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A FRIGHTENED SOCIALIST.

RELUCTANT TESTIMONY IN CHICAGO.

A CITY OFFICIAL TELLING WHAT HE KNEW OF ANARCHIST PLOTS—ANOTHER BOMB FOUND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, July 26.—The eight Anarchists now on trial for the Haymarket massacre have shown more than usual signs of alarm since the introduction of the evidence of the Pinkerton detectives. The revelations made by this class of witnesses so far, however, have only been of a character to confirm the murderous motives of the leaders. Nothing absolutely new has been revealed. It is claimed that the full force and meaning of the testimony will hardly be understood until it is all in. Detective Jansen is only one of five of Pinkerton's oldest officers who were put to work early last winter to find out how much of their threats the Anarchists actually meant to carry out. The State's Attorney and his assistants realized that conspiracy, of all crimes, is the most difficult to prove. Usually the only testimony to be had in such a case is that of an accomplice. Mr. Grinnell has used them up to this point to the best advantage. Several of them have now told their stories and all have been confirmed in most respects by other witnesses and each of the eight defendants from the sodden Fielden to the devilish Lingg has been shown to have participated more or less actively in the conspiracy to murder and destroy. But this has been shown only by informers, except so far as it has been corroborated by other witnesses. Now comes the testimony of these detectives employed long before the bomb was thrown to find out what these men were preparing. Following them will come their reports written at the time and submitted to their employers; and then to make the matter complete enough of those, at whose instance the inquiry was made, will testify to show that it was made in earnest and for the sole purpose of ascertaining what was going on and not for the purpose of convicting the defendants. Aside from its value as corroborative evidence, the testimony of Detective Jansen is the first evidence so far brought out that directly connects Parsons and Fielden with the armed section of the Anarchists.

Up to the time the Pinkerton men appeared, the course of Mr. Foster's cross-examination seemed to indicate that they would rely on proving that while these men often threatened to blow up buildings like the Board of Trade, Marshall Field's store and and others, they never did it nor attempted it. Whether the prosecution will be able to show that any of them took bombs to the Haymarket, or had knowledge that anybody else did so, remains to be seen. That they encouraged others to bring them is established by the production of the copy of the call for the Assembly of the armed section. The word "Ruhe" published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which is in the handwriting of Spies The prosecution also has the copy of the "Upsilon come Monday night" advertisement which is in the handwriting of Balthazar Rau. These will be produced. The completeness of the evidence which the prosecution has presented and of that which it appears, still to hold in reserve had its effect upon both the defendants and their attorneys to-day. A singular change especially, has come over Fielden and Parsons. The thick, repulsive features of the former wear a troubled look. In the old days he was the most valiant of the lot. He monthed, he boasted, and in one of his vaporing moods declared that "a few explosions in Chicago just now would help the cause wonderfully."

An evidence of the extensive manufacture of dynamite bombs for use at the Haymarket was again illustrated to-day, in the finding of a bomb eighteen and a-half inches in length and two inches in circumference, in a barrel filled with straw, on the top floor of the building at No. 23 Washington-st. The building is occupied by the crockery firm of Wilbur & Allen. An employe, John Cornell, while overhauling a number of barrels stored along the eastern wall saw a bit of twisted tissue paper projecting from what he thought to be an empty piece of gas pipe. He had pulled it half way out of the straw when he noticed that the end of the pipe was plugged up, and that the tissue fuse was firmly wedged in the end. He called several of the other men to his side and pointed out the object at the same time remarking that it looked much like "one of those Socialist dynamite bombs." In a second the men grouped about the barrel scattered to the ends of the room, almost frightened out of their wits. The proprietors were called up from the office below and told of the discovery. An examination at a distance of twenty feet was perfectly satisfactory to them. They then hastily descended to the first floor. The detectives at the Central Station were communicated with and Officer Rohan sent down after the instrument of death. He found it where it was first discovered, in the barrel. He removed it from its hiding place, and stepping along as though treading on eggs, he finally landed it safe and sound in Lieutenant Shea's room. It is fully charged and is the most dangerous looking bomb yet found by the police. It's destructive power will equal that of four bombs like the one which caused death at the Haymarket on the night of May 4. A Russian, "Abe" Ascheles, age about twenty-eight, is suspected of being the person to whom it belongs. It is supposed to be the handiwork of Louis Lingg, the bomb-maker. Ascheles is known to be a Socialist, as for the six months of his employment with Wilbur & Allen, he is known to have been a regular subscriber to a number of Socialist papers. The police believe that the bomb was placed in the barrel after the Haymarket massacre, as on May 1, the barrels were emptied of their contents and the straw thrown back into them. At the store of A. S. Gage & Co., it was learned that Ascheles and Arent, a Frenchman, had been there for a short time, but that they were discharged about July 19, and it was supposed there that they had gone to Kansas.

