

SET-BACK FOR COMPROMISE

DEMOCRATIC SCHEMERS UNABLE TO SECURE NEEDED VOTES.

The Proposed Solution of the Senate's Difficulties May Never Be Presented—Six Repealers Firm—The President's Position Not Changed a Particle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Those who were expecting to see the Democratic compromise bill presented in the senate this morning and speedily passed through that body, found when the senate met at 10 o'clock that they were more likely to be doomed to disappointment and as the day wore on the indications in that direction became still more marked. The opinion is now very general among senators who will discuss the question at all that the bill over which certain Democratic senators were so sanguine Saturday will never be introduced in the senate.

Statements differ as to the exact number of Democratic senators who have signed the agreement, but the best authority obtainable places the number at thirty-seven, or six less than a majority. The other Democrats refuse positively to sign. These are said to be Vilas and Mitchell of Wisconsin, McPherson of New Jersey, Caffery of Louisiana, Voorhees of Indiana, Hill of New York, Mills of Texas and Irby of South Carolina.

The members of the steering committee have made individual appeals to a great many Republican senators, but have been rebuffed alike by repeal and silver senators.

The contest will be continued for the greater part of the present week just as it has been going since the repeal bill was introduced. There are indications that there will not be many more speeches, and when these are concluded the voting must necessarily begin.

The Republican senators will make an effort to agree upon a measure upon which both the repeal and silver Republicans stand and if they succeed, which hardly seems probable, will try to get Democratic assistance sufficient to put the bill through the House. Senator Peffer authorizes the statement that the Populists have concluded their part of the fight.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRM POSITION.

A public man who saw the President last evening says: "The President is indignant because of the situation. He does not favor the compromise; he is opposed to postponing the date for repeal; he wishes a vote and thinks that one can be secured on unconditional repeal. He does not think that any compromise ought to be proposed which is not acceptable to the Republicans. He says that the Republicans have acted in a many way, have been consistent with their arguments, have done nothing to delay a vote or to appeal to party prejudice or make party capital; that they have treated the subject in a non-partisan, patriotic manner; that if there is to be a compromise, it should be one as to which they should be consulted and of which they can approve; that it is not right to bring in a measure which is framed and approved by Democrats only, the avowed purpose of which is to make party capital. Moreover, the President created the impression if anyone in his cabinet had claimed to speak for him and to say that he would approve the compromise which has been proposed, the statement was made without authority. The President did not say he would not permit the compromise to be a law without his signature, if it should pass the two houses, but he did say very emphatically that he is opposed to it, for the reasons above stated. It is by no means certain that there may not yet be a direct vote on unconditional repeal. I do not believe the proposed compromise can now get through the senate or will ever go to the President. The lower house of congress voted for the repeal by an overwhelming majority, the majority in the senate are in favor of unconditional repeal and the sentiment of the country demands the passage of the pending bill."

REPUBLICANS AND POPULISTS OUT.

Legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of those countries.

The house joint resolution for the printing of 2,000 copies of the hearings before the committees on ways and means was agreed to with an amendment making the number 4,000, to be divided equally between the senate and the house.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the purchase clause of the silver act of 1890 was then resumed and Mr. Jones entered upon the fourth installment of his argument in opposition. He made an elaboration of the arguments he was advancing when the senate took a recess Saturday evening—that the standard of a country could be neither gold, silver nor a material thing, but that whatever it might be it was quantitative and the value of each unit depended upon the number of units, and that there could be but a single standard in a country and that one of quantity.

Mr. Jones declared that England had tried to help the United States to drive silver down, but the United States was not yet a dependency of Great Britain and the President was not a governor general. For the first time in American national history the people found themselves putting into execution, through officers elected by the people of the United States, plans which, if not formulated, were heartily approved, at the horseguards and on Downing street.

At 1:05 p. m. Mr. Jones remarked that he desired to yield the floor to Mr. Teller of Colorado, expressing his desire to resume his speech at another time.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Jones argued that the volume of money should increase with the increase of population. He believed that the maximum in silver production had been passed and that there was no danger of this country being flooded with silver.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee denied a report in a New York paper that he had indulged in threats against the Vice President in case he should rule a certain way on a certain question. The contests of the senate were contests of reason not of brute force.

The senate then held a very brief executive session and took a recess at a very early hour.

PUSHING THE TARIFF BILL.

Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee Very Hard at Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—All the Democratic members of the ways and means committee engaged in the preparation of the tariff bill agree that it is desirable to have it reported to the House at the earliest day possible and most of them think it can be reported at least within a month. The income tax idea is growing among the Democrats of the House. It is admitted that some other taxation than that in force will be necessary, as members of the majority say that the new tariff bill will cause a decrease in revenues derived from imports at least 25 million dollars without the taking into consideration the present deficiencies. It is now intended to make up the present deficit by coinage of the seignorage of silver in the treasury, but the deficiency under the new tariff bill cannot be disposed of in any other way than by some other means of taxation.

ECONOMY THE WATCH WORD.

Chairman Sayers Warns the House to Be Careful of Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In the house to-day the senate amendments to the Rawlins bill for the relief of the Mormon church was agreed to and the printing bill passed—167 to 17. During the consideration of the bill to provide for the construction of a steam revenue cutter on the great lakes to replace the Andy Johnson Chairman Johnson of the appropriations committee, in opposing the substitute, served notice on his Democratic colleagues that unless they joined with him in economizing this would be a billion dollar congress. The bill was passed.

According to the special order adopted last week the house then proceeded to the consideration of the bankruptcy bill and Mr. Oates, who has charge of the measure, opened the debate in advocacy of it. When he had concluded the house adjourned.

To Reduce Land Case Fees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Mr. Bell of Colorado

MUST WAIT FOR BACK PAY.

SANTA FE MEN APPEALED TO TO GIVE THE COMPANY TIME.

Demand of the Employees for September Wages With the Alternative of a Strike—General Manager Frey States the Situation Very Clearly.

EMPORIA, Kas., Oct. 23.—Investigation into the reports of a probable strike on the Santa Fe system next Saturday show that a committee representing the Brotherhood of Trainmen was in Topeka last Wednesday and Thursday and to Superintendent Nickerson and General Manager Frey made a demand that September wages be paid by October 28, and that hereafter wages be regularly paid on the 20th of each succeeding month. The committee informed the officials that this was the ultimatum of the order, and if not complied with by the company a general strike of all the employees, operators, etc., would be ordered on the Chicago, East, Middle, West, South, Pan Handle, New Mexico and Rio Grande divisions.

A prominent official and employee at the Santa offices here said to-day: "The rumor is correct and I guess that it is now an open secret, while it has been the intention of the order to keep everything from the public as yet. The local orders along the entire system have been holding meetings during the past week discussing the matter and the officials of the road now have our ultimatum. Every employee on the entire system has agreed to stand up to the conditions of the demand and will undoubtedly walk out Saturday unless the wages be paid or some definite promise of payment within a few days of that date be made. It is said that Nickerson first laughed at the committee but now sees the seriousness and is in communication with them now.

Vice President Robinson, General Manager Frey and Superintendent Nickerson passed through here yesterday. They had been out West presumably on an inspecting tour but, it is said in railroad circles here, to feel the pulse of the Western employees. Vice President Frey is reported as having said at the depot, that the company had just finished paying off some big indebtedness and it would be difficult to pay the men by Saturday. The officials had not yet decided what action to take in the matter but would do so in a few days.

Last month's wages were about a month delayed and the merchants here refuse to give the men credit over one month so that a delay in payment is very serious for them.

GENERAL MANAGER FREY'S STAND.

TOPEKA, Oct. 23.—To THE STAR correspondent General Manager J. J. Frey of the Santa Fe system, said this afternoon concerning the report that the company's employees had threatened to strike unless paid their September earnings at once: "It is true that some of our employees at various points on the system have called meetings and discussed the irregularity of our pay days since the financial stringency in the country set in. Some of these meetings have resulted in formal demands that we pay for September by Saturday and that in the event of our failure to comply there will be a general strike on the system. One meeting held at Argentine last night adopted a resolution calling upon us to pay the men there by 6 o'clock to-night and promised a strike if we failed. I received this demand at 10 o'clock this forenoon and have just telegraphed a reply to the master mechanic there and directed him to read it to the men. This letter has been wired to all general and division superintendents on the system. I admit that our employees have cause for complaint. They must meet their living expenses, and unless the money be forthcoming regularly the shopkeepers will refuse them credit. That is human nature the world over. But the company is not in a position to pay before the time indicated in my letter. We cannot go into the money market and borrow on short

By an overwhelming majority, the majority in the senate are in favor of unconditional repeal and the sentiment of the country demands the passage of the pending bill."

REPUBLICANS AND POPULISTS OUT.

