THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1896. PRICE 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

Thunderstorms; fair weather.

Bring us a dozen icebergs,
And have them big and fat.
We'll concentrate their coolness,
And make a When straw hat.

Cool Heads

Need them in emergencies. Hot weather's a great big emergency.

Coolness is cheap here. Head-comfort and brain-clearness are braided in these hats.

The very stylish ones only go as high as $3.
The good-looking everyday heat coolers are 25c, 50c up to $1.
Best line of Boys' and Children's Hats most folks ever saw.

Vote on the pony for your favorite boy with each purchase.

The When

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC.
(Wholesale Exclusively.)

We are showing complete lines

"Floor Oilcloth" and "Linoleums"

For immediate or later delivery. We are SOLE SELLING AGENTS in this territory for the well-known manufacturers, "Thomas Potter's Sons & Co. (Incorporated), and offer their complete assortment on liberal terms, for Indianapolis or mill delivery, at the lowest prices ever quoted in the history of the trade. We have also other grades of American and Scotch Linoleum and Oil Cloth, at relative low prices, carrying in open stock seasoned goods to extent of 1,000 to 2,000 pieces. Samples on request.

BIG 4 ROUTE

TO THE

National Republican Convention

—AT—

St. Louis, Mo.,

Commencing Tuesday, June 16, '96,

$7.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP $7.50

Tickets will be sold for all trains of June 12, 13, 14 and 15, good to return until June 21, or if the convention lasts longer, till one day after adjournment.

Three regular passenger trains run daily each way and numerous special trains will run during convention week.

THIS IS THE ROUTE OF THE

Knickerbocker Special

AND THE

Southwestern Limited

Trains of this Line enter St. Louis over the

Merchants' Bridge and Elevated Railway

GIVING A FULL VIEW OF THE RIVER FRONT AND AVOIDING THE DUST AND SMOKE OF THE TUNNEL.

For tickets and full information, call at Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

$1 One Dollar $1

Cincinnati Excursion,

VIA

C., H. & D.

Sunday, June 14.

Special Train 7:15 a. m.

$1 ONE DOLLAR $1

CEDAR :: LAKE

Via L., N. A. & C.,

SUNDAY, June 14

EXCELLENT BOATING and FISHING

Special fast train leaves Union Station 6:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Cedar Lake at 6:30 p. m.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co.

Warehousemen, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipt given. Nos. 255 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

HOLTSCAW & McVEY,

Druggists,

248 Massachusetts Ave.

— SELL —

Chambers's BOUQUET!

Best 5-cent Cigar.

CORBETT AND SHARKEY.

The Champion and the Muscular Sailor Will Probably Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Vigorous efforts are being made here to get on a four-round match between Corbett and Tom Sharkey, the muscular sailor, who so far has whipped every man he has gone against. Last night it was reported that an agreement had been reached whereby Corbett would meet Sharkey in a four-round contest. He would not agree to knock the sailor out, however, but stipulated that if Sharkey was knocked out in four rounds he (Corbett) was to get 50 per cent. of the gate receipts and Sharkey nothing. If Sharkey should be on his feet at the end of the fourth round the receipts were to be divided between the two, Corbett to receive the larger share. Corbett to-day denied that he had made any such agreement, but the managers of the National Athletic Club say that a new deal is now being negotiated which will result in a fight of some sort June 23.

Ryan and Lucey Fight.

MILFORD, Mass., June 7.—A prize fight of thirty-one rounds between Jack Ryan, of Brockton, and Jack Lucey, of Indiana, was pulled off in a vacant lot between Holliston and Allston early to-day. At the commencement of the thirty-second round both men were so weak that the referee called the fight a draw, and arranged for a second battle, to take place within six weeks.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS

WIND, HAIL AND RAIN PLAYED HAVOC IN SEVERAL STATES.

Fish, Shells and Gravel Carried Long Distances and Birds and Crops Killed by Chunks of Ice.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Severe storms prevailed throughout Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Michigan to-day, with heavy rain, and in several sections with cyclonic manifestations. Three heat storms passed over this city, accompanied with heavy rain and hail. Stones fell so thick in some places in this vicinity that they could be taken up by the shoveful. After the rain residents of Hyde Park picked up in one spot nearly a peck of shells and gravel. In other places in this suburb small fish and turtles were found in large numbers. Of this remarkable occurrence Observer Cox states that the transplanting of fish, shells and water gravel from their original resting places to points miles away was due to air vacuums, whirlwinds and straight winds which have prevailed throughout the West for a week past.

