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ILLINOIS MINE TROUBLES.

Italians Continue Outrages Upon Negroes at Spring Valley.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN VILLAINOUSLY ABUSED.

Dastardly Treatment of Negroes in Illinois State—Forced to Leave Their Occupations and Homes—Given But a Few Hours to Leave Their Places of Abode.

PRINCETON (Ill.), Aug. 6.—The Italian miners of Spring Valley made an attempt to carry out their resolution of yesterday to expel all the colored people remaining in the city, and the result was one of the most disgraceful outrages ever perpetrated in Bureau County. Innocent women and children were driven from their homes, abused, insulted, and their trunks and belongings dragged about and despoiled.

The affair outside of Spring Valley has created a sensation, and the news spread rapidly. Condemnation of the proceedings are coming from every quarter. The "Location" presented a dismal scene during the latter part of the day. Wagons were hurrying about gathering up household goods and carrying them off on all the principal highways. During part of the time Martin Delmargo, the Italian Mayor, accompanied by several Italian members of the police, were on the grounds watching the proceedings. Mayor Delmargo said he was there to see that the negroes got away peacefully, but he did not accomplish what he went for.

Governor Altgeld has interested himself in the matter, and it is hoped by the friends of law and order that the reign of mob law in Spring Valley will soon be at an end. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Clark of Princeton received a message from him. In it the Governor asked for information on the subject, and wished to know what was being done by the officers of the law. Sheriff Clark replied, giving a brief history of the events that have transpired, being substantially in accordance with these dispatches. He also said the authorities in Spring Valley were doing nothing, and that he had not even been called upon by the Mayor for assistance.

At 2 o'clock to-day the committee appointed at yesterday's mass meeting to see that the negroes were out of town by 5 o'clock this afternoon commenced operations. Going to the "Location," where only women, children and invalids were left, they notified them to have their traps ready and be out inside of two hours. Many who were slow were roughly handled, and their goods kicked about and broken up.

The same circumstances prevailed in every part of the city where the negroes lived or had taken refuge. As the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy passenger train on the Streator and Walnut division pulled into the city a lot of negro refugees who had been waiting breathlessly for the train for a few minutes boarded the cars like a lot of wild animals, in fear of their pursuers. Among the number was a colored woman about 50 years old, accompanied by three little children, who was terrified almost into insanity. She said the children had been abused and herself chased to the depot by a mob of Italians, who had threatened to take her life.

Supervisor Pickett of Hall Township gave all negroes an order on the County Treasury for the price of a ticket to Chicago, which was made good at the depot.

The passenger train had got out of Spring Valley but a few blocks when the engineer saw a colored girl about 32 years old coming out of the woods and running toward the train. The engineer stopped at once and took on the girl. She said that a crippled relative had started from her home with her, but that he had been shot in the shoulder, and as he could not move fast, had been left behind.

The indications are that the strike of the miners will be continued for some time. The miners who are under the control of the Italians held a secret meeting to-day, at which it was decided to remain out until the coal company would give assurances that they will not in the future give employment to negroes. The company, however, will not be dictated to, and has so notified the strikers.

Aside from the rioting in driving the negroes from the town this afternoon and the stopping of men from working in the shafts of the coal company this morning, everything has been quiet on the surface in the town to-day. Several secret meetings of the non-English-speaking miners have been held, but beyond deciding to continue the strike, little is known of their doings. An excuse the Italians made for driving out the negroes is that they have proven to be such thieves that they could no longer tolerate them.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Some of the colored residents of Chicago have been wrought to a dangerous condition by the report of the outrages committed against their brethren at Spring Valley. Some of the more radical have openly threatened to march against the foreigners there with an armed force. A call to arms was issued late last night and circulated in the colored community of the Southside. It stated that at 8 o'clock this morning there would be a meeting and urged all able-bodied men to attend. The circular was signed by several prominent colored people and read as follows:

"The time has come for us to raise our arms in defense of our race. They are killing our people all over the country. Every day we read of the lynching, murdering and outraging of our people. We must remember that this is our country, and unless we fight for our rights the foreigners will run us out, as the Government has not protected and will not protect us as we protected it in time of need.

"We ask all able-bodied colored men to respond, as they must have our aid at Spring Valley before 5 P. M. Tuesday, or they will slaughter the women and children that are left. We have got to do this, and we may as well die now as die a year from now."

The following telegram was sent to Governor Altgeld:

"*Governor Altgeld, Springfield, Ill.:* Chicago colored citizens respectfully call your attention to the murderous assaults upon colored men, women and children at Spring Valley, Ill., and the further threat of extermination against colored people in that district. We rely on you for effective defense of these outraged people."

