

VOL. LIII. . . . NO. 16,62.

VALUE OF THE BRITISH VOTE.

CONSERVATIVES NOW RELY ON IT TO DEFEAT HOME RULE.

THE LIBERAL MAJORITY DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON THE IRISH VOTE—MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.

London, July 17.—An analysis of the latest election returns shows the value of the British vote, on which the Conservatives now rely for the rejection of Home Rule. The number of members thus far returned is 652. This leaves only eighteen results yet undecided. England has sent 234 Conservatives; 193 Liberals, including members of the Labor party; thirty Unionists, and one McArthurite. Scotland sends eleven Conservatives, fifty Liberals and ten Unionists. Wales sends two Conservatives and twenty-six Liberals, and Ireland seventeen Conservatives, five Unionists, six McArthurites and nine Parnellites.

The Opposition thus aggregates 342, and the Unionists 310. Of the eighteen seats yet unreturned seven Irish and six British in the late Parliament were held by the Opposition, and five by the Unionists. As changes in these are unlikely, the new Parliament will consist of 335 Gladstonians and 315 Unionists.

The total number of Unionists returned by Great Britain is 292, and the total number of Gladstonians 275, including to-morrow's probable seats in the eighteen remaining districts. When Great Britain shows a clear majority for Home Rule, says the Unionist press, it will come, it can never be carried by Irish votes, especially when these votes are twenty in excess of their fair proportion according to the relative population of the countries.

The total number of votes recorded up to date is as follows: Opposition, 2,149,594; Unionist, 2,004,292.

All the Cabinet Ministers have been summoned to London for Thursday next. Mr. Balfour, arriving in town yesterday, went to Hatfield House to see Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury went to Windsor to-day to meet the Duke of Devonshire, who has been staying at the Castle for some time. Here he had a conference with the Queen, and returned to London this evening, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, under excitement. It is expected that some developments of an unwelcome character are impending.

A number of members of the Carlton Club came into town to-day to watch events. The political clubs generally are crowded. A rumor is rife that the Carlton Club men state that a section of the Cabinet want Lord Salisbury to resign forthwith, in order to force Mr. Gladstone to meet the House of Commons with a full disclosure of his Home Rule and general policy and so precipitate the crisis.

The Liberal leaders are prepared to take office immediately or await the defeat of the Government on the amendment to the address. No fact that the present Government can adopt will force the hands of Mr. Gladstone. If Lord Salisbury does not await a formal vote of expulsion, the Liberal Government policy, as outlined in the Queen's Speech, can be so construed as to reveal nothing that the Conservatives do not already know. The Conservatives cannot rely upon forcing Mr. Gladstone to declare himself fully upon the debate to the amendment, as that depends upon his pleasure. The course that Mr. Gladstone adopts will not in the slightest be influenced by the views of the Opposition, but rather directed to baffle them.

A conference between Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues is expected to take place on Thursday. The intricacies of working the House with a majority dependent upon the Irish members are fully appreciated at the Liberal headquarters. Among the troubles menacing the new Government is the habit of the Irish members of irregular attendance. Many of them have had business affairs in Ireland to look after hitherto, and only appeared in the House when they were summoned there by the exigency of Irish affairs. The special business being finished, they vanished again. If this practice is continued under the new Government, the absence of some forty Irish members will render the Government liable to defeat at any moment.

Parrell kept his men together when the party purse was full by personal payments at regular intervals, enabling them to disregard the claims of private affairs. The Liberals might have recourse to subsidizing the McArthurites, but this would place the party under obligations which it is almost impossible to accept. If the American subscriptions freely continue during the financial crisis, the Home Rule party will be wonderfully heartened and strengthened. All sides recognize the fact that the present elections, costing as they have about \$2,500,000, are only the prelude to a more decisive electoral campaign, when more money must be expended, and the local organizations everywhere must be maintained in full vigor. The resources of the Unionists are inexhaustible, as compared with those of the Liberals, though assurances have been obtained by the Liberal executive that wealthy Gladstonians are ready to respond to demands.

As regards the coming crisis in Parliament, a month must elapse before the actual business of the House begins. The swearing in of members takes a fortnight; then the election of the Speaker and of the chairman of the various committees, instead of the chairman of a debate, and next comes the discussion of the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech. It is in the following order: first, the Government; then Gladstone may take a fortnight to form a Ministry, a number of members of which may require reelection. The Liberals thus require a month to be called upon to present to Parliament its programme. The import of this estimate of progress is that it is probable that Mr. Gladstone will not begin the work of legislation until the winter session, but will postpone it until next spring.

