## WAS FULL OF GINGER

Yesterday's Debate in the Senate of More than Passing Interest.

PARTY LINES WERE NOT CLOSELY DRAWN

Senator Hill Admits the Necessity for a Chan e in the Rules.

MR. MORGAN MAKES A GENERAL ASSAULT

Several of His Colleagues Feel the Sting of His Sarcasm.

SHERMAN PLEADS WITH THE DEMOCRATS

He Asks Them to Settle the Silver Ques tion, as it is in Their Power to Do So-Pointed and Exciting Colloquies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Immediately after the journal was read in the senate this morning Mr. Dolph of Oregon rose to correct it on the ground that it was inaccurate in failing to recite the presence of Senators Allen and Kyle on sundry roll calls, they having been present in the senate and falling to vote. Mr. Dolph said it had become apparent that if senators could talk indefinitely and read from the books and papers without limit, and if the senate was not to amend its rules or to put a different construction upon them that the senate must drift down the current of endless talk without accomplishing any results. He believed he could say that twenty-six republican senators not only favored the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but would be willing to vote to amend the rules so that the same should limit debate. Mr. Dolph regarded as ridiculous and farcical the procedure in the senate when a senator suggested the absence of a quorum and then refused to answer to his name. He characterized as disorderly and violative of the spirit of the rules of the senate the refusal of a senator to attend when re-

did respond, refused to vote. That course was bringing the senate into disrepute and bringing scandal upon it. He was getting very tired of that sort of thing, and it was time the senate should have a little back-Mr. Harris of Tennessee regretted that Mr. Dolph was tired, but if he were, the best remedy would be to sit down and rest [Laughter.] It would be a relief to him and to the senate. [Laughter.] The journal, he said, recited the proceedings accurately and

quested by the sergeant-at-arms, or when he

the scolding administered by the senator from Oregon was not merited. Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, who was in the chair last evening and ruled on the resolution then offered by Mr. Dolph that the names of Messrs. Allen and Kyle be recorded, said that there was no power to count a senator as present, and justified his

decision in ruling the resolution out of order. Senator Hill's Position. Mr. Hill of New York said he had never shared in the belief that in the absence of

rules the speaker of the house had not the right to tell the truth and make the journal refuse to tell a he-that the speaker had not the right to exercise his own senses, and did not vote, to have the journal show the fact of his presence. The senate, Mr. Hill said, was clinging to some traditions of past ages and there was no sense in it: there was was no harm in what was proposed to be done. The rights of no one would be invaded. The duty of the senators was greater than that of merely remaining in their seats. It was their duty to take a part

in the transactions. Mr. Gray of Delaware inquired whather Mr. Hill contended that under the rule there was no other method of ascertaining the presence of senators than by their responses

"Yes," replied Mr. Hill emphatically. "Of course the senator from Delaware will admit that the strict letter of the rule carried out to its legitimate conclusion involves an ab "I believe," continued Mr. Hill "that the

presiding officer of this body has a perfect right under the rules upon a roll call, either upon his own suggestion or that of a senator, to first ask as nator who is in his seat to vote. When the senator refuses to vote then I believe the president has to enter upon the journal that the senator was present and declined to

The vice president held there was nothing before the senate at this stage except what pertained to the approval of the journal and therefore the resolution of Mr. Dolph was

Mr. Dolph then moved that the name of Mr. Allen be entered in connection with the roll call had at 6:10 p. m. yesterday

Started the Trouble. Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama said

he was not surprised that the senator from New York (Mr. Hill) had championed the rulings of the house because he was the fortunate instrument when he presided over the senate of New York in the introduction of that heresy not only into the democratic party and its traditions, but also into the constitutional rights of legislative bodies. Mr. Morgan called it heresy because, to his mind, obviously, it was that the majority of a legislative body, he said, could take care "Does the majority here take care of it-self!" asked Mr. Washburn. "I will inform the gentleman," replied Mr.

Morgan, "that he himself has some times been in the majority [referring to the antioption bills when he was not able to take I have always been able to take care of

yself in this body and elsewhere," said fr. Washburn sharply.
"I have not seen it so worked out in the measures the senator has advocated," de-

clared Mr. Morgan. clared Mr. Morgan.

"The senate passed that bill by a handsome majority, but it failed in the house for
the want of a two-thirds majority," said Mr.

Washburn. Morgan Speaks Plainly to Hill.

Mr. Morgan said he did not wonder that a politician born and reared in New York, where arbitrary force was the moving agency in all political machinery, both democratic and republican, and at last come to bolieve that there was nothing else to be done in politics but simply to get a majority of the votes and then use the power which that gave.

that gave.

Mr. Morgan went on to speak of the "alliance and coalition" between certain democratic senators and certain republican senators as certain to disrupt the democratic party and he asked whether his democratic colleagues were willing to strike that fatal blow. The coalition in the senate was created in defense of the national banks and for the purpose of destroying silver money. "I wish to say for myself that that is untrue," said Mr. Gray, democrat, of Delaware, "If the senator from Delaware," said Mr. Morgan, "wants to make a personal applica-

Morgan, 'wants to make a personal applica-tion of a remark which I have not applied to him, I cannot help it."

