PASSED THE HOUSE

nenches and Galleries Wers Crowded in Anticipation of the Voting.

FUCKER BILL WENT THROUGH WITH A RUSH

Democrats Had Their Own Quorum and No Filibastering Was Possible.

OPPOSITION HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO SUBMIT

Two Amendments Were Read and Rejected and a Third Was Withdrawn.

VOTE WAS STRICTLY ON PARTY LINES

House Agrees to the Repeat of All Federal Election Laws-Bill to Regulate the Sale of Forest Reservations Introduced by McRas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. - The Tucker bill, to repeal all existing federal election laws, was passed by the house this afternoon by a vote of 200 to 101, party lines being strictly drawn for and against. Senator Hill of New York, who is the author of a similar bill in the senate, was on the floor while the vote was being taken.

Quite a jubilant demonstration was made by the democrats when the result was announced. The republicans, finding the opposition had their own quorum, were stopped from filibustering, by the ironciad order under which the house was operating, beyond demanding a roll call on the Burrows and Lacey amendments.

The democrats admitted the bill was de fective in that it failed to repeal statute 5,528, which inferentially permits troops at the polls, but the modification could not be made under the order and will have to be made in the senate. Some of the republicans claimed that in defeating the Lacey amendment the democrats have repealed all laws to prevent bribery and ballot box stuffing at elections for delegates in the territories, and Mr. Tucker called attention to the fact that section 1,848 of the Revised Stautes provided that after the first election each territory should make laws to govern Its elections.

Delegate Smith also called attention to the fact that some territories, like Arizona, operated "like most of the progressive states" under the Australian ballot.

The fact that voting on the Tucker bill was to begin attracted a full house. The benches on both sides were filled and the galleries were crowded.

Routine Business Came First. Some routine business occupied the morn-

General Black of Illinois had passed a joint resolution authorizing the erection in Statuary hall of a group representing Columbus and Isabella, the work of John Turini, a New York sculptor.

Mr. Outhwaite, from the committee on rules, presented a special order for the consideration of the McCreary bill to amend the Geary exclusion act from day to day after the adoption of the order until disposed of. He gave notice that he would call up the rule tomorrow morning.

Mr. Lane, from the judiciary committee, re ported a bill fixing the qualification of voters at the first municipal election in the recently opened Cherokee Strip.

Mr. McRae called up the bill which passed both houses in the last congress for the relief of settlers on the timber and stone lands under the act of 1878, and it was passed.

The senate bill to extend the time for the payment of certain homesteaders from 1891 was taken up and, after some explanations by Mr. Flynn of Oklahoma and Mr. Simpson of Kansas, passed.

To Regulate the Sale of Forest Reserves Mr. McRao's bill, regulating the sale of timber on forest reservations and providing for the protection of such reservations, was called up and considered in the committee of the whole. The reservations include over 17,580,000 acres as follows: Alaska, Afognac forest and fish culture reserve; Arizona, Grand canon forest reserve, 1.951,820 acres; California, San Gabriel timber land reserve 555,520 acres: Sierra forest reserve, 4,096,000 acres; San Bernardino forest reserve, 732,790 acres; Trabuca canon forest reserve, 42,200 acres; Colorado, White river plateau timber land reserve, 1,198,080 acres; Pike's Peak timber land reserve, 184,320 acres; Plum creek reserve, 179,200 acres; the South Platte forest reserve, 683,530 acres; Battlement mesa forest reserve, 858,240 acres. New Mexico, the Pecos river forest reserve, 311,040 acres. Oregon, Bull Run timber land reserve, 142,080 acres; Casende range forest reserve, 4,382,800 acres; Ashland forest reserve, 18,500 acres. Washington, the Pacific forest reserve, 907,680 acres. Wyoming. Yellowstone National park tim-

ber land reserve, 1,239,040 acres.

Mr. McRae explained the purpose of the bill was to protect the forests, secure water flow and give the department authority to sell for legitimate purposes such timber as

The bill aroused the opposition of the western members, Mr. Hermann of Oregon, Mr. Pickler of South Dakota. Mr. Simpson of Kansas, and others, and 1 o'clock came

without action. Tucker Bill Goes Through

The speaker then took the chair. The special order being the Tucker bill, it came to a vote and the pending amendments by Mr. Fitch, Lacey and Burrows were read. Mr. Burrows explained that he would not

demand a division on his amendment if the house would permit the five statutes his amendment sought to save to be read that they might get into the record. They are the sections providing for free registry and votes of citizens, irrespective of color, of previous condition, providing for the punish-ment of those who prevent, hinder and delay registration and voting and giving United States judges jurisdiction in such cases.

rising vote the amendment was de feated 81 to 183, a strict party division. The ayes and mays were demanded and the roll was called. The call resulted, ayes, 100;

The vote demonstrated the fact that the democrats had a margin of nine in excess of

a quorum.

