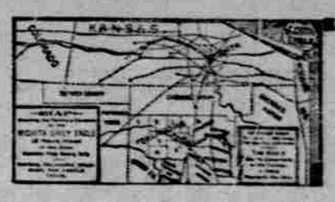
See map of our field on the opposite corner—We are "Strictly In It."

The Wichita Daily Eagle.



VOL. XIX, NO. 49 WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1893. WHOLE NO. 2423.

THE CHICAGO HORROR.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The criticisms on the apparent apathy of the authorities in clearing away the ruin of the cold storage building resulted in a sudden display of activity today. Early this morning another ghastly find, just underneath the tower, was made. It was an arm of an incinerated body, and by a ring on a finger was identified as the arm of Ralph Drummond, part of whose remains were yesterday afternoon unearthed. The total list of dead bodies recovered to date, including those who died in the hospital, as well as those who perished in the flames, now reaches seventeen, with three or four persons still unaccounted for. Besides the aid to be furnished the firemen's wives by the world's fair officials, the different theaters will give benefits for them.

The national commission of the world's fair met again today. The committee appointed to investigate and report what buildings need fire escapes recommended that a body of men be employed especially provided with implements for scaling walls in case of fire; also, to provide the men with nets and other life-saving apparatus. The report was adopted and the committee was empowered to make a further investigation.

The preparations for the funeral of the unidentified dead of Monday's fire have been completed. The funeral will be held tomorrow. The funeral procession will leave the engine house at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-sixth street at 9 o'clock. There will be eight caskets placed on a car of black, drawn by eight black horses. A detail from the fire department and a company of Columbian guards under Colonel Rice, who will be marshal of the procession, will be present. The funeral services will be held at the church of Rev. Father Hischen. Thence the cortege will proceed to Oakwood cemetery.

Over $20,000 have been raised for the relief of the widows and orphans.

TURF WINNERS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—James R. and F. P. Keene lost the American Derby with its $50,000 prize, but they have taken away $43,000 of the three stakes at Washington park. St. Leonards, second in the Derby, won $7,000, El Telegrafo won $20,000 in the world's fair stake, and today Domino captured the Hyde park stake, worth to the winner about $16,000. The two-mile race aroused great interest, and was won by Newton in a pace that set a new record, the time being 3:27¾, while the best previous performance in the race was by Wildemore (in 1892) in 3:28. Winners: First Ward, Pedestrian Domino, The Baron, Newton.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Three thousand people saw the races at Homewood park this afternoon. Martha Wilkes won the unfinished trotting race carried over from yesterday in 2:14½. The 2:19 class trotting race was unfinished, Fides Stanton won two heats; Florida, one; Favor, one, and Durego, one. Best time, 2:15¼. The free-for-all pacing race was won by Mascot in three straight heats. Major Wonder was second; Hal Pointer, third, and Johnston, fourth, with Guy distanced. Time, 2:09¼, 2:10, 2:10.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., July 13.—Winners: Circus, Patrolman, Geraldine, Blitzen, Billet Doux, Merry Duke.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 13.—Winners: Steve Estes, Short, Hyderabad, Pickpocket, Chateau, Hammie.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Winners: Luray, Miss Minnie, Little Phil, Gold Pan, Downcast, Merry Pull.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 13.—Ralph N, a handsome stallion with a record of 2:28, and a brother of the famous Nelson, dropped dead on the track here this afternoon, bursting a blood vessel. He was worth $10,000.

A PAUPER IMMIGRANT.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A sensation was caused today in the insane court here by the case of Catherine Schurz, who, it was testified under oath, is a niece of Carl Schurz, formerly secretary of the interior. The young woman, according to the evidence, was shipped from Germany by relatives and arrived in New York four weeks ago, where she wandered for fourteen days without care. Fritz Schurz, her brother, then shipped her to Chicago, where she was yesterday found and taken care of by the police. Another brother here was apprised of the fact, but refused to take care of her. Today the judge gave her brother the choice of doing better or of being indicted for abandonment. The brother finally took the woman away.

THE BARDWELL LYNCHING.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 13.—It is reported here that the National Citizens' Rights association, of which Judge A. W. Tourgee is president, has interested itself in the case of S. J. Miller, who was hanged and burned at Bardwell, Ky. Backed by this organization the widow of the negro will bring an action for damages against the city marshal and his bondsman at Sikeston, Mo., the sheriff of Carlisle county, Ky., and his bondsmen and the members of the posse individually who sided in the capture of Miller, all citizens of Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky who participated in the affair, and the corporation of Bardwell, in which the lynching occurred.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

SECRETARY MORTON TALKS OF THE MEAT INSPECTION ACT.

