Isaac

New-York Tribune.

VOL. L.....No. 15 946. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1890.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

A WEEK OF AGITATION AND ANXIETY IN LONDON.

STRIKES AND SOCIALISM AMONG THE POSTMEN, THE POLICE AND THE GUARDS—LORD SALISBURY'S SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMACY—BULGARIA—TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT—SNIFFING RADICALS—AUTHORS' INTERESTS—MR. STANLEY—DR. ADAMS—MR. DEPEW.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1890: By The New-York Tribune.

London, July 12.—London has lived through an agitated week, but seems not much the worse for any of the conspiracies against order which have been attempted in quick succession. The police at Bow Street, a battalion of the Grenadier Guards and squads of postmen have each tried their hand at social convulsions, in no case with success. The hand of the Socialist is visible in each one of these attempts. Professional agitators have been at work, both secretly and openly. The disorder in the police force is only a prearranged sequel to the dock strike of last winter. The object was plainly avowed by more than one public speaker at meetings of the discontented in both bodies. It is, said Mr. Donald, at Clerkenwell Green, one more battle in the war of Labor against Capital. England, he declared, is to be a comfortable place for those who work, but a young hell for those who do not. That gives you the keynote. Mr. Mahon, the secretary of the Postmen's Union, said that this was not a fight between Mr. Raikes and the postmen, but a part of the labor programme. The London Trades Council itself, the most powerful body in the whole labor organization, intervened in the dispute on the side of the strikers, though to no purpose. The old cry against "blacklegs" is heard, both from the police and from the postmen, and any man willing to work when others are not willing is held up to public execration. In short, no trait familiar in Socialistic struggles is wanting in either of these.

The police, however, had no organization and the attempt of the few men who really meant business was a failure from the beginning. Discontent in the force does not seem to have spread very far, and when their old enemies, the mob, took up their cause, the good men forsook it. The scene on Monday night in Bow Street was angry. There was, perhaps, a moment when the loyalty of a considerable number of men was uncertain. But that moment was brief. There was no wavering at Scotland Yard. Every policeman knew that if he disobeyed he was doomed. Nothing but a universal strike among the police could have succeeded, and of that there never was a chance. Not a hundred men in all out of 14,000 showed themselves willing to proceed to extremities. The troops were ready, and some of them were brought out to clear Bow Street, but there was no real fighting anywhere. The pretext for the police strike was a demand for 75 cents a week more pay. They now get six dollars on entering the force, with a rapid increase and a life pension at the end of twenty-five years' service. Many retire before they are fifty years of age.

The postmen have this excuse, that their complaints, patiently and repeatedly urged, have been treated by the Department with arrogant contempt. No martinet Colonel of Grenadiers carries matters with a higher hand than Sir Arthur Blackwood, the permanent clerk who rules the Postoffice. The postmen, like the police, want more pay; they also want the right of public meetings free from official surveillance, and want various other things more or less reasonable. They had at first the sympathy of the public, but have forfeited it, partly by violence and still more by complicity with professional agitators of the worst Socialistic type. About 400 have been dismissed. The postal service goes on, with some delay; but it goes on. The police had to be called in to protect the men who replaced the strikers.

Sir Edward Bradford, the new Chief Commissioner, has begun well and has shown firmness while avoiding that useless irritation of the men under him which Mr. Raikes unhappily excites. He may be said to have quelled the strike by a single act. His dismissal of forty men who had refused to go on duty was decisive. They were summoned before their chief separately; each was separately told that such an offence could not be overlooked, and each interview ended with, "You are dismissed. Right about, march." When this became known, as it did very quickly, the London police understood that they had a commander who would stand no nonsense.

Less has been said publicly about the troubles in the Guards than either the police or postmen, but in military circles the matter was, and is, thought extremely grave. The return of the troops to duty hardly makes it less grave. Mutiny there was none, but what officers prefer to call momentary insubordination—a phrase worthy of Mr. Gladstone. No doubt it was provoked by Colonel Maitland's harshness, but these are days when the least trace of dissatisfaction in such a regiment as the Grenadier Guards might have the worst consequences. The refusal to parade, if persisted in, would soon have ripened into mutiny. The men yielded, not to authority, but to persuasion. They were coaxed back to duty by their company officers. Then came concessions. A reduction of guard duty was made, and a line regiment was summoned all the way from Portsmouth to relieve the Guards. Then came a Court of inquiry, into the whole business, which is still sitting; but the men who disobeyed the Colonel's orders feel at present that they have won. They do not expect to be punished; but whether punished or not they have carried their point against their Colonel, and perhaps public opinion is with them. That is what makes the situation dangerous.

