same decree restricts the liberty of the press and entirely provides for the expulsion of foreigners from the country who may render themselves obnoxious to Peixoto, and moves any guaranty of the safety of their lives or property, which heretofore has existed.

This last step makes the foreign residents feel very indignant. They declare that Peixoto has no reason whatever for taking such a step, because they aimed carefully to remain strictly neutral ever since the revolution began.

Peixoto's forts kept up an incessant firing during October 16 and 17 upon Fort Villegagnon, whose final surrender to Mello after long maintaining a strict neutrality is now already cabled you. The guns of the latter made no reply at all. Admiral Mello then sent word to the diplomat corps in Rio de Janeiro that as Peixoto continued to be so faith with him in the matter of his promise not to fire on the rebels if they in turn refrained from shelling Rio he would be forced to bombard the city again.

CECIL REE ASIDE

Sir Henry Loch Given Full Control of the Matabele Campaign.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.—There seems to be quite a nice fight in progress between Sir Henry Loch and Cecil Rhodes in the matter of the Matabele campaign. Sir Henry Loch, the British force now advancing against King Lobengula, and Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony. It is announced here that Sir Henry Loch, notified at some instructions sent to him by the colonial premier, curtly informed the latter that he, as government high commissioner and chief of the expedition, has sole control of the settlement of the Matabele question.

Sir Henry Loch adds that power in this matter has been delegated to him by the imperial government. Hon. Cecil Rhodes is understood to have entered a protest against this arrangement and to have cabled to London to the effect that he, the secretary of state for the colonies, is on the side of Sir Henry Loch.

This dispute among people high in authority in Cape Colony is causing a great deal of comment here, as Cecil Rhodes is on the side of action and is understood to have the confidence of the colonists.

It is announced here that the marquis of Ripon is on the side with the Matabele natives and that he looks upon the present war as not being justified, and as being more of a species than a desire to protect soldiers against the depredations of blood-thirsty natives. This, too, in a certain degree, explains the apparent laxity of the government in showing its hands in the present desperate case.

In spite of these facts it is admitted a decisive battle must be fought before any settlement can be arrived at, and with this object in view the British are pushing forward toward Bulawayo, the capital of King Lobengula's territory.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—An Exchange Telegram company dispatch says that considerable consideration has been caused in Cape Colony by the action of the imperial government in practically placing the settlement of the Matabele dispute in the hands of Sir Henry Loch and basing it entirely on the hands of Premier Rhodes and of the

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE

Governor Crounse Contemplating Calling the Legislature Together.

WILL BE TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

Some Needed Changes in the State's Charter Will Be Suggested for Submission to the People in 1894.

A member of the legislature is authority for the statement that there will be a special session of the lawmaking body of the state during the coming winter, and his source of information is one of the state officers, with whom Governor Crounse was talking about the matter. The executive is reported to have said that he contemplated issuing a call for an extra session to convene about the 1st of March.

The governor's policy of speculation, but it is supposed that short appropriations and constitutional amendments would be the principal moving causes.

Governor Crounse on the Topic. Governor Crounse was in the city last evening, and was asked concerning the rumor of an extra session. He was not inclined to discuss the matter very much in detail, but he said that if it should be necessary to put the state to so great an expense as an extra session would entail, he did not think it at all probable that the legislature would adjourn sine die within a week or two months after it was called together.

He thought there would not be so much difficulty in doing this if it was known that the reserve was small, as there was a tendency to extravagance when it was understood that there was a good supply of available cash in the bank.

Amend the Constitution. He said that if an extra session was to be called, it would probably be for the purpose of passing upon proposed constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people next fall, and he was not aware that there was sufficient urgency to warrant calling the legislature together for this alone, although he was of the opinion that the adoption of certain amendments to the constitution would result in a saving to the state in two years sufficient to offset all the extra session would cost.

He said he proposed to test the feeling of a number of the most prominent citizens in various portions of the state regarding the advisability of calling an extra session, and see what the sentiment of the people was on this point. He could only say that if emergencies arose or if the situation seemed to require it he would issue the call, but otherwise he would not.

