SILVER'S ADVOCATE

Senator Morgan of Alabama Again Indulges in a Little Scolding.

ADMINISTRATION SENATORS SCORED

Even the Supreme Court Does Not Escape the Vigor of His Tongue.

MR. TELLER HELPS ALONG THE FIGHT

Relations of the Executive to the Senate the Subject of His Discourse.

CHARGED THE MAJORITY WITH THE DELAY

Daniel of Virginia Says the Repealers Are Using Obstructive Tactics-Another Day of Pleasure for the Galleries-Mr. Mitts' Earnestness.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The senate re-

sumed its session at 10 o'clock this morning at the expiration of the recess taken yester-Mr. Morgan of Alabama took exception to

the motion of Mr. Dolph to amend the journal so as to show the presence of Mr. A.s n when the roll was called at 6:30 o'ctock Monday evening, that senator having failed to answer when his name was called. Mr. Morgan said that, while the decision cited yesterday by Mr. Hill from the 144 United States supreme court reports might be twisted and perverted into a support of his (Mr. Hill's) position as a judicial decision, it could not be placed in that category except by the artfulness of an astute politician. A fair-minded lawyer could not do it. The supreme court merely decided that the house of representatives, under the constitution, had the right to make its rules for ascertaining and recording the fact that a quorum was present. There were men in the world whose con sciences were so easy that they could follow the supreme court in all decisions, who could bend their consciences to any purpose that political policy required at any time, but such men had no just opinion of the rights of the representatives of the people and states. Such persons were ready on any occasion, when it served their purpose and promoted their political prosperity or their desire, to deprive a minority of all its rights and all its powers in order that their wills might have supreme sway in the

Instituations Against the Sucreme Court. It might suit men of that class to follow It might suit men of that class to follow the supreme court around and be willing to take an oath of allegiance to the opinions of the supreme court today and change the oath tomorrow when the decision of the court changed. That, Mr. Morgan said, did not suit hum and he referred to the decision of that court that no paper money issued by the government or national banks could be legal tender, which was not agreeable to a great many persons in the United States. Thereupon, he said, congress with great liberality increased the court from seven to nice, for what purpose it was not for him to nine, for what purpose it was not for him to say, but the people of the United States, or a great many of them, believed it was done in order to get men upon the bench who would reverse that decision and decide that paper money obligations issued by the gov-ernment were legal tender.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts said the nom-

inations of the two new judges were sent to the senate before the legal tender decision was announced. Mr. Morgan replied that

was announced. Mr. Morgan replied that he might be wrong in his historical facts, but he did not think he was.

Mr. Hoar said he knew the facts as he stated them were correct, if he knew any thing in this world. Although the state-ment repeated now by Mr. Morgan gained currency, it was without the slightest

Hill Catches it Again.

Mr. Morgan disclaimed that he had intimated that the judges were appointed for that purpose, but so the people believed. Referring to Mr. Hill's reference to his (Mr. Morgan's) connection with the confederacy Mr. Morgan said the eleven states which went out from the union did so, not to dis sent from the constitution, but to preserv, it. He had more respect for those who shouldered a gun and went to the front than for those who continually referred to that period, but remained at home. He was no alarmed when he heard one of these gentle men refer to his attitude in 1861. No hones soldier who had fought him in the war ever did. It was only those who hired substi tutes, and, playing the baby act, remained at home, who were in the habit of rising in the senate and referring to the fact that he (Mr. Morgan) had participated in the secession of the south. He was not ashamed of the fact. Mr. Morgan characterized the statement of Mr. Morgan characterized the statement of Mr Hill that Ailen G. Thurman, who swas the occupant of the chair in the senate, had counted a quorum, "as one of those half-truths, told by the senator from New York which conveys more of misinformation than it does of fact." He added: "I have taken the pains to inquire how many senators have condescended to look at the question in its material aspects, as it appeared upon the statute book, and I have found that very few have even read the statutes that are to be affected by the proposed act. But the trumpet has sounded, forces were mar-shaled, the clock has struck at the white house, and the cuckoos here have put their heads out of the box and responded, and informed us of the time of day. But they did not know what they were talking about and did not take the pains to find out.

Mr. Morgan, referring to the action of the secretary of the treasury, said he did not believe congress could confer the discretion on that officer to coin or not to coin at his will. The secretary in this respect had but partially executed a mandatory law. Mr. Morgan argued that the Sherman act should be repealed out and out.

Mr. Platt inquired whether the senator existed, gave the secretary of the treasury the right to coin the seigniorage.

Aroused Mr. Mills.

Mr. Morgan believed it did. In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan referred to Mr. Mills as the mouthpiece of another, which Mr. Mills quickly and ex-

"You have a responsibility to which I pro

pose to hold you." said Mr. Morgan.
"I am perfectly responsible to my constituents and they alone hold me responsible."

"So will I."
"I depy that you have any such right."
"I intend to do it."
"I intend to take care of myself. When "I intend to take care of myself. When the senator said he would not wote on this bill I took it for ex cathedra." continued Mr. Morgan. "If the opinion of the senator thus expressed obtains, through the balance of the country the senator from South Carolina and myself have nothing to do but cross our lands and be hausicuffed and blindfolded. But if I am to be handcuffed and blindfolded a democrat shall not do it. You took up the bills in committee room and you will not report them. When an amendment is oftered you move to lay it on the table. I s offered you move to lay it on the table. I

on any question since I have been a member of the senate."