No serious opposition was offered in the House of Lords to the second reading of the bill for the cession of Heligoland to Germany. Lord Rosebery, who spoke for the Liberal minority of the Peers, described his criticism as friendly. None of his objections went deep, and perhaps nobody would be more sorry than he should any of them modify the general opinion of the country in favor of Lord Salisbury's treaty. They will not modify it. Lord Rosebery himself desires not less strongly than Lord Salisbury a good understanding between Germany and England. Mr. Gladstone does not desire it, except in the most Platonic sense. His desire is that England should tighten the links which bind her to France. Most of his Radical supporters are of the same mind; or, to speak more accurately, share his sympathies. But this country has perhaps had enough of merely emotional diplomacy. Lord Rosebery is strong enough to have his own way in his own party touching foreign affairs. He declined to oppose the second reading of the bill, declaring expressly that he would have nothing to do with dragging the foreign policy of this country into the arena of party warfare. There are Gladstonians in the House of Commons who may be relied on not to imitate Lord Rosebery's patriotic good sense. They do not expect to defeat the agreement, but they think some party advantage may be snatched by talking of Lord Salisbury's surrender. Perhaps the only point on which a little feeling has been roused is the alleged dislike of the Heligolanders to be handed over to Germany. Lord Salisbury made the true answer: Imperial considerations must govern.

Prince Bismarck has repeated to the editor of "The Frankfort Journal" his dislike of the Anglo-German agreement. "I would not have concluded such a bargain," says the ex-Chancellor. He thinks Heligoland might have been got cheaper, doubts whether it be worth much, and declares that it must in any event be strongly fortified. His talk with this editor is in some respects the most remarkable of his many interviews with journalists. It is the first time he has talked with any German. Yes: but this Frankfort editor is the first German journalist who has asked to see him. He speaks with deep contempt of the German press: "With fallen greatness like me they do not care to have anything more to do. Your press has no courage. It is cowardly. You are the first that has had the courage to come. The others are afraid of compromising themselves, and of giving offence." He storms on in this tone, even naming "The Berlin Post" and "The Cologne Gazette" as two papers which used to have close relations with him, but now shun him as if he were infected by a pestilence. He praises two Ministers, Bennigsen and Miquel, denies the report that he intends at present to seek a seat in the Reichstag, and gives curious details about the Emperor's social edicts, which Prince Bismarck opposed, but finally drafted to prevent their appearing in a worse form. He admits, still more curiously, that it was he who suggested the Berlin Labor Conference, hoping it would act as a drag on the too-impulsive Emperor; "but the results of the conference are equal to zero. No one had the courage to contradict or to state the truth. To not one single question did it give a practical solution." As for the repeal of the Socialist law, Prince Bismarck thinks that a mistake. He would himself have strengthened the law: "It remains to be seen how they will get on without it." If German papers think it proper to reprint these remarks, lively indeed will their columns be for once.

The rumors of Prince Ferdinand's intended abdication are pure fabrications, says Mr. Stambouloff. That does not and will not prevent their being spread broadcast over Europe. Their origin is Russian and the papers which give the widest currency to them are French. The execution of Major Panitza has, nevertheless, produced good results abroad, and quelled intrigues in Bulgaria itself. Prince Ferdinand is now at Carlsbad, whence French correspondents dispatch such imaginary accounts of his acts as seem likely to be most acceptable on the boulevards. No answer to the Bulgarian note has come from Constantinople.

Mr. Parnell's speech of conciliation last night in the House took everybody by surprise, his own followers perhaps most of all. He denounced bitterly enough the treatment of the Irish people by the Government, but desired to believe that Mr. Balfour did not know what was done in his name by Dublin Castle officials. He had been anxious, he declared, to narrow the Plan of Campaign to a few estates, but had been overruled by his colleagues. Even now he was ready to meet the Ministers half-way, if the sufferings of the Irish people could be relieved. He proposed a Board of Arbitration to deal with estates on which the Plan of Campaign is now in operation, and offered various other suggestions, all in a tone of moderation and with an apparently sincere wish to find some ground of compromise. Mr. Balfour replied in the same spirit. Quite wonderful, indeed, would be the spectacle of these flags of truce, if one could but forget how often they have been hung out before only to be followed by fresh hostilities. Mr. Balfour however, welcomed Mr. Parnell's suggestions and promised to consider them carefully, and the long week's wrangle over the Irish Constabulary came peacefully to an end. The Ministerial majority on the most critical test vote during the debate was seventy-two.

