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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISTURBANCE IN THE COMMONS.

IT FINALLY RESTS WITH MR. GLADSTONE—HE STARTED A REVOLUTION WHICH HE COULD NOT CONTROL—HOME RULE FORCED THROUGH COMMITTEE—FRANCE AND SIAM—STRIKE OF THE MINERS—THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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London, July 29.—It is on Mr. Gladstone and on Mr. Gladstone alone that the ultimate responsibility for the riot in the House of Commons on Thursday evening must forever rest. The immediate responsibility may be distributed among several people. Mr. Mellor's refusal to put the motion to take down the word flung by the Irish at Mr. Chamberlain was the direct cause of what followed. He tried to proceed with the division which had been called. Members refused to leave. Mr. Gibbs pressed his motion, and a tumult arose. The first act of physical force seems to have been committed by Mr. Hayes Fisher, a Unionist, who tried to dislodge Mr. Logan, a Radical, from the front Opposition bench, where his presence was an intrusion and an affront. The Irish rushed forward, and Colonel Saunderson was struck, and struck back, and a melee began, in which perhaps a hundred members took part. Strangers in the gallery stood up and hissed. The members directly and immediately responsible were, besides Mr. Logan, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and, as he says, forty or fifty others, who shouted "Judas" to Mr. Chamberlain.

These were the two acts which provoked disorder and violence, but it is idle to lay much stress upon the mere insolence and unmannerliness of two comparatively obscure Members. The real causes are deeper and more remote. You must go back to the hour when the leader of the Liberal party entered upon the path of revolution. He it was who let loose the tremendous passions, which inevitably and invariably attend the progress of a revolution, whether military or political. They have risen high and ever higher during the last seven years. Having roused these passions, he then strove to prevent the expression of them. He heated the boilers to the bursting point, and then chained up the safety valve. Sustained by a servile majority, he applied the gag to the House of Commons. There was to be a revolution by process of law, and the law was not to be discussed except so far and on such points as suited the author of it.

Suppose Jefferson Davis, with a majority at his back in the Senate when he started out to destroy the American Union, had brought in a bill to establish the Confederacy and a Congress at Montgomery, and had refused to allow it to be debated; what would have happened? Probably something like what has happened here. The bursting point was soon reached. From the moment when Mr. Gladstone resolved to employ the gag and the guillotine as instruments of parliamentary oppression it has been but a question of time and of circumstances when the long repressed forces of tyranny on one side and indignant resentment on the other should break loose.

Down to the revolutionary period, moreover, Irish turbulence in the House had been discouraged by the greatest individual authority in the House, by Mr. Gladstone himself. Since that period, and in this session above all, it has been tolerated, and at times countenanced, by Mr. Gladstone. Seldom has a Unionist speaker been allowed to proceed without interruption. Frequently he has been roared down. The insults to Mr. Chamberlain have been premeditated and constant. The chairman has been defied. The scenes which took place in Committee grew ever more violent. The explosion on Thursday was, in truth, but the climax of a long series of lesser outbursts. With it vanished forever the prestige of dignity and honor which has belonged to the House of Commons for more than 600 years. There has been disorder before now, but its source was always Irish, and there was always an unbending force of English opinion which prevented mere disorder from degenerating into violence.

It was Mr. Gladstone who, certainly without meaning it, demoralized and finally broke down that barrier. He, preeminently the great member of Parliament, has brought Parliament down into deeper disgrace than it had ever known, or than any one till lately had ever foreseen. He, the custodian of the traditions of the House, the guardian of its honor and its unequalled fame, has suffered the one to pass into contempt and the other to be stained irreparably; for irreparable the evil is. Never again can the House be what it was. The guarantees of decency and order are gone. A House which has once witnessed a free fight on the floor has lost half its moral authority and more than half the confidence of the Nation. In the future anything may happen.

What does it signify which of two Irishmen first struck the other? What signifies is that blows have been exchanged, and that the oldest great legislative assembly in the world has been the scene of a tavern brawl. It is pathetic to think of the figure of its great leader, bent with the burden of eighty-three years, and of sixty years of Parliamentary service, as he stood gazing on this last result of his arbitrary ambition. He was white to the lips. With rare exceptions, and without exception till of recent years, he has been the ideal legislator. He has elevated the tone of public life by his almost unfailing courtesy and nobility of demeanor. And now, astonished, shocked, appalled by this sudden outburst of ferocity, he stammers out when called upon by the Speaker a few feeble sentences containing not one word of censure upon the actors in the hideous scene. It was left to the Speaker, and to the Speaker alone, to vindicate, so far as it was still possible to vindicate it, the dignity of the House. Mr. Mellor was helpless. His incapacity was more glaring than ever. The very appearance of the Speaker restored calm, and he took command of the disorderly forces all about him with his usual decision and serene courage and tact.