A section of the Conservatives cherish the delusion that Lord Salisbury, still holding a majority of the British vote, can refuse to resign until another opportunity has been made to the country. Some Tory papers seek to deny that such a course would be unconstitutional, though the bulk of the public admit that the Government must vacate office on the first adverse vote.

HONORS FOR THE LEO'S OFFICERS. St. Petersburg, July 17.—The officers of the steamer Leo, which arrived here last Thursday from New York, with a cargo of provisions for the Russian famine sufferers, will be received at the Town Hall to-morrow by the municipal authorities of St. Petersburg. An address of thanks will be made to the officers.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA. Catania, July 17.—Ezornous incandescent rocks and immense clouds of steam continue to be thrown out of the crater of Mount Etna. Part of the village of Venauria has been destroyed by lava, and an immense amount of damage has been done to neighboring chestnut woods. Committees of citizens are being formed to relieve the sufferers.

AN ISLAND DESTROYED.

TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE SAID TO HAVE PERISHED.

REPORTED VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO—THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF SANGUIR SWIFT AWAY.

London, July 17.—The steamer Catterthun, which has arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., reports that when she touched at the island of Timor there was a rumor current that the island of Sanguir, in the Malay Archipelago, had been destroyed by a volcanic eruption, and that the whole population, comprising 12,000 people, had perished. The Catterthun steamed for miles through masses of volcanic debris.

Sanguir is one of the smaller islands of the Malay Archipelago. It is in the Celebes Sea, near the head of Molucca Passage, and is about 150 miles south of Mindanao, one of the Philippine Islands, and about the same distance northwest of Molucca, or Spice Islands. The Archipelago comprises all the islands in the northeastern part of the Indian Ocean. It has an area of about 650,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 23,000,000. It contains some of the largest and finest islands in the world, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, Java and Luzon, and its position forms the connection between Asia and Australia.

The islands are mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of the mountains are still active volcanoes. The volcanic line can be traced through the Archipelago to Japan and Kamatschka. The Dutch are masters of the greater number of islands, but the British also have control of some. Some of the islands are under native control. The inhabitants are principally Malays and Chinese.

The volcanic eruption on the island of Krakatoa, in the Strait of Sunda, in August, 1883, was the most gigantic one of modern times. The island was destroyed and 30,000 were killed and drowned. Three towns were destroyed. Next to that milder eruption, which destroyed the peak of the mountain in Japan, in July, 1854, the most of the mountain was torn away for three miles and four villages were buried with their inhabitants.

An elaborate account of the great eruption at Krakatoa was given to the world through the liberality of the Dutch East India Government, which dispatched Mr. Verbeek immediately after that great outbreak to investigate its causes and effects. With the assistance of J. A. Schuurman, the results of these studies were published in a volume, which is now in the hands of the public. It was concluded that the disturbance was volcanic and not of seismic origin, although it is admitted that there was a seismic movement of the whole ocean bed in the region of the Moluccas. At the same time earthquakes were felt in Australia, resulting, it was supposed, from a close connection between the subterranean recesses, which lie between Krakatoa and Australia. The story of the eruptions which has advanced is that of an sudden influx of large bodies of water (probably ocean water) upon masses of incandescent matter lying in the neighborhood of the old volcano.

The acceptance of the theory as a whole requires a revision of some of the propositions in regard to the thickness of the earth's crust. Mr. Verbeek holds to the doctrine of a central fire, and his facts tend to show that we are not so far removed from the theory as has been popularly supposed. Evidence tending to confirm the instability of the crust is the wide extent of the disturbance caused by the outbreak at Krakatoa. In some ways it was felt all over the earth, while the explosions were actually heard over a surface which aggregates nearly one-fourth of the total surface of the earth; the resulting airwave made a complete circuit of the globe back to Krakatoa. As to the great tidal wave, which followed the principal eruption, it was caused, it is now held, not by earthquakes, shocks, but by the projection into the sea of enormous masses of matter, including one side of the crater. Eighteen cubic kilometers is the calculated volume of the matter ejected. The ejected ashes rose to an elevation of fifty kilometers, or about six times the height of Mount Everest, the highest mountain of the world. After the eruption, the sea was covered thickly with sunken and some of this was carried as far as the east coast of Africa.