The principal witness introduced to-day at the trial was Joseph Gruenhut, a recognized Socialist, for several years in the city employ as tenement-house inspector. He is still retained in his position by Mayor Harrison. His testimony was considered significant, although he gave it unwillingly. He was asked by the prosecution:

Q.—Do you know the defendants? A.—Yes. That is, I know Spies and Neebe and Parsons, and Fielden and Schwab. The others I may know by sight, but I do not know them.

Q.—Look at them and see if you know any of the others. A.—I do not know the others.

Q.—How long have you known Spies? A.—Six years.

Q.—How long have you known Parsons? A.—Ten years.

Q.—Fielden? A.—About two years, or more than that.

Q.—And Schwab? A.—Maybe two years, and it may be more, or it may be less.

Q.—Did you say you know Neebe? A.—Yes, I have known him a long time.

Q.—How long? A.—Fifteen or twenty years.

Q.—Were you in the habit of meeting with him often? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—What sort of meetings? A.—Labor meetings.

Q.—Where were they held? A.—In the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office.

Q.—Were you interested in any of the labor movements? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—With what branches? A.—It used to be called in the beginning the Labor Party of the United States. Then it was changed to the Labor Union of Socialistic Workingmen.

Q.—Are you a Socialist yourself? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you an Anarchist? A.—No, I do not consider myself an Anarchist.

He was asked whether he had been present at several interviews between a reporter, Wilkinson, and Spies. He said that he was present, and was then asked to state what he recollected of them. He said:

Wilkinson asked how many members belonged to the organizations of labor unions. Spies told him many thousands. Thereupon the reporter asked him whether the names and residences could be given. Spies told him that although the organizations were open for any man to become a member, the names of members would not be made known, because they did not keep any record of names. The men would be numbered and they would know each other only by numbers.

Q.—Give the result of the conversation as near as you can recollect.

A.—The reporter asked him about the effectiveness of dynamite bombs and whether a small number of men at the street corners and on tops of houses would be able to stand up against the police, or companies of militia. Spies took two sticks—tooth-picks—from the table and laid them down on the table so as to show the position of the workingmen on the street corners and the housetops, and how they could keep off a company of militia.

Q.—Were you in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office on the Monday before the Haymarket meeting? A.—Yes, I think I was there in the afternoon.

Q.—Do you know you were there? A.—I was there.

Q.—Who was present at that time? A.—As far as I can recollect I saw Spies, Schwab and Fricke, the bookkeeper, and maybe I saw Neebe. I think I did, but I am not quite sure.

Q.—What time of day was it? A.—About 5 o'clock, maybe after.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I may have been there about half an hour.

Q.—What did you see, or what conversation did you have, if any? A.—I saw a piece of gas pipe, and asked Spies about what took place at McCormick's factory.

Q.—What did the say? A.—He said he had been there on the invitation of the Central Labor Union, and at the beginning some one objected to his speaking because he was a Socialist, but afterward they appointed him on the committee of arbitration; and he said that after he had made his speech there was a report that there was some kind of commotion from the factory, that the police were shooting and clubbing a number of men; and he said that it looked strange that a vast mass of people would allow themselves to be clubbed down, and that they would go without any means of self-defence and thereby be liable to be shot down and driven off like a flock of sheep.

Q.—Did he say anything about the means of defence to be used? A.—He meant dynamite, but he did not tell me so.

Mr. Foster—We move to strike that out.

The Court—Strike that out and let him now tell what he remembers that Spies said.

The witness—Spies said that it looked queer to him that a vast number of people would come together unarmed and unprepared, and allow themselves to be clubbed down and driven apart like a flock of sheep. If they were armed they could not be driven away that way.

Q.—How armed? With dynamite? A.—I can't say positively now whether he did or not.

Mr. Ingham—How long is it since you were in the State's Attorney's office, Mr. Gruenhut. A.—I have just come from there.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Furthman and myself, in which I questioned you on that subject?

Here the entire quartet of lawyers for the defence simultaneously rose and objected.

The Court—Put another question.

Q.—When were you in the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* on Tuesday, May 4? A.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Spies at that time? A.—When I got there, Mr. Spies, Schwab, Balthazar Rau, were there, and a good many others whom I don't remember.

Q.—When you went there Monday night what was Spies at? A.—He was writing. He was about done writing a circular to be printed for the mass meeting.

Q.—Did you see him do anything with that? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see him correct any proofs? A.—Yes. That was at the same time that I saw part of the circular sheet which he was writing.

