HAIL THE VIGILANT

She Crosses the Line Almost a Mile Ahead

of the Valkyrie.

UNAPPROACHABLE IN LIGHT WINDS

She Outfoots and Outpoints the Britisher

on Every Tack.

Worthy Opponent.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HURRYING THEM UP

Eenator Vcorhees Trying to Force a Vote on the Repeal Bill.

HE WILL ASK FOR CONTINUOUS SESSIONS

Senators Will Be Expected to Be Present When the Discussion is in Progress.

YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION ON THE BILL was laid before the house.

Mr. Roach of North Dakota Gives Expression to His Views.

MR. ALLEN TALKS AGAINST REPEAL with great earnestness. The immortal sen-

Only a Few Members Listen to His Sprech -Numerous Senators Engage in a Lengthy Discussion-Yesterday's Work in the House.

Washington, Oct. 7 .- Continuous sessions are what now confront the senate in the discussion of the bill to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the act of 1890. Vague intimations of continuous sessions have been heard for some time, but this morning Senator Voorhees gave definite notice that commencing on Wednesday next he would ask the senate to sit continuously until a vote was reached on the pending measure, and that he would expect senators to maintain a quorum until the end of the present contest was reached.

When the senate met the vice president laid before it a telegraphic petition from the Merchants exchange of St. Louis, urging speedy action on the repeal bill.

Mr. Welcott of Colorado offered a resolution, which went over until Monday, directing the committee on finance to report a bill for the coinage of gold and silver in accordance with the policy set forth in the bill reported by the committee August 20, 1893. being house bill No. 1.

Mr. Harris, democrat, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was referred, creating a select committee of five senators to investigate the Ford's theater disaster in Washington city and report whether in equity and justice the government should compensate the sufferers therefrom.

Senator Voorhees' Notice.

The repeal bill was taken up at 1:15 o'clock. Mr. Voorhees arose and said: "Mr. President, I desire to state this morning in the hearing of the senate and the country that on Wednesday next after the meeting of the senate I shall ask it to continue in session until a vote is taken upon the pending measure, and I shall ask and expect senators to maintain a quorum for the transaction of business until the end of this protracted struggte is reached. I might say more, but more is not necessary. I give this notice in order that senators may govern themselves accordingly in the performance of the duty they owe the public.

Mr. Roach, democrat, of North Dakota. then addressed the senate. He said he was for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and would ask in connetion with it some legislation recognizing silver as a legal tender and for its continued coinage. Mr. Roach said it was folly to talk about an international agreement which was to include Great Britain. England would never agree to bimetallism in any form un less forced to do so. He was ready to vote for the repeal of the act of 1890 unconditionally, even if it were a makeshift. Congress should call upon all nations on this bemisphere to unite with the United States and let them say how the money metals should compare with each other and how they should be rated as money. They should also establish a uniform silver coin and provide for its free coinage with gold.

"Then," said Mr. Roach, "the United States would fulfill the magnificent destiny which has been assigned it."

Allen of Nebraska Takes the Floor

Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska then obtained the floor, hardly half a dozen senators being present. Mr. Stewart was about to suggest the ab-

sence of a quorum. "No," said Mr. Allen, "I do not want

them here." "They will learn something," replied Mr.

"I will make them hear me whether they

are in the senate or not," said Mr. Allen. Then he began his speech, the first part of which was devoted to a denunciation of the act of 1873, which he charactrized as a crime. After he had been speaking some time Mr Pettlgrew of South Dakota suggested the absence of a quorum. But thirty-three senators responded when the roll was called and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the presence of the absentecs.

After a delay of fifteen minutes a quoruwas secured and Mr. Allen proceeded. He entered into a technical discussion as to the use of the word "intrinsic," as applied to the value of gold and silver. The masses of the people, he said, had been missed upon the subject of intrinsic value of money Every penny-a-liner had been employed to deceive and to mislead people upon the subject. The same was true as to "sound and honest money," when the fact was, there never had been a dollar with full legal tender qualities which was not honest and

worth as much as any other dollar.

Entered Into a Lengthy Discussion A lengthy discussion followed between Mr. Allison of Iowa, Allen of Nebraska, White of Louisiana and others on these points.

Mr. Allen then made a long argument in favor of the free coinage of silver, taking the position that the remonetization of silver would result in increment of value and the store value which had been depreciated by legislation.

