New-York Tribune.

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NO NEWS OF THE ITATA.

THE CHARLESTON AND ESMERALDA STILL AT ACAPULCO.

COMMODORE M'CANN TO DIRECT THE PURSUIT OF THE FUGITIVE TRANSPORT—COAL FOR THE AMERICAN WARSHIP, BUT NOT FOR THE INSURGENTS' CRUISER.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, May 17.—The American warship Charleston and the Chilian man-of-war Esmeralda are lying at anchor near the entrance to the harbor of Acapulco. The Chilian captain says that his vessel has not called at any American port. Consequently, he says, it is not probable that the United States authorities will interfere with the movements of either himself or his vessel.

An officer of the Esmeralda, in reply to a question put to him in the telegraph office at Acapulco as to the probability of an old-fashioned sea-fight between the Charleston and Esmeralda, said in a jocular and rather ambiguous way: "Oh, the Itata is already out of danger. She has plenty of coal and provisions to carry her to her destination."

This remark has given rise to the report that the Itata coaled at sea from a tender and proceeded to her destination, while the Chilian warship steamed for Acapulco to throw the United States authorities off the track.

"El Universal," the only Government organ that has so far made any mention of the arrival of the Esmeralda at Acapulco, says that in addition to the Esmeralda other Chilian warships are expected at Mexican ports.

A telegram from Guatemala states that a schooner captain just arrived reports having seen two strange-looking vessels under full sail proceeding in a southerly direction.

Washington, May 17 (Special).—The circumstances surrounding the pursuit of the Chilian vessel Itata remain virtually as they were last night. The Charleston is still at Acapulco, where also is the Chilian warship Esmeralda. The latter vessel, so far as the dispatches received at the Navy Department to-day state, has taken on no coal, and her usefulness as a convoy to the Itata is proportionately impaired. The Mexican authorities, according to the official dispatches, have adhered to their original determination to refuse supplies to the Chilian vessels. The only resource left to the Itata is to enter some small port along the Mexican coast where there are no telegraphic communications and where her identity will not operate to her disadvantage. She cannot possibly reach Chili without renewing her coal supply. Her present formidable equipment would, of course, make her capable of preying upon commerce, and such a proceeding would not alter her condition to any extent, since her conduct has made her nature piratical.

Secretary Tracy was at the Navy Department to-day in consultation with the State Department officials and Commodore Ramsay. It was determined to place this matter of seizure in the hands of Commodore McCann, who is now on the Baltimore at Iquique and in telegraphic communication with Captain Remey, of the Charleston. The Pensacola is expected at Iquique to-morrow or next day, when there will be three naval vessels gathered at that port. Commodore McCann has orders to take the Itata by force, if necessary, and bring her to San Diego. The Chilian transport cannot be taken in Mexican waters, and her appearance there within the next twenty-four hours will therefore be observed merely. She can, however, be taken in Chilian waters, that Nation having declared her an outlaw. The orders to McCann, in case the Itata eludes the Charleston, are to have one of the three vessels at Iquique intercept the fugitive ship. That officer has discretionary power such as was originally given to Captain Remey, and is left to his own resources to accomplish the seizure of the Itata, the Government simply requiring that the vessel be rearrested and brought in custody to the United States port from which she escaped.

The Navy Department has fortified itself with legal authority for the present pursuit, and finds ample defence for the seizure upon the open seas in the decisions of the Supreme Court. A hundred years ago that tribunal decided (Rose vs. Henley) that "the seizure of a ship upon the high seas after she has committed an act of forfeiture within the territory is not inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the nation to which it belongs. Whatever the great principle of self-defence, in its reasonable and necessary exercise, will sanction in the individual, in a state of nature, nations may lawfully perform upon the high seas." And again (Hudson vs. Guester): "The laws of the United States upon the subject appear to have been framed after a model of the English statutes, and the act of 1799 expressly authorizes the seizure of a vessel that has, within the jurisdiction of the United States, committed an act of forfeiture, wherever she may be met with by a revenue cutter, without limiting the distance from the coast." This principle was again recognized in the Supreme Court in the case of the Mariana Flora, where Mr. Justice Story says: "It is true that it has been held in the courts of this country that American ships offending against our laws and foreign ships in like manner offending within our jurisdiction may afterward be pursued and seized upon the open seas and rightfully brought back into our ports for adjudication."

"That would seem to be plain enough," said Secretary Tracy to a Tribune correspondent to-night. "The confusion seems to arise in failing to distinguish between the right to pursue and seize an offending ship and the obligation to pursue. Our neutrality laws simply require us to use due diligence to see that our ports are not made the base of operations for fitting out hostile fleets against nations with which we are at peace. If, notwithstanding the exercise of such diligence, a ship escapes from our port and gets upon the high seas, while we may pursue her, we are under no obligation to pursue her. The failure to pursue could only be treated as a circumstance tending to prove original negligence in permitting her to escape, but in the case of the Itata she not only is alleged to have committed an act within our ports which subjected her to forfeiture, but having been regularly seized for that offence, she was forcibly rescued from the possession of the courts and carried away. No one questions the right of the Nation to pursue and recapture under such circumstances."