Still another decision relating to the course of public business has been taken by this Government. It is the third of their final determinations in the presence of persistent obstruction, each of the previous two having been abandoned, owing, they would say, to circumstances over which they have no control. There was a time when they preferred controlling circumstances to being controlled by them. First, they resolved to pass before adjourning all three of their leading measures—License, Irish Land, and Tithes. Then they dropped License and resolved to carry over Irish Land to the next session, but to pass the Tithes bill. Now they drop all three and abandon all notion of an autumn session in continuance of the present session. They will wind up business as early as possible next month, and summon a brand new session for November, which is to last into next year, though with a vacation at Christmas. This simply means that the session of 1891 is to begin in November, 1890. Undoubtedly they may plead that obstruction has been used against them, systematic, ingenious, unscrupulous obstruction. But obstruction owes its triumph as much to weakness of leadership as to its own strength. Resolutely opposed by a Government that knew its own mind, obstruction would have lost half of its terrors. It has lost them now, because it has done its work. Sir William Harcourt himself declares that whatever be in store for the future, it is for the interest of all that this session be rapidly and peacefully closed.

The difficulties which surround the Ministry give birth to the usual rumors that Lord Randolph Churchill is about to re-enter the Cabinet. There is no probability of this happening at present. True, Lord Randolph has recently found it possible to be of some service to the Government. True, also, Ministers and party wire-pullers are surprised by the cordiality of his reception at Barrow, when he went down to speak for the Tory candidate. True, again, there is a section of the Tory party which would welcome his return. The dinner to be given him at the Conservative Club on the 23d is avowedly a dinner of reconciliation. But with all this, the moment has not come for Lord Randolph to resume office. Personal jealousies and rivalries inside the Cabinet remain what they have been for some time past. Independently of these and other obstacles, Lord Randolph is believed to be content with his present position, and willing to wait. If he re-entered in its distress the Ministry which he left strong and triumphant, it could only be from generous motives and only in response to an appeal from his ex-colleagues.

Mr. Balfour's defence of shadowing amounts to this, that the National League began spying as a part of a system of organized terrorism, dogged tradesmen, cattle-dealers, and everybody who ventured to disobey the edicts of the League, and have continued to practise these methods wherever boycotting is enforced. What the Government does is to shadow the shadowers. In no other way can protection be given to the victims of League tyranny; unless, adds Mr. Balfour drily, they are prepared to follow Mr. Gladstone's more drastic example, and to clap all suspects in prison without trial.

Mr. Gladstone has written three letters this week. The first bestows his blessing on Mr. Wilson, the Labor candidate for Mid-Durham, and is a concession to those separate sections of the Gladstonian party which desire to identify Liberalism with the causes of labor and of temperance. The second is in reply to Mr. Gee, one of the most violent of Welsh fanatics, who sought to pledge Mr. Gladstone to enter on a campaign for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. Mr. Gladstone's answer is a prize specimen of that involved English of which he is a master,—using the greatest number of words to express as little as possible. But in substance he declines to be led by Mr. Gee. The third is like unto the second in style. Asked by Mr. Cremer to preside over the Arbitration Conference, he declines, not liking Mr. Cremer as a leader any better than Mr. Gee. One curious sentence deserves quoting: "Undoubtedly it is not without regret that I forego an occasion of protest against the devouring mischief of militarism which is consuming the vitals of Europe, and which operates even in this country, although we have so many advantages for resisting it." He omits to remark that he himself is the chief advocate of the Channel tunnel scheme, which would abolish those very advantages which enable England to resist what he calls the devouring mischief of militarism.

McDougallism is once more rampant in the London County Council. The majority of that astonishing body show themselves resolved to establish a Paul Pry inspection of theatres, music halls and other places of public amusement. They have practically voted in favor of employed paid detectives who shall visit theatres and music-halls secretly and report on the character of the performances. The object is that the licenses may be revoked if the plays or songs fall short of the McDougall standard of prudishness. There is some legal doubt whether these men have legal power to enforce their present scheme.

The Treasury has been induced out of mere shame to find the money needed to retain in England the Longford pictures, the property of Lord Radnor. There are three—a portrait by Velasquez, one of the two finest out of Spain; a fine portrait by Moroi, and Holbein's magnificent "Ambassadors," one of the noblest works of that great painter. The price for the three is $775,000. Private generosity supplied $150,000, Lord Rowton taking the matter in hand. The Treasury pays the remainder, and the pictures go to the National Gallery.

The Incorporated Society of Authors held their annual dinner on Tuesday and listened to the annual speech from Mr. Besant. The society is prosperous, the attendance numerous, and the practical work done each year of more value to the members and to the men of letters in general, who find their relations with publishers improving. Business is now conducted between author and publisher on something like even terms if the author introst his negotiations to this society. Mr. Besant is widening his aims. He has roundly accused the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge of sweating its authors, underpaying them and deceiving them. The reply of these pious gentlemen to these serious charges is unaccountably delayed. Mr. Sala, who is said to have seceded from the society, only seceded from the dinner-table, not liking his place.