TRAMPS COMMIT MURDER

Unknown Man Shot and Killed on the Railroad Track at Hancock.

HANCOCK, Neb., Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to The Press.]—The unknown man found dead here this morning on the sidewalk of the railroad, at first supposed to have been killed by a train, was found by the coroner's jury to have first been shot by some person unknown and then placed on the track to cover the crime.

The dead man was one of the four tramps who were in town yesterday and last night, and were trying to sell some clothing, which had evidently been stolen. A pair of boy's pants was found close by the man's body, which matched in color a coat he was trying to sell. A revolver was found near the body of the man.

All of the men had been drinking during the evening, and had been heard quarrelling among themselves, evidently over the proceeds of the sale of the stolen goods.

A few minutes before the freight train, which met here at 10:30 p. m., arrived, two pistol shots were heard. Two bullet holes were found in the deceased's head at the instant this morning.

One of the men before the discovery of the dead man this morning, and the other one was still here, but left before the coroner arrived, and hence no arrests have been made. The names of some of them are known. At Emerson last Saturday the four are known to have registered at one of the hotels, and the land man here registered under the name of L. King of Blair, though this is not thought to be his correct name.

The revolver which was found near the dead man had not been discharged. The tramps are likely to be found somewhere along the railroad between here and Omaha, as they were deadheading their way.

DEFANTING PRAIRIE FIRES.

Much Property Damaged by Fire in Holt County, Nebraska.

ATKINSON, Neb., Oct. 24.—Devastating prairie fires have been sweeping over the prairie lands in the southwestern part of the county. A strip forty miles long and ten miles wide has been burned over, consuming thousands of tons of hay, and in several places burning numbers of cattle and hogs. It is now thought to be under control.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Peruvian, from New York. At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn, from New York. At New York—Arrived—Westerland, from Antwerp.

CHOLERA IN RHODES.

BILBAO, Oct. 24.—Thirty-six new cases and twenty-two deaths from cholera have been reported here during the past four days.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—There is an air of mystery regarding negotiations that are pending between a well known mercantile firm of this city and the agents here of the

Hotchkiss Ordnance Company of London

refuses to purchase a large quantity of munitions of war for account of Messrs. South American company, presumably Brazil. The final contract was signed Friday.

BAD BANKS AND BAD BANKERS.

New York Financiers Find Themselves in Deep Trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The police have been busy the past few days hunting up directors of the defunct Madison Square bank who are under charge of mismanagement. And they have been signally successful in the search.

At 11 o'clock this morning the district attorney's office presented an unusually anti-social appearance. Bankers, brokers and lawyers mustered around and held hurried conversations in odd corners.

Detectives from the Central office, to the number of about seven, walked in with the president and some directors of the defunct bank. The first to arrive was Simon Ottenberg, who was arrested this morning at the office of a certain factory. He was quickly joined by President Joseph G. Biant, Andrew L. Soudard came next, with Sergeant Titus, and another detective escorted Charles G. Biant to the Central office.

The following is a list of the directors who furnished bail for their arrest today: President Biant, \$10,000; Frederick Ullman, \$5,000; Andrew C. Soudard, \$5,000; Ronald T. McDonald, \$10,000; Simon Ottenberg, \$5,000.

All the men are held under one general warrant charging them with participating in the fraudulent insolvency of a moneyed corporation. There is a charge of forgery against Biant and a charge of forgery against Biant.

Counselor Untermeyer, for the receivers, was seen by a reporter today. Among other things he said, "The bank failed. It was found a secret agreement was made at the time the notes were discounted which, in practical effect, made the loans almost perpetual because the bonds were not allowed to be sold under \$80 and \$90 was not obtainable. The claim is that McDonald, in the course of his office as receiver, was president of the bank, changed the entire character of the security. Before that it was a mortgage on real estate, but with that endorsement it became a mere promissory note."

Embazzling Bank President. TOPEKA, Oct. 24.—W. D. Smalley of Hancock, Okla., three weeks ago president of the First National bank of that place, has been arrested by United States Marshal Walker, charged with embazzling funds of the bank. Smalley was indicted by the federal grand jury for appropriating to his own use funds of the bank to the amount of \$50,000.