Q.—Now, what time on Monday was it you saw him correcting the proof? A.—That was in the evening, some time between 5 and 7 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Foster—Would you know that circular? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Look at that and say if that is the circular? [showing him a copy of the "revenge" circular.] A.—I only saw slips with five or six lines and I did not care about looking at it.

Q.—Don't you know if that is the same one? A.—I think that is probably it.

Mr. Grinnell asked him what he had heard said about the members arming themselves.

At any time before May 4, each individual should take care of himself, without respect to any combination, or armed organization. It all meant each individual, for himself, against all policemen or militia and so forth.

Mr. Foster—It was stated at these meetings that bombs should be thrown without reference to any combination. Neebe was at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, on Monday and Tuesday.

In giving his testimony Gruenhut showed signs of great fright. His testimony was accepted as corroborating the fact that Spies wrote the "revenge" circular and that all of the armed section were to go to the Haymarket armed with bombs.

In the afternoon, W. E. Dickson, a newspaper reporter, said that he had a number of conversations with Parsons in regard to the Socialist movement. The last time he met him Parsons gave him a paper which contained a diagram representing a square. It was a plan of warfare. Parsons said the social revolution would be brought about in the way described in the paper. He met Parsons about the time of the Market-st. demonstration and on other occasions. On one occasion Parsons said to him that he would see the revolution break out and sooner than he expected. Paul Hull, another reporter, told the story of the incendiary speeches at the Haymarket and the firing on the police, which did not vary from the former recitals.

HUNDREDS DYING OF STARVATION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISTRESS IN LABRADOR.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 26.—Further particulars of the distress among the fishermen of Labrador have been received. In Astoria out of thirty-five or forty families, or a total of 200 persons, over 100 have died—mostly all women and children. In Nain the catch of fish has not been sufficient to afford food to the inhabitants. The season which opened on May 1 was backward, and had it not been for the seal industry, which was tolerably good, not a soul would be living. Along Hamilton Inlet and Sandwich Bay there is not so much suffering, although many have died. In Webuck and and Indian Harbors fish is the only food beside a small quantity of corn meal. They have had no vegetables since March 1, and the people are almost without clothing. At Hopedale not over twenty-five families remain out of the entire ponlation. Many have gone east along the coast in the hope of getting into better supplied settlements, while eighty persons, of whom forty were squaws and thirty-five children, died from starvation in June alone. There were some deaths in April and May, but these were principally from exposure to the cold.

The Okkah Indians are suffering greatly, but there were not as many deaths among them as was at first reported, only twelve persons having died this spring out of the 125 who make up the tribe. The whole settlement is, however, on the verge of starvation. The places spoken of do not include the whole district where there is to be found destitution and death. In the country lying back from Okkah, Hopedale, Nain and Cape Mugford there are many families, most of them Indians or Esquimaux, among whom the suffering is greater than it is in the more thickly populated settlements. The deaths here from starvation cannot be estimated, but it is thought, judging from the reports now and then brought in, that the number is large.

In Newfoundland along the north coast there is great destitution. From Cape Baued to Hearl's Content, hundreds are in a dying condition. In White Bay alone forty-two persons died last month and no one knows how many since. Not less than 1,500 persons must have perished, but the exact figures can never be known owing to the isolated region in which the suffering exists.

POLITE WARNING TO FISHERMEN.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 26.—The schooner Thomas F. Bayard, Captain James McDonald, arrived to-day from a fresh halibuting trip and reports receiving the following warning while on the Newfoundland coast:

BONNE BAY, July 12.

SIR: I am instructed to give you notice that the presence of your vessel in this port is in violation of the articles of the International Convention of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States in relation to fishery rights on the coast of Newfoundland and of the laws in force in this country for the enforcement of the articles of the convention, and that the purchase of bait or ice or other transaction in connection with fishing operations within three miles of the coast of the colony will be in further violation of the terms of said convention and laws. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. S. TAYLOR, officer of customs.

Captain McDonald said he had only 18,000 pounds of halibut this trip, but that he would have had a better trip had it not been for the warning. A copy of the same circular was served upon the schooner Mary J. Wells, at St. Jacques, N. F.

LIGHTNING DISTURBS A WAKE.

OTTAWA, July 26.—Last evening lightning struck a house on a small farm near Hull, Que., where several persons were watching a dead body. The lightning came down the chimney and stovepipe, struck the coffin and shattered it to pieces. One man and a child were so badly injured that they have since died. Two other persons were seriously hurt.

HARBOR THIEVES AT BALTIMORE.

SAILING VESSELS PLUNDERED BY A GANG—PEPPER AND CHLOROFORM.