The third of the Daly first nights occurred on Tuesday, when "The Taming of the Shrew" was produced before a house, as usual, largely American. This play, as a whole, was hardly so well acted as the more modern pieces, though it was certainly rendered with more completeness than any existing English company could have given it. The chief attraction of it is Miss Ada Rehan's Katherine, which fascinated both the American audience and the English critics. "Miss Rehan's Katherine is no actress; she is a veritable woman," cries Mr. Clement Scott, and he pours out eloquent superlatives on this animated creation. So do others; and Mr. Drew's Petruchio is likened to Mr. Edwin Booth's. The Daly performances continue to fill the Lyceum, though few indeed are the theatres which an audience can be found to fill during the month of July.

Mr. Stanley is suffering from severe gastritis, which attacked him on Thursday. The pain has been acute, with much prostration, but his marriage was not postponed. The Queen's gift to him of her miniature set in brilliants is both a wedding present and a token of her admiration for his achievements and character. The ceremony at Westminster Abbey and all the details of the wedding excited as much interest as if Royalty itself had been married.

President Charles Kendall Adams, of Cornell University, was married on Wednesday at Paddington Chapel by the Rev. N. Grainger, of Christ Church, Westminster, to Mrs. A. S. Barnes, of New-York. They are spending the first part of their honeymoon at Richmond, and go thence to Oxford and Cambridge, and afterward to various cathedral towns; then on a visit to Mr. Carnegie at Cluny Castle, Scotland, returning to London for a short visit before sailing to America on August 27.

Mr. Depew arrived in London late on Thursday evening after a short but none too comfortable passage in the Normannia. Mrs. Depew and party are with him. Yesterday he spent in getting his bearings and answering invitations, some of which met him at Southampton. He dined out in the evening and to-day he attended the Stanley-Tennant wedding. No signs are visible of his recent illness. He remains in London till the end of the month. G. W. S.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC SUBSIDING.

A BETTER FEELING PREVAILING IN BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

Buenos Ayres, July 12. The financial panic here is subsiding. The premium on gold fell 16 per cent yesterday, and at the close was quoted at 198 per cent. There was a further decline in the gold premium to-day, and it is now quoted at 187 per cent. Congress has passed a bill providing for the issue of mortgage notes.

The withdrawal of the resignation of the Minister of Finance has created a favorable reaction, and a better feeling prevails. The run on the banks has ceased.

Montevideo, July 12. Bank notes closed yesterday at 20 per cent discount, after reaching 36 per cent discount. The financial situation in this city was quiet to-day. The President has declined to accept the resignation of the Minister of Finance.

CAPTAIN CASATI ON STANLEY AND EMIN.

Rome, July 12. In an interview Captain Casati, the African explorer, said that himself and Emin Pacha were heartily glad to be liberated from the Equatorial Province by Mr. Stanley. Evil tongues, he continues, had magnified the misunderstanding between Mr. Stanley and Emin Pacha. They had the highest respect for each other, and had never seriously disagreed. Captain Casati said he intended to take a long rest, and to write an account of his travels. He claimed to be the first discoverer of the Mountains of the Moon. He praised the climate of Uganda, and said he believed that English coolness and Italian courtesy would triumph over the overbearing attitude of the Germans in Africa.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW SAVED.

London, July 12. The American ship W. F. Babcock, Captain Morphy, from San Francisco March 21 for Liverpool, which passed Queenstown yesterday, had on board part of the crew of the British bark Merope, Captain Thomas, which was abandoned at sea while on a voyage from Wellington for London. The rest of the Merope's crew are aboard an American ship bound for Hull.

TOASTING THE PRESIDENT AND THE QUEEN.

London, July 12. At the dinner given by the officers of the Honorable Artillery Company last night, at which ex-Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Allen, past commanders of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, were present, toasts were drunk to President Harrison and Queen Victoria. Kindly speeches were made by Messrs. Ames and Allen.

THE LONDON POSTMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

London, July 12.—Affairs to-day among the postmen resumed their normal condition, and the deliveries of the mails proceeded without interruption. Four hundred and thirty-five men have been dismissed from the service for the part they took in the recent troubles, and Postmaster-General Raikes declines to reinstate any of them.

DEATH OF A LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

London, July 12. David Pugh, member of the House of Commons for the eastern division of Carmarthenshire, is dead. He was a Liberal, and favored Home Rule for Ireland.

BATTLE OF RIVAL MAYORS.

THE LEADERS OF RIVAL TOWN GOVERNMENTS AT YSLETA, TEX.

DIFFERING REPORTS AS TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED—A MEXICAN AND A HEBREW OPPOSED TO EACH OTHER.