Mr. Smalley is one of the prominent men of Hancock and is at the head of several institutions in the city. He was brought to Topeka and gave \$1,400 bond for his appearance.

MADRID AN ASSIGNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Common Sense Bicycle Manufacturing company has filed an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Frank Parvin, assignee. Mr. Parvin was the secretary of the company, the president being J. P. DeWitt. The assignment assigns no real estate and was made as a result of a resolution by the board of directors on October 10.

TROUBLES OF A WHALING FIRM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The creditors of Wright, Bowne & Co., the big whaling firm which is temporarily embarrassed, have granted them a year's time in which to settle. The firm is said to be solvent and it is thought that they will have no difficulty in paying.

NATIONAL BANKS REOPEN.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 24.—The Puget Sound National bank of Everett, Wash., and the First National bank of Ellensburg, Wash., which closed their doors during the recent financial panic, have reopened for business.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Wreck of a Passenger Train on the Indiana & Illinois Southern. EFFINGHAM, Ill., Oct. 24.—The outbound passenger train on the Indiana & Illinois Southern railroad was wrecked here at 6 o'clock tonight. The rear coach became derailed and went over an embankment, turning over twice with thirteen passengers in it. Benjamin Jewell is fatally injured, while all the other occupants of the car are less seriously hurt. The victims were taken to Mercy hospital in the city, where they are receiving medical aid.

The more seriously injured are as follows: S. H. Greenleaf, Greenville, Ill.; J. W. GEORGE, Stevenson, Saratoga, N. Y.; DENSON JEWELL, Effingham. Mrs. H. M. LUTHER, Effingham. Mrs. J. W. HARRIS, Effingham. CONDUCTOR CHARLES ACKERMAN.

FELL WITH A CRASH.

Bridge Builders Killed and Injured by a Falling Span. BROOKLYN, Ind., Oct. 24.—A terrible accident occurred here this afternoon, resulting in the death of one man and the injury of four. The Wrought Iron Bridge company of Canton, O., is erecting an iron bridge over White river at Henderson, Ind., two miles from this city. The center section gave way and fell with a crash hard miles away.

J. V. REELE of Brooklyn fell a distance of about 100 feet before he was caught by WILLIAM PITKIM of Danville, Ind., who was badly bruised and injured internally, will recover.

J. E. MARION, spine injured, severe bruises. THOMAS SCROGGINS, Morgantown, Ind., head badly bruised. BROOKLYN, had hip bruise.

WHISKY TRUST ACUTE.

Belief that the Revenue Tax Will Be Increased Makes Business Good. PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to The Press.]—The Whisky trust is showing a decided revival of industry, which can be attributed to the belief that the revenue tax on whisky will be raised by congress. Today orders were sent out from trust headquarters here for the immediate starting up of the stills at Pekin, St. Paul, Omaha and Nebraska City.

Five of the trust houses here are already running and even with that the officers of the company say they are hardly able to keep up with the demand for whisky. The spirits which has suddenly developed. The trust will have several millions of gallons of whisky in store from the immense stock it manufactured when the same belief was prevalent last winter.

Still Alive. WARSAW, Oct. 24.—General Gourka, although very ill, is not dead, as reported by the news press at Cracow.

SNEAKED AT SUNSET

Behind the Bars in Daytime but Before Them at Night.

TESTIMONY OF A COUNTY JAIL INMATE

David Ramsey, One of Bennett's Boarders, Enjoyed Many Liberties.

SUPPOSED TO BE UNDER LOCK AND KEY

Permitted to Visit a District Where Vice Has Sandbagged Virtue.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF BENNETT'S LAXITY

Held as Important Witness in the Goldsmith Trial, Ramsey is Given Opportunities to Escape—His Frequent Visits to a Saloon.

Another case of glaring mismanagement in connection with the affairs of the Douglas county jail developed yesterday afternoon. The facts came to light in Judge Keyor's court room, where Louis Goldsmith is on trial for the alleged shooting of Alfred C. Patterson. Among the witnesses for the state was David Ramsey, a cook, who was called to the stand to testify to certain facts connected with the shooting. On cross examination he testified to a number of additional occurrences which were not down on the program.