A sailboat was capsized on the lake this afternoon by the high wind, and its four occupants barely escaped drowning. Up to a late hour to-night no fatalities had been reported. At Peoria a heavy rain did considerable damage. At the Union stock yards the storm played havoc. Basements and first floors were flooded and the big packing house firms were heavy losers. Hundreds of windows were blown in, and the rain entering spoiled tons of beef, which had been prepared for canning. At Virgil, S. D., a tornado leveled a number of houses. Irvin Daly was seriously injured. From this point the funnel-shaped cloud took a northeasterly direction, devastating everything with which it came in contact.

Four persons were drowned and considerable damage to property was done at Leavenworth, Kan. Springfield, Ill., was visited by one of the most violent rainstorms that has been known there for years.

It is feared that considerable damage will be reported in the morning. Chadron, Neb., was visited by a terrific storm. Trains on all lines are delayed by washouts. At Baraboo, Wis., heavy washouts occurred and train service is demoralized.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Neb., says: Estimates of losses resulting from the severe floods of yetserday at $100,000 in Howard county alone. Two large bridges over the North Loup river were swept away, besides many smaller ones. A great number of horses, cattle and hogs were drowned. Many farmers lost all their buildings. In some places from twelve to fourteen inches of rain fell. Near Columbus the Union Pacific main line was washed out. A report comes from O'Neil, Neb., that the town of Lynch, Boyd county, was wiped out by a tornado yesterday afternoon. No lives were lost.

Damage in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—The storm damage in this city last night was severe, the city railroad being the principal sufferer. About one mile of the interurban line between the two cities was so badly damaged as to entirely stop street-railroad business until to-day. The storm was general through the southern part of the State, Luverne, in the southeastern corner of the State, being badly flooded and heavy damage done. The storm extended over into South Dakota, where considerable damage was done. At Bird Island, Minn., five and a half inches of water fell and a great deal of grain will be drowned.

A Luverne dispatch says: Last night citizens were kept busy rescuing people who live on the river bottom, and many narrow escapes are reported. Fred Berg and James Jacox were capsized in a boat at midnight while trying to rescue the family of M. Gillard. The boys were washed against some trees where they remained till morning. John Kittelson, while fording the river, was washed from his horse and drowned. His body has not yet been found. Several farmhouses were demolished and hundreds of cattle, sheep and hogs perished. The Omaha and Burlington roads have large crews at work, but it will be several days before trains from the east will reach this point. The estimated loss in this county is $20,000.

Four Boys Drowned.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 7.—Four persons were drowned and considerable damage to property done by a cloudburst which visited this section this afternoon. Water fell in torrents, smashing windows, tearing off signs, etc., and flooding cellars and bottom lands. Dennis and Michael Desmond and Dennis and Eugene Cummings, all under eleven years, were drowned by going into a stone culvert to escape the storm. The water washed their bodies into the Missouri river, and they have not yet been recovered.

Corn and Birds Killed by Hail.

WICHITA, Kan., June 7.—A terrific hailstorm at an early hour this morning destroyed thousands of acres of fine growing corn in southern Kansas, with hailstones cutting of stalks off like a mowing machine. The storm was so severe that the roadsides are strewn with dead birds. The storm was apparently general all over southern Kansas and extended over a part of Oklahoma.

$2,000 for Tornado Sufferers.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A benefit performance to-night netted $2,000 for the St. Louis tornado sufferers. Some of the artists who participated were Marion Mason, Virginia Earle, Vernona Jarbeau, Lottie Gilson, Albert Chevalier and DeWolf Hopper.

WHEN HANNA COMES

PublicLibrary 4397

THEN HE AND WILL PLAY AND POLITICS HUM IN EARNEST.

McKinley's Manager Expected to Whoop Up Things When He Arrives in St. Louis, To-Morrow.

PLATT WILL ALSO BE THERE

ALLISON'S BILL-POSTING BRIGADE ALREADY ON THE GROUND.

Convention Hall in Readiness for the Dedication Ceremony — Facilities of the Telegraph Companies.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Up to date there are fully five times as many out-of-town newspaper correspondents in St. Louis who have come to the national convention than politicians. Less than half a dozen politicians of national repute have put in an appearance. It is not expected there will be much real activity in a political way until the arrival of M. A. Hanna, Major McKinley's manager, with his forces. He is expected Tuesday, and so also is the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, who is coming to look after the interests of Levi P. Morton. It is also said that ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, will put in an appearance before the middle of the week, with a corps of assistants, to engage in the preliminary skirmish in behalf of Senator William B. Allison. The bill-posting brigade of the Hawkeye candidate was here to-day, and as a result lithograph portraits of Senator Allison have been hung in shop windows and posted on the dead walls of the town. The national committeemen will all be here before the close of the week. All the arrangements for handling the crowd have been completed. The convention hall has had all the finishing touches, and will be dedicated with pomp and ceremony this week.