BALTIMORE, July 26 (*Special*).—A gang of river thieves have been successfully plundering vessels lying in this harbor for a month past, and thus far have safely eluded the police and detectives. The thieves generally use chloroform. Only sailing vessels have been robbed. The gang made a big round last night. The vessels robbed were the schooners H. C. Higginson, Captain A. W. Fales, of Rockland, Md.; C. A. White, Captain Tripps, of Taunton, Mass., and the Eva L. Ferris, Captain St. John, of Norwalk, Conn. The visit to the Eva L. Ferris at Shaw's Coal Pier was attended with some excitement. About a quarter after 2 o'clock the steward was awakened by a flash of light in his face. Rising up he discovered a man ransacking his trunk and he made a dash for him. He had hardly moved when he saw a revolver aimed at him and the next instant his eyes were full of pepper. He groaned and called the captain. The voice seemed so indistinct to Captain St. John that he thought it outside the vessel and hesitated a minute before leaving his room. In the meantime the second mate, the skipper's son, had got out and seeing the man leave the cabin followed him on deck. When about to follow him to the pier a pistol in the hands of the thief drove him back.

GLOOMY CROP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

ST. PAUL, July 26 (*Special*).—Major R. E. Fleming, one of the Railroad Commissioners of Dakota, in an interview here, to-day, said that the storms of Friday and Saturday night sin North Dakota destroyed a million and half bushels of wheat. He places the total yield of the Territory at not more than 12,000,000 bushels. He says that the damage from the drouth in June is much greater than has been reported. The agent of a reaper company at Bismarck told him he had sold over fifty machines, but would not deliver them as the crops in that section were not worth cutting. Fleming adds that many thousands of cattle and sheep will be brought from Montana to Dakota this winter as the grass on the ranges has been entirely burnt out.

CHICAGO, July 26.—According to a publication made this afternoon the continued lack of rain in many portions of the country is awakening serious alarm. While not unprecedented, the drouth already is of more than ordinary length and severity. Corn is just now tasseling. The ears are beginning to form and the crop needs more than at any other time a plentiful supply of moisture. This it is not receiving, and the luck will be severely felt.

OHIO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 26 (*Special*).—The VIIIth Ohio District will be the scene of a determined contest for the Congressional nomination between General J. Warren Keifer, of this city, ex-Speaker of the National House, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State General R. B. Kennedy. No other candidatesare in the field.

BLOODY WORK OF A JEALOUS LOVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 26.—Thomas Richardson, a red-haired youth who had been as he thought coolly treated by his sweetheart, Miss Bishop, met her returning from a camp-meeting to-day accompanied by her sister and two young men. In a fit of jealous rage Richardson fired five shots inflicting a slight flesh wound upon Miss Sarah Bishop, his sweetheart, and dangerously wounding William Russell, her escort, and Thomas Fitten, the other young man. The would-be murderer was arrested.

TWO ARRESTS FOR FRAUD.

ABUSES IN THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

OVERCHARGES ON SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER—A LONG-TRUSTED EMPLOYE ACCUSED OF THE CRIME.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Colonel W. H. Bolton, chief of the division for handling second-class matter at the Chicago Post-office, was arrested shortly after noon to-day charged with the embezzlement of public funds, by means of false returns. The post office inspectors claim to have traced a shortage of $4,600 from November, 1884, to November, 1885, and intimate that the total shortage will be from $50,000 to $100,000. The inspectors say they have found that *The Chicago Daily News* Company paid him nearly $1,000 more from November, 1884, to November, 1885, than the amount which he turned over to the Government. They also allege that in the same period the Western News Company paid him about $3,600 more than he returned to Washington. They have still to inspect the accounts of all the other newspapers which had papers mailed there during Colonel Bolton's incumbency. Colonel Bolton was appointed by Postmaster Palmer in 1877. The inspectors have discovered a private memorandum belonging to Colonel Bolton, which they say implicates a number of Federal officials and even private citizens. Bolton was one of the most trusted of ex-Postmaster Palmer's and Postmaster Judd's assistants. As superintendent of second-class matter he received all the checks and kept the accounts of all the newspapers which were sent through the office. In the course of a month, he handled bank checks for thousands of dollars and it was supposed that the system of checking the matter handled was such that no loophole existed for falsifying the accounts.

The inspectors have been examining that department of the post-office for several months. They found all the books, "tabs," etc., seemingly straight. They kept up a still-hunt, however. Three or four days ago they demanded of him some of his books. He was intensely indignant at what he termed an aspersion on his character. He declared that there was no need of any secrecy and averred that the closest examination would show that his accounts were all right. On Saturday he went away, it was supposed to Geneva Lake to consult with Postmaster Judd concerning the rumors that had gone out against him. He appeared in his office this morning as usual. Inspector Kidder went before Commissioner Hoyne and asked for a warrant of arrest. The commissioner was astonished, but issued the warrant at once. It was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Jones to serve. The prisoner was taken to the inspector's office on the top floor. The inspector laid before him a bundle of papers and accounts, the alleged evidence of his dishonesty. He denied all knowledge of the discrepancies shown in these documents. Then he was taken to Commissioner Hoyne's room. Here he paced the floor in great agitation. To a reporter who inquired if he had anything to say about the charges, he said:

"No, except that every cent I have received has been turned over to the Government."