In response to the call about two hundred colored men assembled on State street. Rev. George W. Dickey, pastor of the negro chapel, addressed the meeting, counseling moderation. He asked his hearers not to be hasty, but to be patient and act within the law.

Wm. Johnson spoke, urging violent redress upon the murderous Italian miners. His demands for bloody vengeance were cheered by his infuriated hearers.

They then prepared a telegram which was sent to Governor Altgeld, saying that 500 negroes would leave for Spring Valley at 3:30 to help their brethren if he did not send them an assurance that he would protect the colored people now in danger there. They asked for an immediate answer. Committees are drumming up men and arms in the negro precinct to make the trip to Spring Valley, if necessary.

The impatience of the waiting volunteers was uncontrollable, and to pacify them Captain Hawkins looked up Representative Buckner, and prevailed upon him to go to Springfield and urge the Governor to make some reply.

More speeches were then indulged in, and Rev. Mr. Johnson, in a fiery burst of words, advised the assembled colored people to arm themselves and prepare for action. "If these dirty Italians harm a single black man," he said, "we ought to go down there and wipe them off the face of the earth. You can get revolvers for $1, and I wouldn't give a cent for a man who could not raise that much in a time like this. If we can't reach Spring Valley in time to help our people, there are many Italians in Chicago who can be made to pay the debt their nationality may contract."

Other speeches, but not so fiery, were indulged in. Two of the negroes then procured a carriage and started out to raise funds with which to charter a special train to carry the negroes to Spring Valley, and it is confidently expected that 500 will go if transportation facilities can be secured.

ALTGELD ORDERS AN INVESTIGATION.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Aug. 6.—Governor Altgeld to-night dispatched Colonel Hugh E. Boyle, Assistant Adjutant-General, and George Schilling, Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor, to Spring Valley to thoroughly investigate the situation and report to him.

MINING LAWS.

Bills Prepared by the State Association to be Presented to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Two bills have been prepared by the Committee on Legislation of the State Miners' Association for introduction in Congress. The first provides for an appropriation supplementary to the Caminetti Act, in order to make that law of more general utility to the hydraulic mining industry. The other is intended to provide a more reliable mens of ascertaining the character of land as to the its being mineral or agricultural, and to transfer from the Land Office to the local courts the determination of such controversies.

The first change made in the present law is to provide that the $100 worth of labor to be performed on each located claim during each year shall only run until the payment of the purchase money and the issue of the certificate of entry, and not until the issue of patent. This is intended to prevent title being placed in jeopardy by the delays common at Washington in the making out of patents. The period within which the work required to be done annually on mineral claims is to be performed is made to commence at noon on January 1st, instead of at midnight of December 31st, the idea being to prevent the jumping of claims at night, which sometimes happens at present.

Provision is also made for the filing of an affidavit of the work performed or the improvements made with the County Recorder of Deeds within thirty days after the limit for the performance of such labor or the making of such improvements. Failure to comply with these conditions opens a mine or claim to relocation, provided the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives do not resume work upon the claim after such failure and before such relocation, and continue the same with reasonable diligence until the required amount of labor shall have been performed or improvements made.

At present all affidavits are required to be made in the land district in which the mine is situated. This is changed so as to allow verification in the State or Territory. The rest of the section is recast, taking the determination of contests over the mineral or agricultural character of land from the District Land Offices and placing them in the local courts. The presumption is also established that land is mineral if it adjoins mineral land or is in a mineral belt. The burden of proof is thus thrown on the agricultural land claimant. A more adequate plan of notice to miners in case of applications for patents for lands is also provided.

The bill increases from five to ten acres location of non-mineral land not included in a lode claim, but used or occupied or intended to be used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or mineral purposes.

MRS. ANNIE GARDNER,

The Missing Christian Endeavorer, Located at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH (Conn.), Aug. 6.—Mrs. Annie M. Gardner of Arcadia, Neb., the missing Christian Endeavorer, was located in this city to-night by J. W. Landers, who has been pursuing the search for her. Mrs. Gardner arrived in Norwich from Boston July 16th, and registered at the Connecticut Summer School as Dorothy Mansfield. She boarded with Mrs. Harriet L. Smith of Williams street. At the close of the school she went to the home of Edwin R. Lapierre, and has for ten days been employed as a domestic there.

Mrs. Mansfield was seen and identified as Mrs. Gardner by Mr. Landers to-night. She acknowledged her identity, and says she has written to her husband, and that she will not return home. She says her husband accused her of being insane, but she does not think she is. She appears to be well and in full possession of her faculties. She says she will enter the Norwich Free Acadamy for a course of study in the fall.