The vote then recurred on Mr. Lacey's amendment providing for the punishment of crimes against the ballot in congressional and Mr. Lacey demanded delegate elections and Mr. Lacey demanded an aye and nay vote, claiming the defeat of his amendment would give bribery and ballot box stuffing free reign in delegate elections in the territories. The Lacey amendment was lost 96 to 196

Mr. Fitch withdrew his amendment and he vote was taken on the final passage of

The bill was passed, ayes 200; mays 101; a strict party vote. When the speaker announced the vote, the democrats broke into a cheer and then at 2:45 the house

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. Representative Caminotti has introduced a bill increasing the pensions of veteraus of the Mexican war from \$8 to \$12 per month. Secretary Carlisle has sent to the house

from the Interior department estimates of supplementary appropriation for public land service. Additional amounts for the department are asked as follow: For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, \$50,000; clerk hire and incidental expenses of district land offices, \$50,000; depredations on public timbers, protecting lands, and swamp lands indemnity, \$80,000.

President Claysiand, has approved the

lands indemnity, \$80,000.

President Cleveland has approved the findings of the board of navni officers, which examined Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson for promotion to the office of pay director and found him morally disqualified for promotion. In accordance with the recommendation of the board he will be retired on both recommendation.

half pay.

The annual report of C. B. Martin, the fourth auditor of the treasury for the fiscal year 1800 shows that the total appropria-tions by congress for the increase of the navy during the last ten years amount to \$78,179,529 and the total expentitures to \$60,-449,345, leaving \$17,730,184 unexpended on July I, 1893.

SENATOR SQUIRE'S SECOND.

Latest Compromise Plan - McPherson Speaks for Repeal and Cockrell Against. Washington, Oct. 10.—The debate on the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the silver act developed no striking features today. An unusually small attendance curing the entire day was noticed, senators apparently husbanding their strength for the continuous session, which Mr. Voorhees on Saturday last gave notice he would ask for tomorrow until a vote was reached on the

Mr. Turple of Indiana presented a petition from the citizens of Rienmond, Ind., asking that the use of the mails be devied newspapers and other mail containing information regarding prize fights.

Scuator Squire of Washington then submitted an amendment to the silver bill under consideration in the senate. Like his other proposition, it strikes out all after the enacting clause and proposes an entirely new scheme. The new proposition is intended to take the place of the former proposed by him and is a compromise which embraces everything demanded by the different sides of the silver question.
It does not, however, meet with more ap-

proval from leading senators than anything that has yet been suggested. It is understood that Senators Allison and Sherman and others have said that it is a compromise that has not yet been suggested. Senator Squire intends to ask that each proposition be voted on separately, so that if some of the propositions are not yet acceptable others will be

Text of the Amendment.

The following is the text of Senator Squire's new compromise: Providing that hereafter any owner of Providing that hereafter any owner of silver bullion, the product of mines or refin-eries in the United States, may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be formed into silver dollars for his benefit of such weight and fineness as hereinafter pro-vided. But it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operation

"It is provided, however, that there shall only be delivered or paid to the person de-positing the silver bullion such number of standard silver dollars as shall equal the commercial value of the silver bullion on the day of deposit, as ascertained and determined by the secretary of the treasury. The difference, if any, between the mint value of the standard silver dollars and the commercial value of silver bullion thus deposited shall be retained by the government nos seignorage, and the gain arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and nail into the treasury. The deposits of silver bullion for coinage into silver dollars shall not exceed \$2,000,000 a month.

"The amount of seignorage or gain shall be retained in the treasury as a reserve fund in dollars or in such other form of equal and lawful money as the secretary of the treas my may from time to time direct for the purpose of maintaining the value of every silver dollar issued under the provisions hereof equal with that of the gold dollar

Limit Fixed at the Rundred Million, "When the number of standard silver dol

issued by the United States.

lars shall reach the sum of \$100,000,000, then all further coinage of silver shall cease. "The silver dollars shall be a legal tender all payments at their nominal or coin value, and no certificates shall be issued to represent them. So much of the act ap-proved July 14, 1890, as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate of 4,500,000 ounces is hereby repealed,

The secretary of the treasury is authorized by this amendment to issue and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, bonds of the United States bearing interest not to exec 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United Stacts after five years from their date, with like qualities provided for the bonds at present authorized to the extent of \$200,000,000 and to use the proceeds for the purpose of maintaining the redemption of the United States, according to the act approved January 14, 1870, and further purmaintaining all the money of the

United States at par with the gold dollar.
"Hereafter national banking associations shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency, upon compliance with all other terms and requirements of law therefor, circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as required by law, to the value at par of the United States bonds on deposit with the treasurer for the association, provided that the aggregate sum of such notes for which any association shall be liable at any time shall not exceed the amount of its capital stock at the time actually paid in."

Asking for Information.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, calling for information as to money borrowed by the United States, If any, since 1885, was agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr.
Dolph of Oregon, calling for information as to whether China has requested an extension of the time in which Chinese laborers were required by the act of May, 1892 to register, was laid before the senate, and Mr. Dolph started to speak of its adoption. Mr. Sherman suggested that the matter

the senate went into executive session. Mr. Sherman suggested that the matter should be discussed in executive session, and the senate went into executive session. The senate resumed the legislative session at 1:50 o'clock, and Mr. Hill of New York presented a petition, signed, he said by 15,000 merchants and manufacturers of New York, not a broker or banker among thom, asking for the unconditional repeal of

should be discussed in executive session and

McPherson Speaks for Repeal.

The repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. McPherson of New Jersey addressed the senate in favor of the bill. He expressed the belief shared in he said, by two thirds of the people of the country who and any opinion upon such subjects, that the Sherman law was the true, and, in fact, visible cause operating to produce the recent panic. At the passage of the Sherman law and every day since it has been fittingly characterized by our own people and the best financial minds of other countries as abhorrent to finance, and it has been said that, if long enough continued, it would drive or drift us to silver mono-

The question that presses itself home, said Mr. McPherson, and appeals to the conscience and intelligence of every senator is, will congress head the voice of the people and stop the influx of silver or will it not? This is the plain silver or will it has and stop the influx of sliver or will it not? This is the plain, simple question. It has been debated and decided elsewhere by a nigner tribunal than this. "After a careful review of all the amendments thus far presented I find nothing but surrender offered to friends of repeal. Whatever fault or misfortune attaches to deiny or failure belongs alone to the democratic majority, which has been entrusted with the power and to which belongs the responsibility."

The president of the United States. con-

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

LET ALL THE CITIZENS VOTE

Premier Taaffe Takes the Wind from the Sails of the Socialists.

AUSTRIAN BUDGET SHOWS A NICE SURPLUS

Extension of the Franchise Sprung as a Surprise on the Reichsrath Which Had Met to Discuss the Annual Financial Statement.

VIENNA, Oct. 10 .- In the Reichsrath today Dr. Emil Steinbach, finance minister for Austria, presented his oudget for 1894. The budget showed a surplus of 411,452 florins. Compared with the previous year the estimates are increased 7,750,000 floring and the revenue is increased 5,500,000 florins. The army estimates show an increase of nearly 1.000,000 floring.

There was much excitement and surprise in the House when Count Taaffe, president of the ministry and minister of the interior, announced that he desired to submit for the consideration of the members a bill for the extension of the franchise, declaring that the government had resolved to take the initiative in this matter, as it was convinced that it was impossible to further delay a measure for a franchise reform. The bill measure for a franchise reform. The bill introduced by the government was aimed, he added, at enabling any one properly ful-filling his duties as a citizen, to vote at all elections. The premier concluded by urging he House to discuss the bill at the earliest

In view of the prevailing agitation and yesterday's meetings, attended by over 20,000 socialists, where universal franchise was the main topic discussed, Count Tanffe's action is considered to be a very clever move and one calculated to cut the ground

move and one calculated to cut the ground from under the feet of the agitators.

Minister Steinbach, in submitting his financial statement, said that the Austrian securities which were flowing back consisted chiefly of silver rentes. Foreign countries, he added, were now frightened at the very name of silver: therefore Austria adhered to the view existing in connection with that metal which should be completely severed. The finance minister predicted that in the course of a few years Austria would possess the whole amount of gold she required, while the United States gold she required, while the United States would be passing through an unprecedented crisis. Austria, he proceeded, was free from difficulties and the currency must not be re-stricted nor inflated. America, Dr. Stein-

bach added, showed to what inflation led The minister of war presented a bill to re-organize and increase the landwehr, remarking that the growth of the army estimates would continue owing to political conditions, which were not likely to alter.

Details of the Measure.

The bill presented by Count von Taffes extends the franchise to persons who have taken part in the war against an enemy of Austria, or to persons who have received medals for active service and whose time has expired; to noncombatants and to all workingmen and taxpayers who are able to read and write, who have performed mili-tary service and have lived six months in

the same district. The proposals contained in the bill have produced a profound impression upon the general public. The socialists are not satisfied with the measure because it does not touch the existing group system of election with a four classes of constituencies. This system they want changed. On the other side, however, it is argued that the proposed reforms only apply to the middle class of the population, whose votes will be swamped by an increased socialist vote.

an increased socialist vote. It is not at all certain that the bill will be passed as most of the political groups will oppose it, but its introduction is regarded as lost important as opening an era of parliamentary reform. Dr. Adler and other chiefs of the socialist party declare they will accept the bill as an installment, but they are greatly disappointed at the maintenance

MINERS NOT SATISFIED.