Denver, Col., July 11.—A dispatch just received by "The News" from Ysleta, Tex., says: A pitched battle was fought here between two local factions, both of which claim control of the town government. They held an election in April, and each side claimed the election. Both sets of officials were sworn in, and the town has had two governments ever since. One party, led by an intelligent Mexican, was called "The People's party," and the other was led by a Hebrew named Gaal, and called the "Republican party." Several fights have taken place. The telegraph operator there wires that he can count six dead bodies from his window.

El Paso, Tex., July 12.—The following particulars in regard to the battle between the rival Mayors of Ysleta and their adherents have been received here. The Sheriff from El Paso reached Ysleta at 3 o'clock this morning, and succeeded in stopping the battle by persuading the forces of Mayor Alderette to withdraw. The party headed by Gaal, who resisted arrest, ran into his house, which the sheriff has surrounded. It is learned that the trouble originated in this way: Benigno Alderette, as Mayor of Ysleta, has charge of the acequia and had a couple of men cleaning it out when Gaal sent a posse of armed men to drive Alderette's men from their work. Gaal claimed that he was Mayor and put his own men to work, and refused to discontinue when ordered by Alderette to do so. The Mayor then secured a warrant for the arrest of Gaal, to place him under a peace bond and deter him from further interference with the acequia. Gaal summoned his armed followers around him and refused to be arrested, and the fight followed.

The fight at Ysleta terminated in a peaceful surrender at daylight to a sheriff's posse. Gaal, who resisted arrest, cannot be found. Sixteen men have been arrested and brought here to the county jail. It turns out that only one man is killed—a Mexican of Mayor Alderette's posse, who tried to arrest Gaal. Another has a slight wound in the head. Twenty-two Winchesters and pistols were seized and brought here, because no Ysleta merchant was willing to store them. No further trouble is expected by the sheriff.

TROUBLES OF WORKMEN AND EMPLOYERS.

DISCONTENTED QUARRYMEN AT JOLIET.

Joliet, Ill., July 12 (special).—The quarry troubles have broken out afresh, and yesterday forenoon Sheriff Huston and a posse were sent for by the Diamond Saw and Stone Company, where thirty two men just put to work were surrounded by the strikers. By the time the officers arrived the strikers had adjourned to the front yard and were holding a meeting. It was resolved to hold out for $2 a day. The Joliet Stone Company has only twelve men, the Porter Company sixteen men. Eleven other quarries are closed. Sanger & Maeds, who work 400 men between Lockport and Joliet on the canal bank, hired twenty-five Italians from Chicago. These were brought in at night, and upon going to work yesterday morning were met by strikers. The Santa Fe train coming along at that time, every man grabbed his knapsack and struck out for the train and Chicago. Nothing more is said about the 300 negroes arriving next Monday, but some of the proprietors say they will expect to have. The strikers promise to give them a warm welcome if they do come.

SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

New Bedford, July 12 (special).—The shoe firm of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington to-day received an ultimatum from Organizer Moulton, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union that unless the lasters now out of the factory in this city were reinstated by Monday a strike of all the members in the employ of the firm here would be ordered. Moulton also had an interview with a member of the firm to-day, and was told that enough men would be taken back to fill the vacant places, but that new men had been hired and he could not discharge them. This does not satisfy Moulton, and it is probable that a strike will occur on Monday. The lasters have been out several days. They asked to work by the piece, but this was refused on the ground that better work would be done by the day. The lasters also claim that they do not make as much money as men in the firm's Middleboro factory and wish their wages increased. The firm says that Moulton admitted that the men had made a mistake in the course they pursued.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF IRON MOULDERS.

Detroit, Mich., July 12 (special).—The principal thing that is agitating the National Convention of Iron Moulders in session here is the attitude of the Moulders' Union toward the Machinery Brotherhood. President Fitzpatrick, in his annual address, made suggestions which may result in a war of extermination on the part of the union against the Brotherhood of Machinery Moulders. In many shops in the East, stove machinery, brass and bench moulders work under one roof, and the dividing of the moulders' trade into half a dozen National bodies is regarded by the union men as a disastrous prospect. It is stated that the Brotherhood eagerly accepts expelled members of the union, and that it has sent its members into the union to obstruct legislation in the Brotherhood's interest. Mr. Fitzpatrick advocates a stringent policy and that policy may mean the refusal of the union men to work beside Brotherhood men, and the expulsion from the union of all members who refuse to leave the Brotherhood.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON AT BATH, ME.