None of the managers of the Republican presidential candidates have as yet arrived. McKinley has a number of lieutenants here, however. The latest arrival is ex-Congressman Thompson, of Ohio, who, with General Grosvenor, will argue the contested McKinley delegates before the national committee. As yet but two national committeemen have arrived. They are Hill, of Tennessee, and J. G. Long, of Florida. Both are avowed McKinley men.

According to an interview with Chauncey I. Filley, the Republican leader of Missouri, William McKinley will not be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Filley declares that Major McKinley can be nominated on the first, but his friends and managers will not attempt such a move, owing to the courtesies due to each other candidate whose right it is to have his name presented, voted upon and to have the vote announced.

A good deal of gossip has been caused by the sudden departure of Richard C. Kerens, of this city, Chauncey I. Filley's political opponent, for Canton, O., last night. It is said he went on a telegraphic request from Major McKinley. In regard to the matter the Republic in the morning will say: "Kerens's friends declare that the object of his visit is to confer with McKinley's lieutenants throughout the country, who are to be assembled before Hanna leaves for St. Louis. The theory of the Filley men is that McKinley proposes to call Kerens off and insist that he shall make no further warfare on the regular Republican organization in Missouri."

AT THE BIG CONVENTIONS.

How News Will Be Scattered and Distributed by Telegraph Companies.

NEW YORK, June 7.—"One of the biggest features in connection with the two national political conventions at St. Louis and Chicago will be the telegraph service," said a bright official of the telegraph company, to a reporter. Ever since the dates were selected for both conventions the officials of the telegraph companies have been on a hustle, and it will continue until the presidential candidates have been selected," he continued. "Very few newspaper readers realize the enormous work that is done at these conventions by the telegraph companies. Many miles of additional wire have to be strung; new loops and instruments placed in position; the best sending talent in the telegraph profession secured and consolidated in the two convention cities, and, finally, every official must be on the alert to see that every subordinate under his eye does his work well and with great promptness.

"In St. Louis a new hall is being constructed in a part of the city where none of the lines run. This will necessitate the building of an entire new line, not a one or two wire line, but the placing of poles heavy enough to carry at least a half dozen wires. In Chicago we are better fixed, as the hall will be more centrally located. Ten or fifteen years back a set of twenty instruments was enough to carry off the business, but this year fully 150 sounders and keys will have to be mounted. Each instrument calls for a separate apartment, besides separate wires from the switchboard.

"Every city from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic possesses one or more telegraph operators who have the ability to manipulate the key at the rate of from forty-five to fifty words a minute, and if the code is used, as high as sixty words a minute can be sent. These men are kept track of, and as many of them as possible are sent on to the convention cities to help out. The art of receiving from a telegraph instrument can be taught, but the art of sending in the highest style must come naturally. As a result there are a dozen first-class receivers to one first-class sender. No matter how the messages are sent, there are men well enough up in the business to receive them. The necessary requirement at such times is speed, and the man at the other end of the line does the rest.

"It is expected that from 500,000 to 750,000 words will be sent out of St. Louis and Chicago daily during the conventions, and from this can be seen the vastness of the task before the telegraph officials. It will not be a question of financial returns so much as the accommodation of a class of people who mold public opinion, and as a consequence must be looked after. Every paper in the country of any consequence whatever will have from one to five special correspondents on the ground, and they will begin arriving a week ahead of the day set for the opening of the convention. Each one of these gentlemen will be expected to furnish daily at least a column of reading matter or about a thousand words, and in a majority of cases the matter sent will reach as high as half a page. Many of the larger papers will have from one to half a dozen special wires, and the shrewd ones have already secured their operators, so as to rush things at the highest rate.

"Nobody but those who have gone through conventions as telegraph managers can conceive the strain under which they labor. It is even more difficult than taking care of election returns, when reports come in as fast as distance permits, the more remote localities giving ample time for the reception of news from nearby points. It is so different in a national convention, as the proceedings must be flashed across the continent constantly. Slates may be broken and combinations go awry in the twinkling of an eye, and the newspapers must know this instantly. Forecasts made in good faith may become mere rubbish before the ink is dry on the paper telling the supposed fact, and one single ballot may change the entire aspect of the situation.