The preliminary examination was begun before Commissioner Hoyne at 1:30 p. m. He is a man of over fifty years of age and has a wife and two children living at No. 1,322 Montana-st. John T. Stuart, the weigher, was also arrested. He has a wife and seven children.

Inspector Kidder explained that after the second-class matter had been delivered at the post-office and weighed, Stuart would change the figures, making the weight appear more than it really was. Then Bolton, it is alleged, would send bills for the larger amount to the newspaper offices and after getting them would pocket the difference.

Colonel Bolton organized the Bolton Battery which was enlisted in 1862, being assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee, under General Leach. He was afterward appointed chief of artillery under General Logan and was placed on Logan's staff with the title of major. He was subsequently promoted to be colonel. He was regarded as a brave soldier and a capable officer. After the war he went to Mississippi, where he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Circuit Court. He afterward bought a plantation near Greenville. He engaged actively in politics and it was on account of political troubles that he left Mississippi in the carpet-bag excitement. He came back to Chicago and engaged in business until his appointment to his present position. He was held in $10,000 and Stuart in $5,000 bail this afternoon.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

MR. GOWEN'S FIVE CONDITIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26 (*Special*).—President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, denied to-day that he had been in consultation with J. Pierpont Morgan in New-York on Saturday. On Third-st., however, it was stated to-day on excellent authority that those close to the syndicate have recently had several conferences with Mr. Gowen at his home at Mt. Airy and that negotiations looking to an arrangement of all differences have been in progress for some time. A well-known railroad man who was present at the meetings said to-day that Gowen's conditions are five in number and that as soon as the Wabash-Morgan people and the reconstruction trustees are willing to concede these he is willing to retire from the presidency and to permit a syndicate composed in part of his friends and in part of theirs, to carry out the reorganization with the money which the joint syndicate shall furnish.

The five conditions are: (First), that there shall be no foreclosure sale of the Reading property; (second), that the reorganizations shall not take everything a holder has who is not able or willing to pay an assessment; (third), that holders of junior securities shall not be asked to exchange their bonds for stock; (fourth), that the general mortgage loan shall be paid off and extinguished, and that the holders shall not be given a big bonus for extending it; (fifth), that there be no voting trust, but that the shareholders shall still control their own property.

A BLOW AT THE PENNSYLVANIA.

CHICAGO, July 26.—An important move was announced to-day in the consolidation of the Erie and Pacific dispatch and South Shore fast freight line offices in Chicago. Both are divisions of the Erie Dispatch but have worked heretofore over different east-bound lines Harmonious relations being restored between the Erie and the Chicago and Atlantic, it is the intention to concentrate the business over the latter road. This will take away from the Pennsylvania a large amount of provisions and dressed beef traffic. The consolidation takes effect on August 1.

ROADS TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

LOUISVILLE, July 26 (*Special*).—C. P. Huntington has been here all day busy with General John Echols, vice-president of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern road, over the details of the consolidation of the road with the Chesapeake and Ohio to form the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad running from Newport News to Memphis.

NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON BONDS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 26 (*Special*).—At a meeting this afternoon the stockholders of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad voted to issue $700,000 of convertible bonds for the purpose of funding the debt incurred by extending the road from Northampton to Shelburne Falls.

A NEW TEXAS AND PACIFIC PLAN PROBABLE.

Notwithstanding recent denials, it is understood on the best authority that Robert Fleming, the representative here of foreign holders of Texas and Pacific Railway securities, has offered to buy all of the Eastern division bonds held by the Wistar Reorganization Committee at 95 and accrued interest. It is probable that a new committee will be organized under the auspices of the Rio Grande bondholders, but with the intention of presenting a plan for reorganization in the interest of all classes of security holders. Persons who claim to know say that the names of the committee when published, will be of a character favorably to impress the public.

GOSSIP ABOUT A CONTEST FOR CONTROL.

No definite information can be obtained as to the reported contest for the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the part of Elijah Smith, president of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, and his friends. It is asserted as a fact by some persons who have excellent means for knowing the truth that an election contest is pending, but on the other hand the reports are rejected by some of the friends of Mr. Smith. There have been recent transfers of Northern Pacific stock to Mr. Smith and the reticence of the Northern Pacific officers respecting their knowledge of his reported candidacy is construed by some observers as indicating trepidation on the part of the present management.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO HERDERS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—Two men and the horses they were riding were killed by lightning yesterday afternoon near Andrew Station in Northwest Nebraska. They were herders.

