



CONGRESS ADJOURNS

After Eighty-Seven Days in Eventful Session.

DEFICIENCY BILL DEFEATED

By the Filibusters in the House—A Clash Between that Body and the Senate Over the Provision to Pay the Senate Employees Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third Congress, after being in session eighty-seven days and three hours, adjourned without day.

To make assurance doubly sure the senate also placed the same amendment on the bill providing pay for session employees and clerks to members during the recess and sent word that if their amendment was agreed to the deficiency bill would be released from conference where it was being held as if in chancery by the senate.

Inasmuch as every member of the house was personally interested in the resolution to keep his clerk on the pay roll during the recess, they seemed to hold the whip hand, but the plan was defeated by a filibuster inaugurated by Mr. Richardson, of Texas.

Mr. Richardson saw that if he could hold the house at bay for the space of but a few minutes the adjournment would give him victory. The senate was immediately notified of the situation in the house and a resolution was hurriedly passed extending the time of adjournment to 4:30 but the effort came too late.

WORK OF THE SESSION. The session of the senate will be long memorable for the contest over the bill providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver purchasing act of 1890, known as the Sherman law.

That bill reached the senate after passing the house on the 28th of August, and was not passed by the senate until the 30th of October. How for these two months the senate contended over the issues involved, but at last brought the bill through and passed it by a safe majority, are all matters of record and are familiar to the public.

GOING HUNTING. The President will "slip away" from Washington for a day or two. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—It was reported this evening that President Cleveland intends to slip away to-morrow for three or four days shooting and recreation after the long strain of watching and waiting for action by the senate on the repeal bill.

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on World Fair artisans through the board of lady managers. It will be seen that the session of the senate has not been noteworthy on account of the bills and resolutions which have passed that body.

The senate will not be without material to work upon when it shall reconvene in December. The calendar issued to-day shows sixty-three bills and resolutions reported by committees and ready for the attention of the senate.

A similar bill has passed the house. Senator Voorhees has a bill concerning national bank note circulation. Mr. Morgan's resolution for a joint committee of the two houses to consider questions of finance has a place on the calendar, as has Mr. Stewart's resolution concerning the co-ordinate branches of the government, and also Mr. Peffer's relating to inter-state commerce.

Senator Palmer's bill concerning invalid pensions paid to non-residents is in shape for consideration at any time. There are on the table resolutions by Senators Hoar and Martin relative to the election of senators by the direct vote of the people, as there is also a resolution by Senator Call dispensing with the civil service commission.

HOUSE RESUME. The chief bill that failed in the extra session of the house was that providing for the urgent deficiencies.

The most important item in this measure was that which provided for the janitors and custodians of public buildings throughout the country. There was an item of \$200,000 to pay clerks to members but that will be passed later without causing any hindrance to public business like the first named appropriation.

Another bill restores to the Mormon Church in Utah money and property that has been in the hands of a receiver since 1887. One of the acts passed extends the time for completing the work of the 11th census until December 31, 1893, and authorizes the President to direct the work performed by the commissioner of labor.

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Two acts passed provide for revenue cutters, one on the great lakes and the other on the New England coast.

STATESMEN LEAVING. The Scene of Their Tolls—Ways and Means Committee Hard at Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Speaker Crisp left for New York to-night. He will remain in that city two days and then will return to his home in Georgia.

Many members of the house left immediately for their homes after the adjournment, while a majority of those who were in the city this morning are clearing up their department work and making all haste to get out of town.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee will nearly all remain and continue their work on the tariff bill. Chairman Sayers, of the appropriation committee, with a few other members of that committee, will work on the appropriations during the recess.

A number of members of the river and harbor committee, will during the recess visit certain public works, among them being the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania, the Great Kanawha in West Virginia and the Kentucky rivers.

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the treasury, Mr. Carlisle to-day instructed the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans to coin the seignorage into standard silver dollars.

VOORHEES'S SMOOTH TONGUE.

He Tries to Plaster Over the Factional Differences Engendered by the Repeal Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—"The adjournment of this long to be remembered session of Congress brings with it a great sense of relief," said Senator Voorhees, who had been asked by an Associated Press representative for an interview and it was with the above statement he began.

"We met amidst the crash of business disasters, bank failures, and all the distressful incidents of one of the worst financial panics ever known in this or any other country; we adjourn with quiet business circles, and a fair degree of restored confidence prevailing in all parts of the country. It will, of course, take time for the various business pursuits to fully recover from the overwhelming financial shock and depression which have afflicted the country for the last six months, but the signs of healthy improvement are now visible on every hand and good omens for the employment of labor cheer us from all quarters."

