THE SPRING PALACE PANIC

Twenty Persons More or Less Mangled by Jumping from Windows at Fort Worth.

Two Dead and Others Fatally Hurt—Russell Harrison's Conduct—Cause of the Fire—The Oakland Disaster—Other Casualties.

THE FORT WORTH FIRE.

Many Persons Terribly Injured by Jumping from the Upper Story of the Spring Palace.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 31.—Following is the list of casualties by the burning of the Spring Palace at this place last night: Al Haynes, chief hydraulic engineer of the Fort Worth & Denver, while working heroically to get a number of ladies out of the fire's way, was badly burned, and died at 11:30. A little girl, six years old, was thrown from a window in the second story and killed. James S. Davis, of Fort Worth, is badly burned. Judge L. N. Cooper, of Fort Worth, broke both legs above the knee. Mrs. Volney Halle, of Marshall, broke her right leg above the knee. George Settler, connected with the Fort Worth & Denver, is badly burned. Mrs. Dr. W. A. Adams injured her spine. Mrs. Kate Spencer broke her left arm and is quite badly burned. Miss Leah Coutts, of Weatherford, broke her right arm in two places. Mrs. Lizzie Grant, of Weatherford, is injured internally. Mrs. Hecker, of Elgin, Ill., is badly hurt. Mrs. W. E. Kennedy, of New Orleans, is badly hurt. E. H. Fudge, of Chicago, jumped from the third story and broke one arm, both legs and is injured and hurt internally. W. R. Cruce, of New Orleans, fatally injured. Bissell Wilson, of St. Louis, a railroad hand, had a leg broken and is injured internally. Miss Annette Prosser had her spine injured. Mrs. O. S. Kennedy was badly bruised, being trampled on. Miss Lillie Burgess's left leg was fractured and her head cut. Judge Holland's head was severely cut.

Sixteen people are missing, and it is feared some of them are in the ruins. One report says two boys smoking cigarettes caused the fire, while another has it that a boy stepping on a match was the cause, and that two seconds after the sulphur ignited the flame had leaped like a rocket up a pillar and began to spread over the tinder-like Spanish moss and Pampas grass, with which the ceiling was covered. The numerous exits, some ten in number, were the means by which thousands of lives were saved. A policeman has found a skull and bones in the ruins. Within fifteen minutes of the breaking out of the fire 20,000 people were on the grounds, and the scene was agonizing. Men and women rushed frantically from crowd to crowd, looking for loved ones, in many cases shrieking and crying, while many ladies fainted. The loss will reach $250,000; insurance, merely nominal.

The name of Russell Harrison, the son of President Harrison, is on every lip in words of praise. He was with the Leslie newspaper party viewing the palace when the fire broke out. When the panic came he threw himself in front of the main exit from the second story, and called to the people to move carefully, then pushed and directed the crowd until the people moved down the stairway like an army of soldiers. Several ladies who fainted were rescued by him. His example inspired a number of men to aid in the work of rescuing the people. Mr. Harrison was not hurt, although he remained in the building until the last.

When the flames were first discovered a panic seized the seven or eight thousand people in the building, and in an instant the wildest confusion prevailed. Hundreds of men, however, kept their heads, and the policemen behaved like heroes, and the crowds were gotten out of the building with comparatively little injury to limbs and loss of life. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the policemen and the citizens, who constituted themselves a guard of safety, a number of ladies and men jumped from the upper floor, and in nearly every case were badly hurt.

A later dispatch says that W. Hayne was the only victim of the fire, but that thirty persons were badly injured.

Citizens have decided to rebuild the palace next year, making it of iron, at a cost of $350,000. Among the exhibits in front of the main entrance was a granite monument, tall and massive. It was slightly damaged by heat and smoke, and a movement has been started to purchase it for the head of Haynes's grave. While the burned palace cost only $23,000 for the structure proper, the beautiful decorations brought its cost up to over $100,000, on which there was only $15,000 insurance. Everything in the building, which covered an area of sixty thousand feet, was left in ashes. The fire was so hot that it melted glass aquariums and the limestone foundations of the structure.

It was said to-night that of the thirty injured nearly all suffer from slight bruises or burns. Not more than a dozen have broken limbs. The flaming mass of cotton and other material that fell from the burning ceiling upon the women in full dress ignited their garments, and many, when rescued, were but half clothed. Dozens of the richest dresses were scorched, burned and battered, but bodily injuries were very generally escaped.

THE OAKLAND DISASTER.