Bath, Me., July 12 (special).—The North Atlantic squadron arrived in Bath this afternoon, and is causing a sensation here, people coming from many miles from the surrounding country to see the warships. Anson M. Oliver, one of the expert pilots on the Kennebec, took the Baltimore up the river. The admiral's salute of fifteen guns was fired on the arrival of the fleet. A brilliant entertainment is in progress to-night, General F. W. Hyde tendering the officers of the squadron a lawn party on his spacious grounds at his home, Elmhurst. Many guests are in attendance. The military band of the National Soldiers' home, Togus, is furnishing the music, and Portland caterers are providing the refreshments. Monday evening a reception and ball will be given in honor of the visitors at the Almeda. Many private houses will be decorated. The fleet will remain here until Tuesday. Its presence in this famous city of wooden shipbuilding gives much gratification to the people, as this is the first time a fleet of United States war vessels have been seen here.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 12 (Special).—Carl Leopold and wife, and their grandson, of No. 425 East Seventy-ninth st., New-York City, were injured at the Division st. crossing of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad this evening. They were riding with E. C. Park, with whom they board at Greenfield Castle, about seven miles from here. As they approached the crossing, the gateman started to lower the gates as a rapidly moving train was approaching the station. Park, who was driving, attempted to cross the tracks while the gates were being lowered. His wagon tore down one of the gates and his team ran away, the occupants being thrown to the ground. Leopold and his grandson received painful cuts and bruises, and Mrs. Leopold was seriously hurt. Park escaped injury.

ANOTHER MURDER CHARGED TO THE HATFIELDS.

Charleston, W. Va., July 12.—When the lifeless body of Dave Stratton, one of the famous McCoy gang of outlaws, was found near the railroad track at Brownstown several weeks ago, the public generally supposed that he had been run over by a train and killed. Some persons, however, suspected the Hatfield crowd of murdering him. Among these was J. W. Napier, a detective, better known as "Kentucky Bill," who, armed with warrants for the arrest of the Hatfields, started out a few weeks ago with the declaration that he would not return without them. Since that time his friends have anxiously awaited tidings of him. Not a word has been received from him, but yesterday word came that his body, with a bullet lode in his heart, had been found near the home of the Hatfields.

ACCIDENT TO A NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAIN.

Rochester, N. Y., July 12.—A dispatch to "The Union" from Medina says: "As the North Shore Limited westward bound train on the New-York Central road was passing over Healey's Crossing, about a quarter of a mile east of this station, this morning at 2:50 o'clock, it slipped from the rails. It had run ahead of time and was going only at the rate of ten miles an hour, otherwise much loss of life must have resulted. It is supposed that the switch was misplaced with evil intent. No one was injured."

FINDING MONEY LEFT BY A ROBBER.

BILLS STOLEN FROM A NORTHERN PACIFIC CAR RECOVERED BADLY TORN.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12.—A dispatch to "The Journal," from Jamestown, N. D., says: "On the night of June 7 last a Northern Pacific train was boarded near New-Salem, N. D., by two masked men, who got away with several pouches of registered mail matter. One of the robbers was afterward captured by a sheriff's posse. On him was found a gold ring and a gold watch taken from the mail sack, and about $100 in money. He was taken to the jail at Dickinson and kept there for a few days, and then, for better security, was removed by the inspector to Fargo. The men had evidently divided the swag before starting, so that in case of separation each would have his share. Inspector Walker probably knows by this time the amount they secured. The published estimate of $5,000 to $6,000 as the amount is only the rudest guess. It is believed that the robbers got away with nearly $50,000. Believing that part of the money, at least, had been concealed by the captured robber or thrown away in his short flight after discovery, Postoffice Inspector Watkins left this city last Friday morning, and, taking one assistant with him, on Sunday morning last he reached the spot on the bank of the stream where they got their man. Recent rains caused a heavy growth of grass and the wind had been sweeping over the place since June 10. Just after a day's search over a space of about four acres, the shrewdness of the inspector was rewarded by finding in torn bits and ragged pieces a large amount of currency. The lot only contained one big bill, $1,000. There were found numerous tens and twenties, more or less mutilated. In the prairie the grass was knee deep. The whole bundle had been dropped in one place, and in the robber's haste had not been securely hid. Coyotes or gophers had torn and separated the money and the winds had scattered it. The amount recovered the inspector will not disclose, but it runs into the thousands.

ANXIOUS TO SEE THE ENGINES RUN.

THE MANIA OF A YOUNG INCENDIARY IN BOSTON.

Boston, July 12 (Special).—James P. Nolan, the South Boston incendiary, is again under arrest. He was arrested in February, 1889, for setting fires at the Gaston schoolhouse, in South Boston, and at the St. Michael School, which is connected with the Gate of Heaven Church, in the same part of the city. Those fires were set while he was in the buildings as an inspector of the South Boston Gas Company. He was also at that time a substitute member of the Boston Fire Department, and he hoped, by setting the fires and immediately sending in alarms, to gain credit that would lead to his promotion to the ranks of permanent members of the department. For these acts he was sentenced to the reformatory for an indefinite period. It was shown in court by Fire Marshal Whitcomb that Nolan was a confirmed "fire crank," that he liked to work at fires, and liked to see the engines running through the streets. He was released from imprisonment about two months ago. Last night at about 11 o'clock there were two slight fires at the works of the Union Felting Company, at the Boston Gas Company's wharf, at First and Dorchester sts., South Boston. Nolan discovered both fires. He extinguished one of them and sent in an alarm for the other. When the fire department arrived in answer to the alarm Inspector Thomas T. Steadfast, of the fire marshal's office, confronted Nolan and charged him with setting the fires. Nolan simply said:

"I suppose the old desire to see the engines got hold of me again."

