



THE NIGHT SESSION

Experiment Will Be Tried To Be Forced to a Vote To-day.

WIDE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

As to the Result—The Silver Men are Prepared to Fight it Out By Talking the Majority Into Submission and Compel Them to Maintain a Quorum—The Repealers Claim that They Have a Majority of Eleven, While the Anti-Repealers Deny This—The Tacker Bill Passed By a Strict Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Senators of all shades of opinion now agree that the night session experiment will be necessary to bring the senate to any agreement on the financial question.

Opinions differ as much as to the probable length of the continuous session as to what the result of it will be. The silver men are counting upon its continuing for forty-eight hours, and are making their plans accordingly. They will make an effort at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to secure an adjournment, but do not expect to succeed in this. They do not doubt that there will be enough senators present to constitute a quorum at that time, nor do they question that the majority will be against them. Manifestly their only object in seeking a vote on this question is to make the record complete that they may have a legitimate object for complaint.

After an adjournment motion is voted down some one of the silver advocates will take the floor and speak until relieved by some other senator of like views. The leaders on the silver side say that so far as they can control their forces they will insist that the majority shall maintain a quorum. Estimates of the number who can be relied upon to refuse to make a quorum range all the way from fifteen to thirty. Of the others some will be absent, so that it is evident that the repeal men will have to be continuously present in quite large numbers to prevent an adjournment if undertaken. There are not lacking those who predict that the repealers will find themselves in this predicament before the close of the first night. The majority of senators admit that compromise is the most probable result of the night session experiment, but Senator Voorhees and his immediate followers say the bill will go through as reported.

A careful canvass of the senate shows that if a vote should be reached upon the bill as it stands that it would carry by a majority of eleven, and that the vote would be as follows, supposing all the senators to be present:

Ayes—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Hunt, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Sherman, Smith, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburne, Whitte, of Louisiana, Wilson—48.

Nays—Allen, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cookrell, Coke, Colquhoun, Daniel, Dabois, George, Hansbrough, Harris, Irby, Jones, (Ark.), Jones, (Tex.), Kyle, Martin, Mitchell, (Oregon), Morgan, Pender, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roche, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walshall, White, (Cal.), Wolcott—37.

The silver men claim that there are at least eight senators in this affirmative list, who are desirous of securing a compromise, and that if some measure can be devised upon which they and these eight can agree the vote will be reversed. Senators Manderson, Carey and Faulkner have been especially active in trying to bring about a compromise.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE

Offered in the Senate—The Silver Men Say It's the Best Offered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—In the senate to-day the debate on the bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act developed no striking features. An unusually small attendance during the entire day was noticeable, senators apparently husbanding their strength for the continuous session which Senator Voorhees on Saturday last gave notice he would ask for tomorrow until a vote was reached on the bill.

Senator Squire, of Washington, proposed another amendment to the silver bill. Like his other proposition it strikes out all after the enacting clause and proposes an entirely new scheme. The new proposition is intended to take the place of the former proposed by him, and is a compromise which embraces nearly everything demanded, by the different sides of the silver question. It does, however, meet with more approval from leading senators than anything that has yet been suggested. It is understood that Senators Teller, Allison, Sherman and others have said that it is the best compromise that has been suggested. Senator Squire intends to ask that each senator's proposition be voted on separately.

The following is the text of the new compromise:

It provides that hereafter any owner of silver bullion, the product of mines or refineries located in the United States, may deposit it at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars of the present weight and fineness for his benefit as hereinafter stated, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operation of the mint.

TO EQUAL COMMERCIAL VALUE

It is provided, however, that there shall only be delivered or paid to the person depositing the silver bullion such number of standard silver dollars as shall equal the commercial value of the silver bullion on the day of deposit as ascertained and determined by the secretary of the treasury; the difference, if any, between the mint value of the standard silver dollars and the com-

THE CROWD IN CHICAGO.

The INTELLIGENCER's advices from Chicago are that the city is overrun, and it is next to impossible to get accommodations in the hotels. Rooms can still be furnished on the INTELLIGENCER plan, but not in the excellent hotels with which the lowest rates have been made.