To-night detectives are shadowing Mr. Lapierre's house to prevent the escape of Mrs. Gardner. Her husband is expected to arrive here from the west on Friday.

CHARLES CLARKE.

He Declares That He Knows Nothing Bearing On the Durrant Case.

BOSTON (Mass.), Aug. 6.—Charles Clarke, the missing witness in the case of Theodore Durrant, to be tried in San Francisco for the Emmanuel Church murders, was interviewed to-night just before his departure for the West. He emphatically declared that he knew absolutely nothing that had any bearing on the case. He said he did not know Durrant, and never saw him. One of the murdered girls, Blanche Lamont, he he knew by sight, but he had never met her, in fact. He had seen her on a street car with a young man, and he had made a remark to that effect to a lawyer. The outcome has been his figuring as a witness. He had thought it over for days, and had concluded that it was fully two or three weeks before the murder when he last saw the girl, and that her companion was not Durrant.

Counterfeit Dollars.

CROWN POINT (Ind.) Aug. 6.—It is estimated by the secret service men that at least 5,000 counterfeit silver dollars, bear date of 1885 and 1879 have been set afloat in this county. The coins are so perfect that one bank cashier took in fourteen of them in one day before he detected an error. Peter Hoffman was arrested this morning on the charge of passing the coins. He confessed that he passed them for 50 cents each.

Omaha Police Trouble.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—The case of the Police Board contempt matter came up in the District Court before Judge Hopwell this afternoon. Attorneys Simeral, Greene and Doane made arguments in favor of the old board, while attorneys Ransom and Hall spoke for the new board. The arguments were not concluded, and will continue to-morrow. It is believed that the Judge will then decide both guilty of contempt.

DEFENDER AGAIN IN FRONT.

Cruise of the New York Yacht Club Ends in a Blaze of Glory.

THE DREXEL CUP EASILY WON BY THE NEW YORK YACHT.

But Little Doubt That the Winner Will be Selected to Meet Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, She Having Defeated the Vigilant in a Very Easy Manner.

NEWPORT (R. I.), Aug. 6.—The Defender won the Drexel cup to-day. The cruise of the New York Yacht Club ended in a blaze of glory to-night, and the America's Cup Committee has set August 20th and 22d for the trial races off Sandy Hook. The yacht which will undoubtedly be chosen to meet Lord Dunraven's challenger showed her powers by defeating the Vigilant six minutes and thirty seconds over a twenty-one-mile triangular course in a light wind. There were seven miles of windward work on the first leg, and the Defender gained five minutes eighteen seconds. The second leg was a reach, and the new sloop did the seven miles in one minute and seven seconds less time than the Vigilant. On the last leg the Vigilant used a spinnaker part of the way, while the Defender did not, and the 1893 boat also got an advantage in the wind shifting. As a result, she gained thirty seconds on the Defender.

It was on the programme for the yachts to go twice over the course, but a sea fog came up suddenly just as the Defender finished the first round, and the regatta committee stopped the race at the twenty-one-mile point. There were six $200 medals offered by Captain J. R. Drexel of Philadelphia, which were raced for to-day by as many classes of schooners and sloops.

The winners were: Second-class schooners—The Emerald defeated the Marguerite. Fourth-class schooners—The Amorita defeated the Elsemarie. Fifth-class schooners—The Loyal defeated the Neara. Third-class sloops—The Queen Mab defeated the Hildegard. Sixth-class sloops—The Uvira defeated the Norota and Gosson. The last-named did not finish owing to a broken spreader.

The cruise to-day was from Brenton's Reef lightship, aeven miles to and around the whistling buoy off Point Judith, seven miles southeast by south to and around a white spar out to sea, and seven miles to Brenton's Reef lightship, twenty-one miles to be sailed twice over unless otherwise signaled.

At 10:40 the flagship Sylvia with the Regatta Committee on board arrived off the lightship and signaled the course. At 11 o'clock the preparatory gun boomed. One minute before the gun was fired the two big sloops were north of the lightship jockeying for the weather birth. The Vigilant was nearest the line, heading for it first. Captain Barr aimed to swing under the stern of the lightship as close as he could run without hitting it. Captain Haff shook out the baby jib topsail on the Defender, and with her largest mainsail, largest club topsail and big jib and staystail pulling for all they were worth, the new boat jumped through the water, overtaking the Vigilant and lapping her on the starboard side. There was not room for the Defender to squeeze in between the Vigilant and the sturdy old lightship, and what little room there was was occupied by the steam yacht Gladys of Kingston, Ontario.