The Benefits Expected From the Enactment of the Law Fail to Materialize.

Not a Dollar's Worth of Inspected Products Exported by the Packers of Omaha and Kansas City.

Economist Holman Indorses the Call for an Extra Session of Congress, and Hopes That the Meeting Will be a Continuous One—A Chance for Young Members to Distinguish Themselves.

A New Postal Card—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—"I have not proposed the stoppage of meat inspection," said Secretary Morton today in an interview, "for the law distinctly says that it shall go on, and no officer has the power to abrogate laws enacted by congress. However, under the law enacted by congress, there is a discretionary power which enables the secretary to reduce expenses, especially unnecessary ones. If the benefits to be derived from the law are supposed to be in the direction of creating a demand for our meats abroad, then the law is a failure. The total expenses for inspection since it commenced have been 8 per cent of the value of the entire product sold. The question is, Shall the people be taxed in this way to assist a few industries? or, Shall the men engaged in the business of exportation stand the expense themselves? It is not the intention of the department to do anything that will cripple the business of the country, but it is positively the intention to do all that can be done in the way of cutting off useless and ornamental employes."

The secretary gave as illustrations the workings of the Omaha and Kansas City offices. At these two places the government has paid out in salaries more than $24,000 to inspectors of meat for export, and yet the reports of the customs officers show that not a dollar's worth of meat has been exported by the packers in these cities.

EXTRA SESSION GOSSIP.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Judge Holman the "Great Objector," in an interview at his home in Aurora, Ind., said concerning the extra session of congress:

"In view of the circumstances which exist, I think that the proclamation of Mr. Cleveland was eminently proper. It is a fact that the call for congress has been already beneficial. There will be two leading questions for debate at this extra session, finance and the tariff. I hope that the session will be a continuous one and an earnest one; yet no man can predict. It is being arranged now to hold the caucus to nominate speaker and clerk at 9 o'clock on Monday just before the session opens. These officers will be elected that day, and the complete organization of the house will be effected Tuesday. I have no doubt that Mr. Crisp will be speaker. We may expect to witness the making of new statesmen. At the last election a large body of new and capable men were admitted to the house. We may expect to hear from them. For many years there has been no opportunity so great for young and competent men to make their mark as is now presented by the difficulties of the day. If congress will continue in an unbroken session it will accomplish its work on the two confronting questions and will adjourn before the end of next June, and it will find itself held in grateful regard by the people."

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—Senator Platt, in an interview, said: "Judging from my experiences with former congresses, the people who entertain the idea that congress will assemble and repeal a part or the whole of the Sherman law quickly and then adjourn are likely to find themselves mistaken. The first thing to do is to determine whether the senators appointed by the governors of Washington, Wyoming and Montana, after their legislatures tried but failed to elect, are to be given their seats. If they are the free coinage senators will be one stronger than now. The Republican party must not be held responsible for legislation now. I need scarcely say that I have no confidence in the wisdom or capacity of the Democratic party either to enact or execute wise laws. When congress assembles I think people will soon realize that my estimate of the Democratic party is correct. If congress repeals that portion of the act of 1890 which compels silver purchases, as I hope it may, that is but a single step in the right direction. Other legislation will be needed to put our finances on a sound basis. None of the Democratic leaders will tell us what they propose to do about financial legislation after the silver purchase provision shall have been repealed, principally by Republican votes. What legislation is to follow the repeal is really the important question, and about this they seem to be all at sea. I do not think the repeal of the silver purchase provision alone will help matters much as long as the country is left in doubt and uncertainty as to what is to follow."

GOLD PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Carlisle was aware before leaving for Chicago that the banks would present checks at the sub-treasury in New York for gold coin, which might seem a dangerous move in view of the reduced condition of the gold balance if it were not that the gold so disbursed is expected to return immediately to the treasury in current transactions. Treasurer Morgan was directed by the secretary before the latter's departure to issue the necessary instructions to the sub-treasurer in New York to make the payments in gold on all checks presented direct to the treasury. It is a common experience in New York that any form of money which is largely disbursed at the sub-treasury promptly returns to the treasury vaults in the form of payments at the custom house and for other dues to the government. This has recently been the case with legal tender notes, which formed nearly 65 per cent. of the customs payments for the first ten days of July, against only 26 per cent. for the last ten days of May. The payments of treasury notes have fallen to 21 per cent. and of silver certificates to 12 per cent. and gold certificates have once more appeared as a factor in the payments, for the first time in more than two months.