Promises an Amendment. Mr. Morgau, in the course of his speech, said he proposed to offer an amendment to

the bill to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a section repealing the whole and not a part of the Sherman law.

Mr. Washburn thought over for some time the declaration of Mr. Morgan as to a coalition and after Mr. Morgan had left the subject asked him what he meant by it.

"I mean an agreement," said Mr. Morgan, between the democrats and republicans who favor the pending bill, that it shall not be amended in any particular whatever. That is the first proposition. Is that right?"

"Go on," urged Mr. Washburn.

"Is that right?" persisted Mr. Morgan.

"After the senator shall have made his statement, I desire to state that there is no coalition of any description," said Mr. Washburn.

"No agreement or understanding of

burn. "No agreement or understanding of any character or description and when the senator states there is a coalition, he does a very grave injury to every man on this side of the chamber."

Smacks of Old Times.

"I will not yield the floor to the senator to abuse me," said Mr. Morgan. "I do not intend to," disclaimed Mr. Wash-

"Then sit down," demantied Mr. Morgan. "I want to defend myself," said Mr. Wash-burn, and my republican colleagues from the charge of the senator from Alabama.

"The senator was introducing himself in a matter in which I did not have him in mind," said Mr. Morgan. "I did not have him in mind as a leader of the republican party." [Laughter.] "I stand here as a republican," replied Mr. Washburn excitedly, "and I am not to be insulted for my position." Mr

be insulted for my position."

"I am here on this floor," declared Mr. Morgan defiantly, "responsible for every word I say, either in this chamber or outside. You understand that?"

"Perfectly," Mr. Washburn replied.
"Perfectly responsible," added Mr. Morgan, in emphasis of his original statement.

Sannel Em All. Mr. Morgan then resumed his argument. He alluded to Senator Sherman as one of the coalition leaders, and Senators Lodge and Hill he called the "juveniles from Massachusetts and New York." He proceeded to argue against the position taken by Mr. Hill, which brought that senator to his feet to state exactly what his position was.

"I claim first." said Mr. Hill, "that it is within the power of the presiding officer (in the absence of express rules to the contrary) the absence of express rules to the contrary) to determine the presence of a quorum. My second proposition is that there is no rule of the senate which expressly or even impliedly forbids that action."

Mr. Gray could not call to mind any provo-cation for Mr. Morgan's heroics, nor could he see much of argument in support of any of the important propositions pending. Vitu-peration was not argument, and imputations on the motives of others did not correon the motives of others did not carry con-

Willing to Die Right There.

On the question of cloture Mr. Morgan defied the senators to establish such a rule. He would not be warned into subordination to the scheme of any one by anything of the kind, nor would be surrender his constitutional rights in response to howling, rampant demands of concession to the national "It I must die here," said Mr. Morgan in

closing, "I will die like an honorable man at my post."

Mr. Gray took issue with Mr. Hill. That senator was in error in saying there was no rule that covered the case expressly or impliedly. He read a portion of the rules to show that the presiding officer could not act in accordance with Mr. Hill's suggestion. He had denounced the proposition before on the force bill as a step toward absolution.

He had denounced the proposition before on the force bill as a step toward absolutism, and he denounced it now. He did not propose to blow hot and cold.

Messrs. Allen and Kyle took occasion to deny that they were present when the roll in question was called.

Mr. Hill said he had not expected to convince senators who had no respect for the supreme court and were not willout best supreme court and were not willing to bow

Paid His Respects to Morgan, 

constitution,
"I supposed," said Mr. Hill, "for a brief period, my friend was supporting another constitution, but 1 am mistaken." [Applause.] As to Mr. Morgan's talk about dying at his post, Mr. Hill had heard like statements by men who were going to die in the last ditch, "but," said Mr. Hill, "there are many of them left. [Renewed laughter.] Then Mr. Hill, referring to a remark of Mr. Morgan, that the decision of the subreme court did not bind his conscience. Mr Hill related an anecdote of a lawyer arguing a case before a justice of the peace, who read a chapter from Blackstone, not for the purpose of showing that the justice was wrong, but to show what a fool Blackstone was. [Laughter.] So he (Mr. Hill) had read the decision, not to show that Mr. Mor-

gan was wrong, for he was always right, but for the purpose of showing what a fool the supreme court had made of itself. Record of the Old Roman.

Referring to a remark of Mr. Morgan, com-plimentary to Allen G. Thurman, Mr. Hill said he supposed Mr. Morgan, in making that tribute, had in view all the records of Mr. Thurman in the senate. He then read from the journal of the senate when on one occasion Mr. Thurman being temporarily called to the chair and certain senators re jusing to vote, counted a quorum. The gal-leries vigorously applauded the recital of this action on the part of Mr. Thurman and Mr. Hill said: "There is the precedent which I ask this body to imitate. There is one of the distinguished men whom I propose to follow rather than the lead of the

distinguished senator from Alabama."

Mr. Sherman's Speech. Mr. herman, republican, of Ohio then addressed the senate. He said the rules of the senate were made to expedite public business in an orderly, proper manner and their object was to enable the senate to legislate. While that was the primary object of all rules it was capally important. of all rules, it was equally important to give the minority full and free opportunity of debate. But when the rules were used by the minority to obstruct legislation the rules should at once be altered. Whenever a minority used means of obstruction unduly

it created a revolution.