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Noorhees moved to my on the table the mation of Mr. Dolph to amend the journal Agreed to. Yeas, \$5; nays 3.

Teller Takes the Floor. Mr. Teller of Colorado then moved to amend the journal so that it would show his

presence on a certain roll call when he did not respond to his name, and he addressed the senate.

He quoted from a statement of Mr. Car-liste in regard to insistence upon the passing of the repeal bill, and said: "What right has the secretary of the trersury to inter-fere with us in this matter? I resent it my-self as a breach of raivilege. self as a breach of privilege. "I have heard a good deal of the dignity of

the senate. The misconduct of one senator or a dozen senators will never degrade the senate. It will be degraded, however, whensenate. It will be degraded, however, whenever it abandons its prerogative of independent legislation given to it by the constitution. Whenever the senate shall take its
orders from cabinet officers or an executive
then there will be degradation of the senate,
degradation that the people of the country
shall take notice of and understand. When
we decline to be stanged to be belowed of we decline to be stampeded by boards of trade, chambers of commerce, etc., we will command the respect of the American peo-ple. But when we surrender our convic-tions, whether it be on the advice of the tions, whether it be on the advice of the president or in consequence of public clamor, the degradation will begin, and the dignity of the senate be gone." He quoted from Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen of Georgia and insisted that it was an attempt to influence the action of the senate in this

Change from Olden Times.

Mr. Teller said in these modern days the public press announced that the president had commanded the senate what it should do. The members of the cabinet were ac-customed to be frequently interviewed and to deciars: "We have made up our minds as to the results of the Sherman law and we will accept no compromise,"

There were senators who knew when he made the statement that the members of the cabinet within the last thirty days had de-cided no compromise would be accepted by the executive that it was true, because they had heard it.

Mr. Teller then read an article from the New York Dally America as to the attitude of the administration. He denied the friends of silver in the senate were obstructionists, and declared the votes that have kept the senate with a working majority have been given by those men who are op-

posed to the repeal.

At 2:05 p. m. Senator Allen of Nebraska suggested no quorum. A roll cail developed the fact that forty-eight senators were present and Mr. Teller proceeded. Speaking of his right to refrain from voting on any measure, which he claimed was a recognized privilege in the senate, Mr. Teller referred to the fact that Conkling, Carpenter and Blaine, when members of the senate, had frequently taken advantage of the privilege, and declared no one questioned their knowl-edge of the constitution and parliamentary

Laid it on the Majority.

Mr. Daniel, democrat, of Virginia re garded those who called themselves the ma-jority on the pending question more respon-sible for the delays which had occurred in coming to a vote than those whom they de-scribed as the minority. The motion of Mr. Dolph to amend the journal, whether dilatory in its parliamentary description, was neces-sarily dilatory. The senator from New York (Hill) proposed right in the midst of debate to amend the rules, which he knew, in the nature of things, would lead to a longer and more protracted debate than the prevailing question if it was pressed to come to a conclusion Referring to Mr. Sherman's remarks yes-

terday that if the republican party would present the democrats with a proposition consisting of the Lord's prayer, or the Ten Commandments, the democrats would reject it. The senator from Ohio was right, for if it. The senator from Onio was right, these venerable and ancient documents were these venerable and the just such a kick as presented there would be just such a kick as there was over the repeal of the Sherman law. [Laughter.] He would call it a trick, just as unparliamentary, just such a one as was the repeal of the Sherman bill, and the senator from Ohio could do something better than read the democratic party lec-

Mr. Daniel wished to say to Mr. Mills of Texas that he for one, and Mr. Daniel be-lieved a majority of those who agreed with uld do so also, was ready instantly to submit the question to a majority of demo-crats who had been sent to the senate charged with responsibility. Was the senator from Texas ready to go into a conclave with his democratic brethren and abide by

Mills Would Not Answer.

Mr. Mills sat in his seat in front of Mr. Daniel, and although the latter paused he nade no response. "I can ask questions of others but I cannot answer them," said Mr. Daniel, and a waft

of applause swept over the galleries.

Mr. Hill asked Mr. Daniel whether if th senate in this session had adopted a provision that should not be altered unless by a two-thirds majority the senate would be Mr. Daniel said he might not be a good

lawyer, but he was too good a lawyer to answer hastily a proposition which he was not discussing and had nothing to do with what he was discussing. "I do not intend to cause delay," said Mr.
ill, "if the presiding officer and majority of

senators agree with me, this bill can be passed in spite of all the obstructions of any minority." [Applause.]
Mr. Hill retired to the cloak room and Mr.
Daniel observed that the senator after beating around the gooseberry bush with a lantern, had left the chamber. Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Daniel whether he

believed there was any method under the rules by which a majority could arrive at a determination of the question in spite of the Mr. Daniel did not think the rules pro vided for such contingency. It had not been three days since the senator from Rhode Island had declared that the senate had

never wished to carry out the wish of the majority. That Mr. Daniel regarded as a full and complete answer and proceeded to read an opinion of Mr. J. G. Blaine, then speaker of the house, regarding dilatory motions.