Reviewing the events of the session he said: "In looking back over the incidents and scenes which marked the session just closed, I have nothing but pleasant and kindly feelings toward all. I attribute my success in the management of my bill to the fact that while firm and uncompromising in pushing it forward, I aimed at all times to be patient, liberal and fair towards every member of the senate, and I am now thoroughly convinced that a contrary course would have resulted in defeat. I believe such is the opinion also, of every senator; very many of them have personally so assured me."

Replying to a question as to whether he ever felt any doubt of the success of repeal, Mr. Voorhees said: "The darkest hour for the bill was Senator Sherman's famous interview a month ago, in which he encouraged its enemies and discouraged its friends by declaring in the strongest terms that unconditional repeal could never pass the senate. I felt that blow more than any other in the long contest, and, in my judgment, it prolonged the fight at least two weeks more than it would otherwise have been."

Said Mr. Voorhees in reply to a question: "On the Democratic side of the chamber, while there were very strong differences of opinion, I do not know of a single unfriendly feeling left by the protracted discussion. Neither party organization nor personal relations have been disturbed. We will take up our work on the tariff and other great questions when we meet here in December as if nothing had happened to mar our peace with one another, or to impair our strength for the public good."

HORNBLLOWER NOT CONFIRMED. It Has the Effect of a Rejection—Henry C. Atwood's Nomination Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The senate adjourned to-day without confirming the nomination of Hornblower to be justice of the supreme court. This failure to confirm has the effect of a rejection. The President will therefore be compelled to either send in his name again or to nominate another man for the office.

The senate, just before the close of the executive session, rejected the nomination of Henry C. Atwood, of New York, to be consul at Calais, France.

A RELIGIOUS CLASH. Trouble Introducing the Faribault System in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—An attempt to introduce the Faribault system in the Thirty-fourth ward public schools, by the election of four nuns as teachers, is meeting with strong opposition from members of patriotic organizations. To-morrow two committees, claiming to represent 100 lodges of various patriotic orders in the country, will wait upon City Schools Superintendent Luckey and protest against the appointment of the sisters.

Something of a sensation was caused on the South Side to-day by the refusal of Rev. Father Bernard to allow Dr. Barnhill, the city physician, to vaccinate the 400 pupils in the parochial school of his parish. The law requires all school children to be vaccinated and Superintendent Baker, of the bureau of health, threatens to test the matter in court.

THIS SETTLES IT.

A Chance for the Mitchell-Corbett Fight to Take Place at Hot Springs.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 3.—A special from Hot Springs says: George R. Richards last night telegraphed to Billy Hayes, manager and backer of Mitchell, an unconditional offer of a purse of \$20,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell contest, to take place in this city the second week in January, 1894. He guarantees the protection of the principals and stipulates that the fine for misdemeanor of from \$1,000 to \$2,500 shall be deducted from the purse, if such a fine is assessed. He authorizes Billy Hayes to draw on him and deposits \$2,000 as a forfeit and authorizes him to have Mitchell and Corbett deposit \$1,000 each as their forfeit for the fight.

The Jews in Germany. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—W. C. Fox, of Washington, ex-consul to Brunswick, Germany, was in the city to-day on his way home from Chicago. In talking of the persecution of the Jews in Germany, Russia and other countries, he said that Alex. Maritz Simon, a wealthy banker of Hanover, and United States vice consul there, was doing much to succor them, and has established for them an immense industrial school at Hanover, the buildings and grounds occupying seventy acres, at a cost of \$300,000.

Will Resume To-day. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 3.—Chambers' extensive window glass tank factory at Kensington will resume operations to-morrow at the glassworkers' scale. The factory has been closed several months on account of a strike, and is one of the three plants where the terms of the employees were finally conceded. The resumption will give employment to several hundred men. The large Jeannette is also preparing to resume operations.

EMBEZZLER WEEKS

Arrives in New York from South America at Last.

MERE WRECK OF HIS FORMER SELF.

The Notorious Lawyer Shows Signs of Suffering—He Does Not Plead Guilty and Throw Himself on the Mercy of the Court, as Expected, But Indicates That He Will Stand Trial—His Wife Accompanies Him—Committed to the Tombs for a Week When He Will Make His Plea.