The position of the Government, therefore, is one of vindication. The dignity of the United States has been offended against and the authority of the courts of the country defied in the escape of the Itata. She will be taken as soon as and wherever encountered, provided it is not in waters under the jurisdiction of other nations. The law of reason, if not the decisions of the courts, gives to the United States the privilege of arrest, even in the vessel's own waters. Secretary Tracy does not anticipate the exercise of force in the seizure, basing his opinion upon the apparent incapacity of the Esmeralda, from which, were she in condition and supplied with provisions, resistance might be looked for.

"In the pursuit of the Itata is the Government following a precedent or making one?" a Tribune correspondent to-day asked a man who has had much experience in diplomatic affairs, and is a thorough student of international questions. He replied: "There is no precedent which exactly fits this case, because the case itself is without precedent. There is no doubt, however of the duty or right of the Government to pursue and seize the Itata wherever she may be found outside of neutral waters. It was a part of the contention of the United States before the Geneva tribunal, upon which great stress was laid, that it was the duty of Great Britain to pursue and capture the rebel cruisers, and that in failing to do so she had neglected to exercise due diligence. Of course, the United States is bound to adhere to the position which it then took. This is the first case in which it has had an opportunity to do so."

"There seems to be an impression in some quarters that the course of the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General is not approved in some respects by all of President Harrison's advisers," remarked the correspondent.

"Yes, I have heard something about that, but I am able to state positively that the impression is incorrect. It has been asserted that Secretary Blaine was inclined to criticise the policy adopted, but I happen to know that such is not the case; on the contrary, he consulted with other members of the Cabinet and with the President by telegraph before any action was taken, and he is in hearty accord with the President and the other members of the Cabinet.

"To revert to the question of right or duty," continued the lawyer, "I would like to add that it is not necessary to regard the Itata as a pirate in order to justify her pursuit and seizure on the high seas. If the United States Marshal had placed armed men on board the vessel, as probably he ought to have done under the circumstances, she would not have escaped, and in trying to recapture her the United States is doing what every civilized Government will fully approve. The United States authorities, I understand, were informed beforehand of the coming and errand of the Itata in American waters and a request that she be kept under surveillance, and, if necessary, seized, was made by the Chilian Government. I am also informed that packages were openly sent aboard the Itata marked 'Esmeralda,' whose real errand became notorious. There can be no doubt whatever that the action of the Government is proper, and that it will be fully justified."

San Diego, Cal., May 17.—Purser Walton, of the Pacific Coast steamship Newbern, when interviewed to-day, said that the Chilian man-of-war Esmeralda was short of coal when the Newbern passed her on May 1, off Cape San Lucas. The officers of the Esmeralda visited the Newbern at San Jose del Cabo next day, and said their destination was some port in the United States where they could get coal. They also inquired as to the quantity of coal the Newbern was carrying, and seemed disappointed when informed that the steamer had only a small quantity. Walton says he has no doubt that it was the purpose of the Esmeralda to stop the Newbern at sea and take her fuel from her, but she gave up the idea when she found that the amount carried by the passenger steamer was so small. The purser corroborated Captain Von Helms about seeing another warship much larger than the Esmeralda on the night of May 1. He thinks this, also, must have been an insurgent ship, for the officers of the Esmeralda knew of her, and did not appear to be alarmed, as would have been the case if the ship had been Balmaceda's Imperiale. The officers of the Esmeralda refused to tell the name of the other ship when questioned.

A LONG SEARCH FOR LOST CHILDREN.

ONE OF THEM FOUND DEAD SEVENTY-FIVE MILES FROM WHERE SHE AND HER LITTLE SISTER LOST THEIR WAY—THE OTHER RECOVERED.

Omaha, Neb., May 17.—For a week the entire male population of Thedford, Thomas County, has been engaged in a search for the two little girls of John Hanamond, who were lost in the sand hills surrounding that town last Sunday. The children, one eight years and the other four, went to visit their sister, who lives about six miles north of Thedford, and between 4 and 5 o'clock they started home. They had to go about a mile, and the road led through the sand hills. The children lost their way and never reached home. Their parents and the immediate neighbors searched the hills all night and on Monday morning a general alarm was given. Then the citizens of Thedford and the surrounding country turned out. Thursday they came to a place where the younger child had lost one shoe, and could see where the older one had carried her little sister a short distance. Thursday at noon the youngest child was found at the foot of a high hill half covered with sand, where she had fallen completely exhausted. The little one was unconscious and her tongue was swollen so that it protruded from her mouth. She was soon restored, however, and when asked where her sister was, she replied: "Sister went on home." The search went on until this afternoon, when the citizens discovered the dead body of the older child ten miles north of Running, Blaine County, fully seventy-five miles from the place where the children lost their way.

