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KEYSTONE BANK FAILURE.

Comptroller Lacey Submits a Report of His Investigations.

THE BANK'S MONEY USED FOR PRIVATE SPECULATION.

The Bank Was Not Ordered Closed at First for the Reason That an Endeavor Was Being Made to Make Good the Losses by an Assessment Upon the Capital Stock — Finally Finding That the Directors Took no Action in the Matter, Comptroller Lacey Closed the Bank.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After careful preparation, and after submission to his superiors, the statement of Comptroller of Currency Lacey, relative to the down fall of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, has been made public by the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom it is addressed. It is a voluminous document containing nine thousand words, and embodies correspondence and papers bearing upon the Quaker City's financial scandal. The statement, which is in the form of a communication to Secretary Foster, bears date of June 10th, and runs substantially as follows:

"I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the facts leading up to the final closing of the Keystone National Bank and the appointment of a Receiver therefor. The first information referred by me in reference to what has been known as the Lucas defalcation was contained in a communication addressed to me by Bank Examiner Drew for Philadelphia, dated January 24, 1891, and received by me January 26th. In this communication, Mr. Drew says that on entering into an examination of the Keystone National Bank, on the 9th inst., he was informed by the President that there would be disclosed the hitherto effectually concealed debt to the bank of its late President, John C. Lucas, amounting to $600,000.

"Mr. Drew then explained how, by adroit manipulation of the accounts of the bank, Lucas, with the assistance of Marsh, the former cashier of the bank, abstracted large sums of money from the bank to use in speculations in real estate at Spring Lake and Sea Girt, N. J., and the construction of a large building in Philadelphia, now occupied in part by the bank. To protect the bank as far as possible Drew took measures, with the assistance of United States District Attorney Read, to secure for the bank, without publicity whatever, property belonging to the estate of Lucas, and succeeded in obtaining the property used by the bank as a banking house for $225,000, and property at Spring Lake and Sea Girt. Marsh, Drew reported, was ignorantly led in these transactions, and promised Lucas, when the latter was on his death bed, to continue the deception under representations that this money abstracted would soon be returned to the bank from the result of Lucas' enterprises. He also reported that there was no evidence that Marsh had profited by these irregularities. Drew closed by stating that beyond the directors of the bank, seven members of the Clearing-House Committee, counsel on either side and himself, no one had any knowledge or suspicion, as far as he could say, that the bank was in any trouble, and earnestly hoped that no publicity would be given to the affair until the bank should be rehabilitated or the efforts to that end were found futile.

"Accompanying this letter was a preliminary statement of the bank's condition, which, after reconsidering all probable losses, left the capital stock of $500,000 intact, and a net surplus of $853,819."

Upon receipt of this report the Comptroller was confronted with a grave responsibility. Lacey's statement then reverts to the financial stringency at many points, and refers to the calamitous result that might have followed immediately upon the disclosure of the situation, or the ousting of President Marsh. The Keystone National Bank passed through a severe crisis in December, and had been able to weather the storm with $600,000 less assets than it had when this report reached the Comptroller.

It is evident that the Comptroller could not at this time lawfully have closed the bank, nor could he have even levied an assessment to make good the unpaid capital, as none existed.

According to this report, on January 27th Mr. Drew came to Washington, and, in an interview with the Comptroller, stated that, in his judgment, and in the opinion of the Clearing House Committee, the property conveyed to the bank by the Lucas estate was equal in value to the indebtedness which had been concealed, and that in any event the creditors of the bank were entirely safe. It was, however, deemed necessary that additional funds should be placed in the bank, as its reserve had been deficient for a large part of the time since the run in December, and, while the real estate conveyed to the bank would ultimately produce a sum equal to the debt which it was to liquidate, that the cash the bank needed be promptly reinforced, either by the sale of real estate or the reduction in its line accounts. It was therefore after a very serious consideration, deemed best for the bank, for its creditors, for other banking associations, and for the city of Philadelphia, whose treasurer had an active account in the bank, that Drew should continue the examination of the bank, and promptly place his assistant, Mr. Jones, in charge of the books with the understanding that the active directors of the bank should visit it daily.

Under these conditions, and for these reasons, the Comptroller did not insist upon the immediate resignation of President Marsh, although it was distinctly understood that he was to remain only so long as his services were absolutely necessary in adjusting the irregularities which had grown up under his management, as he was, since the death of Lucas, the only person living who was conversant with the operations which resulted so disastrously to the bank.

