

REPEAL BILL PASSES

The Senate After a Continuous Session of Fourteen Days.

End of a Remarkable Parliamentary Battle—Forty-three Members Vote for the Measure and Thirty-two are Recorded Against It—Majorities are Small.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—SENATE.—The galleries were crowded yesterday when the senate met; and a roll call showed the presence of fifty-two senators. As soon as the vice president entered the chamber he announced that the senate resumed its session and that house bill No. 1 (the silver purchase bill) was now before the senate.

Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, explained briefly the situation which he had occupied and still occupied on the repeal bill. He subscribed in good faith to the Chicago platform, which demanded the repeal of the Sherman act. He should vote for its repeal. But he stood ready to join his silver friends in a fight for silver and should strive earnestly and manfully for victory.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, next addressed the senate. He said that he had come to the chamber contrary to the advice of his physician, for the purpose of expressing in the final stages of the bill, some opinions which he had formed about it.

At 9:30 Mr. Morgan was still speaking, with no indications of bringing his speech to a close. The uncertainty of the time at which the final voting would come was such that all the members of the other house withdrew from the senate chamber. Mr. Voorhees showed signs of impatience and had interviews with Mr. Jones and other anti-repeal senators. But Mr. Morgan heeded not and went on with his speech as if there was no need of hurry. At 10:40 p. m. Mr. Morgan said that he had now finished what he had desired to read to the senate. He left the subject with the knowledge that the die was cast.

Mr. Vest expressed sympathy with the silver producing states and declared with much feeling that no czar or kaiser would have desolated an insurrectionary province as congress was desolating the silver states.

Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, then spoke and at the close of his remarks there was a brief lull and the vice president announced that the Voorhees substitute was before the senate and open to amendment. Mr. Pasco, (dem.), of Florida, immediately moved to take up the amendment of which he gave notice last Saturday to appoint a commission of three to establish a ratio between gold and silver by the first day of January next, after which silver dollars are to be coined of a weight fixed by the secretary of the treasury and to be a legal tender. This amendment, Mr. Pasco said, was now in order unless there was any other amendment to precede it.

At this point Mr. Stewart hurriedly entering the senate from the lobby in the rear of the presiding officer said, amidst laughter, "I have another amendment." Mr. Stewart proposed an amendment reducing the amount of gold in the coinage 25 per cent., so that the amount of gold in the standard dollar should be 19 and 35 hundredths grains.

This amendment was negated without a division. Then Mr. Pasco's amendment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 27.

Mr. Feffer, saying that he desired to occupy but fifteen minutes, proceeded to show up what he called "the crowning infamy of this country." Mr. Stewart took the floor to make a few closing remarks also. He opened with the quotation: "The die is cast," and he followed it by saying that the surreptitious and fraudulent act of 1876 demonetizing silver was ratified and confirmed; that the gold ring was victorious; and that the Trojan horse was within the walls. But the betrayal and capture of the White House and of the two houses of congress was not the end of the war. "Let the vote be taken," he said. "Let the deed be done. Let the object lesson be given. We will abide the result."

Mr. Stewart closed at 7:30 and then the vice president stated that if no further amendment was offered the vote would now be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. That was agreed to without a division, and then the vote was taken by yeas and nays, on the passage of the bill as it was amended, and it was passed—yeas 48, nays 32, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Brice, Caffery, Campbell, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Hunton, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Mendenhall, Mitchell, (Wis.), Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Tamm, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and White, (Pa.).—48

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coker, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Martin, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Withall and Wolcott.—32.

The following were the pairs: Messrs. Mitchell (Ore.) and Allison, Chandler and White (Cal.), Colquhoun and Wilson, Palmer and Hanson, Gordon and Morgan.

Death of Sir John Abbott.
MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of Canada, died at 9 o'clock last evening. His end was peaceful. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott was the son of a clergyman whose father, St. Andrews, county of Argenteuil, Quebec, in the early years of the century. He was born in 1827, was known as an able counsellor and one of the best authorities on criminal law in the province.

Died Suddenly.
NEWCASTLE, Pa., Oct. 31.—David G. Donahue, associate judge of Adams county, died suddenly Sunday night. He was 45 years old.

IT IS A LAW.

The Silver Purchase Repeal Bill Passes the House

By a Vote of 191 Yeas to 98 Nays, and It is at Once Approved by the President—Opponents of the Measure Fall in Their Efforts to Delay a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—HOUSE.—The silver controversy in its last stages having been transferred to the house, there was quite a large attendance both in the chamber and in the galleries yesterday at the noon hour of meeting.

The silver purchase repeal bill, with the senate amendments, were laid before the house and the senate substitute both in the chamber and in the galleries yesterday at the noon hour of meeting.