FOR RECALLING CORTE'S EXEQUATUR.

MAYOR SHAKESPEARE THINKS THE ITALIAN CONSUL A DANGER TO NEW-ORLEANS AND WOULD LIKE TO GET RID OF HIM.

New-Orleans, May 17.—Mayor Shakespeare yesterday afternoon addressed the following letter to Governor Nicholls:

Mayoralty of New-Orleans, City Hall, May 16, 1891.
To his Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana.

Governor: Under date of May 6, 1891, the Consul of Italy at this port, Mr. Corte, saw fit to address to W. H. Chaffee, foreman of the Grand Jury, then in session, a very remarkable letter. The evening of the day on which it was written the Consul sent copies of the letter by the hands of his secretary to the daily papers for publication. I inclose a printed copy of that letter.

Your Excellency being a resident in New-Orleans, is fully aware of the fact that ever since the assassination of Superintendent of Police Hennessy, on October 16, 1890, the papers have teemed with all manner of vaporings from Mr. Corte in the shape of interviews, etc. For these reported sayings he could not properly be held as an official responsible, and since he was scarcely credited with one statement before another was made, either exactly the opposite of or largely qualifying the first, his vagaries and blustrings were regarded by all but his own people as either laughable or contemptible. Besides being impertinent, the letter contains statements absolutely false and beyond question known to be false by Mr. Corte.

If, as Italian Consul, Mr. Corte has ever had any usefulness here, he has outlived it, and has become, through his own acts, not only an unacceptable person, but an element of danger to this community, in that by his utterances he incites his inflammable people to riot or sullen opposition to the laws and customs of a country they have sought as an asylum. Being the depository, as he confesses himself to be, of criminal secrets relating to the individuals of his race resident among us, he refuses to give to the Department of Police and Justice the information he has, and thereby increases the danger to the community from these criminals.

For these reasons I have the honor to request that you ask of the Honorable Secretary of State at Washington the recall of Consul Corte's exequatur by the President. This application would have been made to you sooner but for the reason that I desire to place in your hands, to accompany your note to the Secretary of State, a report made to the Mayor and Council by the Committee of Fifty. I enclose a copy and beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to that part of it relating to Mr. Corte. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SHAKESPEARE,
Mayor of New-Orleans.

THE NATIONAL G. A. R. HALL.

Decatur, Ill., May 17 (Special).—General Veazey, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has notified the National Memorial Committee at Decatur that he had issued official general orders, calling upon all Grand Army comrades in all parts of the United States to contribute to the $300,000 required to erect the National G. A. R. Memorial Hall at Decatur, the birthplace of the organization. This order is the one the National Committee has been waiting for since early in April, and now that it is issued, the building is assured, and the funds will be ready in time for the silver anniversary encampment, which will be held at Detroit in August. The building will be the repository of war relics and in time the place of holding the National Encampment.

IRRIGATION IN THE DAKOTAS.

Aberdeen, S. D., May 17.—Colonel S. Nettleton, engineer, of the Department of Agriculture, has arrived in Aberdeen in company with B. S. LaGrange, of Greely, Col., and W. W. Fallet, of Denver. They are practical engineers and irrigators and have begun to operate the artesian well on the experimental station of the Beard farm, east of the city. The Government pays their salaries and the people here furnish the ground, seed, etc. They were greatly pleased with the situation and have no doubts of the success of irrigation in the two Dakotas.

BURGLARS IN A POSTOFFICE.

Waterloo, Iowa, May 17.—The safe in the postoffice at Tripoli, Bremer County, eighteen miles north of here, was blown open by burglars last night. All the stamps in the office were taken. The exact amount of the loss is unknown. The burglars stole a hand-car and went to Alliston, ten miles distant, where all trace of them was lost.

THE TRIAL OF DR. GARRISON IN WHEELING.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 17.—In the Garrison-Baird murder case yesterday the State closed its side, and the defence opened by producing witnesses to prove the good character of Dr. Garrison. J. E. Baker, an eye-witness, hurt the case of the defence by testifying that ex-Mayor Baird made no threatening gestures.

CROWDS CAUSE TROUBLE.

A LINE OF SIXTH-AVE. ELEVATED TRAINS FIFTY BLOCKS LONG.

A WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN AND DRAGGED A CAR-LENGTH—A BROKEN ENGINE CAUSES A JAM ALSO IN THIRD-AVE.