Mr. White asked how, if legislation had depreciated silver, its value could be restored by legislation in this country at once. Mr. Allen did not admit there was a de-

preciation of silver in the comprehensive and broad sense. Instead, there was merely a disparity between coined gold and silver but

At 4 o'clock Mr. McPherson observed that Mr. Allen was fatigued and moved that the senate adjourn. Without concluding his speech Mr. Allen yielded and the senate ad-

IN THE HOUSE,

Another Day's Talking on the Election Re-peat Bill Draws a Small Crowd.

Washington, Oct. 7 .- Although some of the most brilliant speakers of the house in both parties participated in the debate today, but little interest was aroused. Perhaps the speech which created the deepest impression was that delivered by Dr. Everett, the Massachusette mugwamp. Dr. Everett | adjourned until Monday 1 p. m.

came here with a high reputation as a college professor and a political reformer, and some curiosity was excited as to the position he would take on this question. He admitted the corruption existing in the south and the great centers of population, but maintained that these laws only irritated and kept open wounds so deep scated that they were taxing the best en-

orgics of all social and political reformers. The house was practically deserted when he speaker dropped the gavel at 11 o'clock this morning. The galleries were empty and there were about twenty-one members on the floor, ten democrats and eleven republicans. The annual report of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' home

Everett Opens the Debate. Mr. Everett of Massachusetts opened the

debate on the elections bill today. In appearance he looks like the college professor that he is. He wears closely cropped side whiskers and gold-bowed glasses and talks timent in politics, he began, could not be *tamped out by these laws. He granted the laws were within the scope of the constitution, but he contended that the power should only be exercised under circumstances of extreme pressure. Some of the states, like New York, did not send presidential electors when Washington was elected, and this power was given to remove this neglect of states. These laws revived the bitter feeling which the union only put down after four bloody years. It was admitted that these laws were ineffective. In spite of them the same corruption still existed in the south and the great centers of population. This was demonstrated by the fact that the republicans sought to strengthen them by the infamous force bill. The cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago presented another problem. Corruption and restlessness existed in these great Babylons to an extent that made the reformer and the divine tremble. The old leaders of the republican party, Andrews, Adams and Linoln, were never identified with coercion. In onclusion he welcomed the confederates back to the halls of congress, because they were his brothers and Massachusetts was a union state. He appealed to his colleagues to blot out the memories of the past and work for liberty and union.

Grosvenor Speaks in Opposition.

Gresvenor of Ohio followed in opposition. He made a vigorous assault upon the demo cratic party for its attempt to strike down the national protection of the ballot box. He said that the democratic party was making a great political blunder by repealing these laws. It was a good thing for that party to have the spectre of federat interference stalk and walk in the south on the eve of election. Remove it and it would steal in

its own juice. Referring to the Van Alen appointment he said the evidence of the most degraded condition to which politics had ever deseended was at hand when a respectable gentlemen (referring to Horace White of the New York Post) argued that a man who also put up for the corruption fund of a party should not be recognized by appointment to office, but should be entitled to have his money refunded. Talk about Tammany Has there been any such degrading proposition as this? When a boy, when a man buys an appointment and gets caught at it, he shall have a standing in court to recover his money.

Aroused Mr. Springer.

He went on to reply to some aspersions of Ohio and to detail the democratic frauds in Hamilton county in 1884. This aroused Mr. Springer, who was chairman of a congres sional committee sent to investigate these frauds. He pointed out that on that occasion 3,000 deputy United States marshals had been appointed in Cincinnati, 600 of them ignorant negroes-armed with bulldog recolvers-from Kentucky.

Mr. Oates of Alabama advocated the pas sage of the bill. His argument was confined argely to the constitutional phase of the

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, ex-solicitor of the treasury, said it was an insolent assumption of the democrats that the republican party was interfering with their domestic affairs. We have the same right to require honest elections in the south as if the trespassing vere within the limits of our own state. These decried statutes do not interfere with state elections, but only require that there shall be proper scrutiny and peace at the polls, so that every man shall have the right o vote as he pleases at federal elections. He referred to the utterances of Mr. Money of Mississippi a few days ago, that white men shall rule, constitution or no consti-

ution. "Mudsilis of the North."

"Have you learned nothing in the last hirty years?" asked Mr. Hepburn, addressing the democrats. "Do you not know that the men you used to call the 'mudsills of the north' constitute majorities in this country: that they are the men who love their institutions and who will not permit the laborers of this country, in Mississippi or anywhere else, to be robbed of their rights because it suits your purposes!" [Applause.]

He denied that these election laws were tesigned to insure the domination of the republican party; with as many democrats as coublican judges there was no advantage to either party. He declared that in the senate this was all an economic question. The desire to keep down the black man was because of the desire to produce cheap

"You gentlemen," he said, "had better reorganize your ideas of labor and its respectapility in this great economic problem of ours. We do not regard our laboring men as vencered savages or parbarians."