Captain Haff held his course, and everybody stopped breathing, in order not to miss the disaster which seemed inevitable. Mr. Iselin, standing on the deck of the Defender, yelled at the owner of the Gladys, who stood at the wheel: "Get out of the way. You've no possible excuse for being there." The Captain of the Gladys gave his shaft a turn backward, and his mainmast poked a hole in the lifeboat swinging from the davits of the lightship. The stern of the Gladys butted against the big hulk, and with a crash his mainmast snapped short off, and railing, flagstaff and deck fixtures alt were smasked, and the British ensign went down with a run.

Meanwhile Captain Barr let the Vigilant run off a couple of points to port, giving the Defender room to slide in between him and the lightship and cross the line first, although he was clearly entitled to hold his course.

The tactics of Captain Haff were practically as in Monday's race off Sandy Hook, when Mr. Willard filed a protest. No action has been taken on the protest.

After the advantage thus gained crossing the line, the Defender had the race all her own way. Five minutes after crossing the line she tacked toward shore. The Vigilant followed suit. The Defender made it a long board, and when she went about off Narragansett Pier at 11:50 A. M., she was a good half mile to windward of the Vigilant. Both boats then took short tacks on and off shore down toward Point Judith.

At 12:30 the Defender was abreast of Point Judith, leading the Vigilant by one mile. At 12:37:11 the Defender turned the first mark. The Vigilant turned at 12:43:20.

The wind was now freshening a trifle, and the boats had a reach of the second mark, with the wind just forward of the beam and booms to port. The Defender gybed about the second mark at 1:16:14, and the Vigilant at 1:23:45.

For the run home the Defender used a balloon jib topsail and got her spinnaker pole ready, but it was not used. The Vigilant set her spinnaker for the last half of the run, and gained thirty seconds, the spinnaker and freshening wind at the end doing the work. The Defender turned Brenton's Lightship and started the second round at 2:10:13. Then came the fog, and a gun from the Silva, with two balls displayed, calling the Defender off, and she scudded into the harbor once more a victor.

The Queen Mab led the small sloops over the course and the Emerald led the schooners.

The regatta committee summoned the Captains of all the yachts in the fleet aboard the flagship after the race, and announced that the special cup offered by Secretary J. S. V. Oddie for the sloop making the best runs had been awarded to Queen Mab, and that there was a tie between Amorita and Constellation for the cup offered by Fleet Captain Robinson for the schooner making the best runs. The special cup offered by ex-Commodore Bergen for the yacht, irrespective of class, making the best runs, was awarded to the Constellation.

At 6:30 P. M. the fleet was disbanded. This evening there was a grand illumination of the harbor in the city, a parade of illuminated floats and elaborate fireworks displayed.

To-morrow will be the first of four days of special races which Newport citizens have arranged. There will be races for schooners in the usual classes off Brenton's Reef.

The Vigilant will not take part in races for sloops Thursday and Saturday, the reasons for which appear in the following:

"*To the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club*—DEAR SIRS: I hereby withdraw the Vigilant's entries for the races on Thursday and Saturday. As you are aware, Mr. Gould and I, as his representative, fitted out and prepared the Vigilant for racing for no purpose in the world except to assist in developing the fastest American yacht, and thus aid in the defense of the America's cup. To this end Mr. Gould has cheerfully gone to great expense, and I have taken much pains and spent much time. I cannot, however, consent to continue racing the Vigilant unless the contests are to be conducted according to the rules of yachting.

"I have now twice given way to the Defender at the start of the race, when the Vigilant clearly had the right of way, because I was unwilling to risk a collision which would leave America without a cup-defender. However willing I may have been to waive my rights in the past, I am not willing to go waiving them indefinitely, and even if I were, it is quite possible that a situation might be created in which a collision would be inevitable. As you know, I have already protested the Defender's action at the start on July 22d. In to-day's race the Defender again violated the rules, and forced the Vigilant out of a position to which she was entitled. In both cases there would have been a collision if the Vigilant had not given way. In each case the responsibility of avoiding an accident was cast upon me. It would not be fair either to the yacht or her owner to continue racing under these conditions. Very respectfully yours,

"A. WILLARD."

RACE FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUP.

COWES, Aug. 6.—Five yachts were expected to start to-day in the race for Her Majesty's Cup over the old Queen's course, starting from off the Castle, round the Bullock Patch buoy, outside the Nab lightship, thence around the Lymington spit buoy and back to Cowes, fifty miles. They were the Hester, Czarina and Meteor, belonging to Emperor William; the Britannia and the Varina. The race, however, resulted in a fizzle, the weather apparently frightening all the yachts entered in the contest except the Britannia. The failure of Emperor William's yacht Meteor to start caused a good deal of comment for a time. The Meteor flew her racing flag, and had her mainsail up all the morning, and only lowered the flag when the weather became worse. The high wind and heavy sea spoiled any chance she had of defeating the Britannia.