Thousands of people, who purchased excursion tickets on the Sixth-ave. elevated to Yonkers for 25 cents yesterday, got no further than High Bridge, and that after standing for hours in crowded trains. Among them were many Catholics from New-York and Brooklyn, who wished to attend the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new Catholic Seminary at St. Valentine's Hill, and others who wished to avail themselves of the excursion rates to reach the country. The New-York and Northern Railroad has but one track between Van Cortlandt and Dunwoodie, and it had to send all the trains it could up over this line, six miles long, unload them and back them down, while a long line of trains crammed with people were waiting to get on the single track. At one time nearly all the trains of the road were locked up in this way, while the station at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. was packed with people from the elevated. Elevated trains could not land their passengers and a long line of them, moving at a snail's pace, extended from One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. down to One-hundred-and-fourth-st. Many trains were emptied as soon as they could reach any station above One-hundred-and-fourth-st., and the cars were sent down town. The blockade lasted from 2 p. m. until 6:30, and it took two hours to reach One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. from South Ferry. Archbishop Corrigan and other dignitaries of the Church were among those caught in the blockade.

Northern Railroad officials say that the blockade was due to the action of Yonkers officials in refusing to allow them to run their trains on a siding as they arrived and turn the engines about. Elevated railroad men say that the Northern road could not handle the traffic, and that if their cars had been allowed to run through the trouble would have been averted.

An accident that may prove serious occurred at 3:30 o'clock at the One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. station. Mrs. Annie Brownlee was thrown to the platform while attempting to board a train and was dragged the length of a car before she was rescued. She was removed to the Manhattan Hospital, at One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st. and Amsterdam-ave. Mrs. Brownlee keeps a boarding-house at No. 165 East Twenty-seventh-st. She is a widow, with one son, and is a sister of Assemblyman John Connolly, of the XIXth Assembly District. She was accompanied yesterday by Miss Nora Fenton, who lives in the same house with her. The two women had bought excursion tickets, but did not understand just how to reach Yonkers. When their train reached One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. they left the car with the other passengers, but did not go along the platform to the station of the New-York and Northern road.

As soon as the train from which they had alighted had gone ahead to be switched to the southbound track, another train drew up at the station. The two women concluded that this was the through train to Yonkers and proposed to board it. The train stopped before reaching the proper place, and the gatemen partially opened the gates. Mrs. Brownlee rushed forward and got on one of the car platforms, outside of the partly opened gate. Then the engineer started up again to bring the train into the proper position, and Mrs. Brownlee was thrown down. She was partly on the car and partly on the station platform, and in that position she was dragged along. Officer Thomas Walsh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, came to her assistance, and tried to support her as the car moved. When the engineer stopped the train had fainted. An ambulance was called, and she was at once removed to the Manhattan Hospital. She is suffering from a number of contusions on her right side, and from internal injuries, the character of which as yet cannot be ascertained. The house surgeon at the hospital says, however, that they are probably not serious.

The station at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. was surrounded and overrun by a dense crowd when the people began to come back from Yonkers. It was 10 o'clock before the jam on the elevated trains began to diminish. The men at that part of the road said it was the biggest day's traffic they had ever seen.

There was a block lasting forty-eight minutes on the Second-ave. elevated railroad yesterday, caused by an accident to an engine shortly before 4 p. m., when the tide of Sunday travel to the Battery was at its height. People living in Second-ave. at Twenty-third-st. were startled by the sound of a loud crash. Rushing out they found that an elevated train on the down track had come to a dead stop when half way round the curve from Second-ave. into Twenty-third-st. On examination it was found that the axle of the engine had broken. A gang of workmen was quickly procured and the engine was repaired sufficiently to allow of its being pushed by another train to Grand-st. Then the train was switched off the line. The repairs occupied more than three-quarters of an hour. In that time there was a steady accumulation of downtown trains all along the line to and beyond Twenty-eighth-st. The passengers got out and walked down the line to the Twenty-third-st. station.

NOTES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Washington, May 17.—Willard P. Tisdell, the Special Commissioner to Colombia for the World's Fair, reports that the manager of the Compania Colombiana de Transportes, which controls the navigation of the Magdalena in that Republic, has granted the most liberal concessions in the interest of the Latin-American department of the Exposition, both in the transportation of exhibits and commissioners; and also that they will sell at half rates excursion tickets to Chicago during the period of the Exposition.

Unofficial assurances have been received that the Government of Ecuador will accept the invitation to participate in the Exposition and erect a building of its own at Chicago.

F. A. Ober, the Commissioner to the West Indies, reports that Mr. Musgrave, who is in charge of the exhibit made by the island of St. Vincent at the Jamaica Exposition, will bring to Chicago a group of Carib Indians, who are the descendants of the natives discovered by Columbus. These Indians will live on the Exposition grounds at Chicago as they live at home, and pursue their industries, of which the chief is basket-making. They make a basket which will hold water.