English Strikers Auxious to Return to Work, but Want More Concessions,

London, Oct. 10.-The Warwick colliery wners have accepted the suggestion of the mayors of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Nottingham. Derby and Barnsley, made at the private conference yesterday between the coal mine owners, representatives of the striking miners and the mayors referred to. The terms of the settlement appeared in

these dispatches last night.
The representatives of the miners accepted the suggestions which the mayors made to them. The suggestions have already been printed. The time fixed for the resumption of work was six weeks hence, it being estimated it would take that time to put the pits in thorough working order, bo the Warwick colliery owners have decided to reopen their pits immediately, and it is expected other mine owners will promptly follow their example. News that several other collieries have decided to accept the suggestions of the mayors was received here this evening, which indicates that England's

great coal miners' strike is about over The Coal Mine Owners association met onight and rejected the proposals made by the mayors to them last night for the settle ment of the differences between the strikers and the mine owners. They offered, how ever, to resume operations on Monday at 15 per cent instead of 20 per cent reduction which they originally asked. They also agree that a tribunal be formed to argue the question at length. This decision renews

the deadlock existing between the mine owners and the strikers. The Associated press correspondent is in formed that the Board of Trade is prepared to nominate two gentlemen of high standing o act as mediators between the owners ar the striking miners if the parties will indi-cate their willingness to accept this means of settling the trouble. Benjamin Tillette, the labor leader, in an address to the miners at Coarville tonight, denounced the proposals for a settlement made by the mayors of Sheffield and other cities and said that the men would be foolish to yield now, when they were so near to victory.

Santa Fe Revolters Yield. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 9 .- The colonists in

Santa Fe who recently revolted, now show signs of yielding, and in view of this fact the federal congress opposes the proposal of the government to prolong the state of It is announced that General Roca will leave for Europe at an early day.

Buussets, Oct. 10.-The Belgian Miners association committee at La Louvier today issued a manifesto declaring that, in view of the recent increase in wages, the men should now resume work and that the strike should be declared off. Routed the Rebels,

London,Oct. 10 .- A dispatch from Zanzibar

says that a detachment of British sailors,

reinforced by a force of Zanzibars, has taken the stronghold of the rebellious Pumwanis in Vitu. Resumed at the Old Wages. London, Oct. 10.-The miners in eight colleries in the Bolton district of southwest ancashire resumed work today at the old

rate of wages. Stole Some Jeweiry. A sneak thief stole \$35 worth of jewelry from Laura Lund's room at 1810 Chicago street last night. An entrance was made through an open window.

For Election to Noble's Seat. TOPEKA, Oct. 10.-Governor Lewelling to day called an election for November 7 to ful the vacancy in the logislature for the Fiftyfourth (Butler county) district. The

vacancy, it will be remembered, was caused by the decision of the house that Nobic, populist, was not entitled to his seat because he was a postmaster at the time

BANKERS TO CONFER.

Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha to Unite on Collection Charges. Kansas City, Oct. 10.—[Special to The Beg. |- A committee of bankers, members of the clearing house of this city, will on Thursday, at St. Joseph, meet a committee of Omaha and one of St. Joseph bankers in regard to a matter of very great importance, that, if successfully arranged, will be felt personally in dollars and cents by business

men of Omaha and its surrounding territory. The committee is composed of W. H. Wi nants, chairman, vice president of the Midhand National bank, and Joseph S. Chick, president of the National Bank of Kansa's City. William H. Seeger, president of the Citizens National bank, and F. E. Marshall, vice president of the National Bank of Com-

vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, associate members.

It is proposed that the banks of Omaha and St. Joseph form a union with the Clearing House association of Kansas City in the adoption of a system of rules governing collections, the taking of checks as cash, the sale of exchange, the interest rates on daily balances, and other matters of great importance. The penalty for the breaking of any rule shall be \$1.000. The rules proposed to be adopted are similar to those which have governed the Kansas City those which have governed the Kansas City and Omaha clearing houses since the 1st of last May. Since the adoption of these rules in Kansas City the profits of some of the large banks of that place have increased as much as \$100 a day apiece. An outery against the rules was made by the business against the rules was made by the business men when the arrangement first went into effect, and country merchants echoed the complaint. The clearing house continued its course, unheeding the protests, and now it is proposed to extend the system. The rules provide for the graduated tariff for collection or cashing of checks or drafts ranging from 10 cents to 50 cents per \$100. No "item" will be cashed or handled free except railroad and public accounts.

AS TO PENSION SUSPENSIONS.

Record of Changes Made in the Department Under the Several Acts. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Secretary Smith has sent to the senate the reply of Commissioner Lochren to the inquiries in the Lacey resolution. The number of pensions granted during the period ending September 1, 1893, were 55,244, of these 9,187 under the general law and 46,057 under the law of 1890. The number rejected were 56,702—8,359 being under the general law and 56,702 under the law of 1890. The average monthly award to each of the classes of the claimants was under the general law \$7.17 and under that of 1890, \$9.48.

under that of 1890, 89.49.

The number of suspensions during the period given by months as requested by the resolution shows that from September 1, 1892, until May, 1893, there were no suspensions, under the act of July 27, 1890 but that they rapidly increased from that time until September, 1893, Under the general law the suspensions, from September 1, 1893, to the suspensions from September 1, 1892, to April, 1893, inclusive, were: September, 31 October, 35; November, 42; December, 34 January, 52; February, 69; March, 102; April, 136. From that time until September 1, 1893,

From that time until September 1, 1893, the suspensions under both laws were as follows: General law—May, 293; June, 464; July, 256; August, 265. Act 1890—May, 12; June, 1,222; July, 3,707; August, 5,841.