Mr. Sherman said the destructive methods which had been pursued in the last two months had gone far beyond anything he had ever witnessed in his senatorial experience. In fact, obstructive measures had been resorted to which had never been invoked since the senate was first organized. It was then a dignified body of twenty-six members and it went to the extreme verge of liberality in debate. The practice of stopping a senator in the midst of his speech to suggest the absence of a consum. to suggest the absence of a quorum was an innovation and was a kind of obstruction that had never been resorted to before.

Violation of Rules of Good Order. The refusal of senators to vote was a vio-lation of the rules of good order. He thought, therefore, probably not at this session, that the time had arrived when the senate must adopt rules to prevent obstruction to public business. There was a change in the senate —not on the score of ability, but due to in-creased numbers. There was no legislative body in the world that had not some power

creased numbers. There was no legislative body in the world that had not some power to close debate. The proper way to secure a limit of debate was in the next session of congress to have the committee on rules strengthened in numbers and have it examine all the various rules and report a rule which would give to the minority the full power to accommission. give to the minority the full power to ex-press its opinion and prescribe the time when and the place where the final vote could be taken. The present session had continued two months and nothing had been done—not a single measure had passed the senate that was of the slightest importance. The house of representatives had performed its duty, but in the senate there had not been a vote on any question where there had been any difference of opinion. That, con-tinued the senator, would no longer com-mand the respect of active and intelligent people—and Americans were men of action in all departments.

Mr. Sherman said the responsibility in the CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE |

OMAHA'S NATIONAL BANKS

Showing Made at Washington by the Figures of the Last Report.

AGGREGATE EXHIBIT IS VERY FLATTERING

Total Volume of Business Shows a Small Increase Over July, While the Reserve is Augmented Bandsomely-The Statements.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. The clerks at the office of the comptroller of the currency are busy at work these days, synopsizing the reports by large cities and states showing the condition of national banks throughout the country on Tuesday, October 3, instant. Not all of these reports have yet been received from some of the remote states, but most of these are in for the large cities. This afternoon the reports showing the condition of the nine Omaha national banks were tabulated and in com-

bined form are as follows: Resources. Loans and discounts ... Loans and discounts...
Overdrafts...
United States bonds to
secure circulation...
United States bonds to
secure deposits...
Stocks, securities, etc...
Due from approved reserve agents...
Due from other national banks...
Due from state banks
and bankers...
Banking house furniture and fixtures.
Other real estate and
mortgages owned.
Current expenses and
taxes paid...
Premiums on United
States bonds.
Checks and other cash
items... 1,320,136 446,790 422,953 835,800 243,910 173,707 Exchanges for clearing house
Bills of other national banks
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.
Specie, viz:
Goid coin.
Goid treasury certificates 295,988 138,723 8,345

.. \$1,436,108 cates.... Silver dollars... liver treasury certifi-Total specie
Legal tender notes
Five per cent redemption fund
Due from United States
treasurer 35,100 16,667 Liabilities.

\$17,269,778 476,600 186,632 702,000 ndivided profits. 

It is interesting to compare the above con-solidated report with the one showing the condition of the Omaha national banks on Wednesday, July 12, last. The total volume of business is nearly the same on both dates, but the reserve on hand now, the available

The second secon	Overdratts Due from approved reserve agents Due from other national banks Due from state banks and bankers Checks and other cash Items. Exchanges for clearing house. Bills of other national banks. Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents. Specie. Legal tender notes. United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes.	115,405 1,236,757 571,634 419,892 377,262 291,646 114,122 202 1,336,006 592,506
		**********
ı	Total	17,793,105
ı	Liabititles.	
	Capital stock paid in Surplus funds. Undivided profits. National bank notes issued. Dividends unpaid. Individual deposits	471,600 164,598 657,000
	Deposits of United States disburs-	019 199
	Due to other national banks	1,682,465
ı	Due to state banks and bankers Notes and bills rediscounted	1,812,787
ı	Bills payable	428,801 210,000

Average reserve held, 30.34 per cent. Following is an abstract of

	ing the condition of the national ban city of Des Moines, Ia., on Tuesday, O.	lea in the
ı	Resources.	20-048-9-0 E-4
	Loans and discounts	1,955,040 11,612
	Stocks, securities, etc.	175,000 175,799 824,757
	Due from other national banks. Due from state banks and bankers. Banking house furniture and fix-	82,181 36,084
l	Other real estate and mortgages	125,235
	Checks and other cash items. Exchanges for clearing house. Bills of other antional banks	114,783 9,102 60,854 49,611
	Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.  Specle Legal tender notes Five per cent redemption fund	1,935 115,527 142,084 7,213
ı	Total	3 424 000
ı	Liablia:1:s.	113-1100-
	Canital stock paid in. Surplus fund. Undivided profits. National bank notes issued Dividends unpaid. Individual deposits. Due to other national banks. Due to state banks and bankers. Notes and bills rediscounted. Bills payable	700,000 334,000 148,219 144,062 3,322 1,036,115 806,554 615,093 37,695 100,000

1 Total Average reserve held, 34.04 per cent. The average reserve of the Des Moines banks on July 12 last was 28.85 per cent. Their ioans and discounts aggregated \$2.250. 000, and their individual deposits were \$1.256.917.