To the large company of friends of the INTELLIGENCER who had intended to avail themselves of these rates and accommodations this week, it is due to say frankly that they will do better to postpone their going until next week, when, it is thought, the rush attending Chicago Day will be over. This enterprise having been conceived for the public accommodation, the INTELLIGENCER is unwilling to inconvenience its friends after their arrival in Chicago, and equally unwilling to place them in inferior hotels not cheap at any price.

Advices will be received by telegraph to-day and every day, and readers of the INTELLIGENCER will be kept informed through these columns and in the counting room. Those who are willing to pay a little higher price than the lowest for first class accommodations in excellent locations will be directed accordingly.

Railroad tickets for every day and for to-morrow's excursion will be on sale as usual, and the INTELLIGENCER will be glad to do what it can to locate tourists to their satisfaction.

mercial value of the silver bullion thus deposited shall be retained by the government as seignorage, and the gain arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury. The deposits of silver bullion for coinage into silver dollars shall not exceed the sum of two million dollars a month.

The amount of the seignorage or gain shall be retained in the treasury as a reserve fund in silver dollars, or such other form of equivalent lawful money as the secretary of the treasury may from time to time direct, for the purpose of maintaining the parity of value of every silver dollar issued under the provisions of this act, with the gold dollar issued by the United States. When the number of standard silver dollars coined shall reach the sum of one hundred million dollars then all further coinage of silver dollars shall cease. These silver dollars shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal or coin value, and no certificates shall be issued to represent them. So much of the act approved July 14, 1890, as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million five hundred thousand ounces, is hereby repealed.

REPEAL BILL DEBATE

The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it to Mr. McPherson, (Dem., of N. J.), who addressed the senate in favor of the bill. The question that presses itself home, said Mr. McPherson, and appeals to the conscience and intelligence of every senator, is will Congress heed the voice of the people and stop the influx of silver, or will it not? This is the plain, simple question. It has been debated and decided elsewhere by a higher tribunal than this.

In conclusion, Mr. McPherson said: "Of what use is a legislative body that cannot act as the majority desires. That a minority of this body should be allowed to stand as an obstacle to the other branch of the legislature in giving effect to the will of the majority of the people is not to be endured, and the Senate must find a way to exercise its constitutional functions or cover itself with contempt."

Mr. Cockrell (Democrat, Missouri,) then resumed his argument, begun on yesterday, in opposition to the bill.

The bill repealing the federal election laws (which passed the house to-day) was laid before the senate.

Mr. Pugh, chairman of the judiciary committee, was in the chair at the time, and was about to refer to that committee when Mr. Hoar suggested that the bill should go to the committee on privileges and elections.

Pending the determination as to its reference the bill laid on the table. After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

AGAIN IN THE SADDLE.

The South Wipes the Federal Election Laws off the Statute Books.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Tucker bill to repeal all existing federal election laws was passed by the house this afternoon by a vote of 200 to 191, party lines being strictly drawn for and against. Senator Hill, of New York, who is the author of a similar bill in the senate, was on the floor while the vote was being taken. Quite a jubilant demonstration was made by the Democrats when the result was announced. The Republicans finding that the Democrats had their own quorum present were stopped from filibustering by the iron-clad order under which the house was operating, beyond demanding an aye and nay vote on the Burrows and Lacey amendments.

The Democrats admitted that the bill was defective in that it failed to repeal statute 5,528, which inferentially permits troops at the polls, but the modification could not be made under the order, and the correction will have to be made in the senate. Some of the Republicans claimed that in defeating the Lacey amendments the Democrats repealed all laws to prevent bribery and ballot box stuffing at elections for delegates in the territories, but the Democrats claimed that the legislatures of the territories had all enacted laws for the punishment of offenders against the purity of the ballot in the territories, and Mr. Tucker called attention to the fact that section 1,848 of the revised statutes, providing in terms that after the first election each territory should make laws to govern its elections.

Delegate Smith also called attention to the fact that some of the territories like Arizona, operated like most of the progressive states "under the Australian ballot law." The fact that the voting on the Tucker bill was to begin attracted a full house. The benches on both sides were filled and the galleries were crowded. Some routine business occupied the morning hour.

THE VOTE ON THE BILL.