No More Bodies Recovered—Correct List of the Victims—Stories of Survivors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—At midnight last night all the bodies recovered from the Oakland disaster had been identified. Parties are still at the wreck searching the bed of the creek, but it is believed no more lives were lost. Following is the correct list of victims: Capt. Thomas Dwyer, of Sacramento; F. R. Irwin, of Oakland; Henry S. Austin and his daughter, Miss Florence, Miss Katie Kearns and Miss Nellie Kearns, Matthias Williams, E. R. Robinson, Miss Bryan O'Connor, Martin S. Kelly, Luigi Maletesta and his son Allie, all of San Francisco; H. S. Auld, of Honolulu.

Captain M. R. Roberts, his niece, Mrs. S. H. Roberts, and her two daughters were among the saved from the first car. The Captain and his relatives occupied the end seats next to the tender in the first car, and when the accident occurred were the first to be submerged. As the car went off the bridge it parted from the train, and on striking the bottom of the bay the coupling connecting it with the tender broke, allowing that end to come to the surface. The entire occurrence happened so quickly that the first thing the Captain realized was floating under the car ventilators with one of the children, Effie, clinging to his neck, and Mrs. Roberts and her elder daughter struggling in the water. Realizing his danger he called to the others to follow and immediately dove through the car door, which was submerged. On coming to the surface he found a boat, to which he and the others hung until the arrival of the boat which took them to the wharf.

Miss May Austin, daughter of Henry Austin, of Austin & Phelps, was saved, but her sister Florence and her father were drowned. Miss Austin told her experience on the train, as follows: "I was seated on the left side of the car which went into the water, one seat ahead of the one which my father and sister occupied. When the crash came all of the people in the car screamed, and I clung to my sister Florence until the force of the water compelled me to let go. Everybody tried to get on top of the car, and I remember that a man in the front seat broke a window with his fist, and I got out of that window somehow. When I was rescued I was nearly unconscious, and I cannot tell how long I was in the water. My father and sister perished. Everything was so horrible and it happened so quickly that I can hardly realize what an awful experience I had." Miss Austin is almost crazed with grief over the loss of her relatives.

Immediately after the accident a report spread that Sam Dunn, engineer of the train, and Charles O'Brien, fireman, had gone down with the wreck, but this was contradicted by acquaintances of both men, who claimed to have seen them. John Williams, an Alameda man, said that he had talked with the engineer and fireman at Alameda, a mile away, an hour after the accident. They had told him that when the engine had gone over the end of the trestle-work they had jumped into the water and climbed upon piles to the wharf. The crowd that had assembled even in that short time was manifestly hostile to them, and O'Brien said that as he was climbing upon the wharf a stranger had tried to throw him back into the water. Fearing violence they left the scene of the accident and went at once to Alameda. O'Brien did not appear at his home in Alameda, where his wife and family were anxiously awaiting him. Dunn also disappeared effectually.

The passenger coach was hauled upon the beach this afternoon, but no more bodies were found. The car was badly wrecked and the interior bore evidence of the struggle which the passengers made to escape with their lives. Boats were employed all night to patrol the estuary and recover any bodies that might have found their way to the surface, but the watch was fruitless, as was the search of the divers, and it is now believed all the bodies have been recovered. The engine is still buried in the mud at the bottom of the creek, but efforts are being made to raise it. The bodies of the dead passengers have all been removed from the morgue to the homes of their relatives, or to the undertakers' establishments. Coroner Evers has summoned a jury, and will begin an inquest Monday.

Word has reached Oakland that the relatives of engineer Samuel Dunn, residing in Santa Cruz county, have received a telegram stating that the latter is alive and well.

TOWN PARTLY BURNED.

Four Squares of Middlesborough, Ky., Destroyed and 2,000 People Made Homeless.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., May 31.—At 11 o'clock this morning an incendiary started a fire in the feed store back of R. Hoyland's grocery store, on Cumberland avenue, and in a few minutes a raging fire was destroying everything before it. The buildings being mostly frame, the flames spread rapidly, and in two hours four entire squares, containing the finest buildings in the city, were burned out. The loss will amount to fully $300,000, covered by about $125,000 of insurance. Several citizens were badly burned, but none were fatally hurt.

The Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford; the Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco; the Liverpool, London and Globe; the Lancashire, of England; the Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia; the Western Insurance, of Toronto, and the Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass., were the companies covering the bulk of the insurance.

Two thousand people are homeless, and had all their effects burned up.

Struck by Lightning.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 31.—Lightning struck St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at half past 9 to-night, setting it on fire. The tower was destroyed, the fire-department extinguishing the flames before they had done much damage to the main building. The pupils and Sisters of St. Catharine's Academy, adjoining the church, were in the chapel at the time, all being prostrated, but no one hurt.

The livery stable belonging to Turney, Clark & Mitchell, in Paris, was struck by lightning to-night, and burned to the ground, consuming six valuable horses, and all the vehicles, etc., of the stable. A dwelling adjoining the stable was burned. Loss, $15,000.