WIND AND RAIN.

A Terrific Storm Strikes the Town of Oswego, New York.

OSWEGO (N. Y.), Aug. 6.—While the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show was giving a performance before 12,000 people here this afternoon a terrific wind and rainstorm struck the town. The immense dressing-tent was blown to tatters, and many of the men were injured. The horses were also stampeded. Following this, the east half of the canvas covering the grand stand was blown away, and the 6,000 people sheltered in that part of the field rushed down off the seats in a wild panic.

Many women and children were trampled upon and badly hurt, but were soon assisted away to their homes. Among the severely hurt is an employe of the show named Brown, who is at the City Hospital with a fractured skull; A little girl was nearly drowned before assistance reached her and a Mrs. P. Flanigan had her head badly cut by a flying pole.

Won the Fight in Less Than a Minute.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—One thousand persons paid $3 each to witness a fight to-night between Billy McMillan and Pat Raedy, for the middleweight championship of the District of Columbia. McMillan won in less than one minute from the call of time by a right-hand blow on the jugular. The fight was for a purse of $550, and a side bet of $500. Both men weighed in at 152 pounds, and five-ounce gloves were used.

Valuable Horses Perish in a Fire.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.), Aug. 6.—The stock barn on R. T. McDonald's noted Riverside Farm was burned last night. Loss $12,000. The $10,000 California stallion Truman, with a record of 2:12, and five colts of Electric King, perished in the flames.

OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY EX-PREMIER GLADSTONE.

The Government at Constantinople, He Says, Is Responsible for the Crimes Committed.

CHESTER (England), Aug. 6. — The Town Hall was packed to-day, in anticipation of the hearing of the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace Society.

The audience rose with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone entered. The Duke of Westminster, as chairman, read a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury, now Premier, notifying the Duke that the sum of £1,000 subscribed for the relief of Armenians had been forwarded to the British Embassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Curry, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money is to be distributed.

After the usual preliminaries Gladstone rose amid an outburst of enthusiasm. He said the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. The present situation in Armenia resulted from the intolerably bad Government, perhaps the worst on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

Gladstone read a resolution to the effect that this meeting express the conviction that her majesty's Government will have the cordial support of the entire nation without distinction of party in any measure, and it may adopt an order to secure for the Armenians such forms of administration in the province as may provide an effective guarantee for the safety of life, honor, religion and property, and no reforms can be effected without the continuous control of the European Powers.

Gladstone then said the resolution was moderate, and expressed not only his own sentiments, but those of their trans-Atlantic brothers, who felt even more strongly than did those present that the dispassionate inquiry that was made after the Sassoun massacre showed the Powers that language did not suffice to describe the outrages which made one's blood run cold. [Applause.]

"The inquiry, he continued, "verified all the sickening details, not only of European but of American testimony, which was doubly entitled to credence, as America politically had no interest in the Levant. This testimony, summed up into words, was 'plunder, murder, criminal assault, torture,' but," added Gladstone, "plunder and murder were comparatively mild beside the work of the ravisher and torturer. This is not work of dangerous classes," continued Gladstone, "but of the Government at Constantinople and its agents. And there is not one of their deeds for which the Government is not responsible."

Forest Fires in Washington.

TACOMA (Wash.), Aug. 6.—Special dispatches to the *Morning Union* from various parts of the State indicate that an area of 50,000 to 75,000 acres of timber land is burning. The western part of the State is enveloped in smoke, and the sun appears as a dark red disk that can be looked at with the naked eye. In the Olympic Mountains many thousands of acres of valuable timber is burning.

BLAND DOMINATES.

"Silver Dick" Seems to Control the Missouri Democracy.

WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted by the Committee Strongly in Favor of Free Coinage of Silver—Finality of the Debate Between Horr and Harvey on the Silver Question.

PERTLE SPRINGS (Mo.), Aug. 6.—In the presence of 2,000 people, 514 of whom were delegates, the Democratic party of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled to-day, committed itself to the principle of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and reorganized the State Central Committee so as to place the party machinery out of the control of the gold men. "Silver Dick" Bland dominated the gathering completely. He was temporary and permanent Chairman, and in opening the contest deliberately stated that he had come to secure control of the party machinery.