At 1 o'clock the speaker took the chair. The special order being the Tucker bill, and the pending amendments by Mr. Fitch, Mr. Lacey and Mr. Burrows was read. Mr. Burrows explained that he would not demand a division on his amendment if the house would permit the five statutes. His amendment was read at the clerk's desk that they might get into the record. They are the sections providing for free registry and vote of citizens irrespective of color or previous condition, and providing for the punishment of those who prevent, hinder and delay registra-

tion and voting and giving United States judges jurisdiction in such cases.

On a rising vote the amendment was defeated, 81—183, a strict party division. The ayes and nays were demanded and the roll was called. The roll call resulted ayes 100, nays 193. The vote demonstrated the fact that the Democrats had nine in excess of a quorum. The vote then recurred on Mr. Lacey's amendment providing for the punishment of crimes against the ballot in congressional and delegate elections, and Mr. Lacey demanded an aye and nay vote, claiming that the defeat of his amendment would give bribery and ballot-box stuffing free rein in delegate elections in the territories. The Lacey amendment was lost, 95 to 196.

Mr. Fitch withdrew his amendment, and the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill. The bill was passed, ayes 200; nays 191, a strict party vote. When the speaker announced the vote the Democrats broke into a cheer, and then at 2:45 the house adjourned.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

In Which Three West Virginia Postmasters Were Promoted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The following nominations were confirmed by the senate to-day: C. Marshall Force, of Kentucky, deputy first comptroller of the treasury.

Consuls—Edwin S. Wallace, of Aberdeen, S. D., Jerusalem, Syria, transferred from Sivas, Turkey, P. R. Spence, of Newport, Ky., Quebec, Canada. Josiah L. Pearce, of Nashville, Tenn., Colon, Aspinwall, Columbia. Samuel R. Evans, of Ottumwa, Iowa, Managua, Nicaragua.

Postmasters—West Virginia, Thomas L. Feaster, Lewisburg; Thomas F. Kenney, Piedmont; John M. Alderson, Alderson.

PENSION STATISTICS

That will Make Interesting Reading for the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Secretary Smith has sent to the senate the reply of Commissioner Lochren to the inquiries in the Lacey resolution.

The number of pensions granted during the period ending September 1, 1893, were 55,244, of these 9,187 were under the general law, and 46,057 under the law of 1890. The number rejected were 56,702, \$3,359 being under the general law and 53,343 under the law of 1890. The average monthly award to each of the classes of the claimants was under the general law \$5 17, and under the law of 1890, \$9 43.

The number of suspensions during the period given by months as requested by the resolution shows that from September 1, 1892, until May, 1893, there were no suspensions under the act of July 2, 1890, but that they rapidly increased from that time until September, 1893. Under the general law the suspensions from September, 1892, to April, 1893, inclusive, were: September, 31; October, 35; November, 42; December, 34; January, 52; February, 69; March, 102; April, 136.

BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION

In Session at Charleston—The State Officers Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 10.—The Baptist General Association met here to-day with about two hundred members present. The morning was occupied with the consideration of the young people's work. State officers were elected this afternoon: President, Rev. Jonathan Smith; vice presidents, Revs. W. H. Adams, L. E. Peters, Henry Langford and Mr. W. P. Walker; recording secretary, Rev. R. R. Sadler; treasurer, W. F. Atkinson.

Rev. C. O. Bittling, of Philadelphia; Dr. A. E. Dickinson, of the Religious Herald, of Richmond, Va., and Prof. Cooke, of Hollis's Female Institute of Virginia, are attending the association.

THE DAVIS RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Directors in Baltimore. Officers Elected.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland & Piedmont railroad, held at the office of the West Virginia Central in this city to-day, Henry G. Davis was elected president and E. W. S. Moore, secretary, besides the following directors: M. C. Davis, S. B. Elkins, R. D. Barclay, C. C. Wilkins, W. H. Gorman, A. P. Gorman, W. J. Road. The annual report was received and approved. During the year an iron viaduct has been built on the line.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Baltimore and Cumberland railroad was held to-day. Of this line, T. B. Davis is president and C. M. Hendley, secretary and treasurer. It was reported that the surveys for the road are nearing completion and that there is fair prospect of early construction.

The yearly meeting of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railway in Maryland followed. This corporation covers a few miles of line of the West Virginia Central which lie within the limits of Maryland. A. P. Gorman is president and E. W. S. Moore, secretary. Routine business was transacted. The directors of the West Virginia Central proper was next held. After the stockholders meeting in July a quorum of directors was lacking, so this meeting was held to perform routine work then left over.