The Comptoller, therefore, did not close the bank at this time, for the reason that he had no lawful authority to do so upon the facts submitted, and for the further reason that he advised the Bank Examiner that the capital of the bank was unimpaired; that the creditors, therefore, were fully protected, and prompt efforts would be made to replenish the cash by a deposit of $300,000, to be made by the leading directors and stockholders, which should place in it funds until its own accounts became available.

The statement of Lacey then details in extenso the succeeding steps in the business. On January 30th Drew telegraphed that the prospects were encouraging. On February 12th Lacey was in Philadelphia, and met the leading directors of the bank, and it was agreed that the reserve of the bank should be restored and maintained. On February 17th Drew transmitted his complete report of the bank's condition, and says:

It will take much time to fully untangle the methods by which the Lucas deficiency was abstracted. Drew, in his letter, adds: "That the whole amount of the loss has been appropriated by the late President and his friends. I was convinced that the present President, who was cashier under Lucas, has not been involved in the depredation further than to have been the obedient instrument of his peculating and designing chief, but within a day or two I have been forced to entertain suspicions of him. I hope these suspicions are groundless, but I shall endeavor to satisfy myself as soon as I can."

Drew had laid before the Directors the Comptroller's conclusions about an assessment, and while some were willing to pay, the others feared the order would create another attack on the bank.

On February 20th Comptroller Lacey wrote to Drew acknowledging receipt of a draft of Drew's full report, and directing him to give an estimate exact of the value of the resources and estimates of the discount upon each class of investments. "My object in this is, if possible," wrote Lacey, "to arrive at precisely the amount of deficiency necessary to make up by an assessment upon the capital stock. I should be glad to see any committee of the board which may visit Washington, but can conceive no better way to put the institution in first-class shape than that suggested by me. One thing is certain, that some action is imperatively necessary, and the sooner it is taken the better will be the results.

"The next communication referring to this matter seems to have been final, and a formal report, as developed by the examination, which had been in progress continually since the communication of July 24th. This was dated February 28th, and reached me on March 2d. Having duly considered all items stated in this report, it became apparent that the impairment of the capital existed to the extent of at least $250,000, whereupon, under date of March 7th, I levied an assessment of $250,000 upon the association to make good the impairment of the capital to that amount. This assessment was levied under a positive promise made by the committee who visited me that the amount assessed would be paid in one week at the most."

On March 13th Lacey had not been advised of the payment of the assessment, and on that date wrote to Drew asking what had been done. The 14th of March Drew replied, saying: "The board has not as yet inaugurated any measures to obtain the assessment, and no portion has been paid in. Although the old board was re-elected in January last, several of them failed designedly to qualify, or have tendered their resignations. Among them is D. P. Nichols, whom I had hoped would accept, for the time being at least, the Vice-Presidency, and who is President of the Central Trust Company. I have earnestly endeavored to supply the vacancies in the board with other desirable men, but, under the circumstances, few such are available."

Drew adds: "Ouside of the account of the City Treasurer, who has all along endeavored to assist the bank, so far as he properly could, by putting every day checks, etc., in the bank to cover, so far as possible, his drafts the next day through other banks or the Keystone National Bank, the individual deposits have diminished since Febeuary 15th a little more than $300,000. This large amount could be collected from overdrafts and overdue papers, and, in short, if the directors of the bank would, as I repeatedly suggested, take the work into their own hands, instead of placing it on the President, who is absorbed in other matters necessarily connected with the conduct of the bank, under the present embarrassing circumstances, $100,000 at least could be collected from these sources within a short time."

This letter by Drew concludes thus: "I am greatly disappointed in finding so little active support given by the directors in an effort to rehabilitate the bank."

The above reached Lacey on the 16th, and three days later he closed the bank. The statement next sets forth the letter from Lacey to Drew on March 17th, replying to Drew's letter of the 14th, in which he says, "the condition of the Keystone Bank is such that I must insist upon the prompt payment of a larger part of the amount of their assessment within the next five days, or else I shall feel called upon to take peremptory action."

"The bank was closed on the 19th of March," continued Lacey, "and did not reopen for business. The order to close was given after an interview with Marsh. He was informed of the fact that certificates representing about 2,500 shares of stock in the Keystone National Bank had been improperly delivered to John Wanamaker during the lifetime of John C. Lucas, and negotiations for the surrender and cancellation of the same had failed, for the reason that Wanamaker claimed to hold them as a pledge for the payment of a certain sum of money due him from the estate of John C. Lucas, and he declined to surrender the stock until the debt was paid.

