

BY ELEVEN MAJORITY

Silver Purchasing Clause of Sherman Act Ceases to Be Law.

FINAL SCENES OF A WEARY STRUGGLE

Men on Both Sides of the Question Give Voice to Their Convictions.

THEN THE LONG-DELAYED VOTE IS TAKEN

And Repeal Carries, Forty-Three for and Thirty-Two Against.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS

Every Available Seat on Floor and in Gallery of the Senate Chamber Was Occupied by the Throngs Anxious to Witness the Closing Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—7:30 p. m.—Bulletin.—Unconditional repeal of the Sherman law has just passed the senate. The vote was: Yeas, 43; nays, 32. Those voting in the affirmative were: Yeas—Aldrich, Brice, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Huntton, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Procter, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and White of Louisiana. Total—43.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Pascoe, Peffer, Perkins, Pettit, Vance, Vuch, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Washall and Wolcott—Total—32.

The following pairs were announced, the first named would vote in the affirmative: Allison with Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler with White of California, Wilson with Colquhoun, Gordon with Morgan, Palmer with Hansbrough.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

END OF THE DAY.

Closing Scenes of a Most Remarkable Parliamentary Battle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At 7:25 p. m., after a most remarkable and memorable parliamentary battle, the senate passed the bill unconditionally repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

The end was reached after the conclusion of a marvellous session of fourteen days and five sixty-one days of debate, during which five volumes of the Congressional Record had been filled with speeches amounting to in the aggregate about 20,000,000 words, a stream of talk that would stretch in cold type from the seaboard 1,500 miles into the interior from Liberty Enlightening the World in New York harbor to the foothills of the Rocky mountains.

The closing day of the great struggle was of intense excitement. The galleries were packed to the doors. Every seat in the senate was occupied and the walls were lined with representatives from the lower branch of congress. The Agis of senatorial courtesy was no protection in the last moments. Gray-haired men did not spare each other. Senator Morgan fairly heaped denunciations on Senator Voorhees, the leader of the administration forces, and Senator Wolcott, the colorful senator, concluded a fiery philippic against Senator Carey with the Spanish proverb of Sanoza Panza, that it was a waste of labor to shave an ass.

The silver republicans, Teller, Stewart, Dubois, Wolcott and Jones, Peffer, the populist, and Morgan, and the old war governor of Tennessee, Harris, each made his valiant cry. The democrats were hot and angry at the desertion of some of their colleagues that made their defeat possible; the populists warned the senate the doom of silver was at hand, and the old party, but there was something tragically pathetic in the despairing cry of the silver senators. It meant, they said, ruin and destruction and desolation to the silver-producing states.

Senator Jones, with an emphasis that will never be forgotten by those who heard him, warned those about him that the end of the day marked the beginning of the last day that would be waged before the people. In tones deep and tragic he repeated Dundee's famous defiance of Gordon:

There he hills beyond Pentland, And fights beyond Forth; If there be lords on the lowlands, There be chiefs on the hills, See me to be remembered.

Senator Stewart had the last word. When the white-headed Newadan, looking like an ancient patriarch, sank back into his seat, Vice President Steierson for the last time announced that the bill was before the senate for an amendment. He paused. Senator Voorhees, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, arose. The decisive moment had come.

The vice president flashed his eye about the chamber. The galleries leaned over. The flood of light from the ceiling poured down upon the senate. The chamber was still as death. Not a sound stirred; every one seemed to hold his breath.

"If there are no further amendments," said the vice president, slowly and solemnly, "the clerk will call the roll."

"Mr. Allen," began the clerk.

The suspense was over. The Rubicon had been passed. The roll was at last being called over the senate came a sigh of relief.

OTHER IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO CROWD OUT OF THE DOORS

The senators fled from the chamber, in sixty seconds, but a few employees remained upon the scene. The long battle was over, the field deserted.

SENIORS DESIGNING THEIR POSITIONS.

When the senate, at 11 o'clock this morning, entered upon the thirteenth week of the extra session, a roll call showed the presence of fifty-two senators. When the consideration of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was resumed, Mr. Morgan, Vice President, took the chair, and his position, saying he would vote for unconditional repeal and stand ready to join with the friends of silver in a fight for that measure.

Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania then read a statement as to his position and views on the repeal bill, which was in part as follows: "Neither side of the senate has made a suggestion, in my opinion, has made broad enough, and therefore I have studiously avoided voting to sustain the amendments proposed. There can be but one solution."

The repeal of the American production of silver is essential to our prosperity. The senate cannot with self respect pass such a measure as this. Look for a moment at the debate, or for a moment at the support of repeal. One of the most forcible is that it would oblige Europe to enter into an agreement with us to return to the use of silver as money. This is to say to Europe to tend to cut off our American market in order to throw 50,000,000 ounces a year on the European market. In the hope of breaking down its market price. We have a deficit of several millions a month. The treasury we shall do well. We are wasting our silver and our gold and our credit. In the hope of inducing the majority to deal with the subject in a more judicious manner, I would propose a committee of seven or more members, with instructions to report on the measures which may be required for the repeal of the law, and to report on the legislation as proposed some time since by the senator from Alabama, Mr. Morgan."