MINISTER TAAFE'S COUP

Produces a Profound Sensation in the Austrian Reichsrath.

NOT THE FAINTEST INKLING

Of His Intention Was Known—His Bill To Extend the Franchise, Will, If Passed, Give the Right of Suffrage to Three Million New Voters. The Labor Party Scores a Substantial Triumph—Franchise Reform Could Not Be Further Delayed.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—There was much excitement and surprise in the Reichsrath to-day when Count Taafe, president of the ministry and minister of the interior, announced that he desired to submit for the consideration of the members a bill for the extension of the franchise, declaring that the government themselves had resolved to take the initiative in this matter, as they were convinced that it was impossible to further delay a measure for franchise reform.

The bill introduced by the government is aimed at ennobling any one properly fulfilling his duties to a vote at all elections.

The premier concluded by urging the house to discuss the bill at the earliest date.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A despatch to the Times from Vienna says it will be difficult to exaggerate the profound sensation which has been caused in that city by the franchise bill presented in the Reichsrath by Count Von Taafe. Not the faintest inklings of his coup was known prior to the meeting of the house yesterday.

The general feeling is that the German Liberals are the victims, and that the labor party has scored a substantial triumph.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says that the bill which Count Von Taafe introduced in the Reichsrath yesterday will, if passed, give the suffrage to about 3,000,000 new voters, and approaches nearer to universal suffrage than any of the fifteen bills for the increase of the suffrage already before the Reichsrath, with the exception of the measure offered in behalf of the young Czechs.

THE RUSSIA'S PASSENGERS

Inspected Twice—Symptoms of Cholera, But There is No Occasion For Alarm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following bulletin to-night:

All of the passengers and crew of the steamer Russia are well. They have been inspected twice to-day and all of the steerage passengers have been transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, 288 having been taken yesterday and 120 to-day. They have all received a bath and all their clothes and other effects had been thoroughly disinfected by steam. The bacteriological examination in the case of the woman, Aue, has been delayed somewhat longer than usual. Up to noon to-day the results were negative, when it was discovered that the lens of the microscope was defective. Another instrument was obtained from the city, and an examination this evening showed the presence of comma bacilli. There is no occasion for alarm, however, as the steerage passengers of the steamer are healthy, cleanly and well nourished people, in fact better than the usual passengers of this class. Each case of illness has been promptly and carefully isolated during the voyage. The steamer and her passengers have been subjected to all the quarantine methods and measures usually employed where infection is known to be present and which has heretofore been successful. This is the seventh day since the last patient was isolated from his fellow passengers without further development.

A WEALTHY JEW MURDERED

And Then Robbed of \$25,000—The Affairs a Mystery.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 10.—Marcus Koehnigheim, one of the oldest, wealthiest and most highly respected Jewish citizens of San Antonio, was murdered and robbed some time last night, his dead body being found at 5 o'clock this morning with a bullet hole through the head, lying in the hall at the foot of the front stairs of his palatial residence. The murderer and robber got \$25,000.

A Two Months Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—After taking 5,812 ballots the first judicial Democratic convention to-day ended the deadlock by nominating as chief justice Henry Page, of Somerset, and as associate justice Henry Lloyd, of Dorchester. The convention started to work two months ago. It was made up of sixteen delegates representing four counties. Each county had a candidate. The counties paired off, made combinations and every vote stood 8 to 8.

The convention began at Ocean City, a summer resort, and lasted until it became too cold for bathing. They then moved to Salisbury and from thence to this place. The political leaders, headed by Senator Gorman, are credited with being instrumental in breaking the deadlock. The number of ballots taken breaks all records.

Letter Will Explain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—A telegram to the state department to-day from Minister Baker, Costa Rica, in connection with the case of Francis H. Weeks, says: "Letter this day will explain."

The construction placed upon the message by the department officials was that Mr. Baker has secured the assent of the Nicaraguan government to the extradition of Weeks under condition of a promise of reciprocal action by this country when desired, or the ratification of an extradition treaty with the United States, and that these conditions are explained in the letter.

Flint Glass Workers' Strike Ordered.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 10.—A general strike of the American flint glass workers has been ordered and will take effect at once. This action is the result of the declaration made by the United States Glass Trust that all factories would be operated non-union in the future.