Kem Accuses Melklejohn.

Representative Kem had the floor of the house this morning for a period of fifteen minutes on a question of personal privilege. minutes on a question of personal privilege. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read as his text a Washington special to The Bee of the 13th inst. reciting the fact that Representative Meiklejohn had called up and secured the passage of the bill extending the provisions of the act of March, 1891, relating to the opening of the Sioux Indian reservation in South, Dakota over that portion of the reservation which lies in Nebraska, which was a measure of vast importance to Nebraska settlers. The special also noted the was a measure of vast importance to Ne-braska settlers. The special also noted the fact that when the bill was bassed there were present neither Kem. McKeighan nor Bryan, and it also took occasion to observe the wellknown fact that these three worthy misrepresentatives of Nebraska interests had wholly falled to perform their duty dur-ing the past two years in securing this legis-lation. Addressing the speaker Mr. Kem announced that Representative Meikleighn, who is a member of the committee on public lands, whence this bill emanated, was not a high-minded gentleman or he would not high-minded gentleman or he would not have called up his (Kem's) bill for action in his (Kem's) absence. He stated that he was necessarily absent from the house and that it was his intention himself to secure action upon the measure at some future day.

Mr. Kem was wrothy over the fact that Mr Meiklejohn had finally secured definite and final action upon the measure Meiklejohn's Reply.

Mr. Meiklejohn arose and said that after Mr. Melklejohn arose and said that after the morning hour on the 12thiof October he called up, seeing that Mr. Kem was absent from the floor of the house, and asked the unanimous consent of the house for its immediate consideration of this bill. Consent was given, and the bill was at once passed and sent to the senate, where it will receive consideration at the hands of Senater Manderson that was given it in the house. Mr. Melklejohn stated that if in serving the interests, of his constituency the interests of his constituency and remaining in his seat for the purpose, so that no opportunity might pass unimproved, was "not being a gentle-man," he was willing that that indictment should stand against him permanently. It has always been the custom during the morning hour for any member of a committee to call up any measure for consideration which has emanated from his committee, and it has always been regarded the duty of a member in the absence of his colleague to see that no opportunity was missed to secure action upon a measure introduced by his colleague, and in the action which Mr. Meikiejohn secured he was not only relieving the people in Nebraska, who were directly interested, but if Mr. Kem was acting in good faith, was placing the member of the Sixth district under obligations to him.

Mr. Kem made a sorry spectacle of himself. Bryan Has a Compromise Scheme. Representative Bryan has invented a compromise upon the silver problem. He stated to The Brz correspondent in his terse

stated to the Beg correspondent in his terse language:

"It seems now certain that a compromise of some kind will be obtained. I hope it will be such a compromise as will recognize the principle of bimetallism. The democratic platform said: 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country,' of the The recognition. country,' etc. The republicon platform expressed the same idea in almost identical language, saying: The republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, etc. It would therefore seem necessary that the compromise, unless both platforms are to be repudiated, should recognize both gold and silver as standard money. A reasonable basis for compromise has been suggested and could be adopted, without the sacrifice of principle on either side, if the friends of repeal are sincere in their declarations in favor of bimetallism. Let the compromise measure provide for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio. This will satisfy

Solved by Seignlorage. "Then to quiet the fears of those who think we would be deluged with silver from abroad, or that an increased price would abroad, or that an increased price would flood us with home-produced silver, seigniorage could be agreed upon. The silver men would want it as small as possible; the gold men would desire it as large as possible, but they could probably come together on an amount between 20 and 30 per cent. I believe that 27 per cent would make the bullion ratios about 21 8 to 1, which is substantially the rate fixed by the Indian council when it suspended the coinage of silver. This seigniorage, while it does not destroy when it suspended the coinage of silver. This seigniorage, while it does not destroy the principle of bimetallism nor interfere with the automatic supply of money, allays the fears. I believe such fears are groundless. Of those who believe this country would become a dumping ground for the world's silver, such a solution of the question, swhile not so satisfactory to bimetallists as free coinage would, be more satisfactory than unconditional repeal, and while not so satisfactory to the repealers as unconditional repeal it would be more satisfactory than free coinage.

They Must Recognize Silver.

They Must Recognize Silver.

"It must be remembered that a majority of the democrats in the house preferred the restoration of the Bland act to unconditional repeal, and that they only voted for uncon-ditional repeal after a majority of the re-publicans had prevented their obtaining the Bland act. It must also be remembered that a majority of the democratic senators, ever if some of them vote for unconditional re-peal, desire the coinage of gold and silver on equal terms.

"The compromise suggested is not original with me, but commends itself to my judgment as the most reasonable basis for an agreement. Any plan which provides for the purchase of bullion simply substitutes one cowardly makeshift for another; any issue of bonds to buy gold is open not only to the chlerion that it imprecessarily in to the objection that it unnecessarily in-creases the public debt in time of peace, but it would be accepted as a declaration that the government does not regard silver as the equal of gold, or, in other words, holding to the use of gold only as standard money in violation to the declaration made by the national platform of all the parties, will the people hold their representatives guiltless if they disregard the pledges so recently made!