A NEW POSTAL CARD.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Postmaster General Bissell has decided to abandon the three sizes of postal cards now in use, and to substitute one size for both single and reply cards. The specifications which have been sent to prospective bidders for the contract of furnishing the postal service with cards during the next four years call for single cards of the number and size 3½x7 inches. This is what is known as the international size, it being used generally by the countries composing the postal union. The double or reply card now in use will be continued, with the size when folded reduced to that of the international cards. These two cards will take the place of the small or ladies' card, the medium and the large card and the large return card.

ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—One important result of armor plate tests will be to extend the use of the Harvey process. Secretary Herbert was satisfied with the tests as far as they went, but he has reached the conclusion that while the plates were as good as could be expected from plain nickle steel, they did not show the resisting power of the Harveyized nickel steel plate. This will mean much to manufacturers of armor plate. Secretary Herbert is determined that the armor protection of our new ships shall be of the highest resisting qualities, and believing that American ingenuity can meet the requirements of the case he will insist that hereafter all of the plates shall be treated by the Harvey process.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The gold reserve in the treasury has increased $206,000 since yesterday and now stands at $68,093,141. On the other hand the currency has decreased from $27,353,881 to $26,904,780 in the same time, owing to the heavy payments on account of pensions and the postal service.

The comptroller of the currency this evening issued his call for a report of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Monday, July 10. This, the comptroller says, is one of the regular calls, and is not due to the existing financial conditions.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of the exports of beef and hog products from the United States during the month of June, 1893, was $10,098,837.

PLAYED FOR A SUCKER.

How the Buzzard's Bay Fisherman Caught Blanton Duncan.

DENVER, July 13.—The Rocky Mountain News will publish tomorrow correspondence between Grover Cleveland and Blanton Duncan, which, Mr. Duncan says, shows that Mr. Cleveland encouraged Mr. Duncan to secure him the support of California at the last election upon the claim that he would approve a bill for the free coinage of American silver.

Upon June 24, 1892, Mr. Duncan wrote a letter, in which the following occurs:

"That he (Cleveland) would willingly sign a bill providing for the free coinage of all silver from our own mines I am perfectly convinced."

This letter was sent both to Mr. Cleveland and to Mr. Stevenson before publication. Mr. Duncan wrote to Mr. Cleveland that he would secure the electoral vote of California for him by getting editorials and articles into the papers of southern California commending him along that line.

On July 15 Mr. Cleveland wrote to Mr. Duncan as follows:

"I am glad to know you are working in the line you indicate in your letter. I have not the slightest doubt that very much good will be the result."

Mr. Duncan writes: "Cleveland's letter was a tacit pledge to me that I had stated his views correctly. No other construction can be placed upon it. Mr. Stevenson also thanked me heartily."

DOBLE AND BONNER.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Budd Doble has arrived at the Detroit Driving park to take charge of his horses which are entered in the coming races. In an interview he made several caustic comments on Robert Bonner. He was asked if there were any entries for the Cleveland purse to go against Maud S.'s record with a high sulky. Mr. Doble said that there were no entries, and that it was improbable that there would be any.

"There is no money in it," added Mr. Doble. "For instance, I would be a fool to send Nancy Hanks there for a paltry $2,000, when for mere exhibitions I get from $3,000 to $5,000."

In speaking of Mr. Bonner, he said: "The trouble with Bonner is that he has never got over the fact that the record of Maud S. was lowered by Nancy. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bonner talks as he does so often.

"I maintain that the conditions under which Maud S. broke the trotting records are not the standard conditions. The progress of tracks, sulkies, rigging and horses is natural. If Mr. Bonner is right in arguing from old conditions we should go back to the time of Flora Temple. We are a progressive people and everything good that is invented we take as the standard. Mr. Bonner is not talking in the true spirit when he says what he has said so often since Nancy took the record away from Maud S."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BARS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—The Portner Brewing company has a beer barrel on its shoulder and has dared Governor Tillman to knock it off. A keg of the stuff arrived here yesterday from Charlotte, N. C., consigned to the agent of the company in this place. The shipment was made purely for the purpose of testing the right of the state to prohibit the roads from carrying liquor to parties in South Carolina from points in adjoining states. The keg in question was brought to the city by the South Carolina railway, that company having received it from the Richmond and Danville railway and delivered it to the brewers' agent here, with the announcement by the railroad authorities that the package was subject to confiscation and the receiver subject to fine and imprisonment. The brewers' agent received it and placed it on ice in a conspicuous place in the establishment. There it remained throughout the day unmolested by the many spies with which the governor has flooded the city. The Portner Brewing company is deliberately snapping its fingers in the face of Governor Tillman and the dispensary law. So far from attempting to do business in an underhand manner special pains have been taken to inform the authorities of what is being done. The governor has made no move against Charleston yet, although it is rumored that his constabularies have upward of fifty cases prepared, and that the battle will begin in a day or two.