The total suspensions under the general law for the year were 1,598, and under the act of 1800 for the four months 10,782.

Commissioner Lochren says it is proper to add that under the act of March 1, 1893, the pensions of 3,856 persons residing outside the jurisdiction of the United States have been suspended since July 1, 1893; also that of the 10,782 ceses suspended under the act.

been suspended since July 1, 1800, and of the 10,782 ceses suspended under the act of 1800, payment has been resumed in 6,072 cases up to October 7, 1893.

DISCUSSING IRRIGATION.

International Convention in Session at Los Angeles-Many States Represented. Los Angeles, Oct. 10,-The galleries of the Grand opera house were crowded

with spectators today, when the international irrigation convention was called to order by William E. Smythe, Two hundred delegates were present, representing Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Tennessee, Washington, New Mexico, Texas, Iowa, Connecticut, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Mexico Ecuador, Prussia, France, Hungary and Joew South Wales.
All the delegate 2 ,ve not yet arrived, and over 190 more a. expected.

Mr. Smythe introduced Governor Mark ham, who made the opening address. H said California is a concrete example of what irrigation has done. Land once worth cents to \$1.25 per acre is now worth \$500 t \$1,000 per acre. His speech was heartily applicated, Mayor Rowan then welcomed the delegation to the city.

Colonel Richard J. Hinton, representing New Mexico, made a short speech, and ther the nominations for temporary organization were declared in order. Hon. J. J. Gregory of Kansas and Colonel Jerry Milley, Phoenix Ariz., were nominated for chairman and Milley was elected. F. E. Ellis was selected temporary chairman.

The committee on credentials was chosen

and the convention then adjourned until Much interest was developed this morn

ing in the subject of the cession of arid lands to the states by the government. Many members appeared to be in favor, referring the question to the committee to re port at the next meeting. RENDERED DESPERATE BY HUNGER

Idle California Miners Capture a Souther Pacific Freight Train. Houston, Tex., Oct. 10.-Southern Pacific

officials are considerably excited over news received from points along the line concerning the capture of one of their freight trains at Del Rio by a band of sixty-five armed men, who claim to be miners from California and New Mexico, who took possession of the train, driving off the crew and all others wh attempted to dissuade them. They say the have been driven to desperation by the detay of the senate in setting the silver question so that business may be resumed in the silver-producing states and that they propose going to Alabama to take the places of the striking miners, as it is now work or starvation with them. They are running the train on their pwn schedule and the train dispatchers are puzzled in order avoid collisions with regular trains. The stop at the different towns and levy tribu of provisions, but so far have committed no other depredations. Heing well armed and other depredations. Being well armed an determined, officers dare not attack the unless they can muster a sufficient posse, which cannot be done except in the cities. It is expected they will abandon the train near the end of the division, go around the city and by city and by capturing other trains proceed on their journey.

AT AN INTERLOCKING SWITCH.

Pennsylvania Express Wrecked Near Fort Wayne with Fatal Results.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 10.—First section of No. 8 on the Pennsylvania road met with an accident at Whiting, eighteen miles east of Chicago at 4 p. m. The engine, tender, mail car and two passenger cars left the track. Six sleepers following did not go off. The accident co-curred at an interlocking switch. The engineer saw something was wrong before the final came crash, as he had put on the brakes. The following is the list of the killed and injured: HENRY WARNER, Fort Wayne, fireman,

J. S. Chustis, Englewood, engineer, fatally injured. James BRUIN, conduct BRUIN, conductor, Fort Wayne, No passengers are reported injured. The mail clerk was seriously injured.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in a State of

Panic.

SHELLING ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

Refusal of President Peixate to Dismantle His Shore Batteries Threatening the Rebel Ficet Thought to Have Provoked the Trouble.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) Montevideo, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 10. - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tue Ben.1-Admiral Mello has once more reopened his firing on Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the cauital is in a state of panic. This news has just been received here from the Herald's correspondent in the besieged city. It was hoped here that the intervention of the foreign diplomatic corps would be sufficient to prevent this, and it was understood that Mello had promised to throw no more shells among the defenseless homes of the citizens provided Peixoto would dismount his shore batteries and cease firing upon the

rebel ships. The fact that the bombardment still continues is thought here to mean either a per fidious breach of promise on the part of Admiral Mello, or, what is more likely, the fact that President Perxoto has refused, as he said he would, to dismantle his batteries and has persisted in shelling the ships and thus drawing their fire upon the metropolis of Brazil.

Chance to Assert the Monroe Doctrine. Much anxiety is felt in that city, the Herald correspondent says, to know what action President Cleveland will instruct Minister Thompson to take with regard to the question of supporting the Argentine and Chillan ministers in Rio de Janeiro in their protest against local diplomats of other nations interfering between the beiligerents. They have raised the cry. "America for the Americans," and assert that this is just the time when the Monroe doctrine should be unmistakably asserted. They declare that other American governments are well able to do all the interfering that is necessary between the Brazilian contestants, and they are looking to the leader of American nations to come to the front now and assert

The Herald's correspondent says that while those in Rio de Janeiro who are most familiar with the situation are still in doubt as to what course Minister Thompson will decide to pursue, they believe he is opposed to the proposed intervention of European powers and that he will finally act in concert with the legations of Chili and Argentina. Only Uruguay among South American nations represented in Rio, remains neutral in this matter.