New York, Nov. 3.—Francis H. Weeks, the absconding lawyer and forger, is here. He arrived in this city shortly before 1 o'clock, and was immediately taken to police headquarters, where he passed some time in giving his pedigree and other interesting details to Superintendent Byrnes. Later in the afternoon the police took him to the district attorney's office.

He asked for time to plead. Judge Martine committed him to the Tombs for one week. Nothing was said about bail.

A large crowd gathered at the depot to witness the arrival of the embezzler. The lawyer has changed his appearance a great deal since he left this city. Everybody in the crowd noticed the marked change in his bearing and dress. His face was white and sunken. An ill-kept, worse than scraggling beard covered his face.

The majority of those present followed Mr. Weeks, but a few waited to see Mrs. Weeks, who had come on in company with her husband. She left the train after the other passengers had departed. She, in company with a pleasant looking woman who had met her in Philadelphia, and whose husband was the stranger with Mr. Weeks, drove off in the direction of Jersey City Heights.

To a reporter Weeks spoke of the pleasures he had enjoyed in the tropics, but said little about his case. "I have no statement to make to the public," he said. "I have not decided what I shall retain as counsel in my defense. I shall ask for copies of the indictments, shall examine them carefully and prepare myself to plead on November 10."

Arrived at the Tombs, Weeks led the procession into the prison. He walked erect and briskly straight through the corridors and into the prison itself.

A WHEELING COMPANY. Among the New Industrial Interests Applying at Niagara Falls—The Great Aluminum Plant.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—President Hunt, of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, was in this city to-day, and made arrangements for the construction of their immense aluminum plant. They are the first to lease the electric power. The buildings will be three in number. The contracts for the foundation and masonry have been awarded to James Stewart & Co. The iron castings have been let to Debbie & Stuart, of this city. The Briggs Manufacturing Company, of Niagara Falls, has been organized in Wheeling, W. Va., with \$1,000,000 capital. They will make the Briggs patent press feeder. Boston, Toronto and Dayton men are interested. The plant includes a consolidation of the Morrison stitching machine interests. This insures Niagara Falls another good factory.

PRENDERGAST'S TRIAL. Will Begin Monday—His Explanation of His Cowardly Act.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The trial of Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, is on the criminal court call for Monday next and the case will probably be reached without much delay. Prendergast has no attorney yet. He says he will get one, but does not appear to be in haste about it. It is considered likely that Judge Dunne will be called upon to appoint an attorney to defend him.

To-day the prisoner was kept inside his cell the greater part of the day to escape the scrutiny of the visiting throng. He was morose and gloomy and scowled as he read the stories of his cowardly conduct in Judge Morton's court yesterday.

"The newspapers are against me," he remarked to a guard. "Of course I was a little nervous when I went before Judge Morton. I am not used to court business and there was such a crowd. There is no use of my trying to get fair treatment."

Fight at a Dance. RESHVILLE, ILL., Nov. 3.—A bloody battle occurred last night at the residence of William Knause, in Bainbridge township. Officers B. H. Ingles and Charles Londen, of this city, went there to arrest Charles Robertson. A dance was going on when they arrived, and a general fight followed, the girls flying from the house. Ingles was stabbed in the back and face several times and beat over the head with a stove leg. Louden, to save their lives used his revolver, fatally wounding Seth Hatfield and seriously injuring Grover Richardson and Alex Robertson. Charles Robertson attempted to kill Londen, but his revolver missed fire. Both officers, though seriously injured, finally overpowered Robertson and his friends and captured their men.

Coughlin's Second Trial. CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The second trial of Daniel Coughlin, the ex-detective, charged with complicity in the Cronin murder began to-day in Judge Tutthill's court. Before a large crowd of spectators the prisoner appeared and entered a plea of not guilty. The selection of a jury was at once begun. Among the spectators was the wife and aged father of the prisoner and many of his old-time friends. After a jury had been secured adjournment was taken till to-morrow.

The Fourth Pool Miners. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 2.—The convention of the fourth pool coal miners at Coal Centre, Pa., to protest against the reduction in the mining rates, was a failure. Only ten mines were represented and the convention adjourned without taking any action.

MRS. GUNNING'S STORY.

Leland Stanford's Niece Relates a Terrible Tale of Cruelty.

New York, Nov. 3.—The moving papers of Mrs. Christina Lathrop Gunning, niece of the late Senator Leland Stanford, of California, and corroborative affidavits, together with the statement of her counsel in supreme court chambers to-day, developed one of the most remarkable cases of cruelty on record.