Ms. Swanson of Virginia and Mr. Weadock

of Michigan followed in advocacy, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in opposition, made me of his characteristically vigorous speeches. The necessity and propriety of the legislation which this bill sought to repeal had been represented. The laws wer rimarily enacted on account of the frauds New York. They were designed for the south. The law had been brought forward inopportunely at this time to fire the southera heart and affect the pending Virginia

election: In speaking of the race problem, he said addressing the democratic side, "you have got to solve it for better or worse. The dack men endowed with citizenship will be elevated by your efforts or theirs, or they will pull you down to a common degre-

Mr. Hunter of Illinois followed in support and Mr. Hull of lows and Mr. Cousins of lows in opposition completed the list of speakers for the afternoon session.

dation:

At the night session the galleries were comfortably filled, but only eight members were in their seals. Kilgore of Texas occupied the chair. The speakers were: Fraley, democrat, of North Carolina, Dunn, democrat, of New York; McCleary, republican, of Minnesota and Mr. Anderson, democrat, of West Virginia. The house at 12, midnight

BY PEIXOTO'S PRIDE

Brazil's Beautiful Capital Turned Into a Place of Desolation and Woe.

Army of the President Committing Gross

His Friends Ashore Are Active in Pushing the Revolution - Insurgents in the South Gain Decisive Victories-

(C pyrighted 1883 by James Gordon Bennett.) bat Mello's fleet with ships as well as with

To this end the government has ordered the organization of a naval division of the north, which will be placed under command of Admiral Gonzales Duarte. The government has also opened a \$4,000,000 credit to meet the expenses of the war.

Vessels Short of Supplies.

It is now known that Melio's ships, which it had been supposed were plentifully supplied with stores of all kinds, are running short of ammunition. The Aquidaban and other vessels of the insurgent fleet in the harbor are floating high in the water, which shows that they have been greatly lightened. This proves them to be short of powder and

notified Admiral Mello that he must abstain from throwing shell and shot into undefined parts of town; otherwise the foreign ships in the harbor will be ordered to prevent him from bombarding the town.

The chief of police in Santos prohibits anybody from leaving the city by water uness provided with a passport.

Senor Monteiro, Brazilian minister in this rity, has received news telling of disastrous effects of bombardment of Rio de Janeiro. There is no truth in the rumor that has been circulated in certain quarters that some of the officers of the foreign men-of-war at Rio Janeiro have been giving their support to Mello. All the foreign officers without exard either faction.

alarming as it is now. The city is in a state of wildest panic. Persons are starving throughout the capital, and the feeling against Perxoto is so intense that wild cumors are flying about on every hand about edge of actual starvation in the town adds to the consternation created by the continued bombardment of the city, the savage raids of Peixoto's soldiers, the total suspension of business, wholesale arrests and the seizure of men to serve in the army.

supplies into the city.

Plundered by Pelxoto's Troops.

distant points.

Absolute dismay prevails in all quarters and the excitement is so great that nobody ventures to predict what the end will be. Streets are unsafe and homes are not secure against Peixoto's armed bands, who, under orders from their superiors, are searching houses and throwing into prison every prominent person who is thought to be in sympathy with the insurgents. If, however, Peixoto hepes to imprison all the partisans of Mello ne must arrest almost every person in the Brazilian capital, for the unanimous sentiment is bitter against the president. His line of conduct is universally condemned

newed bombardment of the city, by reopening the cannonading and drawing the fire of the ships after the fleet had become quiet. Peixoto has driven the inhapitants into a state of frenzy. By planting batteries on the hill among private residences, when the guns open fire on the shins the fleet will direct its shot at them in an effort to silence them. The shells falling among the houses are sure to work irreparable damage to one of the finest residence districts of the city. The diplomatic corps has notified Peixoto that if he will remove his patteries from the water front and other points where he has planted his guns and cease firing on the ships, so as not to provoke a reply from the squadron under Mello, the foreign warships in the harbor will combine to stop the bombardment of the city. Peixoto has declined to listen to this proposal and declares he will continue fighting, as he believes he is able to crush the revolt in the squadron.