Another Success for Melio.

Admiral Mello has just scored another lecided success and made a valuable acquisition. Fost Villegagnon, an important strategie point in the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro, well fortified and armed with guns of fair caliber, has gone over to him. The garrison in this fort has heretofore maintained an attitude of armed neutrality and overtures have been made to it constantly of a more of less tempting nature by both chiefs since the beginning of the struggle. It has finally gone over to the crafty Melio and will prove of immense advantage to him. The rebe admiral has issued another manifesto, in which he declares that in case of his success over President Peixoto he will adhere rigidly to republican institutions and forms of government. This is a heavy blow to the hopes of those who thought his revolt cloaked a royalist plot to restore to Brazil a

deposed monarchy. Expect Interesting Details.

The United States warship Yantsic has just arrived here from Rosarlo on her way to Rio de Janeiro. The mail boat Galicia also reached this port from Rio today. Her passengers have been quarantined and ner mails will be landed tomorrow. They are expected to bring interesting additional particulars of recent events in the besieges capital of which I have already informed the

Herald.

The Galicia's passengers say that when they left Rio shots were flying in every direction. The fort at Santa Cruz was silent however. It has all along been loval to Peixote, and the fact that it was not firing on the rebel warships was regarded as a sign that the garrison was way ering at last in its allegiance to the president. The government organs in the city were printing articles cal culated to arouse animosity against foreign residents in the capital, but the general feel

ing was in favor of the insurgents. Ruy Barbesa, who, as I have capled you already, set out from here to Rio de Janeiro. intending to make his way thence into the province of Bahia in order to stir up sedition there, returned on the Galicia. He feared to land in the capital, dreading recognition and discovery by Peixoto's followers. In such case he would certainly have been arrested and shot.

Mello Defled European Powers.

Later advices received here from the Herald's correspondent in Rio say that following the action of the toreign diplomats already reported, which was initiated by the English and French legation, orders were given to the commanders of the vessels belonging to those nationalities in the harbor that they must warn Meilo to abstain from further bombardment of the city otherwise they would be disposed to interfere with the

naval forces at their command. This was done and Melio promptly replied that as Peixoto had converted Rio de Janeiro into a fortified city by placing military forces at all the shore landings, and by keep ng up continuous fire upon the fleet h (Mello) had a perfect right to repel by force without the intervention of foreign powers. every attack from the city on his squadron and also to make reprisals. He also deemed it his privilege to do all in his power to in duce Peixoto to evacuate the city without any interference on the part of the diplomats

of any nationality. Changed Their Orders Slightly. The diplomats then informed Percoto of

he must abstain from further attacks upon

the rebel squadron. They informed him that failing in his computance with this request orders had been given to the French and English naval commanders to land forces of their marines for the proper pro tection of itio de Janeiro residents of French or English nationality in case the police were unable to shield them from the excesses of Peixoto's undisciplined and often mutinous soldiery, or if the city were left subject to anarchy or pillage. It is reported that in view of these representations Peixoto decided to abandon his for tresses. This probably means that he

MELLO AGAIN OPENS FIRE promised to dismantle the batteries which he had planted on the hills overlooking the city and harbor, the shot from which drew

the fire of the fleet upon Rio on October 9. Smaller Nations Ignored.

The ministers of Argentine, Chili, Peru, Zobora and Uruguay in Rio de Janeiro have published a circular letter, saying that they did not participate in the diplomatic confer ences or meetings where the policy of intervention was agreed upon, as had been published, and that the first knowledge they had of such meeting was obtained from the newspapers which reported their deliberations. They deny also that they had any knowledge of the notice issued to the British and French ministers of fering citizens protection at Large de Poso, by means of warship forces in case the city should be subjected to anarchy and pillage All this accords with the present political situation in Brazil. These South American diplomats have been only informally informed of these deliberations and resolutions through the courtesy of the British minister. This fact they have communicated to their respective governments, and this emphasizes the idea that American Minister Thompson has not yet received any instructions from Washington as to what action he shall take in the emergency.

