New-York Tribune.

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THE NUNCIO WENT TOO FAR.

FRANCE COMPLAINS ABOUT HIS CIRCULAR TO THE BISHOPS.

PREMIER PERIER TELLS THE DEPUTIES THAT ASSURANCES HAVE BEEN GIVEN THAT THE NUNCIO WILL NOT AGAIN OVERSTEP HIS DIPLOMATIC RIGHTS—THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED, 334 TO 142.

Paris, May 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government was interpellated on the circular of Monsignor Ferrata, the Papal Nuncio to France, to the French bishops, respecting the law regulating church wardens' accounts. The Government was sustained by a large majority.

In opening the debate, M. Raiberti characterized the circular as a usurpation of the powers of the Government, aggravated by hypocrisy.

M. Pourquery declared that the Republic could not allow any foreigner to checkmate the law of the country in which he was a guest.

M. Goujat advised the Government to insist upon Monsignor Ferrata's recall.

M. Shopiteau made a fiery speech in denunciation of clerical interference in public matters.

M. Douville followed in a similar strain, protesting against the Government allowing Italian priests to meddle in National affairs.

M. Denys Cochin, Conservative, defended the action of the Nuncio, contending that he had not exceeded his duty. His speech elicited prolonged applause from the members of the Right.

M. Rabice asked what measures the Ministry had taken against the rebellious bishops who had outraged the law.

Premier Casimir Perier announced that the Government had written to the Vatican calling attention to the Nuncio's having exceeded the limit of diplomatic rights, and had received the assurance that a similar occurrence would not happen again. The Premier closed his speech with the declaration that the Ministerial policy toward the Church would conform to the principles inherited from the Revolution. These words were received with wild enthusiasm, and confidence in the Ministry was voted by 334 Deputies against 142.

EMILE HENRY ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE.

THE CONDEMNED ANARCHIST TRIES TO BRIBE HIS KEEPERS—ANARCHIST RIOT AT ROUBAIX.

Paris, May 17.—"La Libre Parole" says that Emile Henry, the Café Terminus Anarchist, now awaiting execution, attempted to escape from the Mazas Prison a few days ago by bribing his keepers. One of the keepers reported the fact to his chief, and Henry is now under constant surveillance. In his conversation Henry betrays no concern as to his fate. He declines to see the chaplain.

A procession of Anarchists paraded the streets of Roubaix last night shouting "A bas France!" "Vive l'Internationale," etc. The demonstration became so noisy that the police interfered, when they were attacked by the Anarchists. A reserve force of police quickly arrived, and in the ensuing fight several Anarchists were severely wounded. Six of the ringleaders were arrested.

EX-PREMIER GIOLITTI IMPLICATED.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY REGARDING HIM GIVEN ON THE TRIAL OF THE BANCA ROMANA'S EX-GOVERNOR.

Rome, May 17.—Important testimony was given to-day in the trial of Bernardo Tanlongo, ex-Governor of the Banca Romana, who is accused of having issued 60,700,000 lire in notes above the legal limit and having stolen about 28,000,000 of the amount over-issued. Signor Biagini, a Treasury inspector, testified that immediately after the first inquiry into the affairs of the Banca Romana he had informed Signor Giolitti, head of the Finance Ministry at the time, that grave disorder in the accounts had been discovered.

This statement caused a sensation in the courtroom, as Giolitti, when Premier, repeatedly denied that he had received any information whatever concerning irregularities in the bank. Signor Tajani, ex-Keeper of the Seals, testified that Pietro Tanlongo, son of the governor of the bank, had confided in him that Giolitti, as President of the Council, had drawn money from the Banca Romana to use it for election purposes.

TO BE CREATED CARDINALS TO-DAY.

RED HATS FOR SIX PRELATES—NO AMERICAN BISHOP TO BE APPOINTED—SATOLLI'S RESIDENCE.

Rome, May 17.—The following prelates will be created cardinals at to-morrow's consistory: Monsignori Sanchay Pervas, Archbishop of Valentia, Spain; Ferrari, the new Archbishop of Milan; Eoampa, the new Archbishop of Bologna; Mauri, Archbishop of Ferrara; Segna, Assessor of the Holy Office, and a cousin of the Pope, and Father Steinhuber, the German member of the Society of Jesus. One Belgian, seven Italian, six French and three Austrian bishops will be named. No American bishop will be appointed.

The Pope has approved the proposal that the Archbishop of Baltimore shall become the legal proprietor of the residence of the Papal Delegate in Washington upon the expiration of the present term.

AN IRISH PRISONER RELEASED.

Dublin, May 17.—Edmund Leamy, ex-Member of Parliament for the South Division of Sligo, Ireland, announced in a speech at Ennis yesterday that, through the efforts of William Redmond, M. P., "Tom" Leary, who had been serving a ten years' sentence in Clare Prison, had been released. Leary was sentenced two years ago for alleged agrarian crimes.

A DINNER FOR THE CHICAGO'S OFFICERS.

London, May 17.—Poultney Bigelow gave a dinner this evening to the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago. Mark Twain made the speech of the evening. At the grand dinner one week from to-night the principal toast, to the American Navy and its officers, will be answered by Captain Mahan.

HORSE REFRACTORY, JOCKEY MOBBED.

