

WILL ADJOURN TODAY

Such Was the Conclusion Reached in the House Yesterday.

HOW THE DECISION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT

Every Congressman Pleas'd with the Resolution Adopted.

WORK REMAINING TO BE FINISHED TODAY

Important Measures Still Demand Attention of the Legislators.

SENATORS MAY CAUSE A LITTLE DELAY

Extension of the Chinese Registration Law Earnestly Demanded by the Administration—Yesterday's Proceedings in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The house will adjourn tomorrow. Everyone was talking about it this morning. Silver and repeal and tariff had all taken a back seat and the country's legislators were wondering how soon they would be able to betake themselves to their homes and firesides.

This morning Speaker Crisp and General Clegg of the committee on rules held a conference and decided to report a resolution for adjournment tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and when this was brought before the house it was adopted by 134 yeas to 83 nays.

The house was ready to adjourn today, but the senate desires to dispose of the Chinese bill, if possible, and the nominations before adjournment. All nominations that fall of confirmation before the senate adjourns lapse and must be sent to the senate again. The nomination over which there is the most contention is that of Judge Hornblower of New York, nominated for a place on the supreme bench. The general belief is that Senator Hill, who is fighting his confirmation, has effected a combination that will defeat it at this session.

To Push the Chinese Law. The administration is said to be anxious to have passed before adjournment the bill extending the Chinese laws. It is understood that several concessions have been made on this account. The senate foreign relations committee determined at first to pass simply the first section as it came from the house, cutting off all the amendments which Mr. Gearhart and which were adopted by the house. The reason for this is that it is feared by the friends of the bill that if any amendments are made it will fail to pass before adjournment. It is probable that even the amendment offered by Senator Squire appropriating \$100,000 to carry out the deportation and exclusion provided for by the bill will be voted down because of fear of failure of the entire bill in the house.

It is believed that there will not be a quorum in the house until December. Many members have not yet returned, many getting ready to go, and they will not be able to attend the sessions of the house which will be held from now on.

Recess Not Feasible.

All recess talk was abandoned this morning. Mr. Wilson's resolution to adjourn the committee on ways and means, wanted an adjournment. He did not think that there would be anything gained by taking recess until the 20th of November, as the committee would not be able to report the tariff bill at that time. He would prefer to have the recess until the 20th of November without interruption until the regular session.

Another feature of the case is the way it would leave things in the hands of the speaker. If the senate should adjourn without action on nominations, the bill would lapse and have to be made again. As soon as the recess is over, the speaker would have to call the house to order and a number of bills which will be called up at an early date.

The house there will be the pending business, the bankrupt bill, General Oates has lost all hope of getting a vote upon this measure at this session. During the recess the committee will endeavor to have an agreement reached by which the bill will be considered under the five-minute rule.

This means that the bill will be considered by the committee on ways and means, and the bill will be reported to the house at an early date. The committee on ways and means has reported a bill which would give the president the power to remove any officer in the executive branch of the government without the consent of the senate.

Before the fate of the repeal bill was settled, the great general session of the house and senate committees on foreign affairs expected that the president's message in regard to the Hawaiian affair would be sent in. But since it has become known that congress will adjourn tomorrow it is thought likely that the message will be withheld until December.

One matter, however, seems likely to be settled before the adjournment. The Illinois delegation is very anxious to have action taken on the bill providing for the reduction of duty of the World's fair goods 50 per cent. Every effort is now being made to push this bill through the senate in order to have it passed at once. The bill was introduced in the house by Daniel Brown in behalf of the World's fair, and is vigorously pushing a measure that, if passed, will enable the foreign exhibitors at the exposition to stop over with their goods in New York. The bill has been favorably reported in the house.

House Proceedings. The galleries of the house were almost deserted this morning when it convened and not over 100 members were on the floor. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Catcheside, from the committee on rules, reported the resolution for final adjournment at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Judge Holman of Indiana argued against adjournment until the 10th of recess in order that the committee might have an opportunity to work between now and the beginning of the regular session.

"Wall street has no further use for us," shouted Mr. Brand.

Mr. Terry of Arkansas argued against either an adjournment or recess.

Mr. Catcheside replied that there was any business on the calendar there would be much more force in the suggestion that the recess be continued in session.

"Is there any possibility," asked Mr. Henderson of Iowa, "of restoring the tariff bill before the regular session?"

"None whatever," replied Mr. Catcheside. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution was carried—134 to 83.

Mr. Wilson's chairman of the ways and means committee, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to permit the ways and means committee to sit during the recess and to file with reports any bills and providing that if filed such bills and reports shall be mailed to each member. This had reference to the tariff bill before its presentation.