Mello Means Business. If he persists in this course it is believed

exploding shells are bound to work great destruction. Those inhabitants of the capitol who have been unable to get away, seeing in all these frightful conditions signs of worse things to come, are wild with auxiety. Each succeeding event increases the panic. The navy means business, and

Henry Watmough was the English clerk of the London and Brazillan bank who lost his life during the bombardment of Rio. He was at breakfast in his hotel when a shell entered the room and killed him. The hotel was seriously damaged and all the occupants

Conspirators in Custody. Dr. Boynton, the American, and his fellow conspirators, who, under the English flag which they had raise I on a tug boat, were engaged in a plot to blow up the Brazilian man-of-war Aquidaban with torpedoes, are still in custody, But their fate has not been decided. As told in former dispatches to the Herald, the conspirators were intercepted by the British war ship Racer, whose ommander turned Boynton over to Captain Picking of the United States cruiser Charleston. Boynton is at the head of a party

The diplomatic corps, however, is not disposed to let Peixoto carry out his will in this matter, and the foreign representatives in Rio have at last taken a decided stand in relation to the disturbances in the city. Pelxoto's conduct has led to this result. The crimes committed by his soldiers whose brutality, if not actually encouraged, is certainly not checked by their commanders, who spare neither life nor property when in the guise of searching parties they explore the city, have gone to a limit which has

forced the foreign representatives to action. Convinced that Peixoto is powerless to guarantee the safety of life or property of foreign residents of the city from his soldiers, they have given the president until Sunday to show he can assure adequate protection or his inability to do so. In the latter case the warsnips in the harbor will be ordered to land men in Rio de Janeiro to preserve order. Everybody in the city hopes the latter action will be taken, as it is believed that in this way only can any security

Serious difference has arisen in the diplomatic corps over the question of the right of intervention of European nations in American affairs. The representatives of the South American countries and of the United States are opposed to any interference in Brazilian affairs by the European diplomats and stand on the theory of "America for Americans."

Hoping for Foreign Ald.

But no matter how this question is decided adjust the affairs of the war stricken country the universal hope in Rio de Janeiro is ceeding is hailed with delight and is regarded as giving promise of a regeneration

A formidable body of foreign sailors could be landed in Rio, as shown from the following list of warships in the harbor: United States-Charleston, steel protected cruiser; 4,400 tons displacement, eighteen knots speed; two 8-inch and six 6-inch breech-land ing guns, four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders wo 1-pounders, four Hotchkiss and two gatling machines.

Great Britain-Sirius, steel copper. sheathed cruiser, 6,000 tons displacement. 1934 knots, two 6-inch 5-ton guns, eight 6 guns: Beagle, steel copper sheated sloop, 1,170 tons, 14 knots, eight 5-inch and eight machine guns; Racer, composite sloop, 970 tons, 11 knots, eight 5-inch and eight nachine guns.

Italy-Dogali, steel cruiser, 2,020 tons, six inch Armstrong, nine rapid firing and six machine guns; Sebastiano Veniero, steel gun vessel, 619 tons, thirteen knots, four 12-centimeter Armstrong guns; Giovanni Bausan, steel cruiser, 3,038 tons, seventeen knots, two 25-centimeter 24-ton Armstrong guns, six 15-centimeter 5-ton guns, four 5-7

Germany-Alexandrine, composite cruiser .723 tons, fifteen knots, twelve 15-centi neter, two 8 7-10-centimeter and four ma hine guns; Arcon, composite corvette, 2,373 ons, twelve 15-centimeter, four tons, two 5.7 centimeter and four wachine guns.

France-Arethuse, wooden cruiser, 3,400 ms, cieven knots, four 16-centimeter 5ton guns, twenty-two 14-centimeter and eight machine guns.

Portugal-Mindello, composite corvette 124 tons, eleven knots, two 7-inch muzzleloading rifles and four 5 inch rapid fire guns. Admiral de Liban of the French navy is he ranking officer here. It is likely that erect no more forts or plant other batteries along the water front to draw the fire of the rebei fleet. Should he persist in erecting fortifications the diplomatic corps will de clare the city on a war footing and recognize

Castilho All but Crushed.

Affairs have assumed a serious aspect, no only in Rio de Janeiro, nut also in Rio Grande do Sul, where the revolutionists are now supreme. All the efforts of insurgents in city of Bage has fallen into the hands of the desperate fighting is hourly looked for at Ushala has taken a large number of radicals to Desterro, which, as told in dispatches to the insurgents, who intend to establish Mello's headquarters there.

BISMARCK OFF FOR HOME,

Kissengen Abandoned for Friederichsruhe Comment on the Reconcilization. [Congrighted 1893 by James Gordon Hennett.] the lion of the surroundings.