"Complaint has been made because of the delay in appointing a receiver. This is utterly without force, as no interest whatever has thereby suffered, and for the further reason that the delay was not unusual. The bank closed on March 19th, and a receiver was appointed on May 9th. This bank was, therefore, in the hands of the Examiner fifty days after being closed, during which time he was, in effect, acting as receiver."

"In closing the subject, in justice to one whose name has been brought into the discussion of this failure, I desire to say that Hon. John Wanamaker has never directly or indirectly suggested or solicited one day's delay in the closing of the bank, nor in the appointment of a receiver, as appears by a telegram hereinafter quoted. In fact I have met him but once during the present year, and that meeting was on the 21st day of March, at the suggestion and in the presence of A. B. Nettleton, Acting Secretary of the Treasury. This interview was on the day after the Keystone Bank was closed, and he substantially confirmed the information I received from Marsh, and said he held as a pledge certificates representing about 2,500 shares of stock in the Keystone Bank. I urged him to use his influence in aid of the efforts being made to reopen the bank. I failed, however, in my attempt to enlist him in the enterprise, and so ended all communication between us, excepting the following telegram, dating Washington, April 29th:

"'Marsh came down last night to say that it was reported that you intend to appoint a receiver unless something more definite was done to-day. I believe nothing more definite was done to-day. I believe nothing would suffer from giving them twenty-four hours longer, at the end of which they may put on paper something more definite to be presented to you. From what he says, they are getting along pretty well in securing subscriptions to the new stock. I would recommend the appointment of a receiver be deferred, say one day, until he has an opportunity to state something more definite. JOHN WANAMAKER.'

"In concluding this statement, I deem it my duty to say that, in my opinion, the several reports made by the Bank Examiner did not reflect the true condition of the bank under consideration. The degree of blame, if any, which properly attaches to Drew, is yet to be ascertained. In the meantime, however, he has been directed to suspend examinations until the facts are submitted and a covclusion reached."

KNEW NOTHING OF THE FACTS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—United States District Attorney Read said to-night in regard to the statement of Controller Lacey that he (Lacey) supposed him to be in full possession of the knowledge of the criminal acts of Marsh. "I wish to say positively that I had no knowledge of any criminal act by any living official until after the bank was closed. I did not know until after the bank closed that Marsh's reports to the Comptroller of Currency were fasc."

Complete census returns give the total number of school children in Alameda County, between 5 and 17 years of age at 23,983; under 5 years, 9,343, the gross increase being 1,197 over the figures of last year.

BUTCHERED ALIVE.

Ghastly Deed of a Band of Piute Indians.

IN REVENGE FOR THE KILLING OF ONE OF THEIR TRIBE.

Ah Tia, the Slayer of Poker Tom, After Being Acquitted of the Crime, Taken by Piutes as He Was Leaving the Courtroom at Hawthorne, Nev., and His Arms and Legs Severed From His Body—Not Content, They Cut Off His Head and Chop the Trunk in Pieces.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A *Chronicle* Hawthorne (Nev.) special gives the ghastly details of the killing of Chinese Ah Tia at Bridgeport, reported to the Chinese Legation here.

Poker Tom, a Piute Indian, disappeared five weeks ago. His body was found cut into small pieces. The body had been packed in brine, and was completely pickled.

Ah Tia gave the Indians a big feast a few days after Poker Tom disappeared, and served some choice delicacies which the Indians greatly relished. The Indians now believe that Tia made a fricassee of Tom's head and heart and served it at the feast.

Last Monday night the Chinaman gave himself up to the police, as he feared an attack from the Indians. The Indians kept guard around the jail all night, fearing that Tia would get away next morning.

Tia was arraigned on a charge of murder. He admitted the killing, but said it was done in self-defense. He killed Tom with a club and then cut the body up to escape detection.

The Justice of the Peace acquitted Tia, and as he was leaving the courtroom the Indians bound him with a rope, led him half a mile from town; then a brother of Tom cut off one arm. The Chinaman cried piteously, but the Indians cut off the other arm. Then they cut off both his legs and his head. They cut his breast open with a cleaver and scattered his entrails through the sagebrush.