It appears to be certain that the Republican senators, who favor repeal, aided by Allen, Stewart, Peffer and Kyle, will vote against the proposed compromise. The former are desirous of occupying an attitude which will hereafter leave them free to assail the Democratic policy, and further do not like it because the Democrats did not call them in to arbitrate. The four Populists, including Mr. Stewart of the silver party of Nevada as of their number, say that they will filibuster and indefinitely prolong a conclusion. It is not possible, however, that success should long attend their endeavors. It has been difficult enough for the united and ably captained silver forces to hold the senate deadlock, and this quartette could not reasonably hope to emulate them. Allen might repeat his long distance chin chin performance; Stewart might conversationally amble through light and darkness with a few more chapters of his serial; Peffer might conclude his not too admirable readings of official documents; and Kyle might again enact his part of a little yellow dog under the filibustering wagon, but the end could not long be postponed. It might result in expediting that desirable change in the rules, the very threat of which makes the old time members gasp and choke.

What the house might do with the compromise scheme if it should be sent there from the senate is uncertain. There another compromise may be substituted for this one. Neither silver men nor repealers like it. Bryan and Bland do not love it less than Fitch does. The first say that silver has been stricken down in the house of its friends; the latter protests that there has been a surrender of principle and bending of knee to the white metal. It is not beyond the possibilities that disgruntled repealers and silver men, strange bed fellows though they would be, may yet so far act together as to make the way of this compromise in the house a thorny one. If the Republicans in the house were to follow the lead of the Republicans in the senate and vote against the measure, the silver men among the Democrats would have it in their power to set the house against the senate. There are legislators in plenty who would be glad to shirk all responsibility could they continue to make the President a scapegoat.

RULES CHANGES TO BE PUSHED.

The possible solution of the financial question in the senate will not result in laying on the shelf the proposal to change the rules so that, after reasonable debate, a vote may be reached and the majority register the expression of its will; such a change is almost a condition precedent to the enactment of further legislation unless all legislation hereafter is to be made up of compromises. Debate on the federal elections bill and the tariff might be made to endure for even a greater period than has that on the silver problem.

Senator Voorhes stated this afternoon that he would move an adjournment at the close of to-day's session until 11 o'clock to-morrow, and would not attempt to prolong the legislative day of last Tuesday, upon which the senate is still working. It is a matter of surmise as to whether this will be done for the purpose of bringing up cloture, but it can be used for that purpose if desired, and the supposition is that he desires to prepare the way for it if he should deem it advisable to bring it up. The preponderance of opinion is that it will be very difficult to pass a cloture resolution. Republican repeal senators are by no means united upon the advisability of this, though very strong pressure has been put upon them to get them to agree to it unanimously. The outlook in the senate is now for continued debate upon the repeal bill.

When it became apparent to-day that the compromise scheme had failed the silver men renewed their old tactics of calling for a quorum.

NO PROSPECT OF CHANGE.

The Senate Resumes Its Dreary Grind—Mr. Jones's Fourth Chapter Began.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The senate entered upon the twelfth week of the present session at 10 o'clock this morning with the legislative day of last Tuesday still in force.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer to the repeal bill proposing a conference to be held

debate in advocacy of it. When he had concluded the house adjourned.

To Reduce Land Case Fees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Mr. Bell of Colorado has introduced a bill to reduce the fees for transcribing testimony in land cases in the states west of the Mississippi river. Many years ago the officers of the West found it necessary to have the fees doubled because of the unusual expenses attending to such business. Now that has been obviated and the members of congress from the West have been asked to have the fees reduced.

Will Russell Succeed Olney?

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 23.—The report that Attorney General Olney was to resign from the cabinet to retain his counselship for the Boston & Maine railroad has revived the stories that Governor W. E. Russell would go into the cabinet in his place.

A NOTED CHURCHMAN DEAD.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, Dies Suddenly in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—The Rev. Robert Bent Knox, D. D., archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, died suddenly at noon to-day. He was a man of years and distinction. He was the head of the Protestant Episcopal church of Ireland, having been chosen to that position in 1886. There are two archbishops of Armagh in Ireland, the other being connected with the Roman Catholic church. It will be remembered that the Protestant Episcopal church was united with the Church of England from 1801, the time of the signing of the union with Ireland, to January, 1871, when the Irish church act, disestablishing and disendowing the Church of Ireland, passed by parliament in 1869, took effect. Since 1871 the church has been governed by the general synod, which meets annually and is composed of the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the eleven bishops and the clerical and lay representatives. The primate of the church is chosen by the house of bishops. Lord Plunket is archbishop of Dublin and will probably succeed the archbishop of Armagh as primate.

MORE VOTERS FOR AUSTRIA.

The Franchise Extension Bill Advocated in the Reichstag by Von Taaffe.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—In the reichstag to-day, Count von Taaffe, president of the council of ministers, in a long speech moved the first reading of the franchise bill, thus setting at rest all rumors to the effect that this important measure would be withdrawn.