Ramsey was held by the police as a witness at the time of the shooting and was committed to the county jail in default of \$500 bail. According to his sworn testimony yesterday his confinement was nothing more than a pretense. Not only was he allowed the freedom of the city at night without a guard, but even after the trial had begun he was allowed an opportunity to go out alone to the residence of the man against whom he was to testify, and thus offer every opportunity to the accused to corrupt or secrete an important witness if he was so disposed.

HIS SWORN TESTIMONY.

Toward the close of Ramsey's cross-examination yesterday Mr. Mahoney, the counsel for the defense, asked the witness as to his whereabouts on the preceding (Monday) evening.

"I was down town," replied the witness. "Was any one with you?" "No; I was alone."

"What time did you leave the jail?" "About half past 7 o'clock."

"Where did you go after leaving the jail?" "I went down to Goldsmith's saloon."

"Did you not accompany Louis Goldsmith, the defendant in this case, to his house?" "Yes, I did."

"While there did you not make a proposition to Goldsmith that if he would give you \$25 you would not go back to the jail, but would leave the country so as not to appear against him?"

Was a Common Occurrence.

"No; you ever left the jail before and gone down to Goldsmith's saloon at night?" "Yes."

"How many times?" "A good many."

"As many as twenty-five times?" "No, I guess not so many as that."

"Have you known there ten times?" "Oh, I don't know. I have been there a good many times."

Inquiry at Goldsmith's saloon developed the fact that Ramsey, who was supposed to be confined at the county jail in order that he might be on hand when his testimony was wanted, had been an almost nightly visitor at the saloon. Mr. L. A. Goldsmith, the proprietor of the establishment, said that Ramsey had been there so frequently probably thirty or forty times since the shooting. This was confirmed by Louis Goldsmith, who also admitted that Ramsey had met him at the saloon on Monday night and had gone with him from there to his house.

RAMSEY AND REVENUE.

When asked concerning the alleged fact that Ramsey had asked him for money to get out of town at the house, Goldsmith affirmed that the witness had made such a proposition. When asked if \$25 was the figure at which Ramsey valued his absence, Goldsmith said that he could have bought him off for less than half that if he had wanted to. He refused to give him any money, after which Ramsey went away.

Ramsey has only been in town since March last. He worked for a time at the Ribblesdale hotel and since his imprisonment has assisted in cooking the food for the prisoners at the county jail. According to his sworn statements he had the privilege to go down town after dark at nearly any time he pleased. On none of these nocturnal trips was he accompanied by an officer, and whether he went to the jail or not was a matter that lay entirely within his discretion.

Indignation Among Attorneys.

The statements of Ramsey caused not a little surprise among the lawyers in the court room. "What is the use of having witnesses committed to the county jail for a fortnight, remaining a prominent criminal lawyer, if they are to be allowed to go out after dark the same as any one else? One of the principal reasons why these witnesses are kept under lock and key is to keep them from being corrupted or got out of the way by interested parties, but here a man is allowed to go out at his option and visit the very man whom his evidence was expected to assist in convicting. If the defendant had been disposed to pay him the price he could just as well have crossed the river and got out of reach as to have come back to the jail. If such laxity as this is to be permitted, the holding of important witnesses in criminal cases is only a farce."

BENNETT TO BLAME.

In Allowing Mosher Privileges, He Has Not Consented of Marshall White. There was a feeling of sadness and gloom lingering in the vicinity of the county jail yesterday, and all the parties having any official connection with the institution are as dumb as oysters, declaring that they are opposed to appearing in print.

This feeling of sadness has been brought about by the exposure of the methods which Sheriff Bennett has adopted to make the daily life of Bank Wrecker Mosher one continuous round of pleasure and riotous living. Mosher is out in an affidavit, in which he swears to an statement of facts, trying to place the lie on the exposure that has been given to the public, but he makes a job of the whole business and adds:

In this affidavit which he has given to the public he avers that he never visited Nellie