Fireman Loses His Life.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—The Dupont paper-mills, at Tenth and Rowan streets, this city, were destroyed by fire which originated in the boiler-room, at 7:30 this evening. The estimated loss is said to be $35,000; fully insured. The property was sold by the Duponts to a Louisville syndicate a few months ago.

A fireman was overcome by smoke. After being removed from the burning building he partially recovered, but during a violent fit of coughing he died.

Burned to Death While Drunk.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 31.—The saloon conducted by John Selby was burned early this morning. In one of the rooms Selby and a man named Michael Donlon were sleeping. The former was awakened by the bar-keeper and managed to get out, but Donlon could not be aroused and was burned to death. The man is supposed to have been drunk. The building was destroyed. Loss about $600.

Watchman and Employe Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The mills of J. & J. Ritchie and Thomas H. Wilson, at Mascher and Jefferson streets, were destroyed by fire this afternoon, and the watchman and another of the employes were burned to death.

Other Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in Horn & Chapman's slaughter-house, South San Francisco, and in less than an hour a whole square of the section known as "Butchertown," and which was covered with frame buildings, was in ashes. Fifteen horses were burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

ASHLAND, Pa., May 31.—The fire in the slope at East colliery continues to burn, and is now twenty feet from the slope. The fire has been burning for several months, but being in an old working where it could not be reached, a battery was built to prevent it from penetrating the valuable veins which are being worked. The fire has crept almost through this battery, and the only thing that can be done is to renew it and confine the fire to the old level and flood that part of the mines.

VARIOUS CASUALTIES.

Section Men Thrown Under a Hand-Car and Badly Mangled.

MONICO JUNCTION, Wis., May 31.—A terrible accident happened to a crew of section men here last night. There were seven on a hand-car returning to the station. They were going quite rapidly, when one of the forward wheels broke. It threw the three men who were in front on to the track with terrific force, the car passing over them. Albert Wyman, fourteen years of age, water-carrier for the crew, was instantly killed. Fred Kroll, the foreman, was injured. His case is hopeless. Harman Pulinski had his leg broken and a foot crushed. The others were hurled off the car, but escaped serious injury.

One Thousand Sheep Killed.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 31.—One of the most disastrous wrecks known to the Atlantic & Pacific railroad occurred on that road yesterday evening, two miles west of its junction with the Santa Fe railroad. A train of double-decked cars loaded with some 5,000 merino mutton-sheep, on the way from California to the Chicago market, was wrecked by the breaking of a truck. Every car but two was destroyed, and about 1,000 sheep killed outright. The Indians of the neighborhood worked all night skinning carcasses. They will have mutton for months to come.

Express Train Ditched and Engineer Killed.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 31.—The westbound Union Pacific limited express, drawn by two engines, collided with a switch-engine at 1 o'clock this morning. The engine was demolished, and Engineer Coleman, of the express train, was killed. Coleman's fireman was injured, but it is thought not fatally.

Two Brothers Killed.

LAPEER, Minn., May 31.—Two brothers named Raymond, living at Attica, were found dead beside the Chicago & Grand Trunk track at that place this morning. Both were terribly mutilated. It is supposed they got on the train at Imlay City last night which did not stop at Attica, and jumped off there.

Conductor and Workman Killed.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 31.—A construction train on the Pennsylvania road en route to Belvidere, was this afternoon run into by an engine near town. Conductor McAuliffe and Michael Flynn, a workman, were killed, and one man, name unknown, seriously injured. The road is blockaded.

Three Men Crushed by a Cave-In.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—At Curry & O'Brien's rock quarry near Castle Rock, yesterday afternoon, a cave-in crushed and caused the instant death of B. Quist, John Anderson and E. L. Lendenburg. Eight other laborers escaped.

GERMAN SOCIALIST LAWS

Belief that the Government Will Not Reenact Present Repressive Measures.

The Fatherland Free from Anarchists of the Rabid Kind—Conviction of Copper-Ring Manipulators—Stanley's Choice of Flags.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Restrictive Measures to Be Modified in Their Behalf—Not Connected with Nihilists.

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BERLIN, May 31.—Dr. Lucanus, chief of of the civil cabinet, to-day presented a report based on Police Director Kruger's information regarding the relations of Socialists with the Anarchists in Switzerland, France and other countries. The report must have been ordered by the Emperor long before there was any suspicion of a Nihilist plot in Paris, and in view of the expiration of the anti-Socialist law. The minor state of siege ends in Leipsic on June 28, and if the government does not renew it the fact will signalize the determination of the authorities to cease special Socialist enactments throughout Germany. According to the Socialist Volksblatt the Saxon government has asked the Bundesrath to prolong the law. This demand of Saxony is tantamount to a protest against the cessation of the law, and has aroused the Emperor, who desires to place before the Bundesrath data in support of a non-renewal of the measure. The official tendency here now is in accord with the Emperor's desire to give the Socialists "freer breath." Thus the police report entirely free every section from connection with foreign Anarchists, and dispel the suspicion that the recent strikes were incited from abroad.