An attempt has been made to trace the origin of this riot to Mr. Chamberlain. The more unscrupulous of his opponents tell you he confessed and boasted that he meant to create a disturbance. There is the best authority for saying that is entirely true. They accuse him of likening Mr. Gladstone to Herod. There is no foundation for that, either. The comparison was between the followers of Mr. Gladstone and the followers of Herod, and the whole point and purpose of it was to fasten on them the just charge of slavish adulation.

It was after this scene that the guillotine was again set in motion, and the remaining clauses and schedules of the bill were carried. The Ministerial majorities rose as high as thirty-five, and fell as low as seventeen. Mr. Gladstone's new financial clause obtained but twenty-one majority, of course an Irish majority, and two less than the number of members in excess of the number to which Mr. Gladstone considers Ireland entitled. The gerrymandering schedule for redistricting Ireland squeezed through by seventeen.

All the new finance clauses, save one, were carried in Committee without having been read a second time in the House itself. The public, perhaps, cares little, but every legislator, here or elsewhere, well knows the meaning of such an unprecedented violation of both the letter and the spirit of parliamentary law. The British public, moreover, does care, and cares deeply, if it is to be made to pay a great sum to Ireland. Everybody admits that England will have to pay something. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Fowler make it a small sum. Mr. Chamberlain puts it at £180,000, and declares himself ready to go to the country on the figure.

The result of the use of other closures on the bill as a whole may be summed up in a numerical form. Out of forty clauses and seven schedules, many of them entirely recast since the introduction of the bill, not more than ten clauses have been debated at all. Four of the ten have been discussed only in parts. On twenty-eight clauses and on all the schedules there has been no discussion whatever. The undiscussed clauses include the constitution of the Irish Legislature, the Judiciary, the creation of a Supreme Court, the validity of Irish laws conflicting with British, the Civil Service, and the constabulary. The clauses of which only part was allowed to be discussed include the Irish Executive, the Irish representation at Westminster, and the new finance proposals. Three-fourths of the bill, and more than three-fourths, have been rushed through in dumb show.

The excuse offered for these high-handed proceedings has been obstruction, and the alleged necessity of passing the bill this session. The necessity is purely a party necessity, so far as it exists at all. Of obstruction there has been none.

The report stage and the third reading offer further opportunities for debate of a general kind. It is known, however, that Mr. Gladstone means to apply the closure to both. Then comes supply, and supply is perhaps to be closured also. One may well hesitate to believe it. If it is, it will be for the first time in the history of England, and it will be one more constitutional innovation. It will be more than that. It will be a violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, so far as they govern and have always governed the relations between the House and the Crown.

No complete statement about Siam has yet been made in Parliament, nor could yet be made, since negotiations are continuing. Certain points are, however, clear. England will give no support to Siam, except in so far as her own interests are imperilled. This feeble Eastern State is left face to face with its powerful, covetous, overbearing and perfidious neighbor. What France has aimed at is a free hand for her freebooting, and that she gets so far as Siam is concerned. Probably England could not act otherwise. It seems likely, moreover, that Siam, despairing of help from any quarter, will accept the French ultimatum, which she at first rejected. England has limited her efforts in behalf of Siam to urging her to agree with her enemy while he is in the way. France meantime has declared the threatened blockade, and sent a fleet to enforce it along a great portion of the Siamese coast.

Lord Rosebery's guarded expression of hope that the blockade may be averted connects itself closely with the submission of Siam. He has probably advised her to submit. The blockade is a British interest, since 93 per cent of the Siamese foreign commerce is British. The Upper Mekong is also a British interest, and a Chinese interest as well. There will, therefore, be a limitation upon French territorial appetites in that direction. Whether her robber hand will be stayed at the eighteenth parallel, or allowed to stretch midway between that and the twenty-third, is not yet known. At this moment France is at war with Siam, for a blockade, which in terms applied to neutral vessels, is by all the authorities an act of war, and of nothing else. It is a violation of the French Constitution to make war without the sanction of the Chamber, now prorogued, but French ambition, which defies the law of nations and of justice, is not to be hampered by the restrictions of her own Constitution.