Lieutenant Scriven, Special Commissioner to Central America, after having visited Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, writes: "I now feel sure that Central America will make such a display as she has never made at any exposition before."

Chicago, May 17 (Special).—A commission, consisting of not less than three men, one of whom, it is thought, will be T. M. Waller, of Connecticut, and another Major Handy, of the Department of Promotion and Publicity of the World's Fair, will start for a tour of the principal cities of Europe either June 3 or June 6, for the purpose of giving authentic information regarding the Exposition, and thus counteracting the effect of the derogatory reports that have been freely circulated abroad. The members of the commission will be announced next Wednesday. The commission, Colonel Davis says, will be gone six weeks, and will visit London, Paris, Berlin and other European capitals.

A MILITIA COMPANY IN DISGRACE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 17 (Special).—Last November Company A, State troops, turned out to serenade. A number of students gathered about and jeered them. Sergeant Granger ordered the soldiers to charge the crowd, which was done, and in a hand-to-hand fight which followed, Irving Dennison, a student, was killed. Seven members of the company were arrested for murder, and it was found that the troops had no authority for being out. The military authorities took the matter up and demanded that Company A be dismissed from the service in disgrace for disorderly conduct. Pressure by students and the college authorities was brought to bear to accomplish this end, while the company's friends labored hard to keep them in the militia. Governor Winans has settled the fight by ordering the Quartermaster-General to take away the company's arms and equipments, and that the names of all members of the company be stricken from the state roster.

ARRESTED FOR HANGING A MAN BY HIS THUMBS.

Somerville, N. J., May 17.—John Walker and Frank Cook, the men wanted for the alleged dastardly assault upon old John Thoms, at the latter's house near New-Brunswick, have been arrested. Thoms was gagged and strung up by his thumbs for twenty-six hours, suffering unheard-of agony. His assailants made their escape at the time and left the State, going to the West. They were arrested in Plainfield on Saturday. Both are young men, and take their arrest calmly. They were brought to Somerville this afternoon and lodged in jail.

SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS NEIGHBOR.

Scranton, Penn., May 17.—Patrick Cafferty was shot and killed this morning by a Hungarian, Joseph Noack. The men lived on adjoining properties and quarrelled over the dividing line. Later Cafferty, while leaving his house, was fired on by Noack.

A TRAIN'S DEADLY PLUNGE.

TWO MEN KILLED AND THREE BADLY HURT

THE WRECK LIES ONE HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE RAILS—CAUSE UNKNOWN.

An accident occurred last night to a train on the Long Island Railroad at Greenville, L. I., which resulted in the loss of two lives and the injuring of three other persons, one of whom may die.

At 8:30 o'clock a local train composed of an engine and one passenger coach left Oyster Bay in charge of Conductor Albert Jones. There were but few passengers on board. What caused the accident is not clear. When the train reached Greenville, the locomotive suddenly jumped the rails and plunged down an embankment about 100 feet high, dragging the passenger coach after it. All hands on board went down with the train.

Engineer Frank Coombs and an unknown man who was in the cab with him, as well as his fireman, Michael Riordan, remained at his post of duty and lost his life. The unknown man, who was riding as a friend of Coombs, was also killed. The engine, as she went over the embankment, landed on her side, and the fireman was fearfully scalded.

The locomotive left the track so suddenly that Coombs did not have an opportunity to reverse his engine. It is not known whether the train was going at a high rate of speed at the time. Conductor Jones and his brakeman were also badly injured. There was no one apparently at the scene of the accident able to give a clear account of what had occurred.

The injured men were moved to the nearest house for medical attendance. Word of the accident was telegraphed to Long Island City, Jamaica and Oyster Bay. A special train was sent out from Long Island City to convey physicians to attend the wounded. The locomotive and the passenger coach were badly wrecked. The bodies of Engineer Coombs and the unknown man were with difficulty taken out of the wreck.

Engineer Coombs, who was regarded as a trustworthy and experienced engineer, lived in Oyster Bay. The other train hands lived there also. Superintendent J. D. Barton will to-day make an investigation of the cause of the accident.

FLAMES AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

GUESTS, IN THEIR NIGHT ROBES, RAN INTO THE CORRIDORS AND DOWN THE STAIRS.

The guests of the Hoffman House were thrown into a wild panic yesterday by a fire which broke out in the printing room. This room is in the sub-basement and is just in the rear of a flower store kept by Miss S. M. Johnson. Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, David Johnson, the well-known racing man, and his wife, who occupy rooms on the Twenty-fourth-st. side of the hotel, were awakened by the smell of smoke. Mr. Johnson ran down stairs and gave an alarm. The position of the fire rendered it exceedingly difficult to approach by the firemen, and before it could be got under control damage to the extent of $2,000 had been done. Miss Johnson suffers a loss of $300. For a time there was considerable excitement among the people in the hotel. The guests ran out into the corridors and down the stairs clad only in their night dress. After a few minutes they calmed down and returned to their rooms.