Bland's idea of reorganization is looked upon as bad politics, as it was a terrible slash at the old State Central Committee, the Maffit-Francis Administration machine. The relations between the turned-down committee and the party colleagues are so strained that in the coming campaign, if conducted on a free silver basis, they will practically be without party alliance. Bland's fight was won after a bitter caucus with Senator Cockrell, Governor Stone and other prominent leaders, who counseled a compromise. The delegates were with him, and his programme was enthusiastically carried out.

The convention was noticeable for the lack of speech-making, considering the weighty nature of the business transacted. There were no fights on the floor. The most interesting part of the proceedings was the fight over the platform in the meeting of the Committee on resolutions. Several members were in favor of a resolution requesting the resignation of Chairman Maffit and other gold bugs. Others argued in favor of a resolution providing for the election of the Chairman of the committee by the State Convention. A few were desirous of adopting resolutions censuring the committee for its alleged antipathy toward the convention, and some wanted resolutions indorsing Bland for President and Stone for United States Senator to succeed Senator Vest. The convention's conservative element finally succeeded in defeating each of these resolutions.

It was about 12:30 when Vice-Chairman John H. Carroll, in the absence of Chairman Maffit, called the convention to order. He stated the purpose of the conference, and introduced Hon. R. P. Bland, who was vociferously received.

Mr. Bland said the convention was going to discuss the financial question, and he hoped its proceedings would be void of personalities and that nothing but harmony would characterize its deliberations. He stated that it was the desire of the delegates that the State Committee should be enlarged, and he hoped that this enlargement would be made in such a way as to leave no bitter feeling or disappointed hopes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's remarks the delegates named their representative on each committee.

After the committees had been selected the convention took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

The convention re-assembled at 2 P. M., and after the Committee on Credentials had recommended that all credentials be filed with the Chairman the Committee on Permanent Organization reported. It was recommended that the present State committee be enlarged by addition of one committeeman from each Congressional District and by the election by the convention of four committeemen at large, making the total committee thirty-four instead of fifteen, as at present constructed. The proposition was carried—420 to 91.

There was another recess to allow the Committee on Resolutions time to report, and the convention came to order at 4 P. M. After a wait of thirty minutes, which was beguiled with speeches and music, the committee reported. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

"The first coinage bill passed by Congress under the legislation made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit. From the beginning of the Government, following the policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the Democratic party has been the party of bimetallism, favoring the free coinage of both silver and gold at the national mints, and opposing the farming out to banking corporations the Government's sovereign power of issuing the money of the people.

"The act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed, without the approval or consideration of the American people. The Democratic party has consistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted. Experience has shown that while under the single gold standard there may be an occasional revival of business activity, accompanied by enhanced prices of a limited number of commodities, such revival is due to artificial and temporary causes, and cannot permanently alleviate the sufferings due to falling prices, brought about by the appreciation of gold and an inadequate supply of primary or redemption money. Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetallism until its forces are crowned with success. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the Democratic party of Missouri, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any nation; and second,

"*Resolved*, That we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution for metallic money of a panic-breeding, corporation-credit currency based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions; and third,

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of bonds the option reserved by the law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin; fourth,

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially are we opposed to placing the Treasury of the Government under the control of any syndicate of bankers, and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit, for the purpose of supplying the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

An additional resolution was adopted instructing the State Committee to call a convention not later than April 15th, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

The resolution was adopted amid enthusiastic applause and without a dissenting voice.

The delegates from the different Congressional Districts named their candidates for additional members of the State Committee, and they were unanimously elected.

The convention sent telegrams of greeting to the conventions at Iowa, Mississippi and Texas, and adjourned until the evening session, when, after listening to various speeches and passing the usual votes of thanks, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

BURROWS SPEAKS AGAINST UNLIMITED SILVER COINAGE.

PETOSKY (Mich.), Aug. 6.—United States Senator Julius C. Burrows spoke against the free and unlimited coinage of silver to-day at Bay View to an audience of 5,000 persons.

Senator Burrows began by reviewing the monetary system of the United States, and said whatever of just criticism our present financial may provoke it is a matter of pride and congratulations that in all this vast volume of currency there is no one dollar inferior to any other dollar in its purchasing and debt-paying power, but all maintained at a parity and all as good as the best money of any nation on the face of the globe. He denied that silver is demonetized. He then described what was meant by free and unlimited coinage of silver. Gold would be expelled from circulation together with every bit of paper redeemable in gold, and a panic the like of which has not been seen in the generation would result.