OPPOSED TO SILVER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.—The Morocco Manufacturers' National association, representing a capital of $50,000,000 adopted a resolution today, favoring the immediate suspension of the purchasing and coinage of silver.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The treasury department has had notice of the acceptance of its counter offer for silver, to the amount of 50,000 ounces at $0.7150. The purchases thus far for July aggregate 765,000 ounces.

DEAD OUTLAWS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13.—As the result of a battle last Monday between a posse and the Fleming outlaws in Wise county, Va., Cal and Henson Fleming, leaders of the gang, are reported dead.

KANSAS NEWS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LETTER CREATES A BREEZE.

Governor Lewelling Declares Himself to be in Favor of the Enforcement of the Law.

The Number of Joints in the Large Towns of the State Said to be Decreasing Under the Present Policy.

J. B. Crouch of the Belief That George W. Glick is Politically Dead Beyond Resurrection—The Kansas Coal Operators and the Miners Still Engaged in a Game of Freeze-out—A Miller Discusses the Crop Prospects.

Notes.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—Attorney General Little's letter on prohibition and the difficulties the authorities have to contend against in its enforcement was the principal topic of conversation in political circles today. Sentiment, however, was not divided on party lines. Many Republicans like the tone of the letter, barring its allusions to the national financial policy, while among the populists are some who openly condemn it as a bad break, for which the party will be called upon to apologize. There is no doubt that the state officers do not approve the letter, but they are unwilling to talk frankly. They say that there is nothing in the letter to commit either Mr. Little or the administration against the law, except by an inference that the letter does not warrant. Governor Lewelling says of the letter:

"The trouble is that the letter has been misconstrued. Attorney General Little does not say that he has abandoned prohibition; the newspapers in their head lines say it for him. Mr. Little is as heartily in favor of the enforcement of the law as he ever was, only he does not want to plunge the cities into what he regards as needless expense. So far as I am concerned, you may say that I am in favor of enforcing the prohibitory law, and I shall do it so far as it lies in my power. The law is fairly well enforced all over the state. In the large cities, of course, there are joints, but they are closely watched, and are fined so heavily and so often that they are fast going out of business. There is not nearly so many in existence now as on the first of January."

THE KANSAS MINERS.

PITTSBURG, Kan., July 13.—Delegate Kelliher, who was sent to Arkansas by Secretary Lacey to interview the miners of that section, returned this morning and submitted the resolutions at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers' association passed by a meeting of representative Arkansas miners. The resolutions recommend that all miners of the state suspend work on order of the executive board of Kansas, and pledge the Arkansas miners to stand firm until the difficulty now pending in Kansas is finally settled. The resolutions call upon every western state to stand solid until a permanent settlement is made.

Word received from Delegate O'Donnell, sent to the Indian Territory, states that the men in several camps have signified their intention of standing by the Kansas miners. A convention of the miners of the territory will be called to meet at McAlester in a few days to pass resolutions for the territory miners to suspend work.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 13.—The Home mine has shut down again. Not a man entered the shaft today. This morning women and men again surrounded the shaft, armed with clubs and rawhides; but, as the miners made no attempt to go to work, the strikers dispersed quietly.

NEVADA, Mo., July 13.—Several of the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America are making every effort to organize the miners into a union, to strike about August 1. They believe that they will win a victory. There are about 2,500 miners in the various coal mines of Vernon and Bates counties.

CROUCH ON GLICK.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Mr. Crouch, the spokesman for the Kansas stalwarts, who has been here for the past five months looking after Kansas appointments, says that the dispatch from Topeka announcing that the Democrats would nominate Mr. Glick for governor was inspired for the purpose of booming Mr. Glick's chances for appointment as assistant secretary of agriculture, for which he is an applicant. Mr. Glick, he says, will not be the candidate in 1894. He is not equipped either by nature or education for the unusual issue that will enter into the campaign. The Democratic candidate for governor next year, Mr. Crouch says, must be a man who can deal successfully with what he calls the centralized and ecclesiastical tendencies of the Republican party on one hand and the paternalistic or socialistic tendencies of the People's party on the other hand. He must be a man who can show to the people that prohibition has its source only in the depths of maudlin sentimentality, and that it has no place in the affairs of a people who claim to be capable of self-government. He must also be a man who has the courage and the ability to demonstrate the folly of so-called woman's suffrage. Mr. Crouch thinks these questions will be more than superficially exploited in the next campaign, and the Democrats will hardly turn to a man like Mr. Glick to lead the fight. He believes that the Democratic candidate will be David Overmyer, who is the one man fully equipped and sufficiently resourceful in debate on all these questions to be nominated. As for Mr. Glick, he has no more show of securing the nomination than Jerry Simpson. He and his friends, Mr. Crouch says, must not mistake the fight on Senator Martin as affording an opportunity for the rehabilitation of his political personality. He is not in it.