DROWNED IN AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE HIS BROTHER.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 26.—John E. Mills and Sidney Mills, nephews of A. Booth, of Chicago, were drowned on Saturday off Manistique. They were on a log on their way from Thompson to Manistique, and in the heavy sea Sidney fell overboard. His brother jumped in after him and both were drowned.

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR.

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., July 26.—Willie Gleason, age fourteen, a bell boy at the Mount Pleasant House, was left in charge of the elevator this morning. He climbed to the top and started the elevator. His head was crushed between the beam and the ceiling.

AN OLD ENGINEER KILLED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—The westbound limited express over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, due at Valparaiso, Ind., at 5 a. m., ran into an open switch and crashed into some freight cars on a side track. Martin Burke, one of the oldest engineers on the road, was instantly killed. The fireman jumped from the engine and escaped with slight injuries. No passengers were hurt.

WAS IT FULL OF DYNAMITE?

TRYING TO BLOW UP THE BRAZILIAN PRINCE AND HIS PARTY.

A THREATENING LETTER SENT TO THE SEA BEACH COMPANY AND A BOTTLE OF EXPLOSIVES FOUND ON A BOAT AS SHE WAS ENTERING WHITEHALL SLIP.

His Serene Imperial Highness, Prince Dom Augusto, of Brazil, in company with the Brazilian Consul-General, Salvador de Mendonca, and a number of midshipmen of the Brazilian frigate Almirante Barroso, went to Coney Island last evening, as announced, at the invitation of the managers of the Sea Beach Railroad. That they got back alive and well will be a perpetual wonder to most of the guests who came back with them. Just outside the slip at the foot of Whitehall-st. a long black bottle, filled apparently with explosives, with a wire and fuse attachment, the fuse burning and spitting fire like a Fourth of July pinwheel, was found lying under a row of seats in the upper cabin, right over the engines. Only the coolness and nerve of a deckhand kept the bomb from bursting. The fuse had burnt down to a quarter of an inch almost of the bottle's neck when the terrified cries of a couple of women brought George Brown, the deck patrol, to the spot. He pitched the sizzing machine over the ship's side and the water entered the fuse before the explosion came. The pier was reached without hurt to any one, but for two minutes the lives of the whole party on board were in imminent peril.

Elaborate preparations had been made by the Sea Beach Railroad for entertaining the Brazilian Prince at West Brighton. Invitations were issued to a large number of city officials, and the announcement was made on Sunday that Mayor Grace, District-Attorney Martine and Assistant District-Attorney Fellows had accepted and would make speeches at the dinner given in the Prince's honor. No two persons are more obnoxious to the followers of Herr Most and the Anarchists of New-York generally than District-Attorney Martine and Colonel Fellows. To the Prince, indeed, they had no objection except that he was a prince, but the excursion seemed to them, apparently, a good chance to practise some of the Chicago Anarchists' tactics. Instead of carefully keeping their plans a secret, however, they sent the following threatening letter yesterday morning to the Sea Beach Company:

To the President of Sea Beach Railroad Company, Directors of such company and other bandit-lovers and royal lick-spittlers:

It is publicly announced that you intend fêting this Brazilian princelet who is now here, and in conjunction with that fête you will entertain and banquet the Oppressor Martine and the Bloodhound Fellows. It is further announced that many other lick-spittles of royalty and accursed aristocracy are crazy with desire to pay honors to this princeling. This affair has been duly discussed in committee and it has been resolved that this entertainment is a disgusting spectacle of homage to princecraft and representative tyranny. It is now time that such sights shall be done away with, that an example be made. This entertainment to August Leopoldo the princeling, Martine the oppressor, and Fellows the bloodhound, must not take place. If you persist in entertain these representatives of tyranny, then revenge shall fall upon you. Your life and that of the other principals in this fête shall be forfeited and taken at the earliest opportunity. This opportunity will not be long before reached. By orders of Social Rev. Com. July 26, 1886.

Be warned and countermand the fête. Your lives are now in your own hands and the responsibility shall now be with you.

The missive was written on a sheet of common writing paper in a markedly German hand, and had been posted in Postal District F. Aldrich H. Man, the managing director of the Sea Beach Railroad, opened it, read it, and put it carefully away for future reference. He said nothing to the Prince or to the invited guests, evidently thinking it a mere scare, and showed it to the reporters only when he felt confident that the danger was fairly past.