"The Western Union will gather together fully seventy-five expert telegraphers from New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston, and the Postal company will have almost the same number, obtained from the same cities. All these men are 'code' senders, which means they abbreviate words to such an extent that thirty additional words can be sent a minute, and each one of them can handle fully 3,500 words an hour on the wire. This extra operating force must be provided with instruments, typewriters, desks, chairs, and last, but not least, boarding and lodging facilities, and it keeps the managers of the telegraphic offices busy for weeks in advance preparing for the battle royal between time and electricity.

"Another snug income that must be looked after is that derived from the hotels. Ordinarily one operator can be placed in a hotel and easily handle the business, but at such times the politicians want to keep their friends posted at home or keep in close tab with their political leaders, who may be located a mile away at another hotel. Then, again, the shrewd newspaper correspondent wants to be 'Johnny on the spot,' and if he learns a piece of news at the hotel a telegraph office cannot be too close to meet his desires. For these reasons the force will be trebled at all the hotels, and most likely be kept going throughout the entire twenty-four hours. Both the Western Union and Postal companies maintain a bulletin wire at the conventions, and over this string usually comes the first announcement of the successful candidate.

"To guard against a jam at the halls, either in St. Louis or Chicago, it is proposed that a corps of bicycle riders be pressed into service to carry telegrams from the halls to the main offices. In this way it is believed greater speed can be attained in working off business than could possibly be done if all the dispatches were to be sent from the halls of the conventions, as at the main offices there are always hundreds of wires available and operators always ready to be pressed into service.

"I have been in attendance at several of the late conventions, and, among other things, noticed that there is very little individual writing done by the delegates. The great bulk of the business is newspaper specials and queries back and forth. Of course, now and then a delegate who has a sick wife or child at home, or perhaps who has an important business deal to look after, will use the wire, but the individual convention man pays very little toll to the telegraph companies. Even after the nomination is made the delegate refrains from using the wires to announce the fact to his constituency, as he knows very well that hundreds of newspaper messages are flashed all over the country, carrying the news more rapidly than his money could pay for.

"The telegraph offices in both the convention halls at St. Louis and Chicago will be located directly under the speakers' stand, and pneumatic tubes go down from the space above to the operators below. In this way a special correspondent sitting at a table directly in front of the speakers can have a man sort his copy, dump it into a pneumatic carriage, and like a flash it will bob up at the operator's right arm. There will be no time lost in counting words, as that will be attended to afterward, the operators retaining the copy and sending it to the main office for checking off. That scene under the stage will be well worth going miles to see. A couple of hundred operators at work, the same number of sounders and keys chirping out the pleasing metallic ring, and the numerous messengers rushing here and there, the noise being entirely lost on the convention people outside owing to the heavy partitions and ceilings."

Quayites Badly Defeated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 7.—The Allegheny county Republican primaries held yesterday afternoon were the hottest in the history of the county. The result shows that the reformers or Quayites were badly defeated. They secured four members of the Legislature in Allegheny City; two in the Seventh district and one in the Eighth. The regulars win two Senators and eight members of the Legislature, and probably all of the county offices. There seems to be some little doubt about controller and judge. Senator Flinn, chairman of the county committee, says they have elected their candidates by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 13,000.

Ohio Democrats for Silver.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Enquirer's tabulation of the delegates to the Ohio Democratic State convention at Columbus, June 23, shows that up to last night thirty of the eighty-eight counties had selected delegates, with the following result: Two hundred and eleven instructed for free silver, eleven for gold, twenty-three uninstructed. The primaries will be held in Cincinnati to-morrow night.

Penrose Ahead of Wanamaker.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 7.—To-night forty-three out of the sixty-one districts in this county have reported on the result of last night's primaries, showing that for senatorial delegate Penrose has received fifty-eight, to forty-nine for Wanamaker.

HOOSIERS ARE THERE

THE INDIANAPOLIS MAENNERCHOR SINGS FOR PITTSBURGERS.

Carl Barus One of the Notable Guests of the National Saengerfest, Which Opens To-Night.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the twenty-eighth national Saengerfest in Exposition Hall to-morrow night and a number of delegations of singers who will participate have arrived. The city was visited this evening by a heavy rain which had the effect of destroying the brilliancy of the decorations already up on many buildings; but, fortunately, the principal decorations will not be in place before to-morrow.

The first arrivals of societies this evening shortly after 7 o'clock were the Indianapolis Maennerchor, with thirty-six singers; the Gesellschaft Harmonie, fifteen singers; Harugari Liederkranz, twenty-four singers, and Schwabischer Saengerbund, fifteen singers, all of Dayton, O. They were escorted to Old City Hall, the headquarters, by the committee on reception, headed by the Great Western Band of forty pieces and were enthusiastically received by a goodly crowd of citizens. After being welcomed and fed, the Indianapolis organization sang "Im Kraug zum Gruenen Kranze," and the United Societes of Dayton rendered "Das Deutsche Lied." The singers were then escorted to their hotels.