Mello's Manifesto. Mello's manifesto was published today and is addressed to ail Brazilians. It says that since the 6th day of September last the people have seen unfolding before their eyes a long panorama of naturally painful events which have been due selely to Peixoto's obstinate determination to hold on to power at any cost. Peixoto is charged with violating the constitution and sacrificing the most vital resources of the country. by exposing it for many months to a civil

"I have solemnly declared," Mello continues, "and now repeat that neither I nor my companions aspire to power for our own Our only object is to save benefit. and restore peace to this oppressed country, to liberate a people who have been subjugated and sacrificed by the iron hand of tyranny, by the inconceivable want of patriotism and reckless ambition of the chief of the government, who refuses to submit to the ciamor of public opinion, which demands at his hands the restoration of peace in the disturbed province of Rio Grande do Sul, and the abandonment of

Innocent People Suffering. "Unfortunately there have suffered by this patriotic revolt which I have led certain innocent persons. But then they, I feet sure, will not fail to sympathize with those who have, without any motives of personal interest, made themselves the defenders of their rights and liberties, and are now fighting heroically for the galvation of true republican principles. Therefore, if some persons fell victims to the movement and if the discipline of army life causes brothers to fight against brother, thus seemingly contradicting our avowed and proven intentions to do what is right, all Brazilians ought to recognize the truth and see that the blame for these lamentable occurrences falls entirely, not upon those who are attempting to save the country, but on him who, through an unlawful ambition has brought on and unpatriotically maintains a civil war in the bosom of the

country." Mello's Many Friends.

VALPARAISO, Chill (via Galveston, Tex.) Oct. 10.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Heraid-Special to THE BEE. |-1 have just had an interesting and trustworthy interview with a prominent German merchant who arrived here today on his way north from Rio de Janeiro. He was in the besieged city during most of the early bombardments, and his position among men of wealth and influence lends weight to his views and opened to him wide fields for observation. He tells me that almost the entire fereign diplomatic corpse in Rio de Janeiro is in favor of Mello's cause. They do not openly espouse it, of course, for diplo-

matic reasons easily understood, The citizens of Rio, he declares, are only kept from revolting also by fears of President Peixoto's troops. The general feeling he reports to be overwhelmingly in favor of Mello, who is known to be a good man, an honest administrator of whatever offices he has held. The feeling against Peixoto runs high and he has made himself, personally and officially, decidedly unpopular, so while the shells of Melio have been falling around their ears, ruining their homes and sacrific ing life and limb, the citizens have cursed Peixoto for it all and pray unfalteringly for tried to bluff him, but it would not work, Meilo's success.

Waiting tor Allies,

The rebel admiral, it is understood, is only waiting the arrival of his allies from Rio Grande do Sul, some of whom set out from Buenos Ayres in the Cidade de Porto, as was cabled you yesterday, to effect a landing and meet Peixoto's force at short range.

During the bombardment of September 22 the persons who were killed in the city, my informant, who was there, tells, me, were struck only by stray shots from the ships. Mello strictly ordered his men to fire only upon the arsenal and forts and prohibited their throwing a single shot among the business or residence portion of the city. Any excesses committed in the city by lawless persons should be credited to Pelxoto's troops alone, the German merchant declares, and so reckless have these fellows become under Peixoto's lack discipline that passengers landing from ships arriving at that port and others embarking in order to get away from the dangers and discomforts of the place are obliged to petition for the escort of boats from the foreign warships in the

harbor. Hope for a Monarchy.

Those unfortunate business men of Rio de Janeiro who have their dwelling houses in the popular suburb of Nietherov have been unable to go to their homes since the hombard ment of that place but them off. They exist in a state of utmost auxiety as to the fate f their families, for the suburb is pracheally in ruins from the effects of the insurgents' shells. My informant says he think arge numbers of Brazilians are heartil sick of these disturbances, which seem to be inseparable from a South American republic and favor a restoration of the monarchy Failing in this they hope at least that Merk will himself assume power after he overthrows Pexioto, if he succeeds in that de-Melio's position in the matter and told him sign.

Hard Fight of a Fugitive.

SAN JOSE, Casta Rica (via Galveston, Tex.) Oct. 10. - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald Special to THE BEE.] - Presilent Rodriguese has been stricken down with la grippe: so has Dr. Sambrano, Minister Baker's counsel in his fight for the extradition of Weeks, the New York embezzier who is detained here under surveillance in his hotel. The disease is prevalent here just now, and the illness of these two important actors in what may approach a tragedy for the New York fuzitive lawyer is now delay

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

DELL AKIN IN OMAHA

Once More on Nebraska Soil After Being Incarcerated in a Texas Jail

HIS STORY OF INDIGNITIES AT EL PASO

Another Interesting Act in the Famous Holt County Drama.

VENGEANCE NOW OCCUPIES THE BOARDS Akin Sues for \$50,000 Damages for His

Treatment in Texas.

PAPERS SERVED ON SHERIFF CUNNINGHAM

Deputy Sheriff Lewis Catches the Man from New Mexico on the Eve of Departure-Interesting Developments in Omaha Last Night.

Had Barrett Scott been in Omaha last night all the principals in the great Holtcounty -absconding - county - treasurer case would have been present. As it was, there were Dell Akin, W. P. Canningham, sheriff of Santa Fe, N. M.; Frank Simmons, sheriff of El Paso county, Texas: Matt Daugherty. agent for the state of Nebraska, and several citizens of Holt county who are interested in the case.