"Coins of unequal value cannot be made to circulate side by side but the cheaper will invariably drive the dearer into retirement," the speaker said. "The one thing that makes the silver dollar on a par with the gold to-day is because the Government treats them the same as gold, and the belief that the Government can at all times maintain the equality with gold. Under free coinage there would be no such restraint.

"Relieve the Government of the responsibility of maintaining the silver dollar thus issued at a parity with gold," the speaker said, "and every dollar coined would at once sink to its commercial value and be worth no more than the market value of the bullion it contained."

In conclusion he said: "I would not have it inferred that I am opposed to the use of silver in our monetary system. I am a thorough bimetallist, believing in the use of both metals, maintaining at all times the equality of all our dollars whether paper or coin. Our present system is bimetallism in practice and not in theory."

HORR-HARVEY DEBATE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—In accordance with the agreement entered into by the silver and gold debaters, Messrs. Horr and Harvey, governing their recent contest in this city, each was to prepare a recapitulation of the points made in their respective arguments, not exceeding 2,500 words each, and to complete the same within a week from the close of the contest. This has been done, and in substance the summary of Roswell G. Horr is as follows:

Mr. Harvey admits that the book is pure fiction. He repudiates its motto by declaring that it does not mean what it says. His statement that primary money only is the measure of value he has not even attempted to sustain, though his opinion has been called for repeatedly. Mr. Harvey next bases his case upon the assumption that the law of 1873 was a crime, and stated that it had its origin in fraud and its birth through bribery and corruption. He indicated no evidence in support of this, and he stands convicted of making every one of these charges without any proof that would be received in any ordinary court of justice. If Congress was bribed to pass a bad bill, then the bill must have first passed in bad shape. Now if that be true, then there would be no need of a Clerk to do the dirty work. If it was done by the Enrolling Clerk then it follows that Congress passed the bill as it ought to have been, and consequently they would not have done what he says they were bribed to do. If Congress passed the bill all right, and the Enrolling Clerk enrolled it correctly, then the bribery could apply only to the members of the Conference Committee.

All these villanies are then abandoned when he claims that the whole thing was accomplished by means of a "substitute bill."

Mr. Harvey's statement that free coinage creates unlimited demand is not taken stock in, because there can be an unlimited demand for no human productions. Mr. Harvey fails entirely to prove that the use of one metal is an experiment. He utterly failed to show a fall in the price of a single article, which is not fully accounted by cheaper cost of production, improved transportation or increased supply.

Mr. Harvey says: "It settled the proposition that gold and silver are the money of the nation. Mr. Horr did not controvert this. The silver dollar was the unit of value in our coinage system fixed by the Act of 1792. Mr. Horr admits this. Silver and gold were the measures of value of all other property until 1873, and the debtor had a right to pay in either metal. The Act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed. For all time of which we have any knowledge, gold and silver were treated equally as money until 1816, when England closed her mints to silver, and in 1873-4, when the United States, Germany, France and the Latin Union followed suit. The prices of all property are now measured in gold alone and are substantially one-half what they would be under the bimetallic system. I have made good all the propositions set forth in my opening statement. Mr. Horr found no errors in my book except the statement that the silver coined prior to 1873 was $105,000,000, instead of $143,000,000. Mr. Horr shows that he does not yet know what bimetallism is."

Mr. Horr, in his rejoinder, said his opponent took two days to discuss a crime which never existed, and had no time to defend many errors in his book repeatedly pointed out and which he promised to explain later. He now tells what wonders he would have done had he not been driven from his essays, which he calls his "regular order." In his summary he goes out of his way to villify the Supreme Court, the only honorable body in the United States which he had not slandered in his part of the debate. Nowhere has my opponent shown the advisability of this nation freely coining silver at 16 to 1, nor can he do it. His summary, like his debate, attempts to disparage honest industry. The whole system clearly aims at the destruction of law, individual development and social order, if need be, through revolution. I have shown that Mr. Harvey is devoting his life to deceiving the people.

GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

No Uneasiness Caused by the Reduction in the Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Treasury officials look for a withdrawal of about $2,500,000 of gold this week, unofficial advices being to the effect that the large coffee importing houses will make such a demand. The situation, however, occasions no uneasiness in Washington unofficial circles nor in Wall street, as it is well understood that this withdrawal is in the course of legitimate business, and not conducted by speculators. Just what the syndicate will do is a question upon which the treasury officials say they are not advised. If it sees fit to fill up the hole it will do so without consulting them. The gold reserve to-day stood at $104,549,059, but it is expected that by Saturday this will be reduced to $102,000,000.