Two hundred armed Indians were present, and the butchery was witnessed by two white men. As the Sheriff did not protest, no one interfered with the Indians.

The lawyers and Justice of the Peace are blamed for acquitting Tia, as it was known that if they turned him loose the Indians would kill him.

GAMES AT THE BAY.

The San Franciscos Win Their Third Straight From Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Oakland club lost both games to-day through a few costly errors. Sommers pitched for the Colonels in the morning, and was in excellent form, holding down the Friscos to five scattered hits. In the fifth inning the bases became filled with Frisco runners, through errors, and Pop Swett brought three men home by a three-base hit, giving the Friscos the game by a score of 6 to 3.

In the afternoon game Fitzgerald, the new left-handed pitcher, was in the box for Oakland. Although not in pitching trim, he made a good showing. He has nice curves, but did not use much speed to-day. The Friscos bunched their hits, and won by a score of 8 to 4. The hits made off Cobb were scattered.

MORNING GAME.

SAN FRANCISCO.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Sharp, 2d b	5	0	0	0	2	3	1
Sweeney, c. f	4	1	0	0	4	0	1
Clark, c	4	2	1	1	1	2	0
Levy, l. f	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cartwright, 1st b	3	1	1	0	13	0	0
Swett, 3d b	4	1	1	0	2	1	1
Hassamer, s. s	3	0	0	1	4	8	0
G. Sharp, r. f	4	0	1	0	0	1	0
Young, p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	34	6	5	3	27	18	3

OAKLAND.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Long, c. f	4	0	2	2	1	0	1
Cahill, l. f	4	0	0	0	4	0	1
Hardie, c	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Phillips, s. s	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Stevens, r. f	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Cantillion, 2d b	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Youngman, 1st b	4	1	1	0	7	1	1
O'Neill, 3d b	3	1	1	0	1	1	1
Sommers, p	4	0	1	0	0	2	1
Totals	33	3	5	2	24	10	5

Runs by innings—

San Francisco	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	*	—6
Oakland	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—San Francisco 1. Three-base hits—Levy, Swett. Two-base hit—O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Levy, G. Sharp, Cahill, Cantillion, Sommers. First base on errors—San Francisco 5, Oakland 3. First base on called balls—San Francisco 6, Oakland 5. Left on bases—San Francisco 11, Oakland 7. Struck out—By Young 2, by Sommers 5. Double plays—Hassamer to Swett. Passed balls—Clarke 1. Wild pitches—Sommers 1, Young 1. Umpire—Sheridan. Official scorer—Stapleton.

AFTERNOON GAME.

SAN FRANCISCO.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sharp, J., 2d b	6	1	2	0	6	5	1
Sweeney, c. f	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, c	5	1	1	0	3	1	0
Levy, 3d b	5	1	3	1	3	0	0
Cartwright, 1st b	4	0	1	0	13	0	1
Swett, 3d b	3	1	1	0	0	2	0
Hassamer, s. s	3	1	0	0	1	6	1
Sharp, G., r. f	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cobb, p	4	2	1	0	0	4	1
Totals	41	8	10	2	27	18	4

OAKLAND.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Long, c. f	4	2	2	1	2	0	0
Cahill, l. f	5	0	1	0	1	0	1
Hardie, r. f	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Phillips, s. s	4	0	3	0	3	6	1
Stevens, c	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Cantillion, 2d b	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Youngman, 1st b	4	1	1	0	6	1	0
O'Neill, 3d b	4	0	1	0	2	3	3
Fitzgerald, p	4	1	2	0	2	2	0
Totals	38	4	10	1	27	14	5

Runs by innings—

San Francisco	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	—8
Oakland	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—San Francisco 2, Oakland 2. Two-base hits—J. Sharp, Levy, Cartwright, Cahill. Sacrifice hits—Cahill (2), Hardie, O'Neill, J. Sharp, Swett, Hassamer, Long. First base on errors—San Francisco 3, Oakland 3. First base on called balls—San Francisco 6, Oakland 1. Left on bases—San Francisco 12, Oakland 8. Struck out—By Cobb, 3; by Fitzgerald, 2. Double plays—Phillips to O'Neill; Swett, J. Sharp and Cartwright (2). Umpire—Sheridan. Scorer—Stapleton.

GAMES IN THE EAST.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Cincinnati 6, Columbus 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Louisville 3, St. Louis 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Athletic 9, Baltimore 12.

DENVER, June 14.—Denver 7, Omaha 4.