A notable guest is Carl Barus, director of the Indianapolis Maennerchor. He is seventy-four years of age and was fest director of the first Saengerfest held by the North American Saengerfest in Cincinnati in 1849. He expects Pittsburg's fest to be the largest he has ever attended.

Prof. Heinrich Zoelner, of New York, the musical director of the fest, with the selected orchestra of seventy-five pieces, arrived this morning and for the first time rehearsed with the mixed chorus and the united singing societies of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The rehearsal was pronounced by all an eminent success. Professor Zoelner addressed the singers of Pittsburg, saying that the rehearsal was absolutely perfect, and expressed his great admiration and surprise at the way they had sung. He said it was not necessary for them to hold another rehearsal. Richard Arnold, of New York, the concert meister, said the orchestra is the best he has ever appeared at any musical event in this or any other country.

The central board of control held a special meeting to-day to arrange the details of the opening event to-morrow night. After a brief announcement by President John Dimlin, President Cleveland, at the White House, in Washington, at 8 p. m., will touch the button that will illuminate the immense electrical lyre in Music Hall, thus opening the Saengerfest. After the formal opening Paul Schneider, president of the central board of the twenty-seventh fest, held in Cleveland in 1893, will present the fest flag, the trophy of the Saengerbund, to President Dimling. Lieutenant Governor Lyons will make an address of welcome and Mayors Ford and Geyer will act in a similar capacity for Pittsburg and Allegheny. The fest oration, by Rev. Frederic Ruoff, of the German Evangelical Protestant Church, will follow.

ROUT OF DERVISHES

FIRST ENGAGEMENT OF THE ANGLO-EGPTIAN NILE CAMPAIGN.

Part of the Khalifa's Army Surprised by the Invading Force After an All-Night March.

OVER AN HOUR'S FIGHTING

LOSS OF THE DERVISHES REPORTED TO BE ONE THOUSAND MEN.

Bomb Thrown Into a Religious Procession at Barcelona—Six People Killed and Forty Wounded.

FIRKET, Egypt, June 7.—This point was taken by Egyptian troops at an early hour this morning, and their manner of acquitting themselves in this, the first engagement of the Nile campaign, has given great satisfaction to the British officers in command of them. The Egyptian forces left Akasheh, the Egyptian outpost, last evening, June 6. The movement was a surprise, as it seemed to have been determined to hold Akasheh as an outpost until the season is past, and the period arrived for the advance upon Dongola in the latter part of August or in September. The force responded promptly to orders, however, and was soon under way for this point. The distance is twenty miles, and it took the whole night to accomplish the march.

The greatest secrecy has been maintained as to all movements and arrangements, and precaution was taken to prevent the news of the advance from leaking out. The night-long march was pursued in absolute silence. In consequence the arrival of the Egyptians at the Dervish camp took the enemy completely by surprise. They quickly rallied, however, and rushed to their arms. Far from being routed in the first skirmish of the attack, they stood to their positions and made a stubborn defense of the camp for an hour and a half, during which there was hard fighting. The Dervishes were finally put to rout by a flank movement executed by the cavalry. Seeing themselves in danger of being surrounded, the forces of the Khalifa took flight to the southward, toward Suarda, pursued by the cavalry. Suarda is nearly a hundred miles south of here, but it is held by a force of several thousand Dervishes.

Reports received indicate that the loss to the Dervishes will amount to a thousand men. Among those killed is the Emir Hammuda, who was their commander, besides many important chiefs. Hammuda was in command of the larger force at Suarda. He was of the tribe of Habbania and was well known to Slatin Pasha while the latter was a captive of the Khalifa in the Soudan. Slatin has described him as a great favorite with the Khalifa, who promoted him to the rank of emir because he left his own tribe, when the insurrection first broke out, to serve the Khalifa personally.

It is probable the taking of Firket was decided on owing to the double strength of Akasheh as an outpost, surrounded as it is by low hills, the taking of which would make Akasheh a death trap. The finishing of the railroad from Sarras has been rapidly pushed since the expedition was determined upon. By extending it to Firket the worst cataract will be turned, and early advantage can thus be taken of the rise in the Nile at the end of July for water transportation to Dongola.

The officers in command of the Egyptian force expresses great gratification at the conduct in this morning's fight of the Egyptians, about whom some doubts have been felt, and the Soudanese, who have been looked to with confidence for good fighting. Both the Egyptians and Soudanese displayed great steadiness and dash. The Egyptian loss in the fight was twenty killed and eighty wounded. Hundreds of Dervishes were taken prisoners.