Rights to Reach a Decision Mr. Frye said there was not the shadow of doubt that the senate had a right at an time for a decision on any measure pending and it was the duty of the presiding officer to refuse to entertain any dilatory and to put a peremptory stop to any dilatory proceedings and thus preserve to that body the right which the constitution gave it. If the majority had adopted a proceeding of that kind long ago there would have been a

"Yes," replied Mr. Daniel, "if the re-pealers would stay here and show their faith by their works, perhaps we might have had a vote on this bill." Here Mr. Butler suggested no quorum,

fifty-seven senators responded and Mr. But-ler said he wished to explain why he made the suggestion. "The senator from New York (Hill) has been delivering lectures on account of the absenteeism. He fired off his gun at the senator from Virginia and then took to the woods and I wanted to see if I could not get him back, and I am glad succeeded in doing so. [Laughter.]

Rising to a question of privilege, Mr oorhees characterized as a figment of imagination a statement published this morning that there had been a meeting of the finance committee at which Mr. Voor hees was supposed to state by authority that no compromise would take place on the repeal bill in which he or the administration

could be considered as a factor Concurred with Speaker Blaine. Mr. Mills concurred in the opinion of Speaker Blaine referred to by Mr. Frye. There was no doubt that there was a paranount and permanent power in both house

mount and permanent power in both houses to get the rules necessary to enable them to dispatch public business. The admission was made after the rules had been adopted and against the party of the speaker.

Mr. Mills then accused Mr. Daniel with being guilty of revolution. 'Who had been guilty of revolution when the senate, for more than two mouths, had been doing nothing, while indignation was sweeping over the whole land? I do not blame the minority. I blame the majority for sitting still like children and permitting the government to be paralyzed. The government is in a state of paralyzis. You cannot pass an appropriation bill or a bill reducing the taxation nor help your commerce because we are told the secate has left its rules and ab

TOUCHED UP THE POPULISTS

In a Sgeech at the World's Fair Secretary Morton Pays His Respects to Them.

JUST A LITTLE POLITICS IN HIS TALK

How the Agriculturist Has Been Led Astray by the "Journeymen Farmers" of Today-The Response by Mr. Walsh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.-Secretary of Agriculture Morton had something to say about silver, and he gave the populists a touch in his speech before the National Commission of the World's Columbian exposition today. Secretary Morton came here to take part in the fair quietly, but yesterday the commission learned of his presence and an invitation was forthwith sent to Mr. Morton to come out with the national commission today. Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

"Everything in the civilized career of ou race seems to have been massed here, an object lesson from all the centuries, to teach Americans their duties and their possibilities. To be sure, as your president has intimated, underlying all sciences and arts is agriculture, and it has just begun to dawn upon the agricultural mind that it needs individual development and self-reliance in each citizen, rather than gregarious organizations which may be deputed or given power of attorney to think for the farmers. We all understand that so far grange and alliance organizations have been wont to attend to something else rather than farming; that they have been worked, to use the parlance of the day, by journeymen farmers. who have, for political purposes, farmed the farmers. [Applause.] These organizations as a rule, have attended to everything except agriculture. [Applause.] They have instructed the public as to how banks ought to be organized, and how railroads ought to be managed; they have even gone so far as to prescribe new methods of coinage for the general government. [Laughter]

Fallacies that Are Catching.

"The many fallacies which have been evolved for the farmer for his best interests are very catching. There is nothing in this world so attractive to humanity as the possibility of making something out of nothing The teaching of many of the journeymen farmers, who have organized societies throughout the country, has been to the effect that the money of the country is simply a legal fiction. They forget that so far in all his civilized career man has never been able to make a medium of exchange or been able to make a medium of exchange or a measure of value out of something which had no commodity value before it became

money. [Applause.]
"We have arrived at a period now in finance which takes one back to the investi-gations of the alchemists and sorcercrs of the dark ages. You all remember reading those weird incantations in secret piaces by the alchemists of olden times when they attempted to find the philosopher's stone or to create value out of thin air. But the alchemist and the sorcerer and the astrolo-gist long since passed away and it has been left for the modern advocates of faliacies to evoke by the magic of their wand from the vacuous viscera of nothingness vast volumes" [the conclusion of the sentence was in-

audible, owing to the loud applause |.

Responded to the Secretary, Patrick Walsh, the commissioner-at-large from Georgia, was selected by President almer to respond to Secretary Morton's re marks. He made a brief speech of welcome on behalf of the national commission. Mr marks. Walsh also extended an invitation to the secretary of agriculture to be present at the Augusta exposition. During his speech Mr Walsh said: "We will be glad to welcome him to our city and make him the guest of our exposition. Mr. Secretary, I hope that your official duties will permit you to make us a visit. I am sure, sir, that there is no part of the country, no people in any section that will receive you with more open-handed hospitality than the people of the city of Augusta."

Fatal Accident.

A probably fatal accident occurred on the Intramural railroad today. Duncan Camp-bell, a wealthy citizen of Rodney, Ont., at-tempted to climb out of an Intramural train tempted to climb out of an Intramural train while the gates were closed at Mount Vernou station. He slipped and fell to the ground, suffering concussion of the brain.