LETTER FROM JOHN REDMOND

Reply to Mr. O'Connor's Utterances on the Irish Question.

POSITION OF THE IRISH INDEPENDENTS

Their Policy Toward the English Liberal Party Explained—Why They Are Opposed to Some of Its Propositions—Their Future Course.

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LONDON, Nov. 2.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., president of the Irish National League of Great Britain, on October 30 sent a letter to the general manager of the Associated Press, giving his views on the recent utterances of Mr. John Redmond, M. P., the leader of the Parnellite faction of the national party.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., today addresses the following reply to Mr. O'Connor in a letter to the general manager of the Associated Press. Mr. O'Connor's letter, it should be added, was given to Reuters' Telegram company in London after the meeting of the Associated Press, and was prominently printed in the English newspapers and considerably commented upon editorially by the Times and other London papers of prominence.

The following letter is of particular interest in view of the opening of Parliament and the attitude to be adopted by the independent party of the government. It has been directed to the general manager of the Associated Press Mr. Redmond says:

"The attitude adopted by the Independent party of Ireland has been already misunderstood and misrepresented. It has been described as a new departure, and as the promulgation of a new policy. It is nothing of the kind. Our position and our policy toward the liberal party of Great Britain, what they have been all along. We are ready and willing to support them so long as they remain faithful to their pledges to Ireland, but we are anxious to see them, and mean to let them know that all patting with home rule may not convert us from supporters into opponents.

"Our recent declaration has been construed into meaning that we have decided to throw Mr. Gladstone out of power and reeve Lord Salisbury. Nothing could be more absurd, or more untrue. What we have decided upon is to let the present government remain in power, and to expect the same gentleman at present unknown. It would be unjust to the government to expect the same gentleman at present unknown. It would be unjust to the government to expect the same gentleman at present unknown. It would be unjust to the government to expect the same gentleman at present unknown.

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IT WAS AN EASY VICTORY

British Troops Find Little Resistance on the Way to Bulawayo.

MATABELE FLED BEFORE A DEADLY FIRE

Five Hundred Left Dead or Dying on the Field—British Loss Only Two Killed and Six Wounded—Complete Surrender Expected Soon.

Reuters' Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A disastrous and decisive battle has been fought in Matabeleland, in which over 500 were killed or wounded.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—A special dispatch to the Associated Press reports that King Lobengula is flying northward. When last reported at Fort Charter by the native runners sent out to the rear in order to open up communication between the columns in pursuit of the fugitive king he was trying to rally his troops in the vicinity of Shangale river and the Kweio.

The king has been located about 100 miles east of Bulawayo and about 140 miles west of Fort Charter.

The dispatches to the Associated Press say that King Lobengula seems to have fallen into a complete trap, as his further flight northwards toward the Zambezi river is blocked and impassable, while the fatigued country in his rear and Fort Salisbury on his right flank. On his left flank the British columns are advancing and thus it is expected that the king will be compelled to surrender within a few days time.

During the march toward the Kweio river the British columns have seen numerous bodies of Matabele, which always retreated when the British troops advanced in force upon them.

Captured Without Bloodshed. On the night of October 30 Major Forbes sent a number of scouts forward in the direction of the insurgent kraal, the headquarters of the strongest Matabele regiment. The scouts, upon reaching the kraal, found that the insurgent impi were mustered there in strong numbers and prepared to make desperate resistance. As a result of the stand made by this notable regiment native gallows were sent back to inform Major Forbes of the warm reception which was awaiting the soldiers under his command.

The British commander determined to attack the insurgent impi and sent forward an advance force of 100 mounted troopers supported by two Maxim rapid fire guns. The troopers cautiously felt their way about until within a short distance in front of the kraal they observed a small party of the impi in a command position upon a neighboring hillock where they could cover the retreat of the troops should they later be swept back by overwhelming force.

To the astonishment of the charging troopers not a shot was fired from the kraal and it was found that the impi had fled in the direction of the Kweio river. A few, however, who had hidden in the kraal were captured.

On the March. On October 3 a small body of the British chartered company's forces under Captain White were guarding a body of prisoners upon a Matabele impi made a furious attack upon the guard. After a sharp engagement, during which a number of Matabele were killed, the impi were driven off, but not until the British had lost several killed and wounded, among them Captain Burke, who was shot to death.

After the British columns crossed the Shangale river the advance was very slow, as they were surrounded by Matabele, who, however, made an open attack. Several kraals were passed and destroyed.