Dervishes Fought Hard.

LONDON, June 8.—A Chronicle dispatch from Firket, Egypt, says that the Dervishes made a hard fight with a large force of riflemen, and not only held their ground, but attempted to advance with a perfect roar of musketry, which was repulsed by shrapnell, Maxim hail and steady converging volleys, which shattered the mud houses of Firket.

There is a report at Suakim that the Negus Menelik, of Abyssinia, has offered to aid the Khalifa Abdullahi, the leader of the Dervishes, against the friends of Italy.

150 Matabeles Killed.

LONDON, June 8.—A dipatch to the Times from Buluwayo, dated June 6, says: "The American scout, Burnham, has reported that he rode into an impi of nine hundred Matabeles last evening. A column was sent out, which attacked and routed the impi, killing 150 natives. Numbers of Martini repeating rifles were captured."

LIFE CHEAP IN RUSSIA.

Cossacks Alleged to Have Killed and Wounded Five Hundred People.

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that according to a Polish-Galician paper there was a riot at St. Petersburg on the evening of coronation day. A drunken crowd, it is alleged, filled Newski Prospekt and became unmanageable, whereupon Cossacks galloped into the crowd, which responded by throwing stones. The Cossacks, it is further said, thereupon used their sabers right and left and finally fired into the crowd, of which 250 persons were killed and wounded and 500 were arrested.

OUTRAGES IN SPAIN.

Bomb Throwing at Barcelona and Madrid—Seven People Killed.

BARCELONA, June 7.—A bomb was thrown into the crowd during the Corpus Christi procession to-day, and its explosion resulted in the killing of seven persons and the injury of forty. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown, and his motive is equally a mystery.

The news spread like wildfire over the city and caused a panic among the great crowds drawn to the streets by the religious festival and the Sunday merrymaking usual to the city. The explosion occurred just as the Corpus Christi procession was entering the ancient church of Santa Maria del Mar. This is in one of the most thickly populated quarters of the populous city. The sound of the explosion and the distressed cries of the injured and the friends of the killed created an indescribable panic among the great crowd in the procession and lookers-on. The people were terror stricken with dread of other bombs being thrown, and it was with difficulty that they were restrained from crushing each other in the stampede. Seven corpses and forty persons severely injured were found to be lying around the church. The great excitement continues unabated throughout the city. The police have picked up thirty fragments of bombs in the streets.

MADRID, June 7.—Two dynamite petards were exploded in front of the house of a priest at Oriendan, near San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay. Much damage resulted from the explosion, but there was no fatality.

Turks Burning Cretan Villages.

ATHENS, June 7.—Advices have been received here from the Island of Crete to the effect that the disturbances in the various parts of the island continue. The Turkish troops are burning villages.

LONDON, June 8.—The Times has a dispatch from Canea, Island of Crete, which says that great alarm continues among the Christians there. They assert that only the presence of foreign war ships has saved them from a general massacre. The principal source of fear to them is the Turkish soldiers, who are the same as those who gained notoriety at Zeitoun at the time of Armenian massacres. They are selling watches and jewelry, which they openly state they took from Armenians. It is asserted also, that human ears, with earrings in them, are being sold.

The Greatest Scourge to Mankind.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. Gladstone has written a reply to a correspondent in which he says: "In my opinion the Turkish government is the greatest scourge of mankind, and is the greatest scandal and disgrace to religion, including the religion of Mohammed, on the face of the earth."

Foreigners Killed by Kurds.

ATHENS, June 7.—An official report states that a band of Kurds has attacked the employes of the railway running from Smyrna to Karaba, killing many, including the British, French and German engineers.

DUEL WITH FISTS.

Modern Methods Adopted by Rivals for a Girl's Hand.

FRANKLIN, N. J., June 7.—May Seevin, a good-looking young woman, and known as a Franklin belle, was the cause of a lively fight last night between two of her admirers, Carl Lessing and Martin Goode. The battle was to decide who should have her hand. May loved both men, but when either one went out with her there was trouble in which she had many narrow escapes from being roughly handled. The rival lovers finally agreed to have a fistic encounter. This was satisfactory to May, who caused considerable surprise when she said, "I want to see it." May did see it, and it was a bloody affair, in which Lessing was badly whipped. May, who stood by and saw Lessing fall, walked up to Goode, grabbed him by the arm, and the victor, with his sweetheart marched away amid the hurrahs of many spectators. The couple are to be married on June 14, which date was arranged at the same time as that of the battle with hard knuckles.

TROLLEY CAR RUNS AWAY.