SIOUX CITY, June 14.—Sioux City 8, Milwaukee 11.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—Kansas City 6, Lincoln 5.

ST. PAUL, June 14.—St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 5.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

Business Houses in Tacoma Observe the Sabbath.

TACOMA (Wash.), June 14.—This has been the most extraordinary Sunday in Tacoma's history. A few weeks ago the Anti-Saloon Association began a crusade and prosecution against the open-Sunday saloons under the State law, and secured a conviction in a test case against a saloon-keeper in the municipal court last Friday.

Several convictions had previously been secured against gambling-houses, and when the decision was rendered against the saloons a large proportion of the population looked aghast, and the Saloon-Keepers' Union decided to close all the saloons.

As the State law also includes every other kind of business except undertakers, livery-stables and hotels, the saloon-keepers determined that if one should close all should, and served notice accordingly. The result is that not a saloon, gambling-house, restaurant, cigar, or news-stand has been opened to-day. Only one confectioner and two or three fruit-stands in the city dared to keep open, and they will undoubtedly be prosecuted by the saloon-keepers.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Killed by the Accidental Discharge of a Gun.

REDWOOD CITY, June 14.—Word was received here this morning from San Gregorio, twenty-five miles west of this place, on the coast, that Lizzie Kreiss, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Louis Kreiss, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Albert Brown, the seventeen-year-old son of a wealthy Oakland undertaker, who was spending his vacation at Kreiss' hunting and fishing.

The pair were amusing themselves by handling the gun, and he was showing her how it was used. His sleeve caught on the hammer and the gun was discharged, the load striking the girl in the forehead and terribly mutilating her. She died in five minutes.

When Brown saw the effect of the accident he went insane with grief, broke the gun to pieces, and would have killed himself unless prevented by others. They have had to watch him closely to prevent his doing bodily injury to himself.

The parents of the lad were telegraphed to in Oakland.

Coroner Crowe left Redwood City this morning to hold an inquest. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

MISSION TURN-VEREIN.

The Singing Section of the Order Entertained at Nevada City.

NEVADA CITY, June 14.—Thirty-three members of the singing section of the Mission Turn-Verein arrived here this morning and were received by a large concourse of citizens and the Mountain Division of the U. R. K. of P. Band and escorted to the hotel. They spent the day in visiting the mines and enjoying the freedom of the city. To-morrow they will go to the St. Gothard and Delhi mines, at Columbia Hill, and have a picnic. Many of them are heavy stockholders in prominent quartz mines of the county, and the citizens generally unite in extending the hospitalities to the American and German callers.

The Jackson-Corbett Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—President Fulda of the California Athletic Club has made public a long statement of the club's position in regard to the recent Jackson-Corbett fight. After telling of the efforts of the club to encourage legitimate sparring, Fulda says the club has been imposed upon many times, and forced to make rules for its own protection. The men were instructed to finish the fight, but refused. Each had victory within his grasp but dared not take it. The referee could come to but one conclusion, that both principals decided not to take any risk, and preferred to save their friends' money and their reputation in preference to keeping their agreement, with the club.

Man and Woman Drowned.

SEATTLE (Wash.), June 14.—J. Donaldson, aged 25, an employe of the Fremont Mills, and Ida Lundberg, a domestic, aged 20, went boating on Lake Union this evening. They were changing seats after passing under the Latonia bridge, when Donaldson overbalanced the boat and it capsized. It came up right side up full of water, and he supported the girl with one arm and held to the boat with the other. While the girl was struggling and screaming two boys rowed to the rescue, and were within twenty feet of them, when Donaldson, exhausted, lost his hold and the couple sank, and the bodies have not been recovered.

Collapse of a Bridge.

MARYSVILLE, June 14.—A combined harvester, which was being taken to District No. 70 Friday evening, broke down while crossing Snake River. There was no water in the canal at the time, but much delay was experienced. A team returned to Yuba City, where blocks and jack-screws were obtained, and at an early hour this morning the machine was gotten out. There were ten horses attached to the machine at the time, but they had gotten across before the bridge gave way.

Dam Across the Tuolumne.

MODESTO, June 14.—The Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts have let a contract to the Pacific Bridge Company for the erection of a dam across the Tuolumne River near La Grange. The dam will be 105 feet high, 20 feet wide and 320 feet long at the crest, and 90 feet wide and 60 feet long at the base. The dam will be the highest overflow dam in the United States.