Morgan Very Much Troubled.

Mr. Morgan then addressed the senate. The situation in the senate seemed to him to be a very delicate one. He said he could speak only with pain and which he could contemplate only with serious apprehension for the future welfare of the country.

Mr. Morgan said the passage of the bill would be an irrevocable surrender to the demands of the most insolent and overbearing corporations.

Mr. Morgan then read slowly and with great emphasis these words from Mr. Gorman's speech of Saturday: "We were compelled to take the terms offered by the senator from Ohio, and we are now in a position where we have dictated terms to us."

"I thank the Almighty God," said Mr. Morgan impressively, "that the senator from Ohio has not taken the terms offered to me as a democrat. He may have dictated to the president, to the committee, to the majority of democrats on this side, but he cannot dictate to me as a democrat."

Again quoting from Mr. Gorman's speech Mr. Morgan read a sentence as to Mr. Sherman's saying during the conditions of the bill: "I do not speak only with pain and which he could contemplate only with serious apprehension for the future welfare of the country."

Mr. Morgan said he had signed the proposed compromise and had done so in order to have peace and fraternity in the democratic ranks. He said he had done so with much bitterness, "because you can get a chance to live on fair and even terms with your friends and neighbors."

Mr. Morgan, continuing, said among other things: "If a presidential policy were to be worked out through the congress held in hand, through the veto power, such assumed power would be subject to the criticism of the people. The situation that the people would break off from such a rule. Compromise was sought as an unworthy concession. This was as subject to the criticism of the people as the rule of the majority."

Mr. Morgan concluded his written remarks at 3:40. He left the subject, he said, with the hope that the efforts of silver states, if elected president, would be to put silver in a position from which there was no possibility of extrication. That it was to die in the hands of the friends of silver in the house by his command, that state at least would never have cast its vote for him.

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T. P. O'CONNOR'S OPINIONS

One of the Anti-Parnellite Leaders on the Home Rule Situation.

REDMOND'S COURSE WARMLY CRITICISED

Plan Laid Down by the Extreme Followers of the Uncrowned King Means Destruction to the Liberal Party and Irish Hopes.

INSURGENTS' COURSE EXPLAINED.

As President Peixoto has seen fit to publish to the world through the Herald false statements regarding the situation in Brazil, in behalf of those who are fighting in the cause of liberty and against tyranny, I ask the Herald, which is always on the side of freedom and justice, to let the people of your great republic hear our side of the dispute. Peixoto, who is anxious to crush the insurgent squadron and restore peace in Brazil, has availed himself of the opportunity presented by the revolt to establish a dictatorship and inaugurate a reign of terror.

"A single word of censure for his government, even a remark betraying displeasure with his policy or the least suspicion that a man had betrayed his trust, would be for him to throw the offender into jail. He has stopped all communication as far as possible between the unhappy citizens of his beleaguered capital and the outside world, has been guilty of many acts of violence and cruelty and has filled the jails with political prisoners, the immense majority of whom are men who have remained perfectly neutral in the revolution, and who are innocent of all revolutionary intention."

Peixoto's Spies Watchful.

"Even the foreign locations in Rio are watched by Peixoto's spies. The liberty of the press has been violated and free speech gagged. The telegraph has been monopolized for government use to such an extent that foreign countries can only get word of the news of the revolution through the medium of government organs. Some of these newspapers have been suborned by Peixoto and their reports are entirely misleading, others are deceived by the government officials, who do not tell the stories as he sees fit, and are not really aware of the true situation."

Compelled to Bribe the Army.

"The government has been forced to increase the pay of its troops and lavish money upon them in order to keep them loyal. The army is full of spies and Peixoto has cruelly exposed the National guard to the fire of Mello's squadron. His budget has been raised largely during the last six months and has not now enough money left to meet ordinary expenses. Peixoto has bought arms at exorbitant prices since the revolution began and now announces the purchase of warships at an enormous cost, though he is without credit at home or abroad."

Home Rule's Only Hope.

"Unless we get a majority of British constituents as well as Irish constituents, it will be impossible that we should ever force measures through the parliament. Every practical Irish politician has to consider, what are the methods with which to get a majority of the English members of the House of Commons? Every vote given for the liberal party will be given for home rule."

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BRAZIL REBELS RETALIATE.

Published Story of President Peixoto's Proposed Reply.

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He Asserts His Innocence of Any Crime and Declares that He Will Be Acquitted if Justice is Done.

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INDICTED THE ASSASSIN

Mayor Harrison's Slayer Must Answer for Murder in the First Degree.