You may take two facts as significant of the feeling of the French Government toward England in the Siamese business. The first is that the French Foreign Minister refused to see Lord Dufferin from Saturday to Wednesday. Lord Dufferin left England last Friday expressly to put the English view before M. Develle. The interview of Friday was short, and hardly more than formal. Then come four blank days. Lord Rosebery said in the House of Lords that M. Develle was "unable" to see Lord Dufferin. It is a phrase of diplomatic civility. Meantime the French press of every degree was raging against England, and in imitation of Mr. Gladstone crying, "Hands off." Mr. Gladstone thought it prudent to apologize to Austria for that rather too vivacious exclamation. The French apology will probably be some time in crossing the Channel. What is most significant and most deplorable, and this is fact number two, is that the best French papers are as violent as the worst, and that papers like the "Temps," which are official organs of the Quai d'Orsay, are no less belligerent than those of the gutter. The French Foreign Office has always been susceptible to the influences of the French press. The English Foreign Office goes its way regardless of such influences. Lord Rosebery's tone has been uniformly cool and civil in the past, and not less firm than civil. He has certain British interests to protect, and he will not abandon them because the "Journal des Debats" or the "Cocarde" announce daily that France will tolerate no interference in her quarrel with Siam.

The civilized world has declared its opinion on the merits of that quarrel. Russia has notified her French friends that it is a game in which she cannot take a hand. Germany considers the French attack on Siam as an act of violence, pure and simple, a brutal infraction of international law, and a blow to justice and humanity. That is the language of the most influential paper in South Germany, where, if anywhere in Germany, France might hope for a lenient judgment. North and South there is a feeling of delight that France should engage in another distant adventure and squander her troops and resources in Asia. The American press, so far as we know its opinion by cable, condemns France with one accord. The English press has, like the French, patriotic impulses, and takes the English view, sundry Little England and Radical organs excepted. Even they do not justify France in her treatment of Siam. They merely desire their own country to be humiliated. There is, in truth, outside of France, hardly a European voice which is not a voice of censure upon France.

The coal strike is now well under way, great numbers of the miners having ceased work, and brought out their tools. Public opinion is dead against them, the employers' statement remaining unanswered. The statement is elaborate and gives elaborate figures, but the substance of the whole is clear. The men having during recent years had an increase of wages amounting to 40 per cent on account of the high price of coal, refused to accept a reduction of 25 per cent out of that 40, now that prices have gone down. They will get little sympathy in such an issue as that.

The finding of the Victoria Court-Martial corresponds with the expectation both of the public and of the service. The disaster was, as Admiral Tryon admitted, "entirely" his fault. It was necessary under the naval rules to try Captain Bourke by court-martial, but his honorable acquittal was a foregone conclusion. There was, perhaps, more doubt about Admiral Markham, but he also, though not technically on trial, is completely exonerated. There may seem a faint suggestion of censure in the Court's expression of regret that he did not carry out his intention of signalling his doubts to Admiral Tryon. There is in fact none, for it was Admiral Tryon's peremptory question, "What are you waiting for?" which stopped Admiral Markham and started his engines. It would be fatal, and the Court, to the best interests of the service to blame Admiral Markham for executing the orders of his commander-in-chief, present in person. Therein lies the essence of the whole matter. It is better from the naval point of view to sink a great ship and a great admiral than to relax the iron discipline of the Navy, and encourage a subordinate to question the orders of his superior, and probably it is. Captain Bourke's defence, it is but just to say, was as manly and honorable to him in every way as it was conclusive. G. W. S.

STRANDED FOR A DAY IN A PULLMAN CAR.

MR. TOOMER'S WIFE DIED, AND HE SUES THE COMPANY FOR $100,000.

Baltimore, July 29 (special).—Nathan Toomer, a wealthy colored citizen, of Augusta, Ga., to-day entered suit in the Baltimore courts against the Pullman Palace Car Company for $100,000 damages. Mr. Toomer and his wife, who was a sufferer from nervous trouble, left Baltimore on June 7, for their home, after an exciting experience here over the attempted abduction of their daughter from a convent by her stepbrother. On their way South the Pullman car was switched off at Columbia, and, Mr. Toomer asserts, was allowed to remain for twenty-four hours in the freight yard exposed to the scorching sun and the noise made by the constantly passing engines. Mrs. Toomer became much excited, and a physician was called in. He accompanied her to Augusta, where she died next morning.

Mrs. Toomer was the daughter of William Dickson, inventor of the cotton press, who left her nearly $1,000,000.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN SMYRNA.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL REPORTS THAT THE DISEASE EXISTS THERE.