Prison Guards to be Discharged.

SAN QUENTIN, June 14.—As a result of the abandoning of night work in the jute mill the Prison Directors have resolved to discharge thirteen prison guards and a number of machinists.

Block Tin.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The first shipment of block tin, consisting of seven tons, from the Temescal tin mines has been received here.

CANADA'S NEW PREMIER.

He Has Selected Several of Sir John's Cabinet for the New Ministry.

OTTAWA, June 14.—Abbott, Premier-elect, spent several hours at his office in the Senate Chamber to-day, and had many callers. It is officially learned that he is making progress in his task of forming a ministry, and will likely be able to announce, when the house meets on Tuesday, that he has been successful. The Government will be carried on in the same lines until after the session, when the reconstruction begins.

As far as can be learned, all the recent colleagues of the late Sir John Macdonald have been invited to join Abbott's ministry It is definitely known already that Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson, Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. McKenzie Bowell have accepted. If any trouble occurs it will come from Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who asserts that he regards Sir John Thompson as the best qualified, under the circumstances, for the Premiership.

Abbott has cabled to London ordering his broker to sell all his stock in the Canadian Pacific Railroad. President Van Horne has also received Abbott's resignation as a director of the company.

Sir John Thompson was, it is understood, asked by the Governor-General to form a Ministry, but he declined, owing to the opposition of two of his friend's colleagues and the ultra Protestants of Ontario.

Alaska claims the world's largest quartz mill.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Heavily Loaded Excursion Train Plunges Through a Bridge.

SIXTY PERSONS KILLED OUTRIGHT AND HUNDREDS INJURED.

The Cargo of the Inman Line Steamer City of Richmond Discovered to be on Fire While at Sea—Her Passengers Display Remarkable Courage in Face of the Great Danger—Violent Earthquake Shocks Continue in Verona District and Threaten the Destruction of Towns.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BERNE, June 14.—A horrible accident occurred on the Muenchenstein and Bale Railway to-day through the collapse of a bridge beneath a heavily loaded excursion train. The train was crowded with people, on their way to attend a musical fete. Sixty persons were killed outright, while hundreds were injured. Two engines and the first car plunged into the river, and all the passengers in the car were drowned. Two cars remained suspended from the bridge. All the train men were killed. Thirteen cars were saved.

The musical fete at Muenchenstein was abandoned as soon as the news of the accident arrived, and hundreds of villagers hurried to the scene to assist in rescuing the victims.

The bridge was an iron skeleton structure, which was considered well built and substantial. The only apparant reason for the collapse of the bridge is that the train left the rails and threw its entire weight on one side of the bridge.

MOMENTS OF AWFUL SUSPENSE.

The Cargo of an Inman Passenger Steamer On Fire at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, June 14.—The steamer Servia, which left New York on June 6th, arrived to-day. The Captain reports that at midnight on Thursday last he sighted the Inman Line steamer City of Richmond, from New York, June 3d, bound for this port and Liverpool. The latter vessel was flying signals of distress, and the Servia bore down to her to offer assistance. Captain Redford of the City of Richmond reported that his cargo was on fire, and the Servia steamed slowly by the side of the City of Richmond until Browhead was sighted.

Captain Redford reported that on Tuesday at midnight a lady cabin passenger, upon getting out of her berth, noticed that the floor of her state-room was very hot. She immediately gave the alarm, and an examination was quickly made. This resulted in the discovery of smoke issuing from the forehold, and the smell indicated that the cotton in the hold, of which the vessel carried 2,000 bales, was on fire. In less than three minutes all the passengers, including those in the steerage, were on deck. Most of them hurriedly left their berths and rushed on deck scantily attired. Large volumes of water were poured down upon the burning cotton, but with small effect, and until the steam fire annihilators were used no dimunition of the fire was visible.

While the Captain and engineers were trying to get the fire under control another scene presented itself on the deck under the eyes of the anxious but well-behaved crowd of passengers. Provisions of all sorts were being carried by the steward to the ship's boats, in view of the possible necessity of abandoning the vessel. Throughout the period of alarm a gale was blowing and the ship rolled heavily.

During the dark hours of suspense the mass of passengers were perfectly calm, most of them making preparations to leave the ship. Until daylight Wednesday the extent of the fire was not known, so dense was the smoke enveloping the decks. The sea, too, became so heavy that it would have been almost impossible for the passengers and crew to put off in the boats, if such a course had been deemed necessary. Soon after daylight, however, Captain Able assured the people that there was no immediate danger.