Inspector Steadfast made an investigation and then caused Nolan's arrest. In court to-day the latter was held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER BENGUELLA.

Details were received here yesterday from Lisbon of the loss of the steamer Benguella, which sailed from here on June 20 for Lisbon, and sank on June 24. The news came to Hagemeyer & Brunn, shipping agents, of No. 102 Broad st., and it confirmed the story of the shipwreck and the escape of the passengers and crew. The Benguella sailed with a valuable cargo of general merchandise and produce, fifty passengers and a crew of twenty men. H. L. Williston, president of the First National Bank of Northampton, Mass., and his family were among the first cabin passengers. On the third day out she encountered heavy weather and was tossed about roughly. Often her crew was out of water, when it would revolve with great rapidity, thus straining the screw and shaft. The next day the shaft broke and the steamer was disabled. Shortly afterward one of the ragged ends of the shaft smashed a hole in the stern plates. Water poured through the hole, put the fires out, and made it necessary to abandon the ship. The passengers and crew were rescued by the British bark Mariannina, and later they were transferred to the steamer Alfonso XIII, and landed at Corunna, Spain.

The Benguella was six years old, and was owned by a Spanish company. She was 235 feet long, thirty two feet broad, sixteen deep and registered 1,314 tons. The cargo was insured for $25,000.

A CHANGE IN GENERAL HOWARD'S STAFF.

Colonel William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General O. O. Howard, is to be relieved, by reason of having reached the retiring age, by Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Ruggles, who has been on duty at San Francisco. Colonel Whipple was made a brevet major-general in March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Civil War, and especially in the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman and the battles before Nashville. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1847. Lieutenant-Colonel Ruggles, who was graduated four years after Colonel Whipple, is a brigadier-general by brevet. He served with great credit during the Civil War, and was at the fall of Richmond and at the surrender of the Confederate Army under General Robert E. Lee to General Grant.

A FINE ADDITION TO THE OSWEGO FLEET.

Syracuse, July 12 (Special).—A beautiful craft passed through here on Wednesday night in the Erie Canal, bound for Oswego, and attracted much attention from local yachtsmen. The boat was the cutter Yama, owned by Allen M. Ames, of Oswego, and was built at the shipyards of H. C. Windringham, at South Brooklyn. She was designed by William Fife, jr., of Fairlie, Scotland, designer of the Minerva. She is 50 feet over all, 36 feet on the water line, 9 feet and 2 inches beam and draws 9 feet of water, her greatest depth being at her rudder post. Her keel is a single piece of lead, weighing 10,000 pounds. Her bow is long and sharp and her stern quite narrow. Below everything is fitted up with elegance and convenience. She is entered in all the Lake Yacht Racing Association's regattas for this season in the 40-foot class, and will compete with such craft as the Merle and Verve, of Toronto; Iolanthe, of Belleville; Laura, of Kingston, and Deerhound, of Hamilton.

SHOOTING HIS EMPLOYER IN THE BACK.

Boston, July 12 (Special).—A young farmer of Westboro, Mass., named Frank Martin, was shot to-day in a swamp on his farm and is not expected to recover. John Creese, Martin's hired man, accompanied his master to the swamp. Creese says that Martin ordered them away, whereupon angry words ensued, and one of the fellows deliberately shot Martin, who, with Creese, started to run away. Martin soon fainted from loss of blood. A party of men began a search for the alleged murderers, but in the meantime Martin regained consciousness and made a deposition accusing Creese of the murder. They saw no other man. He was shot in the back by Creese, without any provocation, and they did not have any quarrel previous to to-day. Creese is under arrest. Martin is not expected to live.

THE GOSSOON SAILED BY CHARLES ADAMS.

Boston, July 12 (Special).—The Gossoon, winner in the forty-foot class in the Eastern regatta on Friday, was not sailed on that day by Edward Burgess, her designer, as was stated in the report of the race, but the race was sailed by Charles Adams, one of her owners. The mistake arose from the fact that Mr. Burgess was seen at the helm before the start, and the presumption was that he would stay there. He himself desires the correction made and due credit given to Mr. Adams, who as Mr. Burgess says, is the best man at the stick in a little boat that he ever saw. Mr. Adams also sailed the Gossoon in the unfinished race of Thursday.