Early last evening Matt Daugherty, Deil Akin and Sheriff Simmons stepped into a cab at the depot and were driven to the Merchants hotel, where they stopped for the night. As soon as the people saw Matt Daugherty they crowded around him and wanted to "know all about it." He said: "So far as Akin is concerned it is a most damnable conspiracy and outrage."

So much has been said about the case that it has attracted the attention of the people in Nebraska, Texas and New Mexico, the three states in which the scenes have taken place. As is well known to nearly every, Nebraska citizen, Barrett Scott, the county treasurer of Holt county, became involved in a quarrel with the county commissioners of the county. Scott is a republican, and the majority of the commissioners are populists. It is said that the success of Scott made him an object for revenge. After several squabbles the commissioners found that he was short, and they removed him without preferring criminal charges and causing his arrest. His bonds-men were not called upon to make good the shortage at once, and Scott fled to Mexico where he was captured by Sheriff Cunningham of Santa Fe county, N.M. It was then that Dell Akin, one of Scott's bondsmen, went to Texas to see if he could not get Scott to return and satisface the not get Scott to return and settle up the matter with the county. When he arrived in El Paso he was arrested as a fugitive from justice. After some wranging and some quick work Matt Daugherty succeeded in affecting his release and Akin arrived in Omaha last night on his way to O'Neill, where, it is said, that an indictment is await-

Dell Akin Tells the Story. Akin has had a hard time of it and is alin the El Paso jait. After getting the travel stains washed off, and enjoying a good supper he talked freely about his experiences to a Bri reporter. He said:

"My arrest and incarceration is only part of a conspiracy to get the \$2,000 reward offered for the apprehension of Scott. As soon as I heard where Scott was, I went to him and pursuaded him to agree to return to O'Neill with me without any requisition, but that would have knocked the Mexican sheriff out of his fees and reward, and as he had the Mexican courts all on his side I could do nothing. I went back to El Paso and found the Holt county attorney there. He was told that Scott was willing to return with me without a requisition, but he had spent too much money and this would not do, and the sheriff would not agree to this. The county attorney returned to Nebraska, and while I was in El Paso 1 was arrested and thrown into the filthy hole in El Paso which goes by the name of a jail. in El Paso which goes by the name of a jail.

"The blankets in my cell were filled with vermin, to say nothing of santury defects. I offered to come back to Nebraska with the sheriff and pay his way if he would bring me, but that might have knocked them out of the reward money and then the people of Holt county would have heard how they were being imposed upon and robbed of this so-called reward money, and I was kept confined until

States officers they released me and wo I will sue every one connected with this job for damages. I have done nothing of a criminal nature and I don't propose to suffer

such an injustice in silence.

ward money, and I was kept confined until my partner, Matt Daugherty, arrived. They

Daugherty Voices a Protest. "It is a damnable outrage," said Matt Daugnerty, "and was only a put up job to get the reward money for Scott. They had no right to detain Dell, and now they must stand the consequences. The day I reached El Paso I arrived there at 1:29 and was met at the depot by Dell, who was in the custody of a deputy sheriff. I showed him my papers and told him I wanted my man. We went to the sheriff's office and he refused to the bell wanted by the Dell's and the refused to the part of the sheriff's office and he refused to the part of the sheriff's office and he refused to turn Dell over to me, saying that he was going to take him to Ne-braska himself and would start at 2:45. orasia himself and would start at 2:45. This did not give me much time to get action, but I got out the proper papers before a United States court which was in session, and when the shoriff saw that the jig was up he telephoned that he would turn Akin over to me. He said that he was entitled to part of the reward for the capture of Barrell Scattard was a ferrilly for the capture. of Barrett Scott and was arraid that Cunningham would try and beat him out of his share. He got ready and came along with us. When Cunningnam passed through El Paso shortly after Akin's arrest he told Summons that the man was a desperado, and

when they went to visit Dell in his cell they were always armed with big guns. The place where they had him incarcorated is shackled a Cripple. "We wanted to get Simmons up in this country, and tonight we served papers on him, in connection with others, for a \$50,000 damage suith. Akin has many influential friends in El Paso, and they may make it friends in El Paso, and they may make it quite warm for all concerned in this matter. The gram jury of El Paso county is now in session and the foreman assured me that they would indict Cunningham for forging telegrams, and the telegraph company will likely take a hand in the light. We came back over the same route traversed by Scott and Cammagham, and the conductor fold is

and Conningham, and the conductor told us

Sning for Damages.

that scott, who is a cripple, was so heavily snackled that ne protested against the outrage. The fight has only begun."

Shortly after arriving in Omaha Akin and Daugherty went before the district judge and filed papers in a suit for \$50,000.damage for false imprisonment and conspiracy. Cumulingham and his deputy Tom Tucker, who arrived in the city earlier in the day from O'Neill, and who were stopping at the Millard, were just getting rearly to depart for Charage on the 10:50 train, when a hack drave up in a hurry. Deputy Sheriff Lewis and Daugherty jumped out and the deputy served the notice of the suit on the sheriff from New Mexico. Akin was with the party and white Cunningham was incrined to laugh at the productings as a joke it was seen that he was ill at case. He departed last even-