But, although the fire had been checked, it remained smoldering in a mass of cotton, and might break into flames at any moment. It was impossible to discover the extent of the fire, owing to the fact that every aperture in the vicinity of the hold had to be closed in order to prevent the flames being fanned by the gale.

The stewards continued preparations to abandon the ship, and had 2,000 pounds of beef cooked for the boats. Their hopes of relief came in the morning, when the vessel Counsellor was sighted. After an interchange of signals she agreed to remain alongside the distressed steamer.

Throughout Wednesday the crew continued to pour water and steam upon the burning cotton. In the evening an attempt was made to reach the hold for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the extent of the fire. Four smoldering bales were taken out of the hold, when it was found imperative to shut up everything in order to exclude air.

All of Thursday the situation continued much the same. There were occasional outbursts of dense smoke from the hold, but no flames were visible. There was a heavy sea running all day.

Toward midnight the Servia bore down toward the two vessels, and agreed to stay by the City of Richmond. The latter and the Servia then went ahead at full speed, leaving the Counsellor astern.

On Friday the fire appeared to shift, from time to time, to different parts of the hold, but it seemed to be lessening in intensity. Saturday no smoke was visible, and it was supposed the fire was out.

A number of the cabin passengers were forced to abandon their cabins in consequence of the fire, and had not changed their clothes in four days. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

The scene on the deck after the discovery of the fire was remarkable. Many groups of women prayed fervently and cried. There were 140 barrels of oil stowed close to the burning cotton. Luckily the flames did not communicate to the oil. It is believed that the fire was completely subdued before the City of Richmond reached Queenstown. The vessel has proceeded for Liverpool and is declared to be all right.

A passenger says: "It was a fearful night, the wind screeching through the rigging and seas washing over the decks. There was little hope of safety in case it should become necessary to take to the boats. The suspense was terrible, but all bore up splendidly. The intermediate and steerage passengers were comfortably installed in the saloon away from smoke and fumes coming from the burning cotton."

LONDON PRATTLE.

Mrs. Langtry Has a Falling-Out With Her Recent Admirer.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Dispatches from London state that Mrs. Langtry has displeased her most recent admirer, John Bird, who races under the name of Mr. Abingdon, by paying too much attention to his rivals. According to the report, he taxed her with this, and she resented his language, whereupon he gave her two black eyes.

At the Grand Prix race Howell Osborne received several blows from a parasol in the hands of Mable Jordan, because, it is said, of the straightened financial relations between them.

The Boston cockle-shell Sea Serpent, Captain Josiah W. Lawler, and the dory Mermaid, Captain William A. Andrews, will sail from Crescent Beach on the 17th inst. for a race across the ocean. Lawler made the voyage to Havre in 1889 in the thirty-foot boat Neversink, and Andrews made the voyage to England in the dory Nautilus in 1878. If the latter reaches Europe he will come home by way of the Pacific. The Serpent is fourteen feet eleven and a half inches in length, five feet beam and two feet in depth. The Mermaid is fifteen feet in length, five feet wide and two and a half feet in depth.

The Baccarat Scandal.

LONDON, June 14.—Dr. Parker, in a sermon to-day, said: "Not a man or woman connected with the baccarat case came out with the slightest honor. There is no chivalry among gamblers. Without disputing the verdict, it is impossible not to feel that Sir William Gordon Cumming was very meanly used, and not the least by those chiefly responsible for gambling and so-called hospitality. Why all the bother about cheating when the game itself is a complete fraud? Such gambling adds no security to the throne."

Panama Canal.

PARIS, June 14.—Charles DeLesseps writes that he and his father will shortly have a satisfactory clearing up of the facts with reference to the administration of the Panama Canal.

Le Jour announces that Liquidator Monchicourt, with Chrispohle, Governor of the Credit Foncier, has arranged that the affairs of the Panama company shall be taken over by a group of financial houses.

London Laundresses.

LONDON, June 14.—The laundresses of London, supported by numerous trade societies, aggregating 80,000 persons, held a demonstration in Hyde Park to-day. Louise Michel harangued the crowd from a socialistic platform. A resolution was carried to the effect that the laundresses should be assisted to secure the benefits of the Factory Act.

Earth Tremors.

ROME, June 14.—Earth tremors, sometimes of terrifying violence, continue in the Verona district, threatening the complete destruction of towns.