Nervous headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10cts. 2

ANOTHER BIG DAY

At the Fair—Over Three Hundred Thousand People Attended.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Paid admissions to fair yesterday, 713,646. Total attendance to-day 335,264, of which 398,613 were paid.

Chicago day has started the people coming in earnest. After the jam caused by the attendance of three-quarters of a million people yesterday, the people began to come again this morning. The gates were early being besieged by impatient throngs. The people who came from all parts of the country on excursion rates will remain in most cases a week to see the exposition.

The physicians and attendants at the hospital worked nearly all night with unfortunate people who met with accidents yesterday and last night. The patients were discharged at a rapid rate to-day.

The grounds had a dilapidated appearance this morning. Papers, lunch baskets, etc., were strewn all over the grounds. There are only twenty more days of sight seeing for visitors at the fair, and many are arriving daily to take advantage of the exceedingly short space of time. Railroad rates have come down, and the last month, barring bad weather, will see larger crowds than any previous one.

Commencing with to-day children under 14 years of age will be admitted for 10 cents. It is expected that this will have the effect of bringing out great numbers of school children on Saturdays.

This was North Dakota Day. Many people were present from the Jack Rabbit state. The ceremonies were held in the state building, which was decorated handsomely. Many prominent citizens of the state were present.

This was also Fireman's Day. Numbers of the blue coated men were to be seen on the grounds.

IN A BLAZE OF GLORY.

Preparations for a Fitting Wind Up of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The committee on ceremonies was told by the resolution passed without dissent to prepare for the grandest exercises yet given, as a fitting close to the fair. It is understood that the commission has been authorized to defray expenses for the closing ceremonial under the same act of Congress that provided for the dedicatory ceremonies. The committee on ceremonies will have continued meetings providing for the ceremony. They purpose making it sparkle with military features, illumination and oratory.

It is to be determined whether the celebration is to be limited to the last day or whether it will be started three days before the fair closes and continue until the end, winding up on the evening of the 30th in a blaze of splendor and victory. Engineers and architects are firmly of the belief that the buildings will withstand the elements for years to come. Director of Works Daniel Burnham and his staff of skilled engineers declare that with the exercise of a reasonable amount of care, and no great cost the World's Fair may be revived in all its external glory in any succeeding year for years to come.

FAIR TRAIN WRECKED

Near Fort Wayne—One Man Killed—No Passengers Injured.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Oct. 10.—The first section of No. 8, on the Pennsylvania road, met with an accident at Whiting, nineteen miles east of Chicago, at 4:10 p. m. The engine, tender, mail car and two passenger cars left the track. Six sleepers following did not go off. The locomotive was badly wrecked, the mail car overturned and wrecked. The accident occurred at an interlocking switch. It seems that the engineer, a very capable man, saw that something was wrong before the final crash came, as he had put on the brakes. The cars were heavily loaded with World's Fair people. The following is a list of the killed and injured so far as known:

Killed: Henry Warner, Ft. Wayne, freeman.

Fatally wounded: J. S. Christie, Englewood, engineer; James Breen, conductor, Ft. Wayne, wrist and ankle sprained.

None of the passengers reported injured. Wrecking train sent from this place to the scene of the accident. The three following sections of No. 8 went around by the Pan Handle track.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Pennsylvania and West Virginia Jurisdiction Convention—Officers Elected.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen for Pennsylvania and West Virginia jurisdiction convened in Erie to-day. About three hundred delegates have reported and nearly every county in this state is represented.

At the election this afternoon the following officers were elected: Grand master workman, A. A. Anderson, Pittsburgh; foreman, John W. Bittel, Norristown; overseer, Silas M. Hathaway, Wheeling, W. Va.; recorder, J. M. McNair, Pittsburgh; receiver, O. K. Gardner, Pittsburgh; guide, C. L. Hannon, Allegheny; inside watch, G. P. Karnes, Braddock; outside watch, H. Coviner, Cambridge; medical examiner, P. Y. Eisenberg, Norristown.

Supreme representatives—Joseph L. Smith, Philadelphia; S. A. Kiene, Greensburg; William R. Ford, Pittsburgh.