A MIXED ASSEMBLY TO MEET.

THE COMING CONFERENCE OF FARMERS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17.—The coming week will bring to this city a political gathering of unique nature. It is not a convention in the usual sense of that term, for it has no party call as a basis. It is, perhaps, best described as a National Union Conference. Originally it was called, not by the Farmers' Alliance Convention at Ocala, Fla., last year, but by members of that convention, and the time was set for February 23, in this city. That call was addressed to all who favored independent political action on the questions of finance, transportation, and labor and land, and asked for delegates to a National conference from the Independent party, the People's party, ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers, the Farmers' Alliance, North and South; the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Citizens' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, the Colored Farmers' Alliance, and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement of December, 1889. The ratio of representation was one delegate from each Congress district by State organizations and two at large from the State; not less than three delegates to each district organization and not less than one to each county organization. In addition to this the editor of each newspaper supporting candidates nominated on the St. Louis agreement was invited to become a delegate. This call was signed by about seventy persons from seventeen States. It met with objection from various sources, partly because its purpose was announced to be to form a National Union party, based on ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land. This opposition had the effect of forcing a delay, and the date of the conference was changed to May 19. The State Executive Committee of the People's party of Indiana, composed of some of the original signers of the call, enlarged the representation so as to include the American Federation of Labor, trades unions and trades assemblies, the Federation of Railway Employes, and the Nationalists by their representatives. The Citizens' Alliance of Kansas, at a convention at Topeka, February 7, reissued the call, stating the object to be to adopt a platform and make such arrangements for the conflict of 1892 as the conference may deem fitting.

From this outline of its call it is plain that difficulty will arise in settling questions, and also that the real purpose of the conference is not clearly defined. Already two views are being urged in various quarters upon the question of forming a third party, and it has gone so far in some places as to cause organizations opposed to the third party to refuse to send delegates, while others are electing delegates for the avowed purpose of defeating the formation of a third party.

RAIN ON KANSAS WHEAT FIELDS.

Kansas City, Mo., May 17.—"The Star" says: "Soaking rains fell last night and to-day throughout the wheat belt. Telegrams from Larned, Hutchinson, Attica, Topeka, Ellsworth, Salina, Abilene, McPherson, Great Bend, Delphos and Independence state that good rains fell and at some of these places it is still raining. The rain is moving eastward, and it is probable that before to-morrow morning the entire State of Kansas will have had a good wetting down. The rain will do an immense amount of good, but there is some question still as to whether in some sections the ravages of insects have not gone too far to be completely overcome by favorable weather. At this rate it seems certain that the state will raise from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat."

THE BARNABY MURDER CASE.

Denver, Col., May 17.—The Grand Jury in the Barnaby murder case has found an indictment against Dr. Thatcher Graves, of Providence, for murder in the first degree. He will be arrested. It is thought that another person will also be indicted in this case.

HIS SON'S DEAD BODY HUNG IN THE DOOR.

Despondency, caused by the loss of his situation, drove John Buckley, jr., a young man twenty-one years old, to suicide yesterday at the home of his father, No. 308 West Twenty-fifth-st. Mr. Buckley, sr., is well known as a teacher of the banjo and guitar. Up to two weeks ago his son had worked at Larrabee's cracker factory in Fifteenth-st. Then he was dismissed from his place, and this, with sickness, brought on extreme depression. Early yesterday afternoon Mrs. Buckley and her daughter went to Staten Island and soon after Mr. Buckley went out, leaving his son alone in the house. At that time John seemed cheerful and pleasantly bade his father good-by. Mr. Buckley returned home at 6 o'clock, and, going into the dining-room, was horrified to find his son hanging by a rope from a hook in the arch of the door that led from the dining-room to the sitting-room. He was dead.

AN EMBEZZLING LAWYER DISAPPEARS.

New-Orleans, May 16.—"The Times-Democrat's" Clarksville, Tex., dispatch says: "A sensation was caused here by the sudden disappearance of H. B. Wright yesterday afternoon, and the issuance of a warrant for his arrest on a charge of embezzling $4,500. Wright was a member of the prominent law firm of Sims & Wright, and had the implicit confidence of many. Wright confessed that he had taken the money and lost it in cotton futures. Going home, he took a revolver, and has not been heard of or seen since. It was developed that his liabilities might run anywhere from $20,000 to $50,000."

HOW DID THE WOMAN DIE?

ANOTHER STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.

A BODY FOUND IN THE WATER WITH A HEAVY STONE TIED TO IT—PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED.