NAPLES, June 14.—It is expected that the eruption of Vesuvius will assume vast proportions.

Wheat Crop of France.

PARIS, June 14.—Inquiries instituted by a trade journal in over 400 wheat-growing districts resulted in the compilation of a report setting forth that the total wheat crop of France this year will amount to a little over half the average crop.

Many Russian Convicts Drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—A barge conveying 500 convicts to Siberia sunk in the Volga, at Nijaul-Novgorod, to-day, and many convicts were drowned.

A Spanish Duchess Arrested.

MADRID, June 14.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of the Duchess of Castello Enriquez, on a charge of maltreating a maid servant.

Prince Bismarck Ill.

BERLIN, June 14.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from lumbago.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Condensed Telegrams From All Parts of the World.

Princeton won the Inter-Collegiate baseball championship by defeating Yale this afternoon by a score of 5 to 2.

A special from Arkadelphia, Ark., gives the particulars of the killing of three negroes and the wounding of another near Clear Springs. The Sheriff attempted to levy an execution on some property, the negroes resisted and a pitched battle ensued, with the results as stated.

John C. Emery, at Philadelphia, a butcher, was instantly killed Saturday afternoon by a blow on the neck with a cleaver in the hands of another butcher. The killing was the result of a quarrel over a trivial matter. Emery leaves a widow and family. The murderer was arrested.

Friday night a number of citizens of Wheatland took an old man, Bill Beal, out in the country and treated him to a coat of tar and feathers. Ella Davis, the girl who killed herself Wednesday, on her dying bed accused Beal, her stepfather, of being the cause of her downfall, hence the action of the citizens.

A miner named John McFarlane met a shocking death in a mine at Nanaimo Saturday night by the running away of a mule attached to a car in which the deceased was riding. The box collided with a prop, which gave way, bringing the rock down with it. A rock fell on McFarlane and crushed his skull. Death was instantaneous.

The cruiser Charleston, convoying the Itata, left Saturday night for San Diego. Admirals McCann and Brown delayed the departure of the Itata until late at night, in order to afford time in which to obtain a reply to Trumbull's application to the Washington authorities. The Itata will be under the orders of Lieutenant-Commander Todd, assisted by Ensign Churchill, Engineer Hollis, sixteen sailors and four marines. The officers are instructed to see that the Itata makes her best time to San Diego.

Geronimo, the most desperate outlaw in the Southwest, was killed Friday about thirty miles from Benson, Ariz. He was one of three who had stolen horses from ranchers, and being pursued and overtaken a fight ensued in which he was killed, one companion wounded and the other one captured. Geronimo, with two companions, stopped a train in Sonora three years ago, killed the engineer and fireman and wounded Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger. They were captured and sentenced to be shot, but Geronimo escaped and has been at large terrorizing this section ever since. There was a reward of $3,000 for his capture.

At San Francisco Saturday Edward Heaton, a steamship fireman, jumped into the bay from the bulkhead at the foot of Brannan street. A number of men were standing on the dock at the time. William Devlin, head gateman for the Pacific Mail Company, got a line and threw one end of it to the man in the water. He failed to take hold of it, and would have drowned had not Con Congdon, a longshoreman, jumped in and saved the would-be suicide. The line was made fast around the two men, and the crowd assisted in drawing them out of the bay. Heaton tried to commit suicide on two former occasions while at Panama.

It is announced that Nina Van Zandt, whose name was prominently before the public at the time of the anarchist excitement, is soon to be married to Salvator Malato, a young Sicilian, who was sent to Chicago by the Italian authorities to look after the Italian department of the World's Fair, where he met Miss Van Zandt. It was a case of love at first sight. Nina is the young woman who fell in love with August Spies, the anarchist who was hanged for participation in the Haymarket riot, and being unable to get consent of the authorities for her marriage to the condemned man in jail, went before a magistrate with his brother and was married to him by proxy. After the execution she put on widow's weeds.

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Successful Operation of Skin Grafting in Kansas City.

INDIAN POW-WOW ON THE BRULES' RESERVATION.

They Object to Being Moved to the Crow Creek Agency—Secretary Noble Disclaims Knowledge of the Rumored Changes in His Department and Says He Has No Intention of Going Abroad in Either an Official or Private Capacity.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—A successful grafting of skin sufficient to patch up two legs was completed here yesterday. A year ago A.