In the supreme court of the United States In the supreme court of the United States today a usury case from Nebraska was argued. It was the consolidated cases of the Schuyler National bank of Schuyler, Neb., against Neil R. Bollong and John G. Bollong. The Bollongs, when their paper given to the First National of Charlotte, N. C., held by the Schuyler National bank, fell due, pleaded usury and claimed that the bank had violated section 5, 198 of the Revised Status of lated section 5,198 of the Revised Statutes of United States, which provides that a national bank which exceeds the rate of in terest allowed by the laws of the state in which the bank is located is guilty of usury, and the borrower may recover double the amount of interest paid. The Boliongs sued for double the amount of interest paid, and demanded a jury trial, and in the lower court secured one judgment for \$402 and another for \$236. The cases were consolidated and passed through the various courts of Nebraska and finally come to dernier resort. The defend-ents here argue that the plaintiffs in their suits failed to allege where the notes or other evidence or indebtedness were made and where payable, that they failed to show that the several contracts undertaken to be set out were contracts under the laws of Nebraska, and that the omission was there-fore fatal to their cases and upon these facts a reversal of the judgment is asked. The case argued upon its merits here is prac-tically a demurrer. No effort was apparently made in the arguments today to dis-prove the alleged usury. William G. Twom-bly and J. G. Bigelow appeared for the plaintiffs in error and C. J. Phelps for the defendants in error. Wyoming's Wealth in Homes.

A special bulletin has just been issued from the census office on the subject of farms, homes and mortgages in Wyoming. It shows that in the state of Wyoming there are 12,065 farms, of which number 6,077 are owned by families, 5,307 are free from incumberage 810 are engagingered and 5,000. owned by families, 5.207 are free from in-cumbrance, 810 are encumbered and 5.988 are hired by families. The per cent of owner-ship is 50.37, while the per cent of farms hired is 49.63. The per cent of farms free from incumbrance is 85.67, and the per cent of incumbered farms is 13.33. The total ap-praised value of Wyoming farms is \$2,724,904, and the aggregate of incumbrance is \$1,044,-229. The per cent of incumbrance to value is 34.38. This showing is regarded as very good. The total interest on the farm debis ood. The total interest on the farm debts a Wyoming is \$49,712 annually, au i on the omes away from farms in the state \$63,229. The average rate of interest on Wyoming farm loans is 10.92 per cent, and on home loans 10.73 per cent.

Western Pensions.

Pensions granted, issue of October 2, were Nebraska: Original-John O'Gredy, Sid-Nebraska: Original—John O'Gredy, Sid-ney, Cheyenne. Increase—Kanan Sprenkie, Basin, Boyd; George W. Cadwell, Osceola, Polk; Samuel Swank, Palmyra Otoe. Re-issue—Eli F. Chittenden, York, York, Orig-inal widows, etc.—Anna E. Challand, Weeping Water, Cass; Henry R. Neff. father, Wake-field, Dixon. Mexican war survivors—In-crease—George S. Culbertson, Pleasant Hill, Saline.

Original-William Christ, Des Moines, Polk; Zachary T. Mullin, Cedar Rapids, Linn; James A. Bhair, Bradyville, Page; William H. Smouse, Cedar Rapids, Linn; John S. Merriman, Jefferson, Green, Increase—Henry J. Piper, Randolph, Fre-mont; Josiah Hodson, Panora, Gutbrie; Isaac B. Jordan, Creston, Union; Franklin

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

ALL PARIS MAD WITH JOY

Presence of the Russians in the Capital Excites the Multitude's Exuberance.

PRINCE AND PAUPER JOIN IN THE PRESS

Haughty Duke and Humble Proletariat Vie

the New-Found Old-Time Friend

in Enthusiasm in Giving Greeting to

of the Mercurial Republic. [Comprighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Oct. 17.—|New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The day in Paris was just what I predicted it would be. Yesterday was a triumphant and grandiose spectacle. Two million people were massed in the streets and cheered the Russian officers. No discordant cry was heard. The

only shouts were "Vive la Russie! Vive la

France!" The joy of the public was colossal. It is necessary in order to properly understand the fete that it means that France has found an ally and no longer feels that she is alone in Europe; that she no longer fears a

sudden attack. The German newspapers and the papers across the silver streak should understand at last why the French people are happy. They have won a victory without effusion of blood. They have found sure friends, whose friendship is based on a community of interests and racial sympathy.

You will receive from other sources the details of events of the day, but it is impossible to describe the popular enthusiasm. The Russian officers were carried about in triumph wherever they passed, shaken by the hand by the working class and kissed by the women. The fete has lost its official character and has become a veritable fraternal festivity.

They're All Jolly Good Fellows.

Admiral Avelan has produced an excellent impression. He is extremely pleasant to all. At the state dinner given by President Carnot this evening he enchanted all those who met him. The other officers of the Russian fleet speak French, are young and appear merry.

A political demonstration or sensational speech must not be expected, for the mere presence of Russians is of itself a demonstration. Its first result is the uniting of all Frenchmen from the duke of the Faubourg de St. Germain to the workman of the Faubourg de St. Antoine in the same burst of enthuiasm. The Jockey club, like the window of the humblest republican organization, is bedecked with flags. The republic has also gained confidence. It feels its force is confidence in its army and its ally. All this is worth the price paid for it.