Count von Taaffe, in his address, disclaimed any hostility against any class or party in introducing the franchise bill, and resented the idea that the government felt outside pressure. In conclusion, he said it was the government's conviction that only time and adequate execution of the franchise would avert the great dangers with which society was threatened.

MR. BRINKERHOFF A WRECK

The Long Missing Real Estate Dealer Found Insane in Toledo, O.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—After an absence of nearly three months, George M. Brinkerhoff of this city, who disappeared while returning from the World's fair July 29, was found in Toledo and brought home to-day.

The unfortunate man is almost a total mental and physical wreck and is not expected to recover. There is no doubt that his mind was unbalanced by his troubles and he has wandered aimlessly from place to place.

Mr. Brinkerhoff was engaged in real estate transactions in Springfield, Chicago and Kansas City.

Don M. Dickinson as Receiver.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—Judge Swan to-day, by consent of all parties concerned, appointed Don M. Dickinson receiver for the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railway. The application was made September 11 by General W. H. ... in behalf of holders of ... of the railway company's bonds. ... was backed sixty days in the payment ...

Another Receipt for ...

... N. Y., Oct. 23.

ly the shopkeepers will refuse them credit. That is human nature the world over. But the company is not in a position to pay before the time indicated in my letter. We cannot go into the money market and borrow on short notice, as we used to, to meet an emergency of this kind; money is too closely hoarded. But the company will pay as I promise and I hope our employees will not be so foolish as to cause a strike just now when we are getting back to easier times. Business men and merchants generally ought to understand the situation, and render the men every assistance possible in credit and other accommodation. It would be better for them, for the men, for the company and for the people, along the system generally. This subject will come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the company, which will be held here October 26. What action will be taken or what action can be taken I, of course, cannot say, but I am sure the shareholders and directors are doing and will continue to do all in their power to relieve the company of its embarrassment and provide for the payment of the men and that they will be paid at the time I have stated."

THE MEN ASKED TO BE PATIENT.

The letter of General Manager Fryer referred to above is as follows:

Please explain fully to our employees that during the last three months the management has been compelled to face the most difficult financial problem of its existence. The monetary stringency all over the United States resulted in the sudden loss of revenue in each of the three months of a sum which would have been sufficient to have paid more than half of the pay roll of the company. In addition to this serious embarrassment, the banks from the Atlantic to the Pacific suddenly found themselves unable, from the withdrawal of deposits, to make any loan. It was not a question of credit of the borrower, because we have had the most positive evidence that ours has been and still is among the best. Before the panic it was a simple matter to obtain temporary loans when necessary to maintain the regularity of our disbursements, in which our company has always maintained an enviable reputation.

The temporary shrinkage in receipts and the impossibility of obtaining bank accommodations has made it simply impossible that all parties should not be inconvenienced, and it is only reasonable that employees who have enjoyed regular occupation and prompt pay should join with the management in a hearty endeavor to carry the company through the critical period the worst of which has certainly passed and with the reduced expenses, the effect of which we shall feel from now on and the increased earnings of which the employees all see the evidence, we feel confident that it will not be long before we shall be able to get back to our regular pay days. This, however, cannot be done at once, but the treasurer feels confident that he will be able to pay the September rolls, commencing on the Chicago division, on the fifth of November and working rapidly west as fast as the funds will permit, so that the extreme Western employees will be paid by the 15th, and that he will be able to deliver the October checks commencing the 20th of November on the Chicago division and clearing up all by the end of the month. It is not a question of inclination, as the management is more than anxious to resume our former conditions, and the enforced delay was only of pay roll but of voucher payments by the condition named above has added very seriously to the labor and anxiety of the financial department.

I feel very sure that our employees will appreciate the situation and will recognize how vastly better it will be for us all to work in harmony and keep the business of the company moving smoothly, because it is only by such means that we can realize promptly upon the earnings, which are necessary to meet the pay roll. There never has been in this country before an experience similar or anywhere equal to that of the last few months in all our business, and we sincerely hope and earnestly believe that every employee will join with us in an effort to restore and maintain conditions and increase the prompt movement of business and the consequent savings to the company so that the past may be forgotten at as early a date as possible. It is reasonable to believe that the colored population of every line of business does not mean a great deal, but that it was largely delayed and that confidence is restored the managers of all business will, by increased activity, recover from the shrinkage of the past season, and giving to the railroad ... participating in a large ...

Every disbursement has a tendency to shake the confidence of the returns of which the ... depends. It is ... small regular pay ...

A UNION OF LABOR

Have known to ...