Russians or other foreigners resident in the populous centers of Germany, who are known to be in sympathy with the Socialists, are not known as affiliated with any revolutionary society. Mendelsohn, Nakatichiz, Demski and Remstein, who were arrested in Paris, have each the same police record here, dating years back. Mendelsohn figured in a Socialist trial at Posen, in 1883, and after serving a term in prison he was delivered to the Russian police on the charge of being concerned in a plot to wreck the Czar's train. He escaped and took refuge in Switzerland. Nakatchiz has been a student in Berlin, and has been under special surveillance. He was closely watched by the Russian police during the last visit of the Czar. Remstein had relations with the Leipsic Socialists and assisted Demski while at Zurich in the circulation of Socialist pamphlets. No disclosures arising from the arrests in Paris can injure the chances of the Socialists of obtaining a release from exceptional disabilities, the police inquiries freeing every known leader from the remotest association with Anarchists. Whatever relations once existed have now long ceased. The Bundesrath's assent to permit the Socialist law to expire is doubtful. The Hamburger Nachrichten indicates the reluctance of the federal government to assent to the expiration of the law, and predicts an inevitable insurrection when the restraints on the proletariat are removed. It adds: "When the guns have spoken God knows what will happen. Perchance the bloodshed following the revolt will have a salutary influence upon the social organism, but it is certain that the renewal of repressive measures will be pitiless. Otherwise troubles will again arise, and the gangrene on socialism may rot even the army." The Nachrichten doubtless reflects Bismarck's opinion, which continues to influence the members of the Bundesrath.

OLD WORLD "CORNERS."

Conviction of M. Secretan and Associates, of the Copper Ring, Recalls Like Affairs.

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LONDON, May 31.—The conviction of M. Secretan and associates in the copper syndicate, on Wednesday, has been well received by many leading French financiers, and will, no doubt, have a good effect on the general business of the country. Though the formation of commercial rings is looked upon by most people as a modern innovation, it is not really so. The same "crash" which caused a panic last year in the copper trade had its precedent about 350 years ago in Germany, when tin was the unfortunate article selected by the speculators. The existence of the ring is recorded in a letter written by the trading-house of Burnstein to the Kurfuerst August, of Saxony, in the year 1534. An alchemist named Sebalt Schwertzer had visited the Kurfuerst to secure a monopoly of the tin trade, and as the article was one of daily demand, as Schwertzer says, "it is needed like bread," a short withdrawal from the open market would send up the price. To this scheme Hans von Bernstein sent in a protest, pointing out that tin was subject to rapid fluctuation in price, and it would be by no means certain that the accumulated stock could be at any time turned into money. He instanced a previous attempt made by the Augsberg firm of Meyer, "who lost a ton of gold by the speculation, to which they looked for a large fortune, besides the damage they did outside by interrupting mining and trade for several years after the crash."

"UNDER WHICH FLAG?"

Something Britishers Would Like to Know About Stanley—Dr. Parke's Story.

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LONDON, May 31.—In a speech at the Stanley banquet, Surgeon Parke, in singing the praises of his chief, happened to remark that when Stanley was ill during the march, he said: "Doctor, run up the stars and stripes to cheer me; let me at least die beneath the shadow of the American flag." This anecdote made all the Britishers look glum, but Stanley's face wore a quizzical expression, as if he rather enjoyed the situation. This remark of Parke's, taken in connection with the obstinate silence of Stanley in the face of the obvious attempts by the English to induce him to make a declaration "under which flag," and also in view of his recent severe criticisms upon England's African policy, gives good ground for the growing belief that Stanley has determined to transfer his allegiance and services to other than British interests. His veiled praise of Germany's aggressiveness in opening up new fields for her commerce may perhaps be taken as an indication that he would not object to entering the service of the Emperor William, for whom he is known to possess great admiration.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Starvation in London and in British Ceylon, Where Persons Have Died.

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LONDON, May 31.—The frequent instances of starvation in London have at length compelled the slow attention of the government, and an official inquiry is being made for the benefit of Parliament into some cases of recent occurrence. One of these was that of Agnes Nichols, a young married woman with a child, who was arraigned for the theft of a table cloth, a blanket and two towels from a furnished room in which she lived with her husband. It appeared that she had been without food for four days at the time of the theft, and she pawned the goods for three shillings to get food for herself and the babe. The magistrate found her guilty, but discharged her on her promise to appear again if called upon.