Sig. Crispi said yesterday at Genoa: 'He who wants war is a madman." Sig. Crispi is right. In Paris no one wants war. When the Russians arrived in the Place de l'Opera, the Parisians shouted: "Vive la France!" which meant "Hurrah for ourselves, who have resumed our place in the world."

It is the finest day that Paris has seen since 1890. A week will be given up to festivity, and then serious matters will be taken up. But, I repeat, they will be pacific JACQUES ST. CERE.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE VISITORS.

inprecedented Scenes of Enthusiasm in the Streets of the French-Capital. Paris, Oct. 17 .- Shortly after sunrise this norning the streets of this capital were alive with people bent upon enjoying a holiday and at the same time giving a welcome to the Russian sailors. Work throughout the city appears to be at a standstill. As early as 7 o'clock the streets were crowded with people, among whom were tens of thousands of work people in their Sunday clothes, while every train landed thousands from the country districts. This incoming was kept up until the day was far advanced. All along the streets where the Russians were likely to be seen the windows, balconies, housetops, and even the chimneys were black with people who had determined to shout themselves hoarse in honor of the Russian visitors. Below, the streets were nearly hidden beneath the decorations and the moving mass of people passing through them, with conspicuously displayed badges and other emblems of the colors of Russia

Replied to the Address. The Russians arrived at the garre de Lyons, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, at 9:20 a.m., and were received by cabinet ministers and deputations from the various reception committees, and many thousands of people who crowded around the station and packed the platform near it, and shouted "Vive la Russe." Admiral Avellan and the officers wno accompanied him stood up in the carriages awaiting to escort them to the Mili-tary club and replied to the cheers of the

French by crying "Vive la France."

Some idea of the number of people assembled around the garre de Lyons may be gathered from the fact that the police admit that at least 100,000 people were assembled around the station mentioned, and every large and small street leading to the mili-tary club was packed with men, women and children, shouting for Russia and the czar The thoroughfares were dazzling with flowers and streamers. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police could keep the road clear, and at times the enthusiasm of the French was worked up to such a pitch that the Russians looked alarmed at the triumpnant progress to the Military club. So great was the excitement that it was found impossible to move their carriages through the streets any faster than a walk owing to the immense surging and cheering masses of people who blocked the way, and now and then burst through ne lines of police and military like human waves, washing away trifling obstructions.

All Paris Turned Out. Admiral Avelian, replying to the address of welcome presented to him at the railroad station upon behalf of the president of the council, said that he was happy that he had been chosen to return the visit of Admiral Gervais to St. Petersburg, and closed with a few complimentary remarks about France and Frenchmen. The Russian admiral together with his officers, appeared to be thoroughly tired after the long journey and the series of Toulon entertainments which had preceded it.

The crowds gathered about the Place d' la Opera this morning were the greatest ever known in Paris. One of the features of the crowd was the extreme good humor dis-played on all sides. Hundreds of thousands of men waved hats and almost as many women waved handkerchiefs, sunshades and umbrellas in the air crying "Vive la Rus-sia," as the Russian sailors slowly wended their way to the Military club. Admiral Avelan and his officers had no sooner entered the chip than the tremendous

sooner entered the chip than the tremendous roar of cheering which swept over the Place d'la Opera compelled them to reappear on the balcony of the club, where, in reply to the greeting of the vast multitudes below the Russian admiral and his staff waved their caps in the air and cried "Vivo la France." This caused a climax in the excitement, and if the people were wildly enthusiastic before those words fell from the

admiral's lips they were fairly mad with ex-citement when they heard them.

Thousands Cheered Them.

The Russians drove to the Paiais d' Elysee this afternoon, and on their way home the same enthusiastic scenes were witnessed as during the previous movements of the visiting satiors. The boulevards and the neighborhood of the Palais d'Elysee were so densely packed with people that all movement was utterly impossible until the Russians had gone to the palace and left there after the reception.

Some foolish people raised hisses before the British embassy, but the demonstration was soon suppressed. While the Russians were on the way to the palace the crowds sung the "Marselliaise" and cheered for the Russian and French army. A cable message cannot begin to picture the scenes of enthusiasm witnessed on all sides.

Admiral Avelan, during the course of the day, was officially advised of the death of Marshal McMahon, and expressed great regret at the loss which France has suffered. In the Chamber of Deputies the Russians were welcomed by Vice President Casimir Perier, who, addressing Admiral Avelan, declared that the Essants The Russians drove to the Paiais d' Elysee

Perier, who, addressing Admiral Avelan, declared that the French fully appreciate the honor paid them by Admiral Avelan and his officers in visiting the Chamber, and expressed pleasure that the hearts of Russians and Frenchmen beat in unison on this occasion.

Received by the President.

President Carnot received the Russians surrounded by the officers of his military household and after having greeted them he turned to the Russian visitors and said: "You have already received, Messieurs, at Toulon the expression of the goodwill of the French government and also that of the provinces through which you have arrested the French government and also that of the provinces through which you have passed, and while in our nation you will meet the same sincere, cordial welcome. The ties of frendship which have been drawn closer by the touching demonstrations of which our fleet was the object at Cronstadt are growing stronger every day. May the loyal interchange of our feelings and friendship be an inspiritation to all who have at beart be an inspiration to all who have at heart the benefit of peace, confidence and secur-The great emperor who sent you, Messieurs, and whom I greet from this place, in-trusted you with an exalted mission which ou have worthily carried out. I bid you therefore welcome."