Mr. Hland, who leads the opposition, said that he had no disposition to delay the final vote on the bill. He hoped, however, that its friends would permit it to come up in regular order and to be debated in a regular way. The gentleman in charge of the bill had a majority with him and could, under the rules of the house, move the previous question at any time. He did not see the necessity of his demanding the previous question on this occasion.

After some debate Mr. Hland sent to the clerk's desk and had read an amendment which he had intended to offer reviving and re-enacting the law of 1837 for the unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Tracey, of New York, who had much to do with the general management of the bill, expressed his gratitude to the members on the other side of the question for their uniform politeness and forbearance. He and the gentlemen on the democratic side who had been acting with him, knew that they had been following the lead of the man whom the people of the country had elected by an enormous majority as president of the United States—Grover Cleveland.

Amid the applause which followed this delivery there was heard the familiar note of "Cuckoo, cuckoo." It came from Mr. Wilson, of Washington, and was greeted with shouts of laughter.

Mr. Bryan (dem.) of Nebraska, opposed the bill and spoke bitterly of democratic senators following the leadership of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, closed the discussion. The argument, he said, had ended and judgment had been recorded with an emphasis which could not be misunderstood.

Mr. Hland moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report back the amendment which he had indicated (reviving the free coinage act of 1837).

The motion was rejected—yeas 109, nays 178.

After a number of filibustering motions had been made and lost a vote was taken on the motion to concur in the senate substitute. The motion carried by a vote of 191 to 98.

The president signed the repeal bill at exactly 4:30 o'clock, one hour and thirty-five minutes after its passage. It was brought to the White House by Representative Albert J. Pearson, of Ohio, chairman of the house committee on enrolled bills, who made the trip from the capitol on a cable train.

PLUNGED TO THEIR DEATH.

An Electric Car Loaded with Passengers Goes Through an Open Draw into the River—Seven Persons are Drowned.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 2.—Portland's second street railway catastrophe within a year occurred early yesterday morning, when an electric car from Milwaukie, an east side suburb to this place, plunged through the open draw of the Madison street bridge and sank in the Willamette river. There were eighteen or twenty passengers aboard when the car started to cross the bridge and all but seven of them saved their lives by leaping from the car on the brink of death. Five corpses have been recovered from the river and a man and a boy are yet missing.

It was about 6:45 when the car arrived at the bridge. A dense fog enveloped the river and a sharp frost covered the rails with a coating of ice. The draw had just been opened to allow the passage of a river steamer and the usual precautions of closing the gates and displaying red signal lights had been taken. Owing to the frost, however, the car could not be stopped in the usual distance and crashed through the frail gate and into the river. The motorman, when he saw he could not stop the car, gave the alarm to the passengers, and as many as had time saved themselves by jumping. The coroner's inquest will be held today.

A United Press reporter interviewed both the conductor and the motorman of the electric car which went through the bridge draw into the Willamette river. The conductor said: "The register of cash fares is in the car which is now lying at the bottom of the river. Many commutation and transfer tickets are punched by a hand punch, so there is no means of knowing how many passengers were actually on the car at the time of the accident, but I estimate the total number at about twenty."

The motorman stayed with the car as long as possible, having a very narrow escape for his own life.

Great Distention in Kansas.

TOWNSHIP, Kan., Nov. 2.—George E. Studebaker, of McPherson, who was sent by the Ancient Order of Workmen to southwestern Kansas to investigate the needs of the members of the order, returned yesterday. He says not a speck of grass or sign of vegetation is visible and that the ground is parched and in no condition for plant-planting, and that those who were able to leave the country, as soon as they could, will report to the lord that, in his opinion, the most charitable thing that can be done for the relief of the people will be to provide them with means to move to a more favorable locality.

AT AN END.

The Extra Session of Congress is Wound Up.

Good Feeling Marked the Close of the Session—The House Adjourned in an Uprour White Some Unfinished Business Was in the Hands of Committees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The "last scene of all that ends the strange, eventful history" of the extra session which began three months since and closed yesterday, opened in the senate chamber at noon with prayer by the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Milburn.

Mr. Cockrell reported back from the committee on appropriations the house resolution for final adjournment.

Several senators made remarks in opposition to adjournment, but the resolution was finally agreed to without division.

House bill in aid of the world's fair prize winners' exhibition in New York City was then taken up and passed. The usual resolutions of thanks to the vice president and to the president of the senate pro tem. (Mr. Harris) for the able, dignified, courteous and impartial manner in which they had each discharged the duties of the chair, were offered by Mr. Hoar and agreed to.

A committee of two senators was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the house to wait upon the president and inform him that the two houses of congress were ready to adjourn and respectfully inquire if he had any further communication to make to them.