One North German paper remarks upon the article in the Herald, saying the reconciliation of the prince and the emperor is desired by the whole German nation, and suggests that the Herald's next idea will be to report a meeting tof the emperor and the prince in the vicinity of New York, presumably sareasm. I learn that when Bismarck received the recent telegram from the German-Americans of Chicago he was immensely pleased, and said in the United

IN IRASCIBLE ITALY

Seeds of Trouble Are Germinating in the Boot of Europe Now.

HUMBERT'S ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION

He Could Declare War Tolay and Be in the Field Next Sunday.

PRESSED ON BY POVERTY AND MISERY

Condition of His People the Pretext for the King's Hostile Actions.

RESTRAINED BY GERMANY'S JUDGMENT

Berlin Advises Rome to Be Careful-England Also Holds Off-British Intrigue in Morocco-Visit of Russia to France Discussed.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Rennett 1 Pauls, Oct. 7 .- New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |-The entire political situation in Europe is now dominated by Italy, which country alone menaces the peace

of Europe in a serious way. Italy continues her warlike preparations with a feverish activity which is simply indescribable, and of which every day brings a new proof. Her armament is now so complete that she is in a position to declare war and take the field within a week afterward. Italy, however, has no motive for letting loose the dogs of war other than the increasing poverty and suffering of her people. She has come to that pass when she says to herself that it would be better to risk everything on the hazard of a war rather than continue in her present straits. But France does not reply to her provocations, and continues in her peaceful line of policy, unmoved, while Germany gives Italy the wise advice to refrain from bellicose

Berlin a Check on Rome.

In spite of what diplomats say as to the part of Berlin in the Triple Alliance, it can be asserted that just now Berlin is holding Rome back.

England is also doing everything in her power to preserve peace, and when she found out that the Italians were interpreting the visit of her fleet to Italian ports as an adhesion on her part to the Triple Alliance, she at once reduced the number of the visiting squadron to what was strictly necessary in order to preserve a mere show of international courtesy. A trace of British intriguing can, however, be found in the troubles in Morocco, which have rendered Spanish intervention necessary in that country. England hopes that after the Spaniards have fought a campaign in that country the Morocco question will be opened in a way which will permit the intervention of all the powers of Europe. It is therefore to be exexpected that new difficulties will present themselves in Morocco, even if the present one should disappear.

Propose to Keep it Quiet.

The excitement caused by the expected visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon and of the Russian sailors to Paris is calming down. The czar and the French government are doing everything in their power in order to make it evident that the character of the visit is pre-eminently pacific and that any warlike manifestations would be dangerous. Any other shouts than "Vive la France" and "Vive la Russie" will be prohibited and a close watch will be kept at the frontier in order to prevent the entrance of any agents whose mission it is to provoke an international quarrel. It is also feared that the anarchists may take advantage of the occa-

sion and show their teeth. But Italy is the only real serious cause for anxiety, and no one can tell whether or not we are to be treated to a surprise from the peninsular kingdom. Jacques St. Cere.

ATTACKED BY THE NATIVES.

Matabeles Attack a British Patrol in Bechuanaland.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Oct. 7 .- A dispatch from the front says that the Matebeles have attacked a patrol of the Bechuanniand police while the latter was on its usua round. The attack took place in the north ern part of Bechuanaland, and was replied to by the police, who exchanged several volleys with the natives, and after a sharp skirmish the Matapeles were made to fly to the bush.

The attack upon the police occured in the vicinity of Shasto. The affair derives im portance from the fact that it was directed against the imperial force which has been protecting Chief Khama, and it also indi cates that King Lobengula intends to attack Tati and the country under government control. The police will be strongly reinforced by Khama's warriors, and some severe fighting is anticipated.

An official communication has been re seived here from the British colonial office. saying that it had been decided that a force of imperial troops, police and troopers is to occupy Tati as soon as possible. This assistance will greatly strengthen the Chartered company's forces and will leave the atter a freer hand in operations against the

Matabeles. It is reported that the government will follow up the occupation of Tati by sending a strong corps of imperial troops and police to co-optrate with the company's force in chastising the rebellious warriors of King Lobengula.