Mrs. Gunning recites numerous acts on the part of her husband, now dead, that makes him appear in a most unenviable light. Gunning ran away from his wife and his creditors in November, 1888, with \$15,000 of her money, after squandering her fortune of \$250,000. He was lost in a snow storm in the Andes mountains in May, 1889.

A judgment on one of the notes for \$5,000, obtained from her by her husband, figured in yesterday's proceedings before Judge Barrett. Lawyer Joseph E. Barcus appeared for Mrs. Gunning and moved that the judgment secured in Connecticut by the Lincoln National bank of this city January, 1889, and also at Saratoga in February, 1891, be set aside.

Mrs. Gunning's moving affidavits stated that, after her marriage with Gunning, they went to Mount Vernon to live, and four weeks afterwards he began threatening her and despoiling her of her property. He made her an inmate of an insane asylum for six weeks, in Hartford, Conn., beginning in May, 1889. Since she was removed from the asylum she has lived with her mother and two children in Saratoga.

Mrs. Gunning relates that on one occasion when he wanted her to sign a note, her husband presented a revolver at her head. At another time he choked her until she fainted and once he knocked her down with his fist and injured her spine. To save her life she signed notes in those instances.

On a cold night in the winter of 1887 Gunning wanted her to sign another note, and, because she refused, he dragged her out of bed and forced her to sign. On still another occasion, when she had protested against signing any more notes, Gunning knocked her down, and, grabbing her hands, bent her fingers back until the flesh was torn. Scars are now visible on her hands.

Mrs. Gunning says she made her sign another note on September 25, 1888, when she was about to become a mother. He drove everybody from her room, and told her that she must sign a note for more money. She protested, and, fetching pen and ink to the bedside, he grabbed her hand and held it so that he caused her to trace her name on the note.

In October, 1887, Mrs. Gunning says that her husband leased a farm of his brother near Newark, Conn., and stocked it with thoroughbred horses and called it a "scientific stock farm." He added five hundred acres to it and sunk \$200,000 of her money in it. On October 29, 1888, he induced her to come to this city. When on the train he told her that he wanted her to sign more notes, and when she refused he threatened to put her in an insane asylum. He took her to the Chemical National Bank and she there signed several notes, including the one that figured in the suit against her.

Mrs. Gunning says that she notified William T. Cornell, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, of the duress she was under, and that she would not be responsible for the notes thus extorted from her. Mrs. Gunning secured a separation from her husband in Connecticut in February, 1889.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis and Lawyer Gerber, in opposing the motion, submitted an affidavit of William T. Cornell, in which he denied that Mrs. Gunning had notified him that she had signed the note or any notes while under duress. It was shown that the bank had discounted many notes of the couple previous to the one involved in the suit. Officers of the Lincoln National bank denied that they had any knowledge of the quarrels of the Gunnings.

AN AGED CRIMINAL. An Octogenarian Wanted to Answer For Serious Offenses.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 3.—Miss Lucy Denning, a very pretty young lady of this city, is dead from malpractice. Dr. Irwin Andrews, eighty years of age, is said to have performed the operation, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued. He is said to have fled the country.

Another girl, Miss Nellie La Fontaine, of Pepperell, Ont., also visited Dr. Andrews about ten days ago and nothing has been heard of her since. Her relatives are greatly alarmed and the police are aiding in the search for the missing girl.

DEMOCRACY'S DISGRACE. Chauncey Depew Equivocally Denounces Maynard's Nomination.

New York, Nov. 3.—The last big Republican rally of the campaign was held at Cooper Union to-night. Chauncey M. Depew, the prophet of the party, lent his presence and his voice to the occasion and he received an ovation that must have sent a thrill through him, for he spoke with even more than customary eloquence and force and vigorous expression to his disapproval of the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard, which he declared has disgraced the Democratic party.

Maryland Campaign Closes. BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The Democrats and Republicans closed their campaign here to-night with monster mass meetings. The Democrats had fully 20,000 in their procession, while the Republicans massed 5,000. At their open air meeting on Lexington street, just as the speaking was about to begin, the stand gave way, precipitating the band and speakers to the pavement. Several of the musicians were hurt, but none seriously.

The Written Tragedy. WASHINGTON, IND., Nov. 3.—It is reported on the streets tonight that Cosby, Williams, Kaes, Clark and Yarber, the men whom Stone implicated in the Written murder, will be brought here tonight to appear before court tomorrow that they may furnish bonds for their appearance at the January term. Stone is said to have offered a physician \$100 to testify to his insanity.