After a brief executive session the doors were reopened, and Mr. Ransom, from the committee to wait on the president, reported that the committee had done its duty and the president had no further communication to make.

The vice president then arose and said: "Senators—My appreciation of the resolution personal to myself, kindly adopted by the senate, cannot be measured by words. To your courtesy and forbearance, I am indebted for whatever measure of success that has attended my administration of this great office. Earnestly wishing to each of you a safe and pleasant journey to your homes and constituents, I now, in pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the two houses, declare the senate adjourned without day."

The closing day of the extraordinary session was an exciting one in the house. Little business was done, but a few private bills were introduced and referred to committees or put on the house calendar. The only substantial achievement was the final disposition of the bill allowing a rebate of duty on world's fair exhibits, acquired by the Columbian museum. Otherwise the greater part of three hours' session of the house was spent in a wrangle over pay and back pay of congressional employes. After encountering much filibustering, led by Mr. Hutcheson, of Texas, Mr. Sayers succeeded in getting through the house a resolution providing for the salaries of these people up to the next session.

When the bill came back from the senate laden with the particular amendment relative to back pay of senatorial clerks that had caused the failure of the urgent deficiency bill, the load was too much for the chairman of the appropriations committee, and before he could secure final action upon the resolution as amended, the hour set for adjournment, 3 o'clock arrived and the speaker's gavel sounded the death-knell of the resolution for this session at least. All of these proceedings were attended with great confusion, and on the whole the adjournment was lacking in the dignity and solemnity usual on such occasions.

DESPERATE FIGHT.

Between Officers and a Crowd of Toughs at a Dance—One Man Fatally Shot and Several Others Wounded.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—A battle occurred Thursday night at the home of William K. Krouse, near here. Officers B. H. Ingles and Charles Loudon, of this city, went there to arrest Charles Robertson.

A dance was at its height when the constables appeared. The man wanted was called to one side of the room and listened quietly to the reading of the warrant. As the officer folded up the warrant and put his hand on Robertson's arm, the prisoner drew his revolver, pushed it into Loudon's face and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire, but instantly there was a general melee. Alexander Robertson, brother of the prisoner, and a half dozen of his friends sprang for the officers with knives and chairs. The stove was upset and some grabbed the stove legs for use at short range. Constable Ingles was stabbed in the neck and face and both officers were badly beaten by the desperate men who assailed them.

Finally the officers were driven back to a corner, when Loudon fired a half dozen shots straight into the crowd in front of him. Alexander Robertson fell at the first shot, seriously injured. A moment later Seth Hatfield went down with a mortal wound. Again a report and the ball seriously injured Grover Bittenhouse. The sight of the three wounded men seemed to stun the rest of them and the officers secured their man and hurried him off to Rushville. The officers were badly hurt and bruised, but not seriously hurt. Hatfield, it is thought, will die. The others will recover.

Fell From the Liberty Bell Train.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—The special vestibule train conveying the Liberty bell to Philadelphia arrived in Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, unharmed. There was no demonstration of any kind. At Cedarville, O., Thursday night, Condemner W. H. Felton, of Philadelphia, stepped out of the sleeping car to ride on the flat car, on which was the bell. As the train rounded a curve, Mr. Felton fell off the car and was quite badly bruised. His absence was not discovered until the train arrived at Dennison, O. Mr. Felton telegraphed to his friends on the train that he was not seriously injured.

THE MANIA SPREADING.

Two Cranks Startle New Yorkers by Their Operations.

The Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Building Shot by an Insane Freak—Another Demands \$3,000 of Edwin Gould—Both are Locked Up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—An excited workman rushed from the new building of the Postal Telegraph Company at 6:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon and called out that a murderous crank was at large on the ground floor of the building, who had already shot the clerk of the works and threatened to murder by the wholesale. Several police officers immediately rushed to the spot. Inside the building was Superintendent Frederick L. Mathias, who was bleeding profusely from a bullet wound in the abdomen. A number of badly scared workmen were lurking behind pillars and piles of wood and brick, while still more crowded the temporary stairs leading to the next story, attracted there by pistol shots and the excitement from below. The policemen were told that Mathias' assailant was concealed behind a pile of brick in the rear of the building.

An officer advanced towards the man's hiding place and ordered him to come out. A pistol shot rang out and a bullet grazed the cheek of the policeman. The officer mounted another pile of bricks and opened a fusillade in the direction of the man's hiding place, which the latter steadily returned. Finally the crank gave an unearthly scream, jumped from his hiding place and fired three shots in quick succession at the policeman, all of which missed their mark. Officers Giblin and Cornell rushed upon him, seized the pistol and bore the man to the ground. Even after being disarmed the man fought desperately and the policemen had to use their clubs to overcome him. The hundreds of workmen employed in the building as well as pedestrians from Broadway rushed in and a cry was raised of "lynch him." Somebody picked up a brick and struck the fellow over the head. The policemen were obliged to turn their attention to saving the man from the fury of the crowd. Both victim and prisoner were conveyed to the Chambers street hospital.