Volunteers, well armed and mounted, are flocking from all parts of the colony to Forts Victoria, Charter and Tati and news of an encounter between the Matabeles and colonists is expected at any moment,

The colonists are few in number, though well armed, but they will find it no easy matter to cope with the Matabeles warriors of King Lobengula, as they are well armed some of them having repeating rifles and they are a hard race, trained and drilled to arms from childhood and capable of enduring the greatest hardships of the march. The population of Matabeleland is about 50,000 and every male of age is a soldier until too

old to bear arms. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Sir Henry Loch, the high ommissioner and commander-in-chief of Cape Colony, has telegraphed to the colonial office confirming the news received here regarding the Matabeles outbreak. The news from Capetown caused great excitement here, and it was surgested to members of the government that energetic action on the part of the cabinet was expected, as the people were angry at the appeals for help received from Cape Colony and at the apparent coldness of Mr. Gladstone's ministerial associates. This evening, however, it is announced that the mar- | reported today.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Victority-

- Generally Cloudy; Local Showers L Voorbees Moves to End the Debate. Italy Irritating Europe at Present, Vigitant Wins the First Race.
- 2 Y. M. C. A. Field Day Sports. Improvemen in the Money Market. ! Suffering Along the Gulf Const.
- 3 Bemis Nominated for Mayor Again. Showing Where Maxwell Was Deserted
- 4. Addr as Before the Weman's Club. Last Week in Local Society, 5. Nebruska State News.
- 6. Council Bluffs Local Affairs. S ayer of a Woman Sived.

15. Omaha's Local Trute Reviewed.

16. Where Annie Laurie Lived.

Commercial and Financial News.

quis of Ripon, secretary of state for the

has sent a dispatch to the colonial office, no

tifying the officials there to consider the af-

fair at Shasto, where an imperial force was

fired upon, as a hostile action against Great

Britain which justifies a declaration of war

This aunouncement has caused the great-

est excitement at the clubs, hotels and the

aters, where England's latest little war is

Telegrams received here this evening an-

cided upon owing to the fact that several

patrols have been fired on. Chief Commis-

sioner Loch has given Dr. Jameson an en-

Advices from Pretoria state that the ces

sion of Samazitand to Transylvaal has been

agreed upon. Major Adams, who is in com-

against King Lobengula of Matabeleland.

olonies, who is out of town at present

Live Stock Markets Reviewed.

- GOOD TIME WAS MADE OVER THE COURSE 7. Chadron's Land Office Will Be Saved. How the Freaks Were Buffeted,
- In the Valkyrie the Yankes Found a 10. Griswold's Weekly Grist of Sport.
- 11. Woman and Her Ways. How the Bond Figures Work,
- 12. Editorial and Comment, 13. United States Supreme Court Judges. 14. Echoes from the Ante Room.
 - GOOD EXHIBITIONS OF SEAMANSHIP

Both of the Big Single-Stickers Were Handled with Consummate Skill-Saperiority of Center-Boarders Again

Demoustrated The Ruce, NEW YORK, Oct. 7.- Bowling along under fair wind the American cup defender Vigilant crossed the line at Sandy Hook lightship at 3:40 this afternoon, a winner of the first of the international races for the Americas cup. The Valkyrie arrived almost eight minutes later. It was a magnificent contest from svery point of view and demonstrated, for the day at least, the superior

construction of the center-boarder over the Never more than a light wind prevailed luring the day and sometimes it was scarcely more than a puff. Neither of the yachts had intimated a desire for a postponement, and at 11 a.m. the signal went up on the flagship for the course, east south-

A few moments later the gun was fired and at 11:25 the boats went over the line, They had maneuvered at the start and a bure few seconds separated them. They kept within easy range for an hour or more, but rounding the stake the Vigilant had nearly ten minutes the best of it, and even on the mile reach which followed, the cupdefender was seen to creep away from her opponent.

Aroused Their Patriotism.

The thousands of spectators showed joy a their countenances as the Vigilant crept steadily nearer the swinging lightship. Their joy burst its bounds as the brave little Vigilant dipped gracefully through the waves, and long before the screaming of whisties told of a royal battle ended, 100,000 tongues proclaimed in true American accord that as yet the queen of the center-boarders and cutters is here, and has still speed and strength to bear the name of cup defeuder

in reality. When the committee in charge, who were stationed on Commodore Morgan's flagship, decided that the course should begin with a ee run to the east-northeast before the west-northwest wind, a signal on the mast was run up to announce this fact. At 11 a. m. the skippers in charge of the racers, having accepted the conditions of the weather and the judgment of the committee, which was to the effect that the race should be started, they began to skirmish for a favorable position above the line in order that they might get over the mark under

the most favorable advantages. Skirmishing for the Start.

The Valkyrie had stood somewhat further up to the north from the American boat and came to the wind some three lengths behind. The English boat continued and the Vigilant came about. The American boat made another tack after this, but before the Valkyrie came about, heading down the line the preparing gun had been fired, and when the starting gun was fired there was only a question of about 150 feet between the two yachts, the Valkyrie being the leader. At that time the wind was blowing at a rate of

about seven miles an hour. Almost simultaneously the yachts lowered their spinnaker booms and set their big side sails and began their journey. Up to that time the Valkyrie not only held her own. but increased her lead pretty nearly half her own length. The cutter kept increasing her lead and at the end of a mile she was good ten lengths ahead. On each boat the sailor work was splendid. The Valkyria increased her lead at least one more length

during the first two miles.