This continued for several days and on October 8 it was announced that the Matabele were preparing for a general battle. The attack was made between midnight and dawn, but the British forces had taken every precaution and were ready. The preparations to receive the Matabele were hardly completed when with wild yells which rent the air, a band of Matabele, said to be 500 strong, made a desperate rush forward upon the columns and upon the camp, attacking from several sides at once and in an instant sweeping by and over an advance picket, which had not been called in to the main body.

The Matabele came forward like a solid brick wall, showing admirable discipline and the greatest bravery. The British commanders allowed King Lobengula's impi to advance until they were within easy range of the Maxim rifles and Maxim guns, when at a prearranged signal a deadly fire was poured into the Matabele ranks. For a moment or so, the Matabele still pressed bravely forward in spite of the hail of bullets directed against them, their war cries being drowned by the fearful grinding roar of the machine guns, backed up by the shooting of the Maxim rifles in the hands of the colonists. The few moments, there was a scene witnessed which was peculiarly horrible, from the desperate courage displayed by the Matabele and by the display of the terrible death-dealing power of the machine guns which poured bullets like water from a hose into the howling masses, moving them down like grass. Before a single fire, it was not to be expected that human beings could make a stand, and they broke and fled, followed by the leaden rain, and leaving 500 killed and wounded on the field, in addition to carrying with them hundreds of others who were wounded. As many more, at least, were able to stagger away in retreat, being more or less severely injured, and numbers of these have since died.

The loss on the side of the British is too insignificant to record in view of the wholesale slaughter of the Matabele. Only two of the colonists were killed and six wounded. After the battle the British forces spent some time in burying the dead and caring for the wounded, after which the march toward Bulawayo was continued. The road was found clear to the capital, the Matabele evidently being too disheartened to attempt any further attack upon the British forces.

MAY FIRE CHEERAIN.

Incident on the German Frontier Which May Cause War.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The frontier incident occurred near St. Die, where a French soldier talked of spark looked upon as likely to set fire to the European powder magazine.

A German forest guard killed two French poachers whom he found on territory formerly belonging to the commune of St. Die, but which was annexed to Germany as a result of the war of 1871.

The German officials have also commenced an investigation into the case of the two poachers, and they, from their standpoint, will make a report of the affair, which will be forwarded to the commune of St. Die.

Later information says it is admitted that the men killed were inveterate poachers and that they were fifty yards from the French frontier.

Ambassador Bayard Disappointed. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Thomas F. Bayard, the United States ambassador, attended a banquet given by the cutlers of Sheffield in that city tonight. Replying to a toast to his health, Mr. Bayard referred eloquently to the history of the cutlers and their ancient guild, and said that he was proud to have himself take up his share, with the Englishman, of the honorable traditions of the English people.

Mr. Bayard said that the Englishman and the flag of the United States and England would continue to float in unity. This sentiment was greeted with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Roosevelt Dangerously Ill. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Much sympathy was aroused and no little agitation in the American colony here by the report that Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the newly appointed first lady, is dangerously ill.

Mr. Roosevelt was Miss Helen Astor, second daughter of the late John Jacob Astor.

Famous Mosque Burned. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—A Damascus dispatch says the principal mosque in that city has burned at a loss of \$2,400,000. The mosque burned was called the Anawi. It was originally named the church of St. John and contains a casket in which the traditional "head of the Baptist" is shown.

Defection in the Cabinet. LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Liverpool Courier reports that there is a serious defection in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet and that Mr. Fowler, president of the local government board, has resigned his office in protest against Mr. Balfour's proposed program will be dealt with in about 1894 and 1895 and in 1896.

Mr. Gladstone is now 84 years old and cannot be expected to last forever, and the danger we have to provide against now is that at the end of four or five years time home rule may still be hanging up. Sir William Harcourt may be leader of the liberals and we may be further away from the realization of our hopes than before the Parnell movement began.

"It is, therefore, in our opinion, necessary that Ireland should continue in Mr. Gladstone's hands, and that we should not consent to postpone home rule for the Newcastle program, and whatever power we possess must be used to prevent any such fatal calamity occurring."

Must Block the Way. "What, then, is our position? On the one hand we insist upon Ireland blocking the way, and the protest against the indefinite hanging up of home rule; on the other hand we recognize that owing to the changes which the destruction of Parnell brought over the position, prestige and the power in the hands of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet perhaps afford to dissolve Parliament without dealing with British affairs. We are prepared with a compromise autumn session.

"If we are to support the Newcastle program and to have home rule in the meantime hanging up, we must have a clear and definite understanding that the Newcastle program will not be delayed. It must take place at the end of 1894, or at the latest, when the new registration of electors takes place; on these conditions we are content to help purely British measures during the next year."