The Staten Island authorities have another mystery on their hands to solve. On Saturday night the body of a woman was washed ashore at Red Lane, New-Dorp. The body was found by Patrick Payton, who had been collecting driftwood along the beach. Payton informed Coroner Schafer, of Stapleton, and the body was taken to his morgue at midnight. The police were informed, but nothing more was done in the case until yesterday morning. The police had on their record of missing persons the name of Mrs. Emma Mahler, of No. 1,056 Broadway, Brooklyn, who disappeared in January last. They had a full description of this woman, but it was of little use to them, as the body had been eaten badly by fishes. There was little clothing on the body, so that there seemed little hope of establishing the identity of the woman.

Chief Blake, however, sent a telegram to No. 1,056 Broadway, Brooklyn, saying that the body of a woman had been found at Staten Island and that it might be the body of Mrs. Mahler.

About 5 o'clock last evening, two well-dressed young women went to police headquarters in Stapleton. They said they were the daughters of Mrs. Mahler, who disappeared on January 23. Chief Blake accompanied the young women, who said that their names were Emma and Maria Mahler, to the morgue in Bay-st. The body had been removed to the county house at Four Corners as it was too badly decomposed to keep in the morgue. As soon as the young women saw the shoes which were worn by the dead woman, they recognized them as having belonged to their mother. They also recognized the black cashmere waist which was also found on the body. Without seeing the body the young women said they were positive it was that of their mother.

They were surprised to learn that there were suspicions that their mother had met foul play. They said it was the opinion of the family that Mrs. Mahler, who had been in failing health, had either fallen or jumped overboard while in a demented condition. They were informed by the chief that a new Belgian pavement stone weighing nineteen and a half pounds was found securely fastened to the body. The stone rested on the breast and was securely fastened by a new manilla rope of the thickness of a clothesline, which was tied about the body and fastened at the back of the body in three or four knots. The right jaw-bone was broken, as was also the bridge of the nose.

The young women, after hearing this statement from the chief, expressed a wish to see the body. They were told that if they would come down to Staten Island again this morning they could see the body.

They said their mother was a widow fifty-five years old. She left six children, whose names are Emma, Ada, Christina, Maria, and the two sons, Frank and Joseph. Mrs. Mahler carried on a dressmaking establishment at No. 1,056 Broadway, Brooklyn, where her four daughters and one son lived with her.

In the latter part of November Mrs. Mahler, who was broken down in health, went on a visit to the house of her son Joseph Malder, at No. 55 Mercer-st., Jersey City. She was acting strangely and it was feared that she would become insane. She remained at the house of her son Joseph until January 23, when she disappeared. Active search was made for her and her full description, with her photograph, was sent to the police of different cities. Her son offered a reward of $200 for information which would lead to the discovery of his mother.

After the search had been kept up for two months the family abandoned all hope of ever seeing Mrs. Mahler alive. Her life is said to be insured for $10,000. Mrs. Mahler besides owning the dressmaking establishment had considerable means. She was well known in the upper part of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and was a member of the Ladies' Knights of Honor and a number of other benevolent organizations.

Yesterday morning before the body was removed to the County House, Dr. James J. O'Dea, of Stapleton, made an autopsy. Besides the broken nose and fractured jaw, he found that both hands were gone. The inner organs were in such a condition that the doctor could not tell whether the woman had died of drowning or for some other cause. The body had the appearance of having been in the water three months.

Coroner Schafer was not satisfied with this examination and he ordered another autopsy last evening, which was made at the County House. The result of this has not yet been made known.

District-Attorney Fitzgerald visited the morgue last night, and told Coroner Schafer that he must not deliver the body to the Mahler family until he received further instructions. A searching investigation is to be made, as it is the general belief that the woman did not commit suicide. The authorities are inclined to believe that it is another murder mystery. The inquest will be held on Friday night at New-Dorp.

THE FARMERS AND THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

Baltimore, May 17 (Special).—The Farmers' Alliance continues to increase in membership in Maryland. Its attitude in State politics is still a matter of conjecture. The State Committee of the Alliance will meet on May 27, when it is expected that the policy to be pursued in the coming campaign will be formulated. Individual expression of opinion and the recent action of the several local and county Alliances indicate that the sentiment of the organization is opposed to a third ticket. Frank Brown, the leading Democratic candidate, is a farmer and popular with the countrymen, but the fact that he will be nominated by the "ring" Democracy, and only by Gorman's permission, may lead the Alliance to the Republican candidate, should that party nominate a man popular with the agricultural element. The Alliance is opposed to the Democratic "ring" methods. The contest is going to cause intense bitterness between the Jackson and anti-Jackson men on the Eastern Shore. Ex-Mayor Hodges, Frank Brown and Spencer Jones are the leading Democratic candidates for the Governorship.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SAILING PARTY.