The Prince's party met at the pier at the foot of Whitehall-st. at 6 p. m. and boarded the Harlem, a ferryboat running to Bay Ridge. Mayor Grace, District-Attorney Martine and Assistant District-Attorney Fellows were not on hand. Only the portly and genial Coroner Messemer gave the trip an official sanction. In ten or fifteen minutes, the boat was under way and by 7 o'clock Bay Ridge was reached. The railroad company had not been altogether careless about the Prince's safety. A private detective, it was said, went down on the boat and kept an eye on his Highness all through the merry shows of West Brighton. The party, except the officials, were in the best of spirits. The Prince laughed and talked with the little daughters of the Consul-General like a school-boy just on a vacation. The officers were apprehensive, but wore smiles over their fears. The Exposition, with its varied machinery, pioneer farm and wonderful clock, was thoroughly admired. Then a march was made upon the elephant. Precautions were taken here that no one outside the Prince's party should get near the huge wooden animal while he was in it. The Consul-General's son stood at the gateway and noted carefully each one's face who passed. After the climb to the elephant's back came the champagne supper in the Sea Beach Palace restaurant. Toasts were drunk without number and the party lingered, while the rain fell less and less heavily. When it stopped, about 8:30, the Prince and his attendants got on the merry go-rounds and had more fun for fifteen minutes. A visit to the cyclorama was declined and at 9:15 the whole party entered several special cars attached to the regular train and started back to New-York.

The threatening letter was shown to Consul-General Mendonca on the way up. He, too, made light of it and asked that it be kept secret from the Prince. His Highness smoked most of the way up in the forward car, where the Barraseo's midshipmen sang songs in Portuguese. At Bay Ridge the Sylvan Stream was waiting for the party. The passengers of the regular train poured down on the boat. Then the Prince and invited guests followed, occupying the stern of the upper deck. Nothing occurred of any note until the Sylvan Stream neared the Battery and began to slow up for a landing.

Suddenly Coroner Messemer, who had been standing in the gangway, rushed toward the bow, where the reporters were sitting smoking.

"Boys," he shouted, "there's a bomb on board."

Everybody ran and stumbled back to the further stairway, where, just over the machinery and beneath a row of chairs, held tight together by a long strip of wood, a crowd had collected about a black spot burnthrough the carpet into the floor. A woman, pale with fright, was talking at the top of her voice, and two stout deck-hands were standing near her, trying to look unconcerned, with excitement showing in their faces and voices.

The bomb, it seems, had been first discovered by George Brown, an employe of the company. The fuse was spitting fire furiously, the sparks flying clear across to the steamer's side. Tumbling the chairs about, he picked up the queer-shaped machine and tossed it over the open rail. It whizzed across the heads of the passengers below and sank instantly, still burning, into the waters of the Harbor.

"Why didn't you keep it?" yelled a man near by to Brown.

"Keep it! you blank fool," answered Brown. "Do you think I would keep a thing like that on the boat."

The bomb, Brown said, was something like a large blue bottle, with an elaborate fuse attachment at the top. The fuse had burnt very low and in half a minute the fire would have reached the bottle's contents. He was going on to give an explanation or two further, when Manager Baloh laid his hand on his shoulder. The boat was almost grazing the pier, and hurrying Brown down the stairs and off the gangway, Mr. Baloh gave him orders to go home without saying another word.

"I sent Brown home," he said afterward, "because I think the less said about the affair the better. I cannot give you his address. Good night."

Coroner Messemer, however, had seen the whole performance. "I was going below," he said, "when the fuse suddenly began to sizz and scatter sparks all around the gangway. There was a strong smell of sulphur and powder in the air. I saw Brown throw the machine and heard it strike the water. I felt broken up for a minute or two, I tell you. There was no joke about it. I haven't got over it yet. It was a dynamite bomb if it was anything."

The woman who came near fainting on the upper deck was equally positive about the bomb. "I don't know where it came from," she said, "but I saw it burning and smelt the sulphur distinctly."

In the excitement of the moment some one rushed to the stern, where the Prince was sitting with his friends.

"There is going to be an explosion," he cried, and then hurried back again.

The Prince took it coolly, but the Consul-General was shaken up considerably. The midshipmen closed about the Prince and Signor Mendonca's daughters and the little crowd pushed down the stairs and forward to the gang-plank. Before half of the passengers knew the boat was fast the Prince was on his way to the Almirante Barroso, which lay anchored off the Battery. The Consul General and his family drove away, too, with all possible haste.

The officers of the Sylvan Stream were making strenuous efforts, meanwhile, to get the boat load of passengers off. The gang-plank was pulled in with great expedition. Several people had to jump for it. Coroner Messemer was one of the last to reach the boat's side. The gap widened suddenly, he hesitated and was lost. The Sylvan Stream steed away toward Bay Ridge carrying the unfortunate coroner with her.