JOHN E. REDMOND. The Times says that Mr. John Redmond will press the government in the House of Commons on Monday to state its intentions in regard to evicted tenants in Ireland and will ask the government to reconsider its intention not to introduce an evicted tenants' bill.

Pacific Cable Project. MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.—All the colonies display great interest in the visit of the Canadian minister of commerce and the cable project is being heartily supported.

Robbed of the Arabs. LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from the Daily News from Madrid says the Spanish war

SHOULD FOR FRANCE.

Public Demonstration Made in the Streets of Madrid Last Night.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—In order to testify to their appreciation of the sympathy shown by the French press on account of the Spanish losses at Melilla, a crowd of 500 persons met in the Plaza de Villa this evening with the intent of demonstrating through the leading streets and making a demonstration in favor of the French embassy. The authorities requested them to disperse, but they refused to do so.

"Long Live France," started to form in line. Thereupon the civil government ordered the police to disperse the crowd, and shouting was done and the mob was dispersed, but not before they had made a strong show of resistance. One policeman was injured and several others were wounded. The chief of the crowd were arrested, including the editor of the El Ideal.

While Mr. Fowler was speaking Mr. Gladstone entered the house and was received enthusiastically.

Mr. Fowler said that the effect of the bill would be spoliation of the Church of England, as the opponents of the bill claimed. As soon as Mr. Fowler added, were not affected by the bill.

Sir Charles Dilke supported the bill.

Mr. Hon. Edward Stanhope, conservative, supported the bill, and Mr. Stanhope said the opposition desired to make it as perfect as possible.

The house adjourned at midnight.

On the night of October 30 Major Forbes sent a number of scouts forward in the direction of the insurgent kraal, the headquarters of the strongest Matabele regiment. The scouts, upon reaching the kraal, found that the insurgent impi were mustered there in strong numbers and prepared to make desperate resistance. As a result of the stand made by this notable regiment native gallows were sent back to inform Major Forbes of the warm reception which was awaiting the soldiers under his command.

The British commander determined to attack the insurgent impi and sent forward an advance force of 100 mounted troopers supported by two Maxim rapid fire guns. The troopers cautiously felt their way about until within a short distance in front of the kraal they observed a small party of the impi in a command position upon a neighboring hillock where they could cover the retreat of the troops should they later be swept back by overwhelming force.

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The loss on the side of the British is too insignificant to record in view of the wholesale slaughter of the Matabele. Only two of the colonists were killed and six wounded. After the battle the British forces spent some time in burying the dead and caring for the wounded, after which the march toward Bulawayo was continued. The road was found clear to the capital, the Matabele evidently being too disheartened to attempt any further attack upon the British forces.

On the night of October 30 Major Forbes sent a number of scouts forward in the direction of the insurgent kraal, the headquarters of the strongest Matabele regiment. The scouts, upon reaching the kraal, found that the insurgent impi were mustered there in strong numbers and prepared to make desperate resistance. As a result of the stand made by this notable regiment native gallows were sent back to inform Major Forbes of the warm reception which was awaiting the soldiers under his command.

The British commander determined to attack the insurgent impi and sent forward an advance force of 100 mounted troopers supported by two Maxim rapid fire guns. The troopers cautiously felt their way about until within a short distance in front of the kraal they observed a small party of the impi in a command position upon a neighboring hillock where they could cover the retreat of the troops should they later be swept back by overwhelming force.

To the astonishment of the charging troopers not a shot was fired from the kraal and it was found that the impi had fled in the direction of the Kweio river. A few, however, who had hidden in the kraal were captured.

On the March. On October 3 a small body of the British chartered company's forces under Captain White were guarding a body of prisoners upon a Matabele impi made a furious attack upon the guard. After a sharp engagement, during which a number of Matabele were killed, the impi were driven off, but not until the British had lost several killed and wounded, among them Captain Burke, who was shot to death.

After the British columns crossed the Shangale river the advance was very slow, as they were surrounded by Matabele, who, however, made an open attack. Several kraals were passed and destroyed.

This continued for several days and on October 8 it was announced that the Matabele were preparing for a general battle. The attack was made between midnight and dawn, but the British forces had taken every precaution and were ready. The preparations to receive the Matabele were hardly completed when with wild yells which rent the air, a band of Matabele, said to be 500 strong, made a desperate rush forward upon the columns and upon the camp, attacking from several sides at once and in an instant sweeping by and over an advance picket, which had not been called in to the main body.

The Matabele came forward like a solid brick wall, showing admirable discipline and the greatest bravery. The British commanders allowed King Lobengula's impi to advance until they were within easy range of the Maxim rifles and Maxim guns, when at a prearranged signal a