From the distant British possession of Ceylon comes the statement that over one thousand cultivators of the soil have died from starvation, owing to the sale of their fields for taxes. The colonial authorities admit that distress was caused by the tax levy, but deny that such a number perished.

Robert Harrison's Grave Decorated.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.—Memorial day was not wholly forgotten by the Americans who are sojourning here. It was the occasion for holding appropriate exercises at the burial place of the late Robert Munro Harrison, brother of Gen. William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, and grand-uncle of the present chief magistrate. Robert Harrison was for more than thirty years United States consul at Jamaica, and when he died, May 24, 1858, his remains were buried at Half-way-tree church-yard here. Flowers and other appropriate decorations were placed there yesterday, and a goodly number of persons were present at the memorial exercises.

Panama Canal Report.

PARIS, May 31.—The Panama Canal Commission reports that the Bay of Limon does not afford an adequate anchorage or shelter, and it will be necessary to establish a harbor of refuge or waiting-station at the mouth of the canal. For the present the work must be limited to a simple side dock south of the small natural harbor of Folks river. The Bay of Panama affords a safe shelter, but a side dock and a loading stage, with an area of sixteen hectares must be provided at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The report recommends that, in order to reduce expenses, no improvements be made that are not urgently needed.

Russian Persecution of Lutherans.

LONDON, May 31.—There are mutterings of insurrection in the Baltic provinces of Russia, where a most determined effort is being made to Russianize the people and stamp out the native traditions and native religion. The Russian government is conducting a bitter persecution of the Lutheran pastors in those provinces, several of them suffering banishment, and sixty-six of whom are being tried on charges of disloyalty to the Czar. The Lutherans claim that they are strictly loyal to the empire, and that the accusations are part of a plan to stamp out their religion within the Russian dominions.

Boycotting in Ireland.

LONDON, May 31.—A singular instance of boycotting has come to light in Ireland. A midwife refused to attend the wife of a member of the royal Irish constabulary. Edward Phillips, a farmer in Tipperary, obnoxious to the National League, has been refused the necessaries of life, the local chemist declining to make up prescriptions for him, and the blacksmith whom he used to employ declining to do any more work for him. His horse and carriage, with which he took his family to church, could not be given accommodation at the Cashel hotels.

Departure of Minister Loring from Lisbon.

LISBON, May 31.—Mr. Loring, the American minister, was received in farewell audience yesterday. He was treated with much cordiality by the King and Queen, who signed their names in his birth-day book. He leaves here to-day.

Siberian Refugee Reaches Paris.

PARIS, May 31.—Mlle. Feodoravna, who escaped from Siberia, has just reached this city. She has suffered much hardships. She had many hair-breadth escapes from pursuers, and was once recaptured. She is now a consumptive.

Negroes to Be Given Their Freedom.

LONDON, May 31.—The Bey of Tunis has decreed that every negro domestic in his dominions must be given a certificate of freedom, and that employers who do not comply with this regulation will be fined.

Christians Massacred.

BELGRADE, May 31.—A number of Christians at Kossova, Old Servia, have been massacred by Mahomedan Aranauts.

Cable Notes.

The French government is preparing a bill to limit the hours of labor.

The French Chamber of Deputies committee has approved the Cabinet proposal to increase all taxes 6 per cent.

Henry M. Stanley will go to America in the autumn. He proposes to lecture in most of the principal cities of the United States.

The Swiss Bundesrath has decided that extradition shall be granted for criminal offenders only, and not in case of political, military or fiscal offenses.

A new treaty relative to the settlement of citizens of Germany in Switzerland and of Swiss citizens in Germany has been signed by representatives of the two countries.

Herr Gerhardt, a wealthy merchant at Berlin, has furnished amusement to the paragraphers by marrying the estimable woman who served him in his earlier days in the capacity of wet-nurse.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany leave Kiel on June 26 for Copenhagen, going thence to Christiana and the North cape. The Emperor visits England to attend the Cowes regetta in August.

The lower house of the Hungarian Diet has rejected the naturalization bill, which would restore the rights of citizenship to Louis Kossuth. The majority against the bill was 139, the vote standing 291 to 80.

The ceremony of placing the last stone of the spire of the Ulm Cathedral took place at 6 o'clock last night, amid the ringing of bells and general rejoicing. The cathedral is 530 feet high—the highest in the world.

The Paris Figaro hints that the extracts from Tallyrand's memoirs leaked out through a faithless secretary, and announces that the publication of the memoirs had already been arranged for with Calm & Levy, the work to appear at the end of the year.