Company B, Fourth regiment, Michigan National guard of Detroit, Mich., marched into the grounds this morning, headed by the famous Newsboy band of Detroit. The visitors went up to President Paimer' office and he addressed them in his usual happy way. Captain Thomas Reynolds of the company responded. The band then serenaded the officials. The company was at the Centennial exposition and intends to remain here until Saturday.

MEN WHO CONTROL MILLIONS. First Day's Proceedings of the Congress of

American Bankers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 .- After the meeting had been cailed and a prayer had been offered the program at the bankers congress was begun at the Art institute this morning by an address of welcome by Mayor Harrison. When the mayor had set the ball rolling President R. Hawn of the American Bankers association made a speech. The time of the congress was then taken up for a short time by roll call and reports of officers.

When these routine matters had been disposed of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, appeared to make the principal address of the morning. The hall was not crowded, but all those who were present listened with intense interest to Mr. Eckels words. Considering the financial difficulties through which the country had passed since Mr. Eckels came into office the bankers were especially interested to know what he would have to say. The following is a synopsis of

is speech:
"From the vantage ground of having had the supervision of a system of banking which embraces within its folds almost 4,000 national banks, capitalized to the ex-tent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and having within their keeping more than having within their keeping more than \$1,000.000,000 of people's money it is not impossible that I might utter something gathered from an experience which, brief in space of time, has at least been 'big with events' in the history of American banking.

Story of the Crists. "It is no exaggeration to say that the happenings from May to September must be accounted the most remarkable in every phase of financial bearing every experienced by the American people. Heretofore in our financial distresses the test of solvency has always been applied to store and factory, to great industrial enterprises and railway corporations, but within the period of these months an affrighted people, fearful of the resultant effects of a financial system, vitiated by illadvised legislation, became for the first time doubtful of the distinctively financial institutions of the country, and as a consetime doubtful of the distinctively financial institutions of the country, and as a consequence a steady drain upon the deposits in the banks was begun, until within the period of two months from May 4 to July 12, from national banks alone had been drawn out more than \$193,000,000, and from state, savings and private ones a sum as great, not for purposes of trade or investment, but to lie in wasteful idleness, thus rendering the soundest institutions helpless and causing a complete currency starvation in the midst of absolute plenty. These months witnessed the closing of more than 150 national banks and not less than 500 state, savings and private ones, many of which, under ordinary circumstances, would which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been solvent and have since, under fostering care and improved conditions, re-

opened their doors for business, again to enjoy the confidence of the very ones most RIO REPORTED UNDER FIRE doubtful of them.

Skill of the Bankers.

"Today so greatly has the situation changed that it would be both unfair and unjust to deny that the bankers of this country have exhibited masterful skill in coping with a situation rendered complex beyond anything heretofore known by the with-drawals of currency by depositors on the one hand and the pleadings for assistance on the part of merchanis and manufacturers on the other. The course pursued has caused no depositor to complain, while the generous trealment of mercanitic interests in contreatment of mercantile interests in ex-tension of credit and renewal of paper has prevented a panic in other directions, the far-reaching effect of which cannot be estimated. Complete return to financial health cannot be had so long as the first real cause yet remains to plague the lines of business and create distrust at home and abroad. Until our financial laws accord with those that govern the world's trade and our currency takes on a uniformity and clasticity that are now wholly lacking we cannot but expect at stated periods a recurrence of conditions such as we have so recently experienced.

"But it is said, in bringing about a differ-ent and other set of financial laws, the banking interests must hold aloof. It is a striking illustration of the extent to which striking illustration of the extent to which unreasoning passion and prejudice have crept into our politics that in the present emergency bankers are compelled to hesitate as to the advisability of actively urging the repeal of a measure which stands confessedly as the source of past disasters and dire menace to further prosperity. It may be that the bankers are selfish, but not more so I venture for a selfish, but not more so, I venture to say, that men in other walks of life. Surely not more so than the silver interests which today inveigh the most loudly against them. These critics who would debar the banker, because of the busness in which he is engaged, from being heard from when grave questions of finan-cial policy engage the lawmaking powers seem to forget that bank stocks are not all held in cities by capitalists and merchant princes, but that every town and village boasts of its bank, the stock of which is owned by men of moderate means, by merchants, farmers and mechanics. When these dangers to the public good are upon us let no banker hesitate to discharge his trust because of the utterance of some demagogue striving to win votes in coming elections.

Lessons to Be Learned.

"But what shall be learned from all this season of disaster! The bankers of the country ought to gather some lessons from it all. I am sure some are not as strong to withstand the drafts made upon them as they would have been had they kept in mind in times of prosperity the necessity of so banking as to be prepared for times of financial stringency. Competition for business is carried to the danger point by many. ness is carried to the danger point by many. It is a source, of constant complaint on the part of the national banks that it is unreasonable to hamper them by limiting their loans to 10 per cent of the amount of their capital stock, but the events of the past months have demonstrated the wisdom of that provision and makes strong the belief that a more strict adherence to it would make the banks stronger instead of weaker when threatened by financial would make the banks stronger instead of weaker when threatened by financial panic. No section of the law is so frequently violated and in none is there so great safety for careful banking.