Washington, July 29.—The State Department has received a cable dispatch from William E. Emmet, United States Consul at Smyrna, stating that cholera exists in that port. The outbreak of the disease in this important centre of Mediterranean trade is regarded as of much significance. United States Consuls and the officers of the Marine Hospital Service abroad will exercise redoubled diligence in the line which has thus far been so successful in warding off or giving timely notice of the approach of cholera.

A copy of Consul Emmet's dispatch was sent to Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, but Dr. Wyman decided that no action on his part was necessary, as the United States has a representative on the National Sanitary Commission at Constantinople, who will look out for the safety of this country should the disease spread.

Smyrna is a port of Asiatic Turkey. Its trade is principally with places on the Mediterranean, and it is therefore important that these ports should be carefully guarded against infection. Naples, where a representative of the Marine Hospital Service is also stationed, is the only Mediterranean port having large commercial relations with the United States.

DISPROVED BY DATES AND FACTS.

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE STORY THAT ARMS HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO ROYALISTS IN HAWAII.

San Francisco, July 29 (Special).—A local paper here prints a long story this morning purporting to give facts of the shipment of arms to Honolulu in the interests of the Royalists and of the outfitting of the Hawaiian seal poacher Alexander for the purpose of overthrowing the Provisional Government. Both are plausible stories, but dates and facts disprove them. There is no trustworthy evidence that any arms have been shipped from this port to Hawaii, and if they were, there is small chance of their being landed in Hawaii, as the new government is keeping a close watch on smugglers, and it has prohibited the import of weapons.

In regard to the Alexander, the theorists are all at sea. She sailed from this port January 26, two days before the arrival of the Claudine, which brought the first news of the Hawaiian revolution. It is not credible to suppose that the Alexander, after fitting out at a large cost for sealing, should remain idle for months in Japanese waters waiting for a chance to descend on Honolulu and help the Royalists. The whole story has no more real foundation than much of the talk of Spreckels and Nordhoff in regard to the restoration of the Queen.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN, THESE.

TWO SMALL COLORED YOUTHS, ARRAYED IN BLACK MASKS, GIVE MRS. BANCKER A NERVOUS SHOCK BY WAYLAYING HER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Masked burglars, robbers or highwaymen generally operate in the darkness, but here is a case where the highway robbery was attempted in broad daylight. The highwaymen were not giant-like, nor were they of sufficient age to show any experience in their calling. They were two colored boys, thirteen and eleven years old respectively.

At about half past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Emma Bancker, of No. 160 West Sixty-ninth-st., had been shopping and was on her way home. She had crossed the Boulevard when, suddenly and quite unexpectedly, two boys rushed up and made a grab at her pocketbook which she held in her hand. There was something peculiar in appearance about the boys, and as soon as the woman recovered from the shock she perceived that they wore masks of a dark color. Moreover, they were almost as black as their masks. The woman held her pocketbook tightly, or the young footpads would have rushed away with it. She grabbed one of the boys by the neck, and a Grecian struggle ensued. Fortunately, a gentleman named Early, living in the same house as Mrs. Bancker, was passing on the other side of the street. He rushed over and between the two the masked highwaymen were "corralled," but not until Mr. Early had a good chase after his boy.

Both youngsters were marched to the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, where they told Sergeant Ryan that they were Alonzo Robinson, thirteen years old, of No. 49 West Sixty-seventh-st., and Percy Nicolls, eleven years old, of No. 36 West Sixty-seventh-st. At first the hopeful footpads acted in the most independent manner, but when the sergeant explained to them the extent of their crime they appeared to realize their position, and confessed to the sergeant that about a week ago they waylaid a woman on Sixty-ninth-st. and relieved her of her pocketbook, which contained a $10 and a $2 bill. The woman was so frightened that they had plenty of time to escape. They glibly explained what a good time they had with the proceeds of their plunder. They ate and drank well. Then they explained that for the past three months they had been living on the proceeds of similar robberies, waylaying children as well as women. They gave men a wide berth, they said. Their workshop lay in the neighborhood of Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts. This brought to the recollection of the sergeant that Captain Smith had received several complaints about boys waylaying women and children. The colored highwaymen were locked up, and will appear in Jefferson Market Court this morning. Mrs. Bancker, although a strong, healthy woman, was suffering from nervous shock from the ordeal through which she passed.

SOLD A "SALTED" MINING PROPERTY.