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CRANKS CROPPING UP

Mayor Harrison's Assassin Has Already Found Two Imitators.

FREDERICK MATTHIES EXPECTED TO DIE

Superintendent of New Postal Telegraph Building on Broadway Shot.

RECEIVED TWO BULLETS IN THE STOMACH

Police Had a Hard Task to Arrest the Man Who Used the Revolver.

FOUGHT LIKE A CAT WITH SIX OFFICERS

Mad Mob of 1,500 Men Armed with Sticks and Stones Tried to Seize the Fellow on the Way to the Station and Lynch Him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—At 8:30 o'clock this afternoon, a crazy man, emulating the example of the assassin of Mayor Harrison, fired two shots from a six-barreled revolver into the stomach of one whom he, in his insanity, imagined had done him a wrong.

The man who was shot was Frederick Matthies, who did the shooting is said to have been named Thomas Bradley. Matthies is superintendent of construction of the new Postal Telegraph building on Broadway.

But for the fact that ten policemen of the Broadway squad, with their bills and batons, defied the prostrate, bleeding and mangled and shrieking form of the would-be assassin, an infuriated mob of over 1,500 men armed with sticks, clubs and stones would have lynched the fellow. The police had all they could do to keep the struggling crowd back.

Struggle Precedes Capture.

As it was many a hand was cracked by the officers in their struggles to get the crazy man through the crowd. The police cleared the place and marched into the basement. Behind the pile of cornice in the northeast corner of the building had been hidden the murderer Superintendent Matthies. The police were behind the pile of cornice which had been thrown up as breast works. Bradley had hidden himself behind a pile, three feet high and about ten feet deep. He was crouching very low down and in one hand he held a pistol already cocked. To scare him out the police opened fire. The bullet struck his forehead. The man did not come out at the first volley, but when a policeman got on top of the pile, while the others were attracting the fellow's attention, and pointed a pistol at him and told him unless he came out in three minutes he would be a dead man, he threw up his hands. The policeman took out his watch and called out at the end of one minute. At the end of the second minute there was heard an ominous clicking, as every policeman in the crowd cocked his revolver. Bradley started out with all haste.

Fought Like a Wild Cat.

Policeman Dangler made a rush at him before he got to the Broadway exit and hit him on the head with his stick. Shrieking and crying, striking out right and left with his fists, the man, for such he was, was quickly urged to be well, to get to the ground and half a dozen policemen fell upon him. It required three minutes steady clubbing to subdue him—he struggled like a wildcat.

Then ensued another wild rush and the crowd tried to get at the man to lynch him. The police had the greatest difficulty in getting him to the station.

From witnesses of the shooting, men who had been working at the place all day, it was learned that Bradley had been loafing around the place all day. He had been hiding behind piles of brick and saying the police and the superintendent were trying to murder him for stealing \$500. The men paid no attention to him.

At 8:30 Bradley came from behind a pile, and was quickly urged to be well, to get to the ground and half a dozen policemen fell upon him. It required three minutes steady clubbing to subdue him—he struggled like a wildcat.

Last night Bradley was locked up in the city hall station as a suspicious character. He told a story about the policeman trying to murder him for \$500, but was probably fatally wounded.

EDWIN GOULD ESCAPES.

Helped Up in His Office by a Crank Who Asks for Five Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A crank named Mongolia Andrews presented himself at the Western Union building this afternoon and demanded \$5,000 from Mr. Edwin Gould, threatening to shoot him if he did not give him that sum of money, which he claimed he lost in the strike in Kansas.

The man was held in the office until the police came. He claimed to reside in Kansas. He was an undersized man with a dark moustache and wore good clothes. A letter was found in his pocket addressed to Mr. Gould.

He was taken to police headquarters, where he will be detained for examination.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—Mongolia Andrews has been employed as a telegraph operator in this city most of the time for twelve years. He is about 37 years old. He came originally from West Virginia. Two weeks ago he obtained a leave of absence from the Western Union office here, saying he wished to visit his old home.

For a time he engaged in the real estate business here, and it is said he has a little property, which is, however, encumbered. He has a wife and children, who are now living at Westport, a suburb of this city.

Andrews was not popular with his fellow operators or associates, as he was too much inclined to argue subjects about which he was none too well informed. At one time religion was his hobby and he was a member of the church at Westport. Of late he has been advocating the objects of the American Protective association. While he was regarded as ignorant and eccentric, none of his associates seem to have considered him a dangerous crank.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, October 30. At New York—Arrived—Saale, from Southampton. At the Hazard—Sighted—Russia, New York to Hamburg.

Arrested for Alleged Larceny. A man who gave his name as B. D. Rowley was arrested last night on the charge of larceny preferred by Nora Ward.

Eight Butter Market. ELGIN, Oct. 30.—Butter, weak; sales, 5,700 lbs. at 27 1/2; 41,450 lbs. at 28.

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