The data which Mr. Verbeek gathered did not, of course, settle beyond controversy all volcanic or seismic problems, but there was much to support the theory of central fire and the belief that the globe's crust is much thinner than commonly supposed.

STRUNG UP TWICE BY LYNCHERS.

A CALIFORNIAN TELLS OF THE SENSATION OF HANGING AS HE FELT IT.

Fresno, Cal., July 17 (Special).—It is not often that a man lives to tell of the sensations of hanging, yet a man has done so in the case of one who was hanged near here as the suspected murderer of A. G. Hawkins. Hawkins "bounced" Blume and a companion from his picnic grounds for bringing in liquor. They swore revenge. A fortnight afterward Hawkins was killed as he was crossing a bridge at night. Blume was arrested and put in jail at Sanger. Although the constable knew there were threats of revenge, he established no guard. The examination brought out strong evidence against Blume, but it was all circumstantial. On Friday night masked men obtained access to Blume's cell with a key, took him to the scene of Hawkins's murder, tied a rope around his neck and hung it over the fence, and then told him he could have his last word. Blume's story of what happened is as follows:

"The men pulled me up. I felt the jerk and thought my neck was broken. I knew nothing more until I found myself lying on the ground. When I was raised again the men asked me if I would tell them what I had done. I said I had no accomplices, with me and pulled up and lost consciousness again. The next I knew I was in the Sanger jail. The door was locked and I was alone. This morning I was put into a wagon and brought here to Fresno. I know who tried to kill me, and when the right time comes I will give their names."

He describes the sensation of hanging as extremely unpleasant. He said he felt a crack in his neck and knew it was broken. The next thing he knew he was lying on the ground. The second hanging was the same as the first, except that he was so long in coming to his senses that he was back again in Sanger jail when he regained consciousness. If a confession was what the lynchers wanted they were disappointed, for Blume stoutly maintained his innocence. He is in bad luck. The place where the rope went round his neck is cut to the bone and his hand is paralyzed. His windpipe is ruptured by the tightness of the rope. His neck was twisted and strained so that he is unable to straighten it. It is bent backward over his right shoulder.

CREMATED WITH DRAMATIC CEREMONIES. Chicago, July 17.—A strange and dramatic scene was enacted last night on the north shore of Lake Michigan. On the base of a great ridge of glistening white sand near the water's edge there was a funeral pyre, and the body of Morris Allen Collins, president of the Dallas (Texas) Sotol Club, was held by his own written request cremated. The White-chapel Club of this city, had charge of the ceremony. The torch was applied to the pile of pitch-soaked wood at 10:30 o'clock, and during the five hours which the body burned impressive ceremonies were held. The body of Collins, draped in a white robe, was taken from his casket and placed on top of the pile. The White-chapellers lighted their torches and marched three times around the pile, singing a dirge. The fire was then started and the club captain, W. C. Thompson, delivered an address, which was followed by other addresses by members. The body and ashes were placed in a casket, and a funeral dirge was delivered by Deicht Baldwin. At last, with torches made and planted for the occasion, the charred remains of the body were placed in a casket. Bearing this the company returned to the city long after sunrise this morning.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY. The American Institute of Christian Philosophy continued its session at Prohibition Park, Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, of the Reformed Church of Newark, preached.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN NEWARK. Herman Altermann tried to stop a quarrel between Henry Arnold and Jacob Krause in Mrs. Flier's board-

A QUIET DAY AT HOMESTEAD.

REPAIR MEN RESOLVE NOT TO GO BACK TO WORK TO-DAY.

STRIKERS ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEN INTO THE WORKS—RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE CAMP OF THE STATE TROOPS—TALK WITH A STRIKE LEADER.

Homestead, Penn., July 17.—All is quiet on the Monongahela to-day. Stories about men having been placed in the mill, rumors about the desperate purposes of the strikers, and reports about the preparations of the military to quiet refractories, are extant, but the fact remains that it has been a most quiet Sunday. Up to 6 o'clock this evening, no new men had been introduced through the Carnegie gates, and although everything has been expected, nothing has been done. The new men are confidently expected before the formal opening of the works on Thursday, but the strike leaders do not believe that any of them will be introduced until after it is seen how many applications for work have been made by the old men. That some of these will be made, is quite certain. Some of the old employes have already interviewed the military about the prospect which will be afforded to men going to work, and while the number of those asking the question has been small, the Carnegie company sees in it a symptom of disintegration among the locked-out men which it halts with genuine relief. Of course, these visits to headquarters have been secret, as the great majority of the men are strongly with the Amalgamated Association.