Belvidere, N. J., July 29.—Clark Folkner, of Oxford, was arrested to-night at the instance of the New-Jersey Iron Ore Company. About a year ago Folkner sold the corporation a mining property representing to them that a bed of ore twenty feet deep ran through it, and submitted samples of the iron ore. They paid him $9,900, but when they pumped the water out the claim was found to be "salted." Nothing but mud was to be found. Folkner was held in default of bail.

A LARGE LAKE STEAMER LAUNCHED.

Detroit, July 29.—The wooden steamer Thomas Cranage was successfully launched this afternoon at the shipyard of Captain James Davidson, in West Bay City, in the presence of a large crowd. The Cranage is 324 feet over all, 43 feet 6 inches beam and 26 feet moulded depth of hold. The engines are triple expansion, 29, 33 and 54 inches in diameter, with a 42-inch stroke. There are two boilers, 14 by 13. The big steamer, which cost $150,000, is owned by a local company, all the men in which are well-known vessel owners, with the exception of H. H. Norrington, the banker.

SIAM YIELDS TO FRANCE.

ALL HER DEMANDS GRANTED.

THE ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED WITHOUT RESERVATION.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY SATISFIED.

AT A SIAMESE CABINET COUNCIL THE KING AND HIS MINISTERS RESOLVE TO GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE—THE NEWS RECEIVED BY M. PEVELLE AND A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE INTENTIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ISSUED.

Bangkok, July 29.—The Siamese Government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum.

The Cabinet Council at which the decision to grant all the demands of the ultimatum was made was called at the royal palace yesterday morning. The King presided. His two brothers and all the Ministers were present. After sitting several hours the Council approved the views of the peace party. Instructions were then telegraphed to Prince Vadhana, Siamese Minister in Paris, that the Government accepted the ultimatum, regardless of all reservations previously formulated. Captain Jones, British Minister in Bangkok, was informed immediately of the Council's decision.

It is stated here that England protested to France that her threatened blockade of the Siamese coast would not be a legal act, and that France conceded the point made by Great Britain. France, it is said, has undertaken that British commerce will in no wise be interfered with by the French warships. English vessels will be allowed to cross the Menam Bar inward for Bangkok after Sunday.

Paris, July 29.—Prince Vadhana, the Siamese Minister, went to the Foreign Office this morning to communicate to M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Siam's decision to accept the terms of the French ultimatum. He was received by M. Revoil, Chief Secretary, who, without waiting for the Prince to speak of his mission, informed him that M. Develle would be unable to receive him, as with the departure of M. Pavie on the Forfait from Bangkok all diplomatic intercourse between France and Siam had been stopped. M. Revoil was proceeding to express his regrets, when Prince Vadhana exclaimed:

"But I bring a flag of truce. We accept the ultimatum."

M. Revoil did not wait to hear more. He bolted into M. Develle's presence, shouting: "Siam accepts the ultimatum!" He then explained that Prince Vadhana had brought the news and was waiting outside. M. Develle at once received the Prince with exceptional cordiality. The Prince repeated that Siam accepted the ultimatum, and expressed the hope that diplomatic relations would be resumed.

After his departure M. Develle telephoned the news to Premier Dupuy, who summoned a Cabinet Council. On this short notice only five Ministers could be found. Therefore, after an informal discussion of Siam's surrender, the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow, when President Carnot will confer with the Ministers, either in Paris or Marly-le-Roi.

This semi-official statement was given to the press this evening:

"The Siamese Government, having reconsidered its former attitude, now accepts all the conditions of France's ultimatum without reserve. The acceptance gives complete satisfaction to France and all who were not desirous of making the Siamese difficulty the occasion of fresh colonial enterprise."

After referring to the Cabinet meeting to-day and the one called for to-morrow, the statement closes with the words: "The French Government, desiring to give proof of its good will to Siam, probably will not raise further objections in the affair."

Another semi-official statement denies the truth of the rumor that M. Develle and M. Delcasse, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, have resigned. The public will find proof in the result of the Siamese affair, says the statement, that Great Britain has not intervened and does not intend to do so.

The "Jour" accepts the last statement only with a grain of salt. It says that something has been done behind the scenes, and that the French are likely to awaken soon to the fact that Great Britain, after all, got the better of them in the diplomatic negotiations. The "Jour" ascribes the sudden softening of the tone of the British press to private assurances from official sources that effect would be given to British representations.

All the newspapers got out extras announcing the news under flaming headlines. Elation prevails on the boulevards.

The blockade doubtless will be raised immediately, although for the present the gunboats now off the Siamese coast will be left in the Gulf of Siam. It is understood that the provinces on the upper Mekong River that were ceded to Siam by England will form the subject of future negotiations between France and Great Britain.