Passed the Valkyrle with a Rush. The American had been on the lee quarter of the Englishman, and, as said before, some distance behind. Suddenly she shot ahead. The Vigilant had caught a slant of wind, although she was considerably to leeward, but the Valkyrie was not touched. It was in a measure a reversal of what occurred on Thursday. However that may be, the Vigiant went ahead, bounding through the water with her spoon bow, and within fifteen ninutes was fully a quarter of a mile in the lead. In a quarter of an hour she was so far ahead of her adversary that everybody could see that she had far more than an even chance to beat the cutter in the run before

the wind to the outer mark. The American boat not only held her lend, out increased it to a full mile before she had sailed five miles. It was about this time that the wind hauled away around to south southwest. The Vigilant hauled aboard her spinnaker in a remarkably short space of time. The work done by the seamen on the American boat was in that action especially commendable. The Valkyrie held on to her punnaker for at least seven minutes after this. The Valkyrie remained at her mile listance on the weather quarter of the Vigiant and could not gain an inch. Half an hour after this the wind shifted again, almost back to the point it had come from with the start. Once more the spinnakers were rigged and still the Valkyria could not improve her position. On the contrary, she rather dropped off. The Vigilant went on again and did not stop in the process to the end of the journey.

Good Seamanahip.

The American boat made her turn outward, amid the greatest enthusiasm. As she rounded to the Vigilant hauted down her balloon jib topsail once more in ablendid style, and in place of it ran up a piece of canvas that looked like a napkin in comparison with the other tremendous spread that had been seen. The wind was now about west, perhaps a half point to the south, and, instead of, as the thousands had relied on, it became a question of a long reach with perhaps a tack or two toward

It was on the reach that the cutter was apposed to be at her best. The reach lasted intil after the Valkyrie had made her turn and both bows were heading for home. During that reach, with all things equal in the

the finish to find the name line.

way of wind, the Vigilant actually gained

hostile movement meets with a prompt reply from the artillery of the squadron, and the

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE CITIZENS

Gaunt Starvation Stalks Abroad, Accompanied by Lawlessness of Every Sort,

BESET BY BANDS OF MARAUDING SOLDIERS

Ontrages on the Unprotected People. MELLO'S CAUSE GAINING IN STRENGTH

Late News from Rio.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 7 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bee.]-Information reached here late last night that Admiral Mello, commanding the insurgent squadron in the bay of Rio de Janeiro has ordered Peixoto to abundon the city within forty-eight hours or the fleet will reume its bombardment of the city. The dipomatic corps is in favor of Peixoto withdrawing from Rio, as it believes such a course on his part would terminate the war. Peixoto, however, refuses to yield and is making fresh preparations to carry on operations with greater vigor than he has yet shown. One of his new projects is to com-

the shore batteries.

shot, and probably of provisions. The diplomatic corps in Rio Janeiro has

ception have maintained a strict neutrality, and not one has shown by any action, no matter how trivial, the slightest leaning tow-Distress In the City. The Herald correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has wired the following additional particulars of exciting events that happened in that city up to September 28: The situation in Rio de Janeiro was never so

ittempts to assassinate him. The knowl-Provisions have long been scarce in the city. The lack of food and other supplies has been described in former dispatches to

the Herald. Prices have been so high that the common necessaries of food were beyond the reach of any but the wealthy, and now this scant store has been practically exhausted. There seems to be little prospect of any relief, for it is impossible to bring All traffic by water has been stopped by

Mello's fleet in the bay, while the approaches by land are made more dangerous, if anything, by the prowling bands of robbers, who, under the safeguard of Peixoto's uniform and by force of numbers, pillage, plunder and slay until the life of no person is safe, In this state of affairs no one dares to enter Rio de Janeiro with food from the suburbs, and as the railroads have stopped running no merchandise can be obtained from more

Citizens Needlessly Exposed. He alone is held responsible for the re-

the city will be badly damaged, as every

it will require strong measures to prevent the fleet from pressing its attacks with greater aggressiveness than heretofore.

were terror stricken by the explosion.

which is in the pay of President Peixoto.