THE KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 13.—Mr. H. D. Rush, the oldest and largest manufacturer of flour in Kansas, returned to Leavenworth yesterday after a trip of a week through the state, during which he took special pains to investigate the crop prospects. He reports the Kansas wheat yield quite good in some counties, and says the poor crop reports sent out are greatly exaggerated. Mr. Rush says it takes eight bushels of wheat per capita to seed and bread the people of Kansas, and this year's crop will more than do that. He says, with the wheat remaining over in elevators and stored by farmers, and with this year's yield, Kansas will have over 38,000,000 bushels to sell to outsiders. In Rush county, where he owns much land, and it said there is no wheat, he reports a fair crop. Mr. Rush is much disgusted with the calamity talk about no crops, and says it is injuring the state greatly.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The stock market met with better support at the opening this morning, prices showing an improvement of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. The improvement was quite general and a more confident feeling prevailed. The market seesawed up and down till 11 o'clock, when it settled down and became quiet and steady. Silver was firmer, certificates having advanced to 71⅝ cents bid at the exchange. No sales were reported. The steamship Spree brought in $125,000 in gold, consigned from London to the Hanover National bank.

The market was weak after 11 o'clock owing to fresh selling movements in Rock Island and Burlington, and the general list declined. The losses were small. Later there was a break in Colorado Coal and Iron company shares of 10 per cent., the slump being due to a report that the directors at Denver would declare a dividend on the preferred stock in scrip instead of cash.

C. P. Huntington said to a reporter that the regular dividend would be declared on the capital stock of the Central Pacific during the afternoon, the company having more than earned the dividend.

This afternoon the bear clique paid most attention to the grangers, and caused several stocks to drop to the lowest figure reached in a long time. When the pressure was removed there was a rally, and the market left off firm, with the improvement held.

The same easy condition was reported by the bank officers this morning as was found yesterday. Money was fairly abundant and call loans were renewed at 8 per cent. Currency was said to be flowing in with tolerable freedom from the country. Western paper that was falling due was being paid off and the demand from the country for further accomodations was light. Besides $125,000 in gold from abroad reported earlier, the steamship City of Alexandria, from Havana, brought $500,000 in gold consigned to a bank in this city.

This afternoon the hopeful feeling among bankers became more pronounced. Frederick D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin National bank, said that no clearing house certificates had been issued today and that none were returned. Mr. Tappan said that money would probably be easy right along, and that within a week or ten days there would be a superabundance of currency here, particularly notes of small denominations. Some of the banks would probably be asking that their clearing house balances might be paid in loan certificates rather than in currency. It was possible that there might be a few more loan certificates issued to some small banks, but if the present conditions continue the certificates will be steadily retired, and by the end of three months possibly all will be canceled.

LONDON, July 13.—At 12:30 o'clock p. m. the stock market was quiet, but had improved somewhat. The general tone of American railway securities was weak, though occasionally prices show advances. Four minor failures were reported, all stock and share brokers. The most important was that of Joseph Richardson and of Long & Co., who were unable to meet emergencies to the extent of £6,200. Counting today's failures, there have been nine suspensions during the settlement. The dealings today, although moderate, indicate a sense of relief and returning confidence.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £161,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 48.43 per cent is now 47.62 per cent.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

A Fast Passenger Dashes into a Freight on the West Shore Line.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 13.—A terrible wreck occurred here this morning. The west-bound West Shore train, due here at 12:04 o'clock a. m., ran into an open switch half a mile south and a smashup occurred. Five bodies have been taken out of the wreck, and a large number of injured have been conveyed to the hospital.

The train consisted of an engine, three day coaches and a way car, all well filled with passengers. The train was a few minutes late at Cornwall and made the distance from that place to the southern limit of Newburgh at a very rapid rate. Upon entering the yards here a misplaced switch allowed the train to crash into a freight train standing on the track, the engines coming together with a tremendous crash. The engineer and fireman of the passenger jumped, the engineer being slightly injured, while the fireman escaped unhurt.