A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT INCORRECT.

Waterbury, Conn., July 12.—George Pelham, who was charged with embezzlement from Shoninger & Co., music dealers, has been reinstated as manager of their office here and the indictment has been quashed.

B. P. SHILLABER SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OLD.

Boston, July 12.—Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) is seventy-six years old to-day.

THE SILVER BILL PASSED.

PRESIDENT HARRISON WILL APPROVE IT.

STRONG SPEECHES OF CONGER AND DINGLEY—BLAND AND HIS FRIENDS WORRIED—A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 12.—By a strict party vote—a vote of 122 to 90—the House adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Silver bill, which will now be sent to the President for his action. No doubt is felt that he will approve it. One-half of the four hours which had been allowed for debate was employed by Bland and some still smaller Democratic "statesmen" in trying to explain why, as champions of silver, they would vote against the bill. From the energy with which they spoke it was obvious that they were not satisfied with their own explanations or the attitude which they were forced to assume for the benefit of their party. Why they should have made a party question of the matter at all it is difficult to conceive, unless it be true that certain Democratic statesmen hope by some hook or crook to cheat somebody. In his speech to-day—which it would it would be base flattery to call an argument—Mr. Bland virtually admitted a single standard, and silver as that standard, in so bold and open a manner that no observant person could be deceived as to his real purpose. The other speeches on the Democratic side hardly deserve any notice, being mainly the rant of ignorant demagogues, and not much regarded, even by Democrats. After they had spoken their pieces they seemed to feel a sense of relief, in which everybody who had been compelled to listen keenly sympathized with them. An exception, perhaps, ought to be made in behalf of Representative Lawler, of Illinois, and a few other Democrats, whose idea was that "the Democratic members ought to walk out of the House in a body and leave the whole business to the Republicans."

On the Republican side two notable arguments were made in support of the conference report by Chairman Conger and ex-Governor Dingley. Major Conger's speech was one of unexpected force and was repeatedly greeted with hearty applause on the Republican side. It was apparent from the earnest remarks of Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, that the "silver" representatives had become thoroughly disgusted with and perhaps a trifle ashamed of themselves, because they had been so deceived by Democratic promises that they had allied themselves with the Democrats on a question which had no relation to the real issue. In the course of the running debate the letter of Grover Cleveland to General Warner and others in 1885 was called for by a Republican member and the Democrats did not applaud or even seem to enjoy it. Everybody remembered the letter, and seemed to realize its application—no silver legislation in a Democratic Administration. And yet every Democrat—well, no, not every one, but most of the Democrats—who voted as one man to-day against any silver legislation is counted as a Cleveland man, a man who favors Cleveland's nomination in 1892. Perhaps people who hope to derive some benefit from silver legislation may find a moral here. They will remember, beside the letter of Mr. Cleveland and the attitude of his Administration toward existing law, the fact that their successive Democratic Houses of Representatives refused even to consider the subject of silver legislation, which the present Republican Administration and the first Republican Congress in seven years has promptly taken up and dealt with in a manner to command the united support of the party not only in the great silver producing States and the agricultural States of the West, but in the manufacturing States and commercial cities of the East.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ADOPTED BY 122 TO 90.

Washington, July 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Conger, of Iowa, called up the conference report on the Silver bill. He said that the bill presented in the report was (as all conference bills must be) in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought Congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the House would like to pass, if he were preparing a measure to state his convictions. But it was a bill that would answer the demands of the country, that would answer the demands of the silver miner, that would answer the demands of the agriculturists, the laborers and the business men of the country.

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) would tell the House that the bill demonetized silver. It did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the whole tenor of the measure remonetized silver. An additional circulation had been demanded. The bill would give the country, at the present price of silver, an increase of $57,750,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold, it would give an increase of $70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocked $70,000,000 now tied up for the redemption of bank notes, making the total increase of circulation in the next twelve months $140,000,000.

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, inquired whether the gentleman in his calculation did not assume that silver would reach a parity with gold.

Mr. Conger replied that, whether it did or not, the increase would be nearly that amount. At any rate, it would fall short of that only about $13,000,000. Was the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) willing to stand here and vote against a measure which would give the suffering people of the West an additional circulation of this large amount? This was a Republican measure, and every financial measure of importance that had been successful in this country (with one solitary exception) had been a Republican measure. (Republican applause.) The pending measure had been agreed upon by Republican votes only; it had been passed in the Senate by Republican votes only; it might pass here by Republican votes only. It would then go where it would be signed by a Republican President, and thence it would go to a country that would give such a Republican indorsement that many gentlemen on the other side would not be here to vote in the next Congress. The work of the House had been moving the country rapidly toward the establishment of a parity between sil