On the pier there was an exciting scene for five or ten minutes. The Sea Beach officials insisted on hushing the matter up and steadily refused any information. "There is nothing in it," said one, looking extremely anxious, nevertheless. "No, you can't see Brown, but I don't think you ought to make anything of it."

There were about 200 people on board, including the Prince and his party.

A HITCH IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF LEADING TORIES—LORD SALISBURY'S RETURN FROM OSBORNE.

LONDON, July 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury arrived to-day at noon in London from Osborne, where he went to receive the Queen's commands to form a Government. Great crowds assembled at all the chief railway stations between Portsmouth and London and tendered the new Premier ovations. He declined to address the crowds anywhere. At the London station an enormous crowd assembled to welcome the Marquis and they cheered him loudly when he alighted from the train. Lord Salisbury while at Osborne, performed the ceremony of kissing the hand of the Queen, and was appointed her Prime Minister.

The next Premier has convoked a meeting of the Conservative members of the House of Commons at the Carlton Club to-morrow. Lord Cadogan will probably be selected as Secretary for the Colonies in the new Cabinet. There are rumors of a hitch in the forming of the Cabinet on account of the conflicting claims of two leading Ministers of the last Conservative Government. *The Times* says it believes that the Marquis of Salisbury offered to serve under Lord Hartington as Premier, if the latter would assume the work of forming a Coalition Government.

CONDOLING WITH DILKE.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir Joseph N. McKenna, member of Parliament, has written a letter to Sir Charles Dilke in which he says that, after a careful perusal of the evidence given in the Crawford divorce case, he cannot but regard it as inconclusive, contradictory and incredible.

DOES ENGLAND NEED SYMPATHY?

LONDON, July 26.—*The Standard*, commenting on the proposed convention extending the extradition provisions of the treaty of 1842 between England and the United States, says: "The fact that it will be in the power of the United States to make the surrender clause inoperative is all the more a reason why the United States should not refuse us this slight proof of sympathy in difficulties which may soon be her own."

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 26.

JOHN RUSKIN WORSE.—John Ruskin's illness has changed for the worse.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S TOUR.—Michael Davitt sails for New-York on Thursday next to make a lecturing tour of the United States.

FRANCE AND THE NEW-HEBRIDES.—France denies absolutely that she has any intention of annexing the New-Hebrides, and affirms her intention of negotiating with England for the joint maintenance of order in the islands. Lord Rosebery, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, that England will not consent to alter the existing agreement, thus compelling France to respect the independence of the New Hebrides.

ATTACK ON THE PANAMA CANAL ENTERPRISE.

PARIS, July 26.—A violent, anonymous attack has been made here on the Panama Canal enterprise. The attack is made in a pamphlet, strongly written and containing seventy pages. The title is "Engineers' Letters on the Panama Canal." The cover bears the imprint of a sarcophagus, and the work is dedicated to "The Victims of the Panama Craze." The pamphlet gives an account of the mortality among the workmen employed in making the canal, describes in anecdotal form the state of things on the Isthmus, tells of the "heedless squandering of the French public's money," and in conclusion states that of the twenty-one sections of the canal, only five are yet in anything like an advanced state of construction.

THE ATTEMPT TO BRIBE CHAPLEAU.

MONTREAL, July 26 (*Special*).—Considerable excitement has been caused among French Canadians by the speech of Secretary of State Chapleau to the English electors of the County of Chambly. Mr. Chapleau says: "I cannot be accused of taking the stand I have taken for the sake of remuneration, power or glory. I have been offered by Mercier, speaking for Laurier and the name of the whole of their friends, if I would put myself at the head of the National party and lead a crusade against that so-called anti-patriotic government at Ottawa, honors, power, glory, portfolios and premierships. Yes, my friends, I have been offered more than that. I have been offered in solid gold money enough to represent more salary than I should receive for five years as a Minister of the Crown if I took the leadership of that party. But, gentlemen, I refused it. I would rather be the humblest soldier in her Majesty's army than grand dictator of a rebellion against our sovereign."

A VERDICT FOR FIELD AGAINST BENNETT.

LONDON, July 26.—In the libel suit of Cyrus W. Field against James Gordon Bennett, the sheriff's jury to-day awarded the plaintiff $25,000 damages. The defendant was condemned to pay all the costs of the suit also.

ALLEGED MIRACLE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 26 (*Special*).—The latest miracle reported is alleged to be caused by a swinging crucifix which keeps going for hours at a time. A young girl, Onesine Aubin, living at No. 223 Beaudey-st., who has been a cripple for eight years, is said to have gained a certain amount of relief from her pains through the mov