All the cars were more or less damaged. The pay coach of the passenger had one side torn off, and in this car the loss of life occurred. The scene in the car was terrible. Several persons were killed outright, and the rest more or less injured. Those who were able to walk started out on foot for the depot. All the physicians in the city were quickly summoned, and within half an hour a dozen doctors were attending the wounded.

The first coach was filled with passengers, every seat being occupied. Nearly all the casualties occurred in this car. It swayed to one side and struck the projecting end of a box car standing on a siding. The entire side of the coach was ripped off and the end nearest the smoker smashed into the end of that car. Walter M. Beard, assessor of Highland Falls, was the only passenger in this car who escaped injury. Following are the killed:

Mrs. Eliza Klemm, wife of Antoine Klemm, of Highland Falls, N. Y.

The 2-year-old child of Burnham Elberson of Setauket, L. I.

An unknown woman about 34 years old, of Hebrew cast of countenance.

An unknown woman, with grey hair, and stoutly built. She had an arm torn off.

An unknown woman about 30 years old.

Not until the coroner makes an inquiry will the names of the unknown dead be positively known. The most seriously injured are the following:

Fred Holland of New Durham, engineer of the freight train; skull fractured at base, severe cut over eye and other injuries; will probably recover.

Miss Jane J. Cook of Catskill; head cut and injured internally; wounds probably fatal.

C. C. Siastaro, internal injuries; recovery doubtful.

Four members of a family named Michael of Brooklyn (a mother and three daughters) were all more or less injured. Mrs. Michael was cut on the head; Fannie was bruised on the cheek; Julia, 10 years old, had her arm and leg fractured; Lily had an arm fractured and bruised.

Judge Charles F. Rohe of Union Hill, N. J., scalp wound and leg broken.

V. B. Hardy of Brooklyn, leg broken.

Mrs. N. R. Harvey of New York, leg broken and head cut.

Burnham Elverson and wife, of Setauket, L. I., parents of child killed; Mrs. Elverson received a broken arm and severe bruises; Mr. Elverson had his left knee fractured and his head cut.

Frank C. Berger of West Haverstraw, severe bruises on leg and cut on head.

There were many others less seriously injured. One was Rose Reilly, a cook at West Point. Another was Miss Pauline Wright of Brooklyn, mother of Mrs. Michael.

THE COMET.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 13.—A dispatch from Professor E. S. Holden of the Lick observatory says that the orbit of the new comet has been calculated by Professor Boss. It indicates that during July the comet will move rapidly west and south, and that its light will decrease. The comet will be nearest the sun on July 22. Photographs made by Professor Hussey show a tail more than ten degrees in length.

THE LIBERAL GAG.

APPLIED TO THE TORIES IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

Eight Clauses of the Irish Home Rule Bill Rushed Through Under the Closure Rule.

Ireland's Representatives at Westminster to Exercise the Same Powers as Their English and Scotch Colleagues.

Joseph Chamberlain Charges the Prime Minister With Having Deceived the English Electors—Henry Labouchere Dissatisfied, but Willing to Take the Best He Can Get—Thomas Sexton After Chairman Mellor's Scalp.

LONDON, July 13.—In the house of commons today Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, asked Mr. Gladstone to grant a day for the discussion of a motion (notice of which was given by Mr. Sexton yesterday) declaring that Chairman Mellor in suspending Mr. Sexton on Thursday night at the sitting of the committee of the whole had exceeded his authority.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he doubted the possibility of promising a day for the discussion of the motion.

Mr. Sexton thereupon intimated that he would take the first chance that presented itself to obtain the judgment of the house on the conduct of Mr. Mellor.

The house then went into committee of the whole for the further discussion of clause 9 of the home rule bill. The debate was marked by an attack on Mr. Gladstone by a member of his own party. Robert Wallace, a Liberal member from Edinburgh, was opposed to the withdrawal of the "in and out" sub-section of clause 9, according to the announcement made by Mr. Gladstone yesterday, and spoke at length against the course of the prime minister.

On yesterday evening Mr. Gladstone announced the withdrawal of the "in and out" sub-section of clause 9, which provided that the Irish members of the imperial parliament should not be entitled to deliberate or vote on any bill or motion, the operation of which is confined to Great Britain or some part thereof; or any motion or resolution relating to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland; on any vote or appropriation of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the schedule of the act covering the imperial liabilities, expenditures and miscellaneous revenues; any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain or some part thereof, or some local authority or some person or thing therein, or any motion or resolution incidental to any such motion or resolution, as either is last mentioned or relates solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland, or incidental to any such vote or appropriation of money as above mentioned. By the withdrawal of this sub-section the eighty Irish members to be retained in the imperial parliament will have rights fully equal to those given to the British members.