A RIOT IN VIENNA.

Socialists Attempt to Invade a Meeting of the Liberals.

TERRIFIC BATTLE WITH POLICE

In Which the Mob is Worst Off With Great Loss of Blood—The Police Badly Handled by the Crowd. A Panic Among the Spectators. The Commander of the Police Force Knocked Down and Trampled On. Many Rioters Wounded.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—There was fierce fighting in this city to-night. It was caused by an attempt by the Socialists to invade the Bonafisher Music Hall, where a meeting of the Liberals was being held. The object of the Liberals' gathering was to pass a vote of want of confidence in Dr. Kronawetter, the representative of Vienna in the Reichsrath.

The meeting was originally fixed for Friday last, but it was prevented by the action of the Radicals, a body of whom invaded the hall and refused to allow the Liberals to proceed. The police had to finally clear the hall of all the occupants and lock the doors.

Then it was arranged to hold the meeting this evening, when only those persons who held tickets should be admitted. By 7:30 o'clock Schelling strasse, leading to the music hall, was thronged with clamorous mobs of Socialists and workmen, intent upon mischief. They jeered every Liberal who arrived and tried to block his passage, but 300 Liberals succeeded in gaining entrance to the building under protection of the police.

The mob continued to increase in numbers and to grow more boisterous. They shouted, "Down with the Liberals," "Down with the dogs," and "Down with the cowardly enemies of the people," and sang the labor song, "Hed Arbeit." The mob, as the noise increased, grew more bold, and they finally made a charge upon the police cordon and tried to force their way into the hall. The police were badly handled by the crowd. The commanding inspector was knocked down and trampled upon, and his men in trying to rescue him wielded their sabres right and left with great fierceness. The scene for a time was a fearful one. Both sides fought savagely, and the result was many bloody heads among the mob from the sabres of the police, while all the police were bruised and beaten and their uniforms torn. The light caused a panic among the people in the vicinity, and houses and shops were closed and bolted.

The mob were finally dispersed, but later gathered in groups in different parts of the city and listened to violent speeches by leaders of the Socialists party, some of whom urged the people to rise and overthrow a state which cut them down for the sake of the Liberals. At 9 o'clock the greatest excitement continued, and the police in strong force were engaged in breaking up the different gatherings. The number wounded during the evening was large, although the exact figure cannot be learned because many of the injured were carried off by their comrades. The wounded police were taken to the hospital. One of them is dangerously hurt. Three of the rioters were arrested, including the man who led the attack on the music hall.

10:30 p. m.—The streets at this hour are quiet. A body of the Socialists who participated in the music hall attack afterwards made a demonstration in front of the palace of the Archduke Wilhelm in Kingstrasse, shouting, "Give live the republic!" The police made a number of furious charges before they succeeded in scattering this mob. Many of the rioters were wounded.

HUNDREDS DROWNED. An Insurgent Ship Runs Into a Government Vessel at Rio With Awful Results.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Morning Leader has the following special from Lisbon: A private telegram from Buenos Ayres says that the insurgent war ship Republica ran into and sunk the transport Rio De Janeiro, which was on her way from Rio Grande do Sul to Rio De Janeiro with troops for President Peixoto. Thirteen hundred of the troops were drowned.

A dispatch to the Times from Rio Janeiro received on November 1, contained the information that the Republica had rammed Rio De Janeiro and that 500 out of 1,100 troops on board were drowned. This dispatch also said that Admiral Mello confirmed the truth of this report.

A TRAIN HELD UP. The Conductor Killed and the Passengers Robbed Near Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3.—Train No. 51, South bound, was held up by masked robbers at Oliphant, White county. Conductor McNally was shot and instantly killed. Seven masked men entered the express car, and after looting it went through the coaches and sleepers and robbed the passengers.

Lucania Beats the Western Record. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Lucania arrived tonight, crossing the bar at 9:19 p. m. Total time 5 days, 12 hours, 54 minutes, thus beating all western records by 20 minutes.

Capt. John McClure Dying. The latest information as to the condition of Capt. John McClure before the Intelligencer went to press, was that he could scarcely live to daybreak. He has been suffering severely for some time, and as he is seventy-seven years old his case is all the more serious. His death would cause general regret. Until lately he seemed hale and good for many years of active life.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, fair; east windy. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; slightly warmer; light winds, shifting to southerly. THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY. As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. 7 a. m. 52 8 p. m. 56 9 a. m. 50 11 p. m. 51 12 m. 50 Weather—Cloudy.