It was found that Mathias had been shot in the abdomen and was in great danger of dying. The prisoner said his name was Francis Bradley, a laborer, without a home. It was found that some of the officer's shots had been effective, for Bradley was wounded twice in the right forearm. He is an unprepossessing individual, dirty and unkempt. When the superintendent came around he told the fellow to get out. A few hours later he came back and without saying a word walked toward the center of the building and hid behind a pile of bricks. A workman called the attention of Mathias to the fact and he was again ordered out. The answer was a shot. Mathias cried: "I am shot," staggered toward the center of the building and fell. After being arrested Bradley made an incoherent statement about people being afraid of him. He said he was a Grand Army man, which cannot be true if the age he gave—31—is correct. He also said: "I had to shoot him; he was trying to shoot me. I lost my citizenship papers and was being hunted by a mob."

None of the workmen about the building knew Bradley. The police believe he is undoubtedly insane. The bullet was extracted from the wounded man during the evening. It was found embedded in the back of the pelvis. If peritonitis does not set in the physicians say they now have a hope for the superintendent's recovery.

Another crank of the Norcross-Pendergast type has been lodged behind the bars at police headquarters in this city. The fellow at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a subterfuge, got into Edwin Gould's office in the Western Union building. He demanded \$3,000, saying that he had lost the sum during the recent strike. He is a telegraph operator and says his name is Mongolia Andrews and resides in Brooklyn.

Andrews, when he called at Mr. Gould's office, told the clerk that he had a message of the utmost importance for Mr. Gould. The latter at the time was engaged, but as the caller looked respectable and was not in the least excited, he was admitted to the private room. There he made the demand for the money. Mr. Gould realized that he had a crank to deal with and stepping in to an adjoining room telephoned to Superintendent Hyman for help. Then he returned and humored his visitor until a detective arrived. The crank was unarmed, was handcuffed without trouble and taken to the police central office.

An Army Officer Shot Dead.

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Oct. 31.—Capt. Hedburg, of Company F, Fifteenth infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, was yesterday afternoon shot and killed by Lieut. Many, the quartermaster of the same regiment. It is said that the present trouble between Lieut. Many and Capt. Hedburg is not the first time they have had disputes of more or less violence, and that Capt. Hedburg not so very long since caught Lieut. Many at his home under rather compromising circumstances.

A Vessel Stranded.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Lackawanna liner Florida went ashore at Whiting, Ind., late Saturday night. She is coal laden for South Chicago and missed the piers there in the dense smoke which overhung the lake. She now lies three-quarters of a mile from shore on a sandy bottom. There are sixteen feet of water under the bow and stern and she rests on a hammock amidships. The rudder is gone and the stern post badly twisted. The masts are five feet out of line. The hold is full of water. The tug Morford, with a steam pump and a scow, was sent to the wreck.

TRAIN DITCHED

By Would-be Train Robbers on the Illinois Central—The Fireman Was Instantly Killed.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Illinois Central's Chicago and New Orleans limited vestibule train was side-tracked and ditched at Lime switch, two miles north of Ullin, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and fireman Charles Hammond, of Centralis, was instantly killed.

There is every reason to believe that the wreck was the work of would-be train robbers, because the switch track runs out to a lime kiln and is never used by passenger trains. The lock was broken and the switch turned and the lantern thrown into a ditch.

The track gave way under the ponderous engine and the tender was overturned, burying the engine beneath the ruins. The baggage and express car followed and rolled over on its side, imprisoning the express messenger and two guards within it but without serious injury. Three coaches left the track but did not turn over and none of the passengers were injured.

Big Four Strike Off for Ten Days.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 6.—After an all day's conference yesterday between the officials of the Big Four and the strikers in the railroad yard here, an agreement was reached to postpone the whole subject for ten days when another conference will be held here. In the meantime all trains are to be run as usual and the striking trainmen are to return and receive the old rate of pay.

Commoition Among Veterans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—The quarterly payment of pensions began here Saturday and the veterans from all over the state flocked to the city to receive checks for their money. A great deal of commotion was caused among the old soldiers when it was learned that hundreds of their names had been dropped from the pension rolls and the excitement finally ran so high as to almost approach near a small-sized riot. Many of the veterans had paid railroad fare to the city and they in particular were very loud in their denunciations of the pension bureau.

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