Trustees—E. S. Morrow, Pittsburgh; J. A. Lindsey, Bradford, and H. E. Carlinger, Cambridge.

The great recorder's report shows a membership June 30, of 17,093, a gain over all losses of 254 in the last six months, and a gain since the last grand lodge session two years ago of 1,180.

Indianapolis Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 10.—At 11 o'clock 93 out of 158 precincts in the city give Denny. (Rep.) for mayor, 1,062 majority. The entire Republican ticket is elected by majorities exceeding 1,500. The average Democratic majority: two years ago was about the same.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania fair; warmer; easterly to southerly winds. For Ohio, fair; cooler in western portions; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCARLETT, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 54 3 p. m. 62
9 a. m. 61 7 p. m. 63
12 m. 69 7 1/2 p. m. 73
Weather—Fair.

"WE WONT GO HOME

Till Morning" is the Refrain Sung by City Councillmen.

ELECTION OF GAS TRUSTEES

The Cause of Another Long-Winded Session of Council.

REPUBLICANS HOLDING THEIR OWN

And a Little More, in the Midnight Battle of Ballots—The Deadlock now Broken, and no Prospect of a Speedy Adjournment—Filan Voting With the Republicans Again—Democrats Thought They Had a Clinch, but 'twas a Mistake—Routine Business Transacted.

Last night's meeting of the city council was one of the most remarkable and exciting of the many stormy and partisan-line-drawn sessions that have been held by the present body of city legislators. After the routine business had been disposed of the election of three gas works trustees, to comprise the gas board, came up, and thereby hangs a tale. Such a tug-of-war as followed witnessed in legislative bodies. The meeting rivaled the long-drawn out ones of last winter when the election of a water board was the bone of contention.

The Democratic slate was composed of the three gentlemen named in the INTELLIGENCER yesterday, Messrs. Holliday, Dunlevy and Jefferson, while the Republicans presented the names of Godfrey Schul and E. Buckman. Besides these five, two others were named by Democratic bolters: John Zarits by Mr. O'Malley and P. J. Gilligan by Mr. Filan.

The ballots taken resulted in ties, Mr. Filan voting with the Republicans. Mr. Dobbins, Republican, did not vote, as he was paired with Mr. Paul, who could not be present. The attempt of the Republicans to bring up the matter of the election of a market master for the Second ward market house, before voting for gas trustees, failed only by reason of the mayor declining to cast the deciding vote. The opinion of many was that the mayor has a perfect right to vote in such a contingency, but he would not exercise it. The same was true in the election of trustees later on; here the ballots were tied, but the mayor would not break the deadlock.

The balloting for gas trustees brought out a peculiar spectacle, that of all the Democrats voting for one Republican, Mr. Jefferson, and the Republicans themselves solidly supporting another Republican.

THE GAS TRUSTEES.

A Lively Midnight Session of the City Legislators.

The Mayor—This joint session has been called for the purpose of electing three trustees, who are called the gas board, for the term of two years, I believe.

Mr. Milligan—I move, sir, that we go into the election of a market master for the Second ward market.

The Mayor—You are a little ahead of the business in hand, Mr. Milligan. The roll call was then proceeded with. All of the first branch members were present except Mr. Paul.

The Mayor—I think it is proper to go on to the election of the board of gas trustees.

Mr. Gruse—You are right in your opinion, Mr. Mayor. This meeting is for the purpose of electing trustees of the gas board, and this precedes all other business.

Mr. Milligan—You will remember, Mr. Mayor, that council recently postponed the election of market master, and in my opinion the election of market master at this time is perfectly proper.

The Mayor—I rule your motion out of order, and—

Mr. Richards—I would like to say a few words on this subject.

The Mayor—Go ahead.

Mr. Richards—There is a little history in connection with this matter. A resolution was passed by council postponing the election of market master to this time. It seems to me that any fair-minded man can see that it is the proper order of business, by parliamentary rules and common sense, to elect a market master. There have been no good reasons advanced for postponement further. The term of office expires to-night, and a successor should be elected now. Is it not bad business policy to defer the matter to a future time?

The Mayor—What you have said does not change my opinion or views, Mr. Richards. If council sees fit to overrule my position it can do so.

Dr. Caddle—I appeal from the decision of the chair.

The decision was sustained and there was discussion as to how the