A mass-meeting was held at the Rink this morning, at which about 400 men were present who represent the mechanical department and the day laborers. These men are not members of the Amalgamated Association, but they have been in sympathy with it. Some half a dozen speeches were made, as to the poster put up by Mr. Frick, inviting the old men to work, and after some consideration, the following resolution was proposed and passed, unanimously:

Resolved, We, the employees of the mechanical department and day laborers of the Carnegie Steel Works of Homestead in meeting assembled, do after the following as our views in regard to the labor troubles existing at present:

Resolved, That we are in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association and pledge ourselves to stand with them to the end.

Resolved, That we consider it an injustice to the mechanical department and day laborers, and an insult to the workers of the free, all men should be free.

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NAVAL RESERVES SUNDAY.

TIPPED FROM THEIR HAMMOCKS AT SUNRISE.

HEARING THE ARTICLES OF WAR AND ATTENDING RELIGIOUS SERVICES—ROCHESTER MEN ARRIVE.

The shrill piping of the boatswain's whistle, followed by the sound of the bugle playing the stirring notes of the reveille, called the members of the Naval Reserve on board the New-Hampshire from their hammocks on the second day of the annual cruise, yesterday. A beautiful day had dawned over the ocean and a fresh wind blew in from the sea. The agony which the sailors of the Reserve had experienced the night before in getting into their hammocks and staying there was renewed when they tried to get out. In response to the call of "All hands." A sailor's hammock is not one of those netted affairs in which romantic young women recline upon summer trees and read novels; but it is a thing the conquering of which is attended with many profane words and not a few sharp and sudden contacts with the deck. Once subjugated, they are the pleasantest and most secure beds in the world, but in their wild state they act like things possessed of the evil one. Ten minutes were allowed for the amateur tars to tumble out of their hammocks and stow them.

The cooks had been up since the rim of the sun appeared above the edge of the ocean, and coffee, hot and fragrant, was awaiting the sailors. Captain Miller was up and rousing about the ship. He looked at the men at their early coffee as one who would say, "My gallant crew, good morning!" only that would have been "Pinafore" and undignified, and not "according to regulations." Captain Miller is small of stature, and spare of frame. President of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company and Hartford Railroad Company, a man who works more hours a day than most of his employes, he yet delights to take his vacation in working like a Trojan with the Naval Reserve.

After early coffee the boats were called away and those of the reserves who desired went ashore at Bath Beach, where until 7:15 o'clock there was bathing on the beach. It is needless to say that all there to see the sailor men disport themselves in the water in new and brilliant bathing-suits. If a Naval Reserve man is forced to wear coarse white canvas for his covering on the cruise at ordinary times, he can at least be as elegant and picturesque as he pleases in the matter of bathing-suits. No harsh, scullery regulation can interfere with that.

At 7:50 a. m. the men were all back aboard ship and mess gear was spread. When a sailor says that mess gear was spread, he tries to express in his feeble way that the table was set. Before the men could eat breakfast, however, the colors had to be "made." At an army post the colors are run up at sunrise, but aboard a man-of-war the appointed time is 8 o'clock. So at 8 o'clock the band paraded on the poop and the colors were run up to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," everybody being aft and covering at the same time. Then the "Welcome" call to breakfast was sounded and the ship's steward looked on in despair, comprehending for the first time the possibilities of the human appetite. There were men seckered at that long mess table with their coarse crockery and cotton tablecloths, whose valets sometimes find it hard to coax them to taste an orange or nibble at a single poached egg in the morning, who made a horrible devastation on everything edible within their reach. But all things have an end, even the morning appetite of a Naval Reserve man, and at 8:45 o'clock the day's work was begun.

This came sick call. Only one man responded to this call, and weeded his way to the "sick bay," which is the ship's hospital, where two attendants minister a dose of calomel. The lonely individual who responded to the sick call cried Dr. Vandenberg by requiring treatment only at Bath Beach. At 9:30 a. m. the bugle sounded to quarters, and for half an hour there was an inspection of the men and of the ship by Captain Miller and his staff. Then the articles of war were read and the colors were hoisted. There is nothing else which so fits a man for divine services as hearing the articles of war. After a long recitation of the articles of war, which are read in the morning, the church service comes with a sense of infinite calm.