"A Practical Plan of Banking and Currency" was a subject treated in a very able manner by Mr. G. A. Butler of New Haven, Conn.

Speech of Alten Ripley Foote. Allen Ripley Foote made a plea for a sound currency and banking system. "There is nothing in the nature of things," he said, "to prevent the people from devising, carrying into operation and enjoying to the utmost the most stable, the soundest and the most automatically adjustable currency and banking system in the world, a system by means of which we can gain and maintain our financial independence. Such a work cannot be sweeze. pendence. Such a work cannot be success ver by beguiling the people into the be

lief that their party has always been sound on questions of finance." The venerable George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange bank of New York, read a set of resolutions for the creating of special committees com-posed of one member from each state and one from the District of Columbia to effect the organization of a national monetary commission to represent the diverse inter-ests of the whole people, whose aim will be the adoption of a sound currency and bank-ing system. Pending the adoption of a plan, congress is asked to hold in abeyance at projects for the amendment of existing cur rency laws except the repeal of the purchas ing clause of the Sherman law. The resolutions were referred to the executive council

At the afternoon and evening sessions, papers were read by E. H. Thayer of Clin-ton, Ia., C. Cornwell of Buffalo and Thomas B. Patton of New York.

ALMOST FOUR MILLIONS.

Frightful Loss Occasioned by a Few Moments' Fire in New York. New York, Oct. 18.-Several men were engaged in the extensive wall paper house of William F. Campbell & Son in West Forty-second street tonight when fire broke out in the engine room, and thence like a flash spread throughout the enstructure. Three alarms were turned m in quick succession and soon the entire department was turned out. Some sur-rounding buildings, which were supposed to be doomed, were saved by their efforts. The inflammable condition of the building being known, all efforts were immediately put forth to rescue those within. Ladders were run up to the windows and inmates of the buildup to the windows and inmates of the building began to clamber out. It was a narrow escale for some. The fire spread so fist that within hilf an hour after it started the tall tower fell across Forty-second street. It struck tenements nearly 100 feet away. There were several other rescues made during the progress of the fire before the police decided to take out all the occupants of the block bounded by Tenth avenue, Eleventh avenue and Forty-first and Forty-second street.

The fire extended about 400 feet to midway between Forty-first and Fortieth street, thence east 100 feet, thence north 100 feet to midway between Forty-second and Fortyfirst streets, and thence to Eighth avenue and 400 feet east to the corner of Eighth

avenue.

The property destroyed is the six-story factory of Hart & Nevins on Tenth avenue and Forty-second street, fifty feet front and 100 feet deep; five dwelling houses, three stores, the factory of William Campbell & Co., with a frontage of 100 feet on each street; Chasiey & Son's piano factory. William Kimbah's cabinet and furniture factory, each six-story buildings, and the stable of William Shea.

The aggregate loss is placed at \$3,900,000. avenue.

The aggregate loss is placed at \$3,900,000, of which the Campbells lose fully \$2,000,000. The insurance cannot be given for a day or

SUPPERING IN THE STRIP.

Broke and Hungry, Man Swarm Into All of the Towns. GUTHRIE, Okl., Oct. 18.-Every town in the territory is filling up with people from the Cherokee Strip, who come in hungry and cold and without a cent of money. They are all

willing to work, but the crowd is so great there is no work for them and those who will not beg are suffering from hunger. At Perry, Oscar Kestler of Columbus, O., was found nearly dead from hunger and ex-posure and was sent to his home, while a number of other men who are sick and pen niless are being cased for by charitable in

Every day brings news of the death of on or more of the unfortunate settlers, and the suffering among the improvident people who rushed into the Strip with ne money and no means of making a livelihood will be terrible this winter.

Fire destroyed a frame building in the

rear of Judge Neville's Effet tower, 1510 Dodge street at 1 this morning. It was a total loss.

Insurgent Fleet Said to Be Shelling the Brazilian Capital.

SHIPS AND FORTS HOTLY ENGAGED

Thousands of Citizens Seek Safety in Flight -Many Take Refuge in the Country -Great Damage Caused by the Bombardment.

IC pyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.1 Buenos Avres, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 18 .- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-An official telegram to the minister of foreign affairs announces that Rio de Janeiro was under heavy fire all day. The insurgent fleet began shelling the city early in the morning, and continued until nightfall. All of the ships and forts in the harbor and the land patteries were engaged in the fight. Great damage was caused by the bombardment. Thousands of residents of this city fled into the country or sought refuge in the suburbs. Would Shi t the Responsibility.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to The Bee.]— The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro sends word that Peixoto's government has declared that it will not be re: sponsible for damages or losses to natives or foreigners residing in Brazil, caused by the revolutiouary forces or by the government

troops in their attempt to suppress the rebellion. A decree has been issued branding as de serters all persons who were in the army and navy service of Brazil and have joined the revolutionary movement. Many military officers, principally those who were stationed at Fort Villegaygnon, are named in the decree. The ban also applies to all soldiers and sailors who refused to fight against the rebels.

A detachment of 100 soldiers of Peixoto's army has arrived in Monteveido under orders to man the Tiradentes. They are under strict quarantine for two days.