Admirai Avelan replied, thanking the French president for the courtesies extended to himself and his officers while on

French soil. The Russians then left the Palais d'Elysce and visited the government buildings, in-cluding the Senate and Chamber of Depu-

Exchanged Compliments.

It was with difficulty that the police managed to force a narrow line through the vast concourse of people assembled around the public buildings which immediately closed behind the carriages occupied by the Rus-sian officers, until the crush was so great that the vehicles were carried forward by the throng amid deafening cheers, men, women and children running beside the carwomen and children running beside the carriages and grasping the hands of the Russian officers, who often rose from their seats
waved their hats and shoutel: "Vive, nous
bous amis les Francaise." (Vive, our good
friends, the French.) To these Russian
cheers the crowd replied with cries of "Vive
nous bons amis les Russ."

Altogether the scene was unprecedented
in the history of the world unless an excen-

in the history of the world, unless an excep-tion be made in favor of the extraordinary scene witnessed when hundreds of crowded row boats passed around the Russian flag ship Nicholas at Toulon recently and French army and navy officers joined with men, women and children of all classes in kissing the hands of the Russian sailors who were extended to them through the port holes.

This evening all the prominent and many

small buildings of the city were illuminated. President Carnot created the Russian admiral a grand officer of the Legion of Honor Other Russian officers wereallso decorated

ITALY'S GUESTS.

Admiral Seymour and His Officers Being Feted and Petted. TARANTO, Oct. 17 .- Admiral Seymour, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, accompanied by all of his captains, returned this evening the visits of Admirals Corci and Tureli of the Italian navy, amidst much ceremony and the burning of a large amount of powder in salutes. The British officers remained over an hour on board the Italian flagship Italia, and the admirals and other officers partook of a sumptuous entertain-

ment on board the vessel. The Italian admirals referred in toasts in the most flattering terms to the power of the British navy and to the great influence which the friendship existing between Italy and England should have upon the peace of

Admiral Seymour in reply referred in complimentary phrases to the warships of Italy and was also of the opinion that both navies could not be better employed than in the maintenance of peace. Later in the day Admiral Seymour received all the local government and municipal officers, who visited him in state and

presented the British admiral with a most flattering address of welcome.

Still Keeping Up the Display. The city of Taranto continues to present the highly animated appearance which it assumed in order to do honor to the visiting British fleet. This magnificent display of war ships was increased in number and

strength today by the arrival of H. M. S. Surprise, making a very fine showing for Great Britain in these waters. The whole of the press of Italy today oins in admirable greeting of the British fleet and the significant fact of this occur rence, when seven vessels of Russia are gathered in French waters, is not to be thought slightly of, and whatever the intent of the British squadron in Taranto is, it is ooked upon on all sides as a counter move the presence of the Russian squadron at

This evening a banquet was given to the English admiral and his officers on board the Italia, the hosts being the officers of the Italian navy and leading merchants. Ad-miral Corci, in toasting Admiral Seymour and his command, welcomed the British squadron to Italy in the name of the minister of marine.

Admiral Seymour, in reply to Admiral Corci, thanked him for his cordial toast. He expressed sincere thanks for the warmth of the reception and said the sight he and his officers and men witnessed when they entered the harbor amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude was one not easy to forget, and which proved most conclusively the strong friendship that existed between the two nations. In conclusion he drank to the health of the Italian navy and exclaimed "Long live the king; God save the queen!"

Later in the evening there was a procession.

sion of illuminated boats, which made a very

SALISBURY FINDS FAULT.

He Denounces the Passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Lord Salisbury, speak-

ing at Preston tonight, denounced the action of the government in driving the home rule bill through the House of Commons to the exclusion of the graver subjects. He instanced the great coal strike as a matter of much larger importance than Irish home rule. Lord Salisbury said that the attack on the House of Lords was a cowardly expedient to avoid consuiting the country. He admitted that the House of Lords was not perfect, but he insisted that its existence was necessary to guard against one man power. If, however, home rule does not appear at the next session of Parliament it must be regarded as having been

## MET IN THE MIST

One of Old Erie's Fogs the Shroud of a Terrible Accident.

WRECK OF A LIMITED EXPRESS IN OHIO

Chicago Passenger Train on the Fort Wayne Crashes Into a Freight.

TWO OF THE TRAINMEN WERE KILLED

Fireman and Pilot Crushed to Death in the Awful Crash.

PASSENGERS ESCAPE WITHOUT HARM

Engineer Fataily Injured and Other Employes Seriously-Sequel of a Freight Wreck-Victims of the Wabash Disaster-Other Mishaps.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.-The first section of he New York and Chicago limited express on the Fort Wayne road was wrecked at Wellsville, O., forty miles from this city, at 6:15 o'clock this morning. Two trainmen were killed instantly, and four others were injured, two of whom will die. The passengers were thrown from their borths by the shock, but escaped with slight bruises and a bad fright. The names of the killed are:

ELMER JACKSON, fireman, Allegheny, Pa. JOHN CARROTHER, pllot, Wellsville, O. JOHN CARROTHER, pilot, Wellsville, O. The injured are:
ROBERT JACKSON, engineer, fatally.
ALEXANDER FRASIER, baggage man, Alletheny, seriously.
ROBERT FOWLER, train electrician, Wellscille, O. seriously.