Chaplain McAlister, from the Chicago, came over to read the articles of the Episcopal Church, and to form a stringed orchestra. The chaplain made a short address to the men, counseling them to observe the articles of war, and to obey their officers. The hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung to the accompaniment of the string band. After church came dinner.

The Rochester Naval Reserve reached the New-Hampshire at 1:30 p. m. The crew consisted of the Separate Naval Division under command of Lieutenant George French, and the Second Separate Division under command of Lieutenant M. E. Ems. The other officers of the Rochester detachment were: J. J. Leary, R. L. Low and Comdrant Avery; boatswain C. A. Martin, boatswain H. S. Tinkin and coxswain F. G. Nugent. The crew were wearing brown leggings. As soon as they reported on board they were mustered and Captain Miller read the articles of war to them.

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EXCURSION TRAINS CRASH.

COLLISION OF CONEY ISLAND CARS.

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN DANGER, ENGINES WRECKED, BUT NO ONE HURT.

A Brooklyn-bound train on the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad, filled with passengers from Coney Island, was run into at Bath Junction last night at 9:30 o'clock by an east-bound train of the Manhattan Beach Railroad. Although the engines of both trains were demolished and all traffic was blocked, there was no loss of life. Four tracks cross at Bath Junction. The two running north and south are operated by the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company, and the two tracks running approximately east and west are operated jointly at this point by a traffic arrangement between the Culver route and the Manhattan Beach Railroad.

The Brooklyn, Bath and West End train had the right of way at the crossing. It consisted of twelve cars, carrying 1,000 men, women and children returning from Coney Island. A conductor named Hughes had charge of the Brooklyn-bound train and Tuttle was the engineer. The Manhattan Beach Railroad train was made up of six empty cars and a locomotive. The train was stopped at Bath Junction. The Manhattan Beach engineer says that the airbrakes of his train would not operate and hence he could not come to a stop before crossing the junction as he should have done. It is answered on the other hand that even if the airbrakes were out of order on the easy grade of that roadbed and with so light a load the Manhattan Beach train could have stopped within a hundred feet of the crossing, as the rules require.

The West End train had been only a few seconds earlier there is no doubt that hundreds of people would have been killed and injured, for it is plain that the eastbound Manhattan Beach train was always in the way of the westbound Culver coaches. As it was, the engines of both trains were dented and the passengers were severely frightened.

The only way that the wrecked passengers could be taken to Brooklyn was by running out special trains from the Union Station at Fifth-avenue, and Thirty-sixth-street, and taking them on the elevated railroad at the point where the tracks of the Manhattan Beach train were removed from the scene of the accident.

Many people at Coney Island who had started on other trains, were transferred at the Junction and taken home. Others reached home by other routes.

The tracks will not be cleared until this morning.

THEY RACED ACROSS THE OCEAN. THE AURANIA AGAIN BEATS HER RIVAL, THE ALASKA.

The steamships Aurania, of the Canard Line, and Alaska, of the Gulton Line, which arrived here yesterday, had another one of their exciting races across the ocean, and this one again resulted in a victory for the Aurania. The two vessels left Liverpool on July 9. The rivalry between these two vessels has always been great, and since the beginning of their last trips recently to secure mail contracts their captains have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity to prove the speed of their boats. The news that the steamships were racing spread among the passengers, and excitement ran high. The card recording the daily run was eagerly scanned at noon every day, and as the vessels passed the Cape Verde Islands, the Aurania led the Alaska by 24 hours. The Alaska had a start from Queenstown on her arrival of forty-five minutes. On Tuesday morning, however, at 10:30 o'clock she was overtaken and passed by the Aurania. On the following morning the Aurania increased its lead and on Thursday the Alaska had increased its lead and on Thursday the Alaska had increased its lead and on Thursday the Alaska had increased its lead.

The Aurania gives her time in this way: She passed Fastnet Rock at 1:41 a. m. on Monday, and arrived at Sandy Hook at 1:15 a. m. on Wednesday. The Alaska gave her time in this way: She passed Fastnet Rock at 1:41 a. m. on Monday, and arrived at Sandy Hook at 1:15 a. m. on Wednesday.

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