Twenty People En Route to Coney Island Receive Serious Injuries.

NEW YORK, June 7.—An overloaded trolley car ran away down a long incline on the Nassau-street railway extending to Coney Island to-day, when the tide of travel was at its height. More than one hundred passengers were put in peril of their lives. One lad was killed outright, falling on his head and crushing it. Twenty were bruised and battered in a horrible fashion. A score or more were slightly hurt. Among the dead and injured are: Unknown Russian boy, twelve years old, dead; Bena Bleckman, of New York, Mrs. Mary Evans, of Brooklyn, and Leonard Forte, of Brooklyn, all probably fatally injured.

WORK OF TRAMPS.

One Man Shot by Incendiary Hoboes and Another Burned to Death.

ELYRIA, O., June 7.—Last night tramps set fire to the barns of Henry Chappell, a farmer living near here. Chappell's son-in-law, William Hobill, discovered the fire and when he went to the barn he was shot and dangerously wounded by one of the tramps. Mr. Chappell went into the barn to release some cattle and was overcome by smoke and burned to death. The tramps escaped.

GLOBE GIRDLER DEAD.

Miss Mayne Worrall, an English Girl, Dies at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Miss Mayne Worrall, a young English girl, who arrived here from Australia last Thursday, died of heart disease in her apartments at the Palace Hotel. Miss Worrall arrived here unaccompanied, and said she was making a tour of the world. Her visiting cards bore the name "Miss Mayne Worrall, Chester Lodge, Gliston road, South Kensington." J. M. Brandenstein & Co., before Miss Worrall arrived, received letters from her London solicitor, asking them to look out for her arrival here. In the dead woman's room was found $250 in cash, a letter of credit for $5,000, an extensive wardrobe and about $2,500 worth of jewels.

Arthur Padelford.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A special to the World from London says: Arthur Padelford, formerly of Baltimore, and well known in New York, is dead in Paris of cerebro-spinal meningitis. His razor slipped while he was shaving himself a few weeks ago and his hand was badly cut. Blood poisoning set in, developing meningitis. His brother Edward lives in New York. Each inherited a handsome fortune.

Edward Padelford married first Miss Florence McPheeters, a very beautiful woman of Baltimore. They parted and then he married Mrs. Edward Wolsey, of New York. Arthur Padelford married Bettie, a daughter of General Ordway, of Washington, about ten years ago, but got a divorce and she went on the stage under the name of Bettina Gerard. A little more than a year ago in Rome Arthur Padelford married Miss Edith Grant, daughter of Beach Grant, of New York, and a sister of Lady Essex, of Cassiobury Park, Hertfordshire. There are no children of the last marriage.

Augustus S. Chase.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 7.—A cablegram was received from Paris to-night annoucing the death of Mr. Augustus S. Chase from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Chase went abroad for the benefit of his health a few months ago. He was president of the Waterbury National Bank, Waterbury Watch and Waterbury Clock Companies, the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, and actively interested in other corporations.

George S. Fox.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—George S. Fox, for many years one of the most prominent bankers and brokers in this city, and well known in street-railway circles all over the country, died to-day at his home, near Queen Lane Station. He was about sixty-five years of age.

Invited to His Funeral.

PORTSMOUTH, O., June 7.—If Lorenzo D. McKinney lives until June 29 he will have reached the age of four score years. This, he says, is as long as any man can reasonably expect to live, and accordingly he has sent out invitations for his funeral. He has engaged a preached to be on hand on the anniversary of his birth, and if he lives he will sit among the invited guests and listen to his own funeral sermon.

In spite of his quaint idea, McKinney does not appear to be tottering, either mentally or physically, and may live several years. He says that if he survives the funeral he will begin a second life, this one on borrowed time.

Cardinal Gibbons Coming West.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—Cardinal Gibbons returned to-day from Atlantic City in improved health. He leaves to-morrow for Cincinnati, where he will deliver the sermon at the celebration of Archbishop Elder's fiftieth anniversary of ordination to the priesthood, which takes place June 10. The Cardinal will be accompanied by Rev. A. L. Maigen and Rev. W. T. Russell. The party will [illegible] on Friday.

WORK OF CONGRESS

WHAT THE SESSION TO BE CLOSED THIS WEEK HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

No Tariff or Financial Legislation of Any Character, Owing to the Attitude of Silver Senators.

FEATURES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEVERAL IMPORTANT PROVISIONS IN THE VARIOUS MEASURES.