Diplomatic Corps Interfered.

be given to the city.

and what nations take it upon themselves to that there will be foreign intervention. The mere mention of a possibility of this prof the country.

ounders and one 3-pounder rapid fire

Hotchkiss. Other Heavy Vessels.

the diplomatic corps will order Pelxoto to

Mello's forces as legitimate belligerents.

this district are concentrated in an effort to crush Castilho, governor of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and his followers. The insurgent element of Rio Grande do Sul and many points in that locality. The transport the Herald, has fallen into the hands of

KISSINGEN, Oct. 7 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to Tire Bes |-Bismarck left for Friederichsruhe at H:40 a. m. in the best of humor. He looked extremely well. He drove in an open carriage to the station, where the crowd gave him an enthusiastic farewell. I had a good view of the prince as he was driving. He sat erect, with a white kerchief around his throat, and still looked

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

nounce that all the chartered companies forces from Fort Victoria, numbering 800 men, with machine gons, are advancing towards the Matabeles border. Most of the men are mounted, and the movement is de-

being eagerly discussed tonight.

tirely free hand in the matter.

mand of the government police, has been ordered to occupy Monarch reef at Tati. SCOTT IN O'NEILL.

Holt County's Treasurer Comes Home in

frons and Indignation. O'NEILL, Neb., Oc. 7. - Special Telegram to THE BEE |-At last Barrett Scott is with us. He arrived at 5 o'clock this evening in charge of Sheriff Cunningham, Deputy Tucker and State Agent Campbell. He came in heavily ironed. The sight of the cuffs on his wrists caused a murmur of indignation to run through the large crowd that congregated to welcome him that could

The party proceeded at once to County At-

torney Murphy's office, where Judge Kinkaid was waiting. The formality of turning him over to Sheriff McEvony was then gone through with. The judge appointed 8 o'clock the hour at which he would fix the bond, and at that time the parties interested appeared. The judge fixed the amount of the bond at \$24,000 for his appearance at the

easily have been fanned into a riot.

Scott was interviewed by a BEE reporter this evening and during the conversation said he was most barbarously treated after his arrest by Cunningham. That he

The \$3,000 reward was paid Cunning-

next term of court.

and was indignant that the county should have stopped him only to pay some one a Cunningham has not appeared on the streets since dark, and the feeling that exists bodes no good if he should show up. Scott has numerous friends who signify ; desire to avenge his wrongs. The affair is

was on his way home when arrested,

the topic of conversation every place tonight and Scott has more sympathizers than he had before he fled. Scott instituted suit tonight against Cun-

ningham for \$20,000 damages.

LIVELY SCRIMMAGE OVER AKIN. Nebraska Citizen Finally Rescued fron the Texas Authorities. Et. Paso, Tex., Oct. 7 .- [Special Telegran to THE BEE]- A lively scrimmage for Dell Akin took place today. Matt Daugherts arrived from Nebraska at 1:20 this after-

demanding the body of Akin and revoking the requisition and the authority of Sheriff Simmons of El Paso in the matter. His demand was refused unless haben corpus proceedings were instituted. The sheriff announced that he would leave vi-Fort Worth at 2:55. Daugherty at 2:45 pre sented the application to United State Judge Maxey, who allowed the writ, returnable at 4 o'ctock. This was put in the hands of a United States marshal, who at once took an upper train following and expected to overtake the sheriff's train ninety miles east, the marshal being informed that the

noon and at once went to the sheriff and de

manded Akin. Daugherty presented a war-

rant from Governor Crounse of Nebraska.

sheriff with Akin had taken the train twenty minutes ahead. Meantime the sheriff, hearing of Daugh erty's energetic action, weakened, aban doned the trip, consulted with attorneys and at once turned Akin over to the Nebraska agent, who will start tomorrow, and Sheriff Simmons, who is out \$500 of his own money and was promised half the reward, will go as Daugherty's companion to prevent Cunningham from getting all the swag. This explains why Dell Akin has been deprived of his liberty-that Cunningham might get

a reward he has not earned. YELLOW JACK'S PROGRESS.

Epidemic at Shreveport Likely to Increase

-Situation at Brunswick. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 7 .- Sergeant Booth Shreveport, La., says: "I think the disease of yellow fever is very light here. but am inclined to believe that from what I have seen within last forty-eight hours the epidemic will largely increase and the mortality go upward. The people are poor and ill-fed They have no money to buy food. The com-

missary supplies are tow. Contributions are

Thirty-five new cases of yellow fever and

ne death were officially reported here today. Recapitulation: Cases under treatment. 131; discharged, 69; died, 16; total, 216 Ratio of morality, 7 per cent. Eugene Dart, who died last night, was a

needed.

son of Hon. Jacob E. Dart. At Jessup, Ga., no new cases are officially