Conductor Fatally Stabbed on a Train.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 31.—A probable murder occurred this afternoon, after 5 o'clock, on a local freight on the I. & V. Conductor T. C. Bridge persuaded a drunken passenger to pay his fare to Bruceville, eight miles away, under a protest from the fellow, whose name is James Martin. Martin threatened to cut Bridges with a knife, but no attention was paid to him. At the front end of the caboose, in the presence of other passengers, when Bridges was standing with his back to Martin, the drunken wretch struck over Bridges's right shoulder with a long-bladed knife, inflicting what the physicians believe will prove a fatal wound in the right breast. Trainmen took Martin in charge at once. The train ran four miles further on to Bruceville and then turned back to the city, bringing both the wounded conductor and his assailant to this city. Martin was lodged in jail, and physicians treated Bridges.

United Brethren Ministerial Institute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HONEY CREEK, Ind., May 31.—The eleventh annual session of the Ministerial Institute of White River Conference, U. B. Church, has been in session all week at this place. The faculty of instructors consists of Rev. A. C. Wilmore, instructor in systematic theology; Rev. D. O. Darling, instructor in church and Biblical history; and Rev. A. C. Rice teaches of Bible companion and homiletics. About twenty ministers are in attendance and have entered the classes. A large number of visitors have attended the sessions, which have created quite an interest in the community

Library for the Marion Home.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., May 31.—At the conclusion of the memorial services at the cemetery yesterday the ladies of General Shirk Woman's Relief Corps, No. 63, went to the Soldiers' Home and presented 150 volumes of history, biography, travel and a large amount of magazine literature. This donation will form the nucleus for a Soldiers' Home library, to which additions will be made yearly. Miss Hattie Buchanan made the presentation speech, and Miss Marion Devereux, for the veterans and her father, the governor, responded.

Injured by a Gas Explosion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPICELAND, May 31.—Yesterday N. T. Nixon, who has charge of the natural-gas service here, was cleaning out the regulator at well No. 2. He was cleaning off an accumulation of slate on a plug by striking it with a wrench, when a spark was made, igniting the gas and causing an explosion. Mr. Nixon was badly burned on the face, hands and arms. The regulator-house took fire and was consumed. The regulator was considerably damaged.

PARNELL AND THE LAND BILL

The Irish Leader Gives His Party's Reasons for Opposing Balfour's Scheme.

It Would Compel Tenants to Buy Holdings at Fancy Prices, and Would Put Millions in the Pockets of Absentee Landlords.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The North American Review for June has an article by Mr. Parnell, stating the Irish party's grounds of objection to Mr. Balfour's Irish land-purchase bill. This measure Mr. Parnell characterizes "insufficient and dishonest," though ostensibly brought forward for the purpose of settling the land question on the lines laid down by him when in America. The measure is insufficient, because it would not reach more than one out of every four of the Irish tenants, and there would be many in the favored minority who have no right, or claim to enjoy the benefits of land purchase at the expense of the State. On the basis of the operation of previous enactments, it would take upwards of £160,000,000 sterling to enable all Irish tenants entitled to do so to become owners of their holdings. The state would never advance the vast sum necessary for the purpose, as everyone concedes that thirty-three millions sterling is the utmost further sum that the British tax-payers can be induced to guarantee. The Irish party hold, therefore, that the land act of 1881 should first be so amended as to secure the tenants' improvements from the infliction of rent. The bill, as it stands, entitles the landlords to ask the tenant to pay him twenty years' purchase on the improvements made by the tenant himself, as well as for the landlord's property. By freeing the tenant's improvements from the infliction of rent first the size of the question and amount of money involved would be rendered much more manageable. A further step in this direction would be to refuse the benefit of the measure to non-resident tenants, holding large tracts for grazing purposes, employing no labor and making no outlay on their holdings. Three-fourths of Connaught, one-third of Munster and one-fourth of Leinster are so held.

Great abuses have attended the working of land-purchase measures. Landlords have, in many cases, divided their home farms among bogus tenants, to whom they have sold at inflated prices. This shows that the principle of land purchase has been degraded into land-jobbery, and that the resources which, if husbanded, might have been sufficient for the settlement of the question, are being scandalously misspent, while the question is left unsolved. Moreover, the grossest favoritism has been shown in the selection of estates, for whose purchase advances of public money are to be made. The large absentee owners have been favored, while the smaller resident owners have been left out. Just the opposite policy should have been followed. Up to Dec. 31, 1888, 530 owners sold estates to their tenants for £3,792,000. Of these 530 owners, thirty-four walked off with £2,251,000. If this bill is carried out in the same way, by the time £40,000,000 have been spent, four out of ten thousand Irish land-owners will have received twenty-four millions out of the forty millions. This is not the manner in which the land question should be settled.