Resolutions Relating to Foreign Affairs—Resume of Bills of Public Interest Passed by House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—If, as now seems probable, the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourns this week, it will be the shortest so-called "long session" since that of the Thirty-fifty Congress, and one of the shortest in the history of the government. This record is probably partly due to the political differences between the Senate, House and President, which have forestalled agreements on lines of legislation, and partly to the determination with which the Republican leaders in the House have carried into effect Speaker Reed's caucus prediction that the Congress would be a do-nothing assemblage. Legislation means appropriations, the House leaders have said, and, as their opinion was that the treasury's condition warranted no appropriations except the most imperatively necessary, they have held the doors tightly shut against classes of bills which usually receive hearings.

Foremost among the inevitable and regular acts of Congress are the annual appropriation bills for the support of the government. Their preparation has constituted a large part of the work of the session and five of them are yet hanging between the House and Senate with some of their details unsettled. For this reason it is impossible to give the exact totals of the bills or the grand total of appropriations made by this Congress, which aggregate about half a billion dollars, but the disbursements authorized during the session will be discussed hereafter by Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, and ex-Chairman Sayers, from the point of views of their respective parties.

Tariff or financial legislation of any general character was abandoned for all practical purposes when the disagreement between the House and Senate were demonstrated by the fate of the two bills prepared by the House ways and means committee. Other lines of business were also tabooed by the House because of the alleged lack of revenue, notably public buildings, public and private claims and all sorts of private bills, entailing expenditures, except pension bills, to which last the usual amount of time has been given.

One of the most bitterly contested fights which has occurred has cropped out from the provisions of the Indian and District of Columbia bills for government aid to church schools, a feature which still holds both bills in conference. The Indian bill contains provisions giving the homestead settlers on all ceded Indian reservations an extension of one year in which to make payments and for the completion of the surveys of land in Indian Territory.

Incidental to the legislative, executive and judicial bill was an entire revision of the salaries of United States district attorneys, marshals and commissioners, with the stipulation that the term of offices of all commissioners expire June 30, 1897.

POWER GIVEN THE PRESIDENT.

The agricultural bill conferred on the President authority to suspend the prohibition against importations of meat cattle, domestic animals and hides, on the certification of the Secretary of Agriculture that countries or parts of countries are free from contagious or infectious diseases of animals and authorizes the President to take steps to secure the abrogation of the regulations by Great Britain prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States into that country alive.

In the sundry civil bill the most important legislation is to make effective the Carey arid land act (which ceded arid lands to the public land States for reclamation) by authorizing the States to give liens on the land to cover the expenses of reclamation.

The most noteworthy legislation pertaining to the navy is contained in the appropriation bill. The House provided for fifteen new torpedo boats and four battle ships, but the Senate reduced the number of battle ships to two and a conference is pending over that difference. The bill made provision for the enlistment of 1,000 additional seamen. It also made unlawful the employment of naval or marine officers on the active or retired lists by parties furnishing supplies or materials of war to the government. A special resolution authorizing the acceptance by the government of the ram Katahdin, which failed to make the speed requirements of the contracts, but which satisfied the department, being largely an experimental craft. The naval reserve system was strengthened by a plan designed to draft vessels engaged in the coastwise trade into the service in time of war. An act was passed to establish a naval training station on Yerba Buena (or Goat island), in San Francisco harbor. The Secretary was empowered to accept certified checks in lieu of bonds from contractors for naval supplies.

No special legislation was contained in the army appropriation bill. Special bills were passed, however, creating the position of chaplain (who will also be professor of history, geography and ethics), and an assistant professor of the same branches at West Point Academy, making the national military parks fields for maneuvers by the National Guard or militia, and a resolution appointing Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois; Representative Steele, of Indiana, and George L. Beal, of Maine, members of the board of managers for the National Soldiers' Home.

TARIFF AND FINANCE.

Of tariff and financial legislation the Congress, as was said, has accomplished none. With a safe margin of free-silver votes in the Senate and a majority of nearly two to one against silver in the House, it was evident from the beginning that no general policy could be agreed upon. The two bills framed by the House ways and means committee bearing the name of their author, Mr. Dingley of Maine—one a bill for the issue of a short-term popular loan and of certificates of indebtedness, the other to increase the rates of tariff schedules in wool, manufactures of wool and other articles—were killed in the Senate by the determination to substitute therefor silver coinage measures. On the other hand the Senate resolution to prohibit the issue of bonds without authority of Congress, one of the last important acts of the Senate, was reported adversely by the House ways and means committee. The only one of the many proposed changes in the tariff laws which became an actuality was the repeal of that clause of the Wilson act giving free alcohol in the arts and manufactures, this being done on the recommendation of Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller. This repeal met so much antagonism from members representing manufacturing interest that it could only be effected by coupling with a compromise scheme for