The Bourse was influenced throughout the day by contradictory rumors regarding the Siamese trouble, and prices fluctuated. The report that a pacific settlement would be arrived at caused a rise, which was quickly lost on a rumor that Foreign Minister Develle and M. Delcasse, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, had resigned. This report found no confirmation, and the market closed firm upon the publication of dispatches from Siam indicating the end of the trouble.

WAR WAS CLOSE AT HAND.

CONFLICT BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND NEARER THAN HAS BEEN THOUGHT—A COMPROMISE SUGGESTED—THE KAISER'S COMMENT.

London, July 29.—Beyond question the Siamese affair brought France and Great Britain much nearer hostilities than the public have realized. The Earl of Rosebery, British Foreign Secretary, has had virtually a free hand in the negotiations with France, and he has found an able supporter in the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador in Paris. Each has maintained a dignified attitude far removed from bluster, but firm beyond any misunderstanding. Together they impressed on the French official mind unmistakably their intention not to let anybody ride roughshod over British interests in the East.

Great Britain's protest that the blockade of the Siamese coast was illegal, and her suggestion that interference with British commerce would not be tolerated, were made with such unqualified plainness that the French Ministers were sobered at once and conceded the justice of the British Government's contention. There now is little doubt that a pacific settlement of the dispute will be accomplished shortly. That such is the case is attributable no less to Great Britain's attitude than to Siam's surrender.

The territorial arrangements between France and Siam are not likely to cause any appreciable difficulty. They will be simply a matter of diplomatic agreement. Among the suggestions of a compromise the most plausible one is that France, nominally in graciousness to Siam, but really because of British intervention, will leave to Siam the territory north of the eighteenth parallel.

The principal burden of the compromise will be found by the French Government in persuading the French voters at the near election that

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BROADWAY BLOCKED AGAIN.

CABLE STRANDS BROKE AND THE RAILROAD WAS STOPPED FOR HOURS.

THE DAMAGED PLACE GOT ENTANGLED IN THE GRIP OF A SOUTH-BOUND CAR AND RAN AWAY WITH IT—THE WHOLE LINE STOPPED—AN OILER BADLY HURT—WHERE WAS THE AUXILIARY CABLE?

Again the Broadway cable road has shown that it is not up to the times, and that up to date it has been a failure. Last night the cable was stopped for hours, much to the annoyance and dissatisfaction of those who wanted to ride on the cars hauled by it. Since the cable was started it has shown time and again that it could not be relied upon. If a person was in a hurry, the cable car could not be depended upon to keep agoing. It was likely to stop at any moment, without the slightest warning. This fact caused many persons to make use of other lines of transit, and a consequent loss to the road ensued.

Each time a delay has occurred those who are in charge of the road have said that delays would not take place again; because, in a day or two everything would be in perfect working order. Yet last night another long and tedious delay occurred. It was about 8:30 o'clock when car No. 88 reached Bleecker-st. on its down trip. The last stop it had made was at Fourteenth-st. Everything was working smoothly. At Bleecker-st. an old woman signalled the conductor to stop the car so that she could get out. The gripman stopped the car without any difficulty.

The woman had reached the door, when, with a sudden jerk, the car moved on at full speed. The grip was free and the gripman had no means of stopping the runaway car. He knew at once what was wrong. Either some of the strands of the cable had broken or else the cable had developed a loop. When Houston-st., where the cable turns into the power-house, was reached the gripman made no attempt to stop the car, hoping that, of its own momentum, it would pull clear of the cable. If he could get the car to pass across Houston-st. the cable might not get tangled in the grip and might go into the sheave-pit.

He told the people at the power-house to stop the cable. This was done, and every car on the line from Houston-st. to Thirty-sixth-st. immediately came to a standstill. After the cables had been stopped it was discovered that some of its strands had broken. While men were at work repairing the damage, Joseph Kennedy, an oiler, thirty years old, living at No. 357 West Fiftieth-st., fell across the cable, which runs between Houston-st. and Bowling Green, and had his left hand and thigh badly torn. He was taken in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Of course the officials of the road did their best to make light of the mishap. But the cable did not start again until 11:30. According to these officials, a few days ago, the next time anything happened to the cable in use the auxiliary cable would be set in motion, and no delay would annoy those who happened to be riding or those who wished to ride in the cable cars. This auxiliary cable was to be ready a month ago. It was, however, most emphatically not ready last night.