Philadelphia, May 17.—Three lives were lost this afternoon by the upsetting of a sail-boat on the Schuylkill River, off Gibson's Point, in the lower part of this city. The victims were Mrs. Susan Pascoe, aged twenty-four years, and her infant son Christopher, of No. 1,722 Ward-st., and Miss Mary Carr, aged thirty-two years, of No. 1,414 Tasker-st. There were also in the party Frederick Tidman, Samuel Peltz, Robert Chamberlain and Mrs. Mary Jones, a twin-sister of Mrs. Pascoe, and her four-year-old son Willie. The party started out for a sail down the river, Tidman, the owner of the boat, acting as sailing-master. After being out about an hour, in an attempt to go about the ropes became entangleid about Chamberlain's feet and the boat upset. The three men are all good swimmers, and they succeeded in getting the women and children on the bottom of the upturned boat, but the women became hysterical and got back into the water frequently. Finally Mrs. Pascoe with her infant, and Miss Carr sank below the surface and were seen no more by those on the boat. After drifting about for some time, those still clinging to the boat were rescued. Mrs. Pascoe's body was recovered about an hour afterward. She held her child tightly clasped in her arms.

NEW CORPORATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Chicago, May 17.—The United States Corporation Bureau, of Chicago, reports the weekly list of new completed corporations in the United States for the week ending May 15, 1891, as follows: Total corporations, 308; total capitalization, $225,394,250, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 171, $73,035,550; banks (not National) and investment companies, 19, $11,129,500; National banks (to May 11), 7, $885,000; gold, silver and other mining and smelting companies, 28, $72,514,500; coal and iron companies, 10, $2,560,000; light, heat, power and transportation companies, 33, $53,334,800; building and loan associations, 19, $56,365,000; miscellaneous, 113, $35,560,000.

UNABLE TO GET BACK THEIR MONEY.

Lowell, Mass., May 17.—An adjourned meeting of the local lodge of the Aviz Benefit Order was held Saturday evening. It was a stormy session, the certificate-holders hissing and hooting Supreme Treasurer H. E. Marr and Supreme Councillor James T. Wall when they refused to return money paid for certificates. This is a New-Hampshire order and suffered by Colonel Linehan's sweeping order. During the meeting the officers present were threatened with violence if they did not make arrangements to return the money within ten days. The certificate-holders refused to vote to transfer their money and membership to one of the Massachusetts companies in which the supreme officers are interested.

FROST IN NORTHERN OHIO.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 17.—Dispatches from towns in Northern Ohio report a pretty general frost last night, which did considerable damage to small vegetables and fruit.

CHARLES A. BINDER A SUICIDE

HE WAS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

DREAD OF ARREST ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT DROVE HIM TO SHOOT HIMSELF.

Charles A. Binder, the New-York lawyer and ex-Assemblyman, who absconded several days ago to escape arrest for embezzling $20,000 of the funds of an estate, committed suicide on Saturday night in Elizabeth, N. J. He went to New-Haven after his flight from this city. He next drifted to Hartford, and from there to Boston. The fear of arrest was so strong upon him that he did not remain long in one place. After wandering about the country for nearly two weeks he reached Elizabeth on Friday and went to the Sheridan House.

He evidently was becoming discouraged and despaired of eluding the law, for that evening he called at the gun-shop of Jacob Brucklacher, an Elizabeth School Commissioner, and bought from him for $3 50 a five-chambered 32-calibre revolver. He returned to his room and wrote two letters, one to his wife, in which he informed her that the strain on his mind was too great. He feared arrest at any moment, and could not stand the additional disgrace his conviction would bring on his family and his mother, now seventy years old. He ended his letter by saying that his nervous system could stand it no longer, and he had resolved to put an end to his misery by killing himself.

The other letter was to Henry C. Botty, a lawyer at No. 207 Bowery. He informed Botty that he was registered at the Elizabeth hotel as John Roth, of Albany, and that he was about to do something dreadful. He mailed those letters on Saturday morning, and they reached their destination late that afternoon. Mr. Botty and Mrs. Binder held a conference, and decided that no time was to be lost in hunting up the embezzler, as he clearly meant to put an end to his life. They reached Elizabeth about 10 o'clock, and went to Ryan's Hotel, made inquiries and searched the register, but without success.

They next called at the Sheridan House, and on looking at the register found Binder's assumed name entered there. He was occupying Room No. 7 on the first floor. They sent James C. Tanison, the night porter, to Binder's room to inform the latter that somebody wished to see him in the parlor. When Tanison reached the door of Room No. 7 he found it unlocked. Opening it, he saw stretched on the bed, clad only in undergarments, the body of Binder, blood flowing from two bullet holes in his right temple. The revolver lay