The Fight Stopped by Police.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—The police stopped the fight between the lightweights, Australian Billy Murphy and Barry Sheldon, to-night in the fifth round. Sheldon had just got on his feet by climbing upon Murphy. He was groggy, and another blow would have finished him. The police interfered at this point, because they had orders to keep the fight within the limits of a boxing exhibition. The fight was awarded to Murphy. It was for the gate receipts, the winner to get three-quarters. About 500 people were present.

MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Work of the Mob at Wha Sang Evidently Well Planned.

FIRST ATTACK MADE WHILE THE VICTIMS WERE ASLEEP.

Charred Bodies of Some of the Victims Found in the Ruins of Their Homes—Rumors That Further Riots Have Occurred—An Indignation Meeting to Protest Against Any Further Outrages.

FOO CHOW, Aug. 6.—The survivors of the massacre at Wha Sang, in the course of an interview to-day, say that the work of the mob had evidently been carefully planned, and all the arrangements for the destruction of the mission stations and the killing or driving out of the foreigners were carried out with diabolical cruelty. The first attack was made while the missionaries were asleep, and the charred bodies of some of the victims were found in the ruins of their burned homes.

A rumor was current in the city at midnight last night that further riots had occurred nearer Foo Chow than Ku Cheng. Foreigners at Foo Chow will hold an indignation meeting this evening to protest against the outrages and to demand protection by the authorities. A similar meeting will be held to-morrow in Hongkong.

ORDERS TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—No detailed information about the massacre of missionaries in China has reached the State Department excepting through the press, but the several messages from Consul-General Jernigan have contained sufficient to warrant the State Department in sending directions by cable to Mr. Denby, our Minister at Pekin, to secure protection from the Chinese Government for the American missionaries and their property in the places where trouble has occurred or is imminent. The United States naval force in Chinese waters can do nothing to protect American citizens, because Ku Cheng and the other mission towns where the outrages occurred are far from navigation. It cannot be ascertained that Minister Denby has demanded indemnity for the injuries inflicted on American citizens and property, but this has probably been done.

MURDERERS WILL BE PUNISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Intelligence has been received here from China stating that the Emperor and the Government had agreed to the demands made by Lord Salisbury, through M. O'Connor, the British Minister at Pekin, and that an Imperial Proclamation has been issued ordering the capital punishment of the murderers.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—The Foo Chow correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* telegraphs to-day that the position of the Europeans there is critical, owing to the openly expressed hostile feeling of the natives towards them. The Chinese officials declare that in the event of an outbreak directed against foreigners, they will not be able to cope with the moo.

The province of Foo Kien, in which is situated Ku Cheng and Foo Chow, is in a state of rebellion. The American missionhouse at Fung Foo has been burned and gunboats have been telegraphed for to protect the foreign settlement there.

Five Persons Killed.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Kreusberg says that a number of field laborers in Argena, having become discontented for some reason, and, desiring to be revenged for their grievances, set fire to the buildings upon an estate there. The authorities were called upon to arrest the laborers, who resisted the officers, and in the fight which ensued five persons were killed and six were wounded. The buildings upon the estate were entirely destroyed, and all the horses and cattle were burned to death.

Guards Repulsed by Rebels.

MATANZAS, Aug. 6.—A party of ten civil guards on the 4th inst. attacked a force of over 100 insurgents at Monte Gordo. Owing to the superiority in numbers of rebels, the guards were forced to retreat. Three men were killed and all of the rest were more or less seriously wounded. The insurgent loss was heavy.

Enormous Loss by Fire.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 6.—Eighteen buildings at Gromingen, including a storehouse containing one million kilogrammes of pressed hay, were burned to-day. The loss is enormous.

Order Restored.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Advices from Tabries, Persia, the scene of the bread riots, are that order has been restored.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Arizona.

PHŒNIX (Ariz.) Aug. 6.—In a drunken row on Turkey Creek yesterday Ernesto Arnaz, a well-know mining man, was fatally shot by Joe Campbell, a saloon keeper.

Campbell, who was the only one armed, after shooting Arnaz, shot a miner named Payne in the leg, and then shot himself through the lungs. His death is only a matter of a few hours. Campbell's wife witnessed the affair, and narrowly escaped death at her husband's hands.

Hale & Norcross Mine Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered another decision in the case of Fox against the Hale & Norcross Mining Company, holding that the estate of W. S. Hobart, who died a week before the Superior Court decision against him and Alvinza Hayward, was liable for a share of the judgment against the mine. Judgment was accordingly entered against the Hobart estate for $215,000 and interest.

Fire at Merced Falls.

MERCED, Aug. 6.—The town of Merced Falls, twenty-four miles from Merced on the Coulterville road, was wiped