More Opposition to Peixoto. It is reported that the state government of Santa Catherina has declared its separation from the republic until President Peixoto

An auxiliary expedition, which was organized by Barras Cassal to aid these revolutionists, has arrived in Desterro. It is reported that the coast defense turret ship Bahia has been ordered down the river from Asuncion to join the Tiradentes. Both will then proceed to Rio de Janeiro engage Mello's squadron in a naval battle. President Peixoto has but two good warships in his squadron, the iron turret Bahia and the new cruiser Tiradentes. The rest are all old wooden crafts which are obsolete and would make no fight against such ships as the Aquidabau and Republica in Mello's fleet.

No Truth in the Reports.

The report that Peixoto has purchased warships in Europe and the United States is doubted, though several Brazilian naval officers have arrived in Montevideo. These ceports emanate from the same sources from which all the alleged official news favorable to Perxoto is sent. It is rumored that the insurgents have occupied Nietheroy and have landed forces there. They have se cured reinforcements which are now outsidthe harbor entrance ready to begin opera tions. The iron turret Bahia with govern ment troops on board, is anchored in the roads outside Montevideo waiting the reports of the arrival of other ships of Peix oto's squadron.

The rebel cruiser Sete de Sombro, which was sunk recently near Prai Grande, has been floated. She will be repaired under the protection of the guns from Mello's sinps. One Victory for Petroto.

News has been received confirming the re ports of the sinking of the ship Brago, which was filled with adherents of the insurgents, Peixoto's troops captured seven een prisoners after the ship had gone down. The crew was saved, but many who were aboard of the ship were drowned, including several chiefs of Mello's party.

There were forty shots exchanged in the fight between Peixoto's batteries and Fort Villegaygnon. There was much comment because Admiral Mello's flagship the Aquidaban was slicat during the engagement. It was expected she would fire on Fort Santa Cruz when the forts fired on and

sunk the Arano. Notwithstanding the constant denials government officials still insist that Peixoto has bought one battleship, cruisers and a number of pedo boats in the United States and Europe. If these reports are true, which are not be lieved, Peixoto's squadrons will consist of the Bahia, Riahulo, Benjamin, Constant, Tiradentes, Parnahyby, Primero, Demarzo and his new purchases. The rudder of the Bahia is broken and she will not be serviceable until extensive repairs have been made.

Think Mello Has Lost Ground. In Uruguay and Argentina it is believed that Mello has lost ground and that Peixoto is gaining strength. It is, however, significant that all news favorable to the presi dent emanates from the Brazilian legation.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro sends advices that the revolutionary party, under Admiral Mello, will establish a provisional government at Desterro. A general plan of government will be arranged and a program for offensive and defensive attacks will be mapped out. The leaders hope to obtain recognition from foreign powers. It is believed that if Admiral Mello once gets a footing on land the people will rise in his favor. This will certainly mean the downfall of Peixoto.

Bolivia Objects to Taylor's Color.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.). Oct. 18 .- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BELL-The Herald's correspondent in La Paz, Bolivia. telegraphs that objection is likely to be made there to Charles H. J. Taylor, President Cleveland's nomince for United States minister to Bolivia. Fault is found because Mr. Taylor is a colored man.

The Chilian congress, which is now in session here, will approve the treaty entered into with Argentina relative to territorial limits. Partisans of Balmaceda together with the

clericals are working hard to gain voters for the elections which occur next year. Word comes from the Herald's correspond

President Pena has commuted the sen-

ent in Buenos Ayres that despite the efforts of the authorities to put down crime gangs of desperadoes continue to commit robberies Violent assaults upon citizens are frequent and murders are reported constantly. Thirty radical leaders have been deported from Santa Fe Tucuman and Bucuos Ayres provinces to Montevidio.

Lima, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 18,

tence of death passed upon the officers of

the torpedo boat Mirature who took part

In the Interest of Science,

in the recent revolution.

larly.

By Mexican Cable to the New York Heraid-Special to THE BEE. |- The Harvard University and meterological station has been successfully established on the Miste, the volcano of Arequipa, at an elevation of 19,000 feet. Two shelters for the protection of instruments and observatory have been erected on the highest point. They overlook the crater, which is 600 feet below. The shelters are near the iron cross which has crowned the summit for more than a century. Modern instruments have been provided for the observatory and every effort will be made to keep them running regu-

CREATED A PROPOUND IMPRESSION Demonstrations at Paris Excite Much In-

terest in the Diplomatic World. pyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.1 Panis, Oct. 18 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |- The enthusiasm of the welcome to the Russian guests continues unabated. Whenever Admiral Avelan and the officers of his fleet ap-pear they are the recipients of interminable ovations. Nothing has occurred to disturb the pacific tenor of the fetes. All classes of the population join in the national enthusiasm, Reports from diplomatic circles tell of the profound impressions which the news from Paris has produced everywhere. Jacques St. Cere.

SLASHED THEIR SALARIES.