Henry Labouchere, the well known Radical, said that he advocated the total exclusion of the Irish from the imperial parliament, but, he added, he would take no course that would tend to wreck the bill.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader, charged Mr. Gladstone with deceiving the country and with breaking his publicly expressed pledge against the retention of the power of the Irish members to discuss all imperial questions and to vote thereon.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock the galleries of the house were crowded with persons eager to watch the work of the government in forcing through the remaining clauses of the home rule bill. The peers' gallery was filled even earlier. At 10 o'clock Chairman Mellor applied closure to the debate on an amendment proposing the omission of the "in and out" proposition, which forbids the Irish members of the imperial parliament to vote on certain questions. Closure was carried by a vote of 225 to 208, amid loud opposition jeers. Clause 9, which provides for the representation in parliament of the Irish counties and boroughs, was then adopted by a vote of 327 to 297.

As Chairman Mellor proceeded to put the question on clause 10, the first of the financial clauses, the Conservatives, after cheering derisively, left the house in a body. The government proposal that the consideration of clause 10 be postponed was then passed by a vote of 328 to 49. The votes on the financial clauses 11 to 17 and 20 and 21 were postponed by almost equally heavy majorities.

By the time clause 18, concerning the powers of the Irish legislative assembly in matters of money bills and votes was reached, the bolting Conservatives had returned. The clause was carried by a vote of 328 to 294. The following clauses were then rushed through, with majorities varying between 25 and 30: Clause 19, concerning the Irish exchequer judges; clause 22, concerning appeals from the Irish courts; clause 23, concerning the provision for the decision of constitutional questions; clause 24, concerning the office of lord lieutenant; clause 25, concerning the use of the crown lands by the Irish government; clause 26, concerning the tenure of future judges.

Tomorrow the house, in committee, will begin the discussion of clause 27, which, with the thirteen following clauses, must be out of the way between 10 o'clock and midnight on next Thursday evening if the government program is to be executed.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, July 13.—The first clause of the army bill passed today by a majority of eleven. The ministerialists are jubilant, as this practically amounts to the passage of the whole bill. The article passed fixes for two years the peace effective at 479,229 men. The volunteers for the year are included in this number.

Chancellor von Caprivi, who has recovered from his recent sickness, replied to the arguments of Dr. Lieber against the bill and asked the house to pass the bill in the shortest time possible. Count Herbert Bismarck supported the government.

Eighteen Poles, 18 Radical-Unionists, 10 anti-Semites, 32 national Liberals, 27 Free Conservatives, 68 Conservatives, 2 Centrists and 8 Independents, 198 in all, voted for the bill. The debate then proceeded on the service clause. The vote on the question will be taken tomorrow.

THE SAMOAN SAVAGES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 13.—Samoan advices dated July 7 show that active hostilities have broken out between the natives who support King Malietoa and the adherents of Chief Mataafa. The opposing factions have each formed a camp about two miles from Apia, the capital, and skirmishes occasionally occur. The king's forces are numerically stronger than their opponents, but the latter have better arms.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., July 13.—The last Samoan mail contains reports of the outbreak of hostilities. The first blood was shed while Malietoa was marching on Malieo. He captured the rebel outpost after a short fight. His followers now outnumber the rebels five to one. Many of the rebels have deserted to him. Apia is feverishly excited.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times correspondent in Bangkok telegraphs: "Despite the most pacific assurances from the French minister, who undertook to stop the advance of the gunboats and to arrange all differences, the Comte and the Inconstant slipped across the bar this (Thursday) evening and exchanged shots with the forts. The two men-of-war then proceeded to Bangkok, and now are anchored with the gunboat Lutin opposite the British legation. Two sailors were killed and two wounded in the exchange of shots. The king is now holding a council. If it come to fighting fearful scenes will probably be witnessed."

CIVIL WAR IN NICARAGUA.

MANAGUA, July 13.—Civil war has again broken out in Nicaragua. The citizens of Leon are in arms against the government established when Sacasa was overthrown. President Don Salvador Machado and General Avilez, commander-in-chief of the army, are held as prisoners by the revolutionists. The revolutionists have seized the military barracks and three steamers, which have been transporting their troops. Troops have been ordered to march to Leon to quell the revolt and release the prisoners.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, states that the report that cholera prevails there is erroneous. There is no cholera in Egypt. Cholera is reported at Torr, in Arabia Petrae, among the Mecca pilgrims, and the dispatch from Alexandria giving the news of the outbreak of the disease was transmitted erroneously, making it appear that the outbreak was in Alexandria.