The Broadway cable road at present is more of a nuisance than a convenience to those who use it. It cannot be relied upon. If it is not a failure it is the next thing to it.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE TROLLEY.

A POLE SLIPS FROM ITS WIRE AND THROWS THE PLATFORM FROM UNDER TWO PAINTERS—ONE WORKMAN'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Jacob Burns, twenty-three years old, of Thirty-seventh-st. and Fourth-ave., Brooklyn, received injuries yesterday afternoon which will probably prove fatal from an accident caused by a trolley-pole. He and another man were at work painting the new elevated railroad structure at Third-ave. and Sixty-fifth-st., when a trolley-pole slipped from the wire underneath the structure and struck the board on which the two men were sitting. Burns was thrown to the street and received a fracture of the skull. His companion saved himself by clinging to a rope. Burns was conveyed to the Norwegian Hospital, where he is likely to die.

COLLAPSE OF A SEVEN-STORY BUILDING.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MANY WORKMEN—TWO PROBABLY BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Pittsburg, July 29.—At 12:10 o'clock this afternoon a seven-story brick and iron building, at Spring Alley and Ninth-st., owned by the Second National Bank, collapsed and crumbled to the ground. About forty workmen were seated inside of the building eating their dinners. Some one of their number detected a trembling of the structure and gave a shout of warning. The men rushed for the street and all escaped, except two, who are supposed to be buried in the ruins. The building was being rearranged for office purposes and a new three-story addition was in process of erection upon the old and weak walls.

TO CUT DOWN THE DEATH-LIST.

GOUVERNEUR SLIP HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES SAID TO HAVE TRANSFERRED A DYING WOMAN TO BELLEVUE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

A Gouverneur Slip Hospital ambulance at 10 o'clock last night took Mrs. Mary Hickert, twenty-five years old, of No. 131 East Fifth-st., and her seven months old child to Bellevue Hospital. The woman was suffering from consumption. She died twenty minutes after being admitted to Bellevue. It is said that the Gouverneur Slip Hospital authorities transferred the patient in order to shorten their death list. The woman was in a dying condition when she was taken from the ambulance.

GOVERNOR REBUKED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Indianapolis, July 29 (special).—The controversy going on over the State relative to Governor Matthews's effort to suppress prize fighting at O'Malley's Columbian Clubhouse, in Lake County, just out of Chicago, where Corbett and Mitchell signed to fight, took on a spicy turn to-day in an open letter of Attorney-General Smith to a local paper in which the Governor has been criticised for not putting a stop to the violation of law. The text of the Attorney-General's letter was the assertion that the Governor could call out the militia, and Judge Gillett's letter to the Governor defining the powers of the Executive. In regard to this the Attorney-General thus rebukes both Judge and Governor:

I regret that Judge Gillett so forgot his high office as to write an opinion to the Governor upon a subject which must in the end come before his court for final adjudication. The fact that the Governor asked for such an opinion cannot in the least mollify this breach of judicial propriety; for it is an indisputable proposition that the Governor had no authority or right to communicate with the court upon such subjects.

The Attorney-General declares that the Governor has no jurisdiction and that the citizens of Lake County have power in their justice's courts to suppress the club's exhibitions.

WOMEN DRAGGED THE PRIEST FROM THE CHURCH.

Baltimore, July 29.—Father Barabasz, pastor of the Holy Rosary Church (Polish), was roughly handled by some of his parishioners this morning. The trouble at Holy Rosary Church began several months ago by a division of the congregation over the appointment of Father Barabasz to the pastorate. As Father Barabasz entered the church this morning he was attacked by two women and dragged into the street. Here a crowd of people had gathered. Michael Kismonski attacked the priest and encouraged the mob to offer violence. The police interfered and several arrests were made. Father Barabasz will be guarded by a special detail until the trouble is settled.

THEIR COURSE APPROVED.

WISE AND TIMELY ACTION.

SAVINGS BANK PRESIDENTS COMMENDED ON ALL SIDES.

FEW DEPOSITORS GET FRIGHTENED.

WITHDRAWALS AT SOME OF THE BANKS HEAVIER THAN USUAL, BUT NOTHING APPROACHING A RUN STARTED—WALL STREET FIRST CRITICISES AND THEN PRAISES—WHY THE RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE—TRUSTEES MAY ACT TO-MORROW.