Robert Fowler, train electrician, Wellswille, O., seriously.

The telegraph operator in the tower was badly burned with acids. His name was not ascertained.

The postal car, baggage car and several of the forward coaches are off the track and the wreck is complete. Owing to a freight wreck on the Fort Wayne road the Hmited was obliged to come over the Pittsburg & Cleveland track. Near Wellsville the fog was very heavy and it was impossible to see any considerable distance. Suddenly, through a for, scarcely 100 feet ahead, the engineer of the limited saw the lights of a train standing on the track on which he was running. He reversed and put on the air, but all too late, and before he or his fireman could jump the enginecrashed into the freight and their two lives were crushed out. The cars behind piled up and fell over broken and wrecked. The engine went through the rear car of the freight, solitting it in two, and climbed part way up the second car. The combination baggage and sleeper, which followed, was thrown from the tracks, but the other cars were not derailed. The injured were removed to a hospital.

A Wellsville, O., special says Robert Jackson and Alexander Frazier have since died, and that Robert Ferry of Chicago was so badly scalded that his recovery is doubtful. The crew of the freight train escaped injury by jumping.

Tonight death claimed two more victims

Tonight death claimed two more victims of the wreck, Robert Ferry and Robert Fowler, both of Chicago. This makes six deaths, all the injured having diel. The cause of the accident is being rigidly investigated by the officers of the

WRECKED ON A CROSSING.

Many People Injured in a Collision on the Pennsylvania Road, ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 17.-A serious accident occurred in the new yards of the Pennsyl-

vania road this evening. Seventeen persons were seriously injured and in a number of instances their injuries may prove fatal. A work train, consisting of an engine and one car, in which were about seventy-five men, was crossing the switches coming towards the city when it was run into by a local train rudning at a high rate of speed. The construction car was demolished and the engine overturned. The car caught fire and some of the men came out of the debris with their clothing ignited. After some difficulty the injured were rescued and the fire put out. The sight was horrible. Thrown in every direction men could be seen writhing in pain and calling for help; some were suffering from burns, bruises, flesh wounds and injuries. wounds and injuries of more or less serious description. The most seriously injured are:

John Richards, fracture of right arm, leg and skull. George Sinardi, internal injuries, may re-

JOHN SAYRES, contusion of abdomen. J. M. Deffy, contusion of the head and JOHN RANDOLPH, leg broken.

Victims of the Wabash Disaster, Sr. Louis, Oct. 17.-The victims of the wreck on the Wabash railroad last night, who were brought here and placed in hospitals or hotels, are all doing well, and there are no unfavorable reports from those who were taken to their own homes. Quite a a number of the injured are St. Louisians, but none of them are very seriously hurt.

The following are the names of some of

hose living outside the city: MRS. L. B. HENRY, Hayville, Kan., arm roken. Aurnur Kaufman, Memphis, Tenn., scalp J. Allen, Ozark, Ark., leg badly twisted. S. Thompson, Reading, Pa., arm and legs

HUCK WRITLAW, Paris, Tex., back injured. G. F. GROFFEN, Boston, Mass., head and arms injured.
P. P. Lester. Brighton, England, back in-jured and hands badly cut.
Phillip Uhl. and wife, Chase county, Kan-sas, considerably bruised.

Clark Was a Marine Liar.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 17 .- The story told by the man Clark who claims to be the sold survivor of the wrecked Dean Richmond is wholly discredited here. The agents of the boat say no such man shipped at Toledo. Clark's story speaks of Cap-tain Stoddard's wife and children aboard the Dean Richmond when she went down. Coroner Blook of Dunkirk has received a dispatch from Mrs. Stoddard dated Toledo. in which she says she will arrive at Dunkirk today. Clark has disappeared. There seems to be no ground, however, for hope that a single person aboard the Richmond escaped.

Went Down in the Gale. BUFFALO, Oct. 17 .- It is now almost cerain that the schooner F. C. Leighton of Port Huron went down in the terribie storm

on Friday night and that all on board per-ished. The schooner W. H. Reunds arrived here this morning all right. The Leighton left Toledo ahead of the Rounds and should have reached here before this if she had been in shelter during the gale. There seems no chance for the crew having sur-Wreck on the Big Four. WABASH, Ind., Oct. 17 .- A southbound express and a-local freight on the Michigan division of the Big Four collided just before noon today at North Manchester.

Both locomotives were totally wrecked.
William Barry of Goshen, Ind., severely
bruised, and Woodford Davidson of Indian,
apolis, burt about the head, were the only casonities. Attempt at Train Wrecking Foiled.

freight train was unable to get into a siding before the express thundered down upon it

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17 .- A Chronicle Telegraph Cauton special says: Emyloyes of the Fort Wayne road discovered last night what seemed to have been an attempt to