Another objection to the present bill is the provision made for the hypothecation, as a counter-guarantee against dishonesty on the part of the new owners, of the amounts paid by Parliament for certain defined local purposes in Ireland, such as medical aid to the poor, education, maintenance of lunatics, etc. The consideration, Mr. Parnell says, which has influenced him as largely as anything else in opposing Mr. Balfour's measure, is the existence of coercion in Ireland, "which renders it impossible for the tenants to contract freely with their landlords in arranging terms of sales." A further objection is that the method adopted by the bill for dealing with the congested districts in Ireland secures a further waste of the resources available. For it is proposed to devote the public money indifferently to the purchase of grass lands and congested holdings.

In conclusion, Mr. Parnell says that he would gladly welcome "any honest intention on the part of the government to solve this land question. If the land question is unsettled on Mr. Gladstone's return to office the larger settlement of home rule will be materially hampered. Difficulties between landlord and tenant, if they should arise, will be most embarrassing for the Irish Parliament and the new executive depending upon that Parliament. But this pretended land-purchase bill is no solution. It seizes upon all our available resources and hypothecates them without our consent. It jobs away the limited number of millions available, which if husbanded and carefully directed, as I have shown, would go far—very far—toward removing all pressure and difficulty in the future. It selects the large and absentee owners for favored treatment, while it compels the tenant to buy his holding at an inflated price, with a load of arrears around his neck and the pistol of coercion at his head. We cannot be any party to a measure so brought forward and constituted. We shall resist it clause by clause in committee; we shall, if possible, amend it, and we believe that, as the progress of events has justified every vote that we have ever given in the House of Commons on the land question, and every step that we have ever taken to organize the Irish people against oppression, so our action against this most dishonest bill of a dishonest party and government will benefit Ireland and secure the verdict of history."

SPEAKER REED ON THE TARIFF.

His Talk to the Home Market Club of Boston on the Principle of Protection.

BOSTON, May 31.—The Home Market Club had for its special guests this evening Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War; Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Represeneatives; Hon. Nelson Dingley, Congressman from Maine, and Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge, Congressman from Massachusetts, while among the 250 gentlemen present were many who are prominent in national and State affairs. President Merrick made allusion to Secretary Proctor's refusal to officially recognize the death of Jefferson Davis, and it met with demonstrations of approval from the assembly. President Merrick introduced Secretary Proctor, who was received with applause. His speech did not deal with national affairs at all, being devoted chiefly to social reminiscenses.

Following him came Speaker Reed. Among other utterances of his were these: "We just passed through the House of Representatives a tariff bill, and passed it with a unanimity of action on the part of the Republicans without a parallel in the history of the country. Doubtless here in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in New England, there is an idea prevalent that you might carry on some of your own industries to a greater advantage if you had what was called free raw material. That may be so, but the simplest course in this world is not always the safest. Remember that the principle upon which protection is founded is not the fostering of a few pet industries, but the preserving of the American market to the American people. If you demand it you must grant it. If you believe in it for yourselves you cannot stand up and disbelieve in it for others."

Congressman Dingley and others also spoke.

Cargo of Whisky Seized by Canadians.

QUEBEC, May 31.—Canadian customs officers have seized at Island Orleans a smuggling schooner with eleven hogsheads of whisky and thirty-three cases of gin, and a boat containing four barrels of whisky. They have also seized a large quantity of smuggled whisky on South Shore. The confiscated goods will be sold at auction here.

An Eccentric Man Declared Insane.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—Jos. Reibel, familiarly known as "Holy Joe," who has for some years regularly promenaded the streets of this city, at all seasons, bare headed and barefooted, with upturned eyes and prayerful lips, at times blocking business by the crowds he attracted, and generally considered a harmless lunatic, was to-day adjudged insane, and ordered sent to the Rochester asylum. With his brother he has been one of the institutions of St. Paul for many years. They own considerable property here, and have always looked after it themselves. The popular belief has been that the brothers chose this public expiation of some crime committed in the old country.

CHURCH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bishop Keane Administers a Strong Indirect Rebuke to the Wisconsin Catholics.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., May 31.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University at Washington, in a lecture to the students of Notre Dame University to-day on "Christian Patriotis," made some remarkable assertions. Stating authoritatively the position of the Catholic Church in this country, he said that an American, while he loved God more, should not love his country less. In England, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Englishmen, like Lord Howard, had not hesitated to take up arms in defense of their country against a Catholic power that threatened their motherland. In older times the states of Europe were obliged, in self-defense, to maintain union in religion. That condition of affairs has passed away. Toleration is the watchword of American citizens—Catholic and non-Catholic. Catholics believe in the motto, "Union in essentials, tolerance in non-essentials, charity to all." Catholics are not opposed to State schools, but to unchristian State schools. Americans who are keen, at least, as the English and Canadians will find a way, he said, of making Christian State Schools. The Bishop told all the students of Notre Dame to be politicians, to vote from their convictions and to knock any man down who would attempt to buy a vote. He urged them to love America as they love God and to remember that duty to Christianity was duty to one's country.

LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME ROBBED.

Late Treasurer of an Institution at Philadelphia Charged with Being Short $35,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—It has leaked out that John C. File, late treasurer of the Lutheran Orphans' Home, is a defaulter to a large amount. For several days there have been rumors of a shortage in the funds of the home, and it is now learned that Mr. File has admitted their truth to the finance committee of the board of directors of the home. While it has not yet been definitely ascertained how much money he has appropriated, it will undoubtedly reach over $35,000.

No action has yet been taken by the directors of the Orphans' Home. The wholesale notion firm of File, Derr, Haney & Co., of which firm the defaulting treasurer was senior member, has announced the dissolution of the firm by the withdrawal of Mr. File, and at noon to-day Mr. C. B. Derr swore out a warrant charging John C. File, his former partner, with embezzling funds belonging to the firm. A constable immediately proceeded to Mr. File's residence to execute the warrant, but found him too ill to be removed from the house, and a friend entered security for $3,000 for the appearance of the accused on June 16 for a hearing.

COMMENCEMENT ORATORS.

Graduating Exercises of the Delphi High-School—What They Talked About.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., May 31.—The eighteenth annual commencement of the Delphi High-school occurred last evening at the opera-house in this city. There were four graduates, and their themes were as follows: "Economy of Time," Charles H. Allison; "The Golden Mean," Lyda Smith; "The Commonplace," Minnie Creek; "Character Determines Destiny," Francis Wilson. Prof. W. W. Parsons, president of the Indiana State Normal School, was present and delivered an appropriate address to the class. Our city schools were never in more admirable condition. This is due, for the most part, to Prof. W. H. Hersham, the new superintendent, who took charge last fall.

Oratorical Contest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., May 31.—The following persons participated in the prize contest at the opera-house, in this city, last night: In oratory, Charles J. Jackman, "A Trinity of Evils;" J. E. Sedwick, "Monopolies;" Miss Josie Maxwell, "Life's True Aim;" Ed Toner, "Combines." Declamations: Miss May Carter, "The Last Day of Herculaneam;" Miss Mary Bray, "Sister and I;" Elias Brewer, "How We Hunted a Mouse." Essays: Miss Anna Hensley, "Embarrassment;" Mayo Fesler, "Teachers and Preachers." Of the first class, Mr. Jackman was awarded first prize, Miss Maxwell second. Of the second class, Miss Bray, first prize, Mr. Brewer second. Of the third class, Miss Hensley first, and Mr. Fesler second.

Hartford City High-School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 31.—The opera-house was crowded last night to listen to commencement exercises. Grace Patterson was the only one of a large class that graduated. Her essay, "What has Science Done?" was cleverly written and nicely delivered. The music and singing were splendid, and the floral display was fine.

Brazil High-School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 31.—The graduating exercises of the High-school occurred last night at the opera-house. The class consisted of seventeen members, about half young ladies. The literary exercises were of a high order. The audience filled the opera-house at 10 cents admission.

A Newspaper's War on Gamblers.

CHICAGO, May 31.—On complaint of the Daily News, which is waging unrelenting war on the gamblers of the city, a party of constables, with axes and crowbars, forced an entrance into the gambling-house of George Hankins, one of the most widely known in the city, and carted away all of the gambling implements in the place—about two tons. These were taken before a justice of the peace, and, on proof of the News, an order for their destruction was issued, and they were destroyed. This is the second raid of the character made. This course is taken for the purpose of demonstrating that gambling is going on in the city in spite of the claim made by the city administration that, in obedience to orders, the police have closed all of the gambling-houses.

Negotiations for Indian Lands.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Ind. T., May 31.—The Cherokee commission arrived here today from the Iowa reservation, where they recently negotiated successfully for the purchase of the Iowa lands. The negotiations with the Sacs and Foxes for the purchase of their reservation, 470,000 acres in extent, will be begun on Monday next. The Indians are very reticent concerning their position in the matter, and it is uncertain what they will do.

Obituary.

LONDON, May 31.—General Brine, the Channel balloonist, is dead.

NEW YORK, May 31.—John J. Sproul, general Eastern passenger agent of the Illinois Central railroad, died from diabetes at his home in Twenty-third street to-day. He was born in Hudson street seventy-one years ago.

One Thousand Mormons Coming.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The leading lights of the Mormon Church are in a state of anxiety over the question