FILIBUSTERS.

PANAMA, July 13.—News just received states that an expedition has started from Martinque for the purpose of invading Venezuela to overthrow General Crespo, who was recently chosen president.

SICK HUSSARS.

BERLIN, July 13.—Seventy five hussars of the garrison at Posen have been suddenly taken ill, and it is feared that the disease is cholera.

EMILE ZOLA.

PARIS, July 13.—Emile Zola, the novelist, has been appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor.

A BANK CASHIER HELD UP.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., July 13.—The Bank of Mound Valley, owned by C. M. Condon of Oswego, was robbed at 12 o'clock today by three men. The robbers rode into the town, entered the bank, tied and gagged Cashier J. O. Wilson, and secured the money in sight, which amounted to $6,000. Before Mr. Wilson could give an alarm the robbers had made their escape and were on their way to the Indian Territory, twenty miles south. As soon as the news was received here several posses started out to intercept them, and, as they passed two miles of Angola at 1:30 o'clock, it is possible that they will succeed. Mound Valley is a little town eighteen miles northwest of here. Tale was the only bank in town, but, on account of its proximity to Oswego, but little money was kept in the bank. The robbers were white men.

Cashier Wilson says that he has no doubt that the robbers were a portion of Henry Starr's gang. He says that while they were going through the bank the leader said to him: "I guess you think you've heard of Henry Starr. Well, Starr once said he would do a bit of work up in this neighborhood, but he's confined to his room just now. In fact, they gathered him in at Denver and have got him jailed at Fort Smith. We need this money to get him out, and more too. We'll get him out all right enough, too."

Among the posse that went from Coffeyville to run down the bandits is John Kloehr, who killed three of the Dalton gang during the memorable Dalton raid upon the banks of Coffeyville. Banker Condon, proprietor of the bank robbed today, has offered $1,000 reward for the capture of the robbers.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Charles Mitchell has cabled the World in regard to Corbett's talk of fighting Jackson before the fight with him (Mitchell) comes off in December, that if Corbett suffers defeat at the hands of Jackson he will have nothing to do with Corbett.

"I shall be in America in September," adds Mitchell, "and will sign articles then, or, if preferred, will sign them if forwarded here. The Columbian Athletic club, or any other club in America where the authorities will not interfere with the match, will suit me."

CHICAGO, July 13.—Jim Corbett, who is giving boxing exhibitions in the natatorium of the Midway plaisance, is not looked upon with favor by the directors. He is liable, unless he leaves on his own account, to be ordered to cease his exhibitions.

"The fair," said Ferd W. Peck, "is intended as an educational feature for the people. All of the villages and industries on the Midway are interesting and instructive. Corbett is anything but instructive. I don't think his performance tend to elevate. It is brutal and degrading. I do not object to the vaudeville show, but will not tolerate fighting. The question will be acted upon at a meeting of the board to be held tomorrow, when a resolution will no doubt be adopted asking the concessionaire to dispense with the champion's services."

Corbett is drawing good houses on the Midway, and the blow will prove a serious one, financially, to him.

PROFESSIONAL POISONERS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The police are informed of the arrest at Detroit, Mich., of Dr. Henry Meyer and wife, wanted here, as well as in other large cities, for poisoning people that they might get insurance money on their lives. The case here shows that Meyer and his wife are two of the blackest-hearted criminals that the police have ever handled, and, considering that there are at least a dozen charges of the same nature against them in other cities, their natures must be more than bestial. The grand jury today found indictments against the pair and the extradition papers are being prepared.

On March 30, 1892, J. Baum died after a severe attack of intestinal trouble. Baum's life was insured in the Mutual Life Insurance company for $10,000 in favor of his wife, and the amount was paid. Dr. Gillett of the insurance company suspected that something was wrong and had the coroner exhume Baum's body. The autopsy showed that the stomach contained antimony in large quantities, which had produced the intestinal trouble. Detectives on found that "Mrs. Baum" was in reality the wife of Dr. Henry Meyer, who was also known under the aliases of Henry Hunter, and Hugo Meyler. The woman, the detectives say, made a pretense of getting married, persuading the husband to insure his life, and then accomplishing his death by poison. They say that no less than five deaths are laid at her door. The police