Pacific Express Company Employes Work-ing on Reduced Wages. Yesterday afternoon the employes of the

Pacific Express company of this city were officially notified of a sweeping reduction in salaries. The order affects every man on the pay rolls of the company in this city, and covers October salaries. The retrenchment, as announced, applies as follows:

All employes receiving \$75 per month or more previous to October 1 are reduced 1214 per cent on their pay. All employes receiv ing salaries exceeding \$40 per month are cut 10 per cent, while those receiving \$40 or less are slashed 10 per cent.

General consternation at the reduction existed among the employes, many of whom complained bitterly because the notice of the retrenchment was not given until two weeks after the date upon which the order went into effect. It was given out in somewhat chilly tones, however, that any employe who objected to the procedure could draw his check for October salary up to the 18th at the old rate. While no notice of dismissal from the service for asking for checks of this character accompanied the invitation, there seemed to be a general understanding lurking in the hearts of the unfortunate employes that a request for October salary at the old pay would result in several

It is said that the reduction is due to the recent visit of Oliver W. Mink of Boston. Mr. Mink is a prominent director of the company. It is said that he had a long conference with the local officials just previous to his departure from Omaha, and that re-trenchment followed quickly thereafter. It is said upon excellent authority that in paying the last dividend that it was neces

sary to use a portion of the large reserve fund, which is, as a rule, kept on hand con-stantly for the payment of large losses and W. F. Bechel, auditor of the company, is criously ill at his residence and could not be seen by a reporter last evening. Thomas K. Sudborough, chief clerk of the company, said that the order would affect about 100 employes in this city, and that the Omaha office had always paid the best of salaries. He said that it was simply a ques-tion of reduction of the force or a retrench-

cided upon. He says that the action was prompted by a decrease in the business of

ment in salaries, and that the latter was de

GOUNDO DEAD. France's Eminent Aged Composer Saccumb Atter a Long Illness. Paris, Oct. 18.—Charles Francois Gounod, who has been far from 'vell for some time, and was reported last night as sinking

rapidly, died this morning. The great maestro had just passed his 75th The great maestro had just passed his 75th birthday, but up to his last lilness he was still the most fascinating of companions. The fire of his eye was not quenched; his eloquence was as spontaneous and sparkling as of yore, and, like all enthusiastic natures, he was all the more delightful that he had no reticence, timidity or dissimulation. He allowed his instincts to carry him along, and as they were all genial and sympathetic he was graciously communicative.

municative.

Born in Paris June 17, 1818, the future eminent composer entered the conservatoire at the age of 29, and in the following year carried off the great Rome prize entitling him to residence in Italy, where he studied early Italian church music. On his return to France he began to write for the operatic stage and persevered in it in spite of the repeated ill success of his early efforts. His best known work is "Faust," which was performed as first written nearly 200 times at the Theater Lyrique, and for ten years has been a general favorite. Others of his operas are: "Medecin Malgre Lui," which was produced in London under the Auglicized title of the "Mock Doctor:" "La Colombo," "Philemon et Baucis" Mirolle, "La Reine de Saba," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Polyeucte." He was promoted to the rank of commander of the Legion of Honor in 1877. His opera, the "Tribute of Zomora," was produced at the Birmingham Musical festival. His "Mors et Vita" and his "Charlotte Corday" are two of his latest operatic works. unicative.

Born in Paris June 17, 1818, the future emi-

Paris, Oct. 18.—The remains of ex-Presi dent MacMahon are lying in state at Moun Creson. The family has agreed to a public funeral, which will take place at the end of the month. Meanwhile the remains will rest in Mount Creson church. Cardinal Rampolla has telegraphed sympathy and the

pope's benediction. Mrs. Roscoe Conking Dead. Utica, N. Y., Oct. 18.-Mrs. Roscoe Conk-

ing died here at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Conkling was a sister of the late Governor Horace Seymour. She was more than 60 years old, but retained traces of her original great beauty. Her litness which proved fatal came on about the 7th of the present month, when she was stricken by something like an apoplectic strike.

John W. Gumand. GLENWOOD, Ia., Oct. 18. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | -Mr. John W. Gilliland, hus band of the sister of Attorney General Stone Shirley Gilliland. prominent lawyer of this place, died yester

Movements of Ocean Steamers October 18 At New York-Arrived-Teutonic, from Liverpool. At the Lizard -Sighted-New York, New

York to Southampton. At Southampton-Arrived-Spree, from Lizard-Passed-Lydian Monarch

from New York for London,
At Prawle Point - Passod - Schiedam,
from New York for Amsterdam.
At New York Arrived - Toutouic, from Distiged the Sister's Lover. New York, Oct. 18.—Jacob Winter, aged

25, shot and killed his sister Louise, uged 19, last night at the residence of Mrs. McCanahan, on Fifty-eighth street, where the girl was employed. After satisfying himself that his victim was dead, the murderer blew out his own brains. The trouble was over Winter's objection to his sister keeping com-

DEPENDS ON THE JURY

Charley Carleton's Life Now in the Hands of Twelve of His Peers.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN THE GREAT CASE

Attorneys for the Defense Make Elequent Pleas for Their Client.

PROSECUTOR HOLLENBECK'S STRONG CLOSE

He Draws a Fearful Indictment Against the Man Accused of Murder.

FREMONT PEOPLE INTENSELY INTERESTED

Great Crowds Throng the Court Room and Listen to the Words of the Lawyers as They Address the Jury on the Case.