The action of the savings bank presidents of this city and Brooklyn in recommending that their institutions take advantage of the time-notice clause regarding the withdrawal of deposits was the absorbing topic yesterday in Wall Street and among bankers. Such action was entirely unexpected, and the suddenness of the news undoubtedly gave a shock to the financial community. At first there was a disposition manifested to criticise the presidents severely. The action was denounced as unwise, and fear was expressed that the result would be to shatter what little confidence there was left.

When the subject came to be discussed more fully, however, a decided change of sentiment became apparent. It had been feared that the publication of the news would scare the more nervous depositors into making a demand for their money before the rule would be put into effect. As the day wore on and no news of any runs was received the critics began to wonder if they had not been too hasty in forming a judgment. They saw that the depositors had not taken fright, which was the danger most to be feared, and it was not long before a general revulsion of feeling set in.

WISE AND TIMELY ACTION.

Outsiders, who had not studied the savings-bank situation carefully, began to take a calmer view of the matter and to inquire more particularly into the motives that had prompted the recommendation. They listened to the arguments of the men intimately associated with the management of the savings institutions, and found that they were grounded on reason. The result was that those who had come to criticise remained to praise. On sober second thought their verdict was that the savings bank presidents had acted wisely and for the best interests of all concerned. As one National bank official expressed it:

"I am a trustee in one of the savings banks, and when I heard what was proposed I objected strongly and sent word to the president that the thing should not be done. They went ahead and did it, and to-day I am satisfied that they were right and I was wrong. No bad results have followed in the shape of runs, and I can see that with that danger eliminated the increased stability that will follow will undoubtedly be a welcome relief to the situation and of particular benefit to the depositors."

WHY THE RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE.

What the argument was which caused the change of feeling and brought to the minds of those who at first were sceptical the conviction that the savings bank presidents had acted wisely, is embodied in the following statement by J. Harsen Rhoades, president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, who presided at Friday's meeting:

"In order to give an opportunity to advise the banks throughout the State of the action taken at the meeting of savings bank officers held yesterday, it was thought best that the result of their deliberations should not be given to the public before Monday morning, but as the main facts have become known and published it is perhaps better that the entire story be now told.

"The Executive Committee, representing the savings banks, after consultation with each other, decided that the time had arrived when they needed the advice and co-operation of the officers of other leading banks in this city and Brooklyn, and a number of these were invited to meet with the committee. The banks represented at this meeting have on deposit over $367,000,000, and an actual surplus over all liabilities of $58,000,000. Among them were those which constitute the largest in deposits, in surplus revenue and inherent strength of any within the State. After careful comparison of business and a thorough exchange of views it was found that, while no panic on the part of depositors had developed in any direction, there was, nevertheless, a steady withdrawal of moneys, which was rapidly depleting the cash resources of the banks throughout the State, and making it evident that sales of securities must soon follow.

BAD EFFECT OF SELLING SECURITIES.

"These securities consist of loans upon real estate, United States Government bonds, State bonds and bonds of cities, towns, counties and villages within this State. All of these securities are recognized as the most secure and safe in their character of any class of investment securities; but it must be borne in mind that so far as State and municipal securities are concerned, the only purchasers in the market during a period of depression, except at a serious decline in price, are the savings banks themselves, and they being out of the market any attempt to force sales in quantity must result in serious decline in price; and this condition of affairs applies with almost equal force to the selling of Government bonds, affecting alike the credit of the banks as well as the municipalities represented in such sales.

"To call in past due loans upon real estate would only tend to demoralize the market for real property and add greatly to the distress and distrust already existing, while to withdraw the moneys deposited with banks and trust companies would tend to further pressure upon the money market and add to the difficulty in realizing upon the securities necessary to be sold; while the position of many banks located at points distant from active money centres rendered it very difficult, if not impossible, for them to speedily place themselves and to continue in a position such as would enable them to meet a constant and steady drain upon their resources. The law properly and wisely compels the savings banks to invest and keep invested 90 per cent of their deposits, so that the banks could not, if they would, retain uninvested a sum sufficient to meet at all times sudden and constant demands for payments. The scarcity of currency arises not from a short supply in existence, for the amount is superabundant, but from the necessity on the part of financial institutions all over the country to increase and strengthen their reserves; but more than all from a senseless panic which overtakes the community at such times and leads to the hoarding of money through a mistaken idea that in this way loss can be avoided, when their very action tends to increase the danger of loss.

LOOKING FOR BETTER TIMES.

"These are the reasons which prompted the action taken by the banks, and we think must commend such action to the sober common sense of the public at large, and of the depositors themselves. In the judgment of the officers, the existing conditions cannot long continue, and business must soon resume its wonted channels, but while the trouble lasts it will not do for each