FREMONT, Oct. 18 .- [Special Telegram o THE BEE. | - District court convened promptly at 10 a. m. The house was filled to its capacity with interested citizens, eager to catch every word that summed up the evidence of one of the most interesting cases ever brought before a Dodge county court. The events of the past few days, the sad ending of one of the Carle ton boys by accident and the deep grief that naturally pervades the family have doubtless had their influence, and as the facts have all been given to the jury that body of men cannot help but manifest its sympathy. The people are pretty unanimous in condemning the court officials for giving the facts and results of Sunday's accident pubheity in the courts.

The chair beside the defendant, which had been almost continually occupied by the mother, was occupied by the father, the mother remaining by the dead body of her

It was a matter of comment yesterday that neither father nor mother was at the bedside of the son when he breathed his

last, at 3 p. m., both being in court. Pleading for Carleton. Frank Dolizal of the defense claimed that the defendant was innocent before the law until he was proven guilty. He wanted the jury to consider this carefully. As to the chain of evidence from which it was expected to judge the defendant, it is no. stronger than its weakest link. The chain of circumstances from which the jury is asked by the state to condemn Carleton has its weak links, which it is the duty of the defense to show. He dwelt on the previous good character of the defendant and the impuisive nature of Gothman, dilated on the unnatural marriage between the latter and Minnie and her natural desire to become released from him. He argued that there was no adequate proof that Charles Carleton knew that Minnie was the wife of Gothman, nor that he knew until after the terrible ordeal of June 8 that he had no legal or natural rights as the husband of Minnie Gothman, As Mr. Loomis said, no cold blooded murder was ever committed with out a motive. In this case no motive har been proven. When those two men met of that fatal morning Gothman was the only one who had a motive in the other's destruction. He knew that Carleton was occupying his place beside his wife, and his brute nature was aroused. He saw his wife leaving the

first in the presence of his rival, it could not have been otherwise than that there was malice in his heart. The speaker, who had given the case a most careful consideration, went over the evidence with a scrutiny and adroitness characteristic of him. He reasoned that the death struggle, as described by the defendant, was perfectly consistent with the testimony of the expert sur-geous. The first two shots fired in

Carleton place on that fatal morning, and

however cool he might have appeared at

the struggle did not destroy Gothman's re-sistance. It was the last shot that killed. The story told by Carieton in his excitement after the struggle, he admitted, ment after the struggle, he admitted, was the stories as related by the witnesses seemed to conflict. No two persons can tell the same thing in the same words. Carefully considered they do not materially conflict. The last story Carteton told, after he had cooled off and was in a condition to tell it, was substantially like the one he has told on the witness stand. He did keep back one particular, and that was that his young wife had been the cause of the tragety.

Mr. Dolizal spoke from 9 o'clock until noon, Listened to J. E. Frick. The crowd at the court house when court convened at noon was greater than ever.

Mr.J.E.Frick is acknowledged in ablespeaker
and people generally desired to hear him on this occasion. The funeral of Wesley Carle-ton occurring at 2 p. m. called away the de-

the occupant of the chair beside him was

fendant's relatives and intimate fri

Mr. Prick opened with a general outline of the case, appealing to the jury that if in the past there had been any relations between them and him that were not entirely agree-able they should not visit it upon his client, whose lips were sealed. Mr. Loomis, he said, had charged the defendant with a mo-taye for the willing of Gathman, but these tive for the killing of Gothman, but if there was a motive in that struggle for life it laid in the breast of August Gothman, whose marital rights had been interfered with and violated. When Charles Carleton met Gothviolated. When Charles Carleton met Goth-man on that fatal morning and returned to protect his young wife from the anger of the man for whom she had expressed such fear he did as any man would have done who had the least regard for one whom he had sworn to protect. The act of sending away the woman was an act that should be commended instead of condemned. At that time Carleton knew of no relations that he commended instead of condemned. At that time Carleton knew of no relations that he bore to Gothman that should compromise him. He was ready to meet Gothman, and his only solicitation was the protection of his solicitation was the protection of his His taking Minnie away before the family left was but a natural consequence. She wanted to get away from a man who, as Carleton was led to believe, was persecuting

her for her hand in marriage.
As to the fact that Gothman had been watching the house when Minnie left, the speaker claimed it was a prelude to the tragedy of the day. Mr. Frick gave an outline of the case that was very impressive He then took the pathetic aspects of the case and closed one of the ablest speeches of

County Attorney Holienbeck closed the case for ine state in a speech of an hour's duration. The jury had already been detained for nearly a day and a half by the attorneys in the case, and Mr. Hollenbeck promised to be as brief as the nature of the promised to be as brief as the nature of the case would permit. He stated that the jury had now been considering the case for eight days, and he asked wherein his opening statement had not been corroborated.

The state said he, has no interest in condemning an innocent man. Indeed, he would be very glad if the facts in the case would warrant a verdict of 'not guilty." The jury

warrant a verdict of "not guilty." was trying the case on the evidence. ments of attorneys nor sympathy for the ac-cused, nor the family of the accused, should have any weight in making up the verdice. The jury had been informed that circumstan-