Paris, May 17.—At the Longchamps track to-day Edmond Blanc's Toujours, the favorite for the Prix Reisset, broke from the course and did not finish. The crowd became riotous. They swarmed down over the course, dragged Toujour's jockey to the ground and began to maltreat him. He bolted, and about 200 angry losers gave chase. The police checked the disturbance for a few minutes, but it was renewed at the paddock. The jockey and horse were pelted with dirt and stones, and fully 400 men got into a free fight. The jockey's friends were worsted, but they got him beyond the crowd's reach before he could be badly injured.

BOURGET A CANDIDATE FOR THE ACADEMY.

Paris, May 17.—The "Figaro" says that Paul Bourget, author of "Cosmopolis," has been definitely announced as a candidate for the French Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death, in February, of Maxime Du Camp.

AROUND THE WORLD WITHIN SIXTY-FIVE DAYS.

London, May 17.—George Griffiths, who started from London at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 31 to circumnavigate the world and beat the record of seventy-four days, held by "Nellie Bly," of New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, having accomplished his feat in sixty-four days, eleven hours and twenty minutes. Griffiths expected at the start to cover the distance in sixty days. He has previously been around the world three times.

TROOPS REVIEWED BY THE QUEEN.

London, May 17.—The Queen, acompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, journeyed to Aldershot this afternoon to witness the annual review of the troops on Laffan's Plain. They were received with appropriate ceremony by Generals Sir Redvers H. Buller, Sir Henry Evelyn Wood and Sir Francis Wallace Greenfell. The weather was superb, and the evolutions of the troops were perfect. Twelve thousand troops, under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, marched past the reviewing stand. The horse artillery came first, and in the order named followed the cavalry, militia and marines. Afterward the infantry brigades marched in column, the mounted troops trotted and the cavalry galloped past the stand. The lines were then formed and the troops advanced in front of Her Majesty in review order and gave the royal salute.

The Queen presented the Queen's Cup to the Warwick Regiment, the winner of the interregiment shooting match of 1893.

THE VALKYRIE I HAS GONE TO PIECES.

London, May 17.—The Valkyrie I, which yesterday was reported to have gone on the rocks off the African coast, has gone to pieces. The first report, that all the crew had been lost, was incorrect, as two sailors were saved. The Valkyrie I was built for Lord Dunraven, who sold her to Commodore Fiorio, of Palermo.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN VENEZUELA.

THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF LOS ANDES AND SEVERAL VILLAGES REPORTED TOTALLY DESTROYED—AID FOR THE STRICKEN DISTRICT.

Caracas, May 9.—The earthquake of April 28, though violently shaking this city, the capital of Venezuela, did not cause any serious damage here. It has proved, however, to have been the severest since the great shock of 1812. That Holy Thursday, when the entire city was destroyed and 20,000 persons were killed, is ever fresh in the minds of the Caraquenians, and great sympathy is now felt for the sufferers in the State of Los Andes, near the borders of Colombia. The Governor reported to President Crespo that Merida, the capital of the State, and the villages of Egidos, Lagunillas, San Juan and Chiguara had been totally destroyed, and that Tabay, Muourata, Timotes and Trujillo had also suffered severely.

The loss of life in Merida alone was supposed to be at least 7,000 or 8,000, and in the entire Republic about 10,000 or 12,000. These figures are being gradually reduced, however, and to-day the story is that there were three distinct shocks, the first one being so light that many of the people had time to escape into the streets. There was enough distress evident, however, to warrant the acting American Minister, R. M. Barleman, cabling to his State Department that assistance would be appreciated. But the Venezuelans are not depending upon the charity of foreigners, for already President Crespo has suggested an appropriation, and within twelve hours 200,000 bolivares were put at the disposal of a relief committee. A Venezuelan man-of-war will leave La Guayra for Maracaibo to-morrow.

The Rev. Joseph Norwood, agent of the American Bible Society in Venezuela, was a passenger in the Red D line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived at this port on Wednesday night from La Guayra. Yesterday he said, in speaking of the recent earthquakes in Venezuela:

"I was in Maracaibo at the time of the earthquake. It was on the night of April 28, about 9:45 o'clock. The shock began with an undulation which lasted for perhaps 25 seconds, and was followed by an oscillation lasting for 20 seconds. The whole earthquake lasted about two minutes, but it was heavy for only one minute. I was in the Hotel America when it began, and when it was over I found several cracks in the adobe walls of my room, one of which was big enough to put your arm through. The earthquake put out all the electric lights in the houses, though those in the streets still burned. There was great excitement and consternation. No one was killed in the town, although many people were bruised. Only one house was thrown down. Most of the people slept in the open air that night. At my hotel, myself and one other guest were the only people to remain in the building to sleep, and I must confess that we moved our cots near the head of the stairway. I doubt whether the report that 150 soldiers in the town of Merida were killed by the falling of their barracks is true. Before I left Puerto Cabello I saw three telegrams saying that there had been no loss of life in Merida. The worst damage was done in Merida, Lagunillas, Ejidos and two other smaller towns. According to the reports I received Lagunillas was completely destroyed. The town was situated in a valley between high mountains. There were many lakes in the neighborhood, and it is said a lake now occupies the site of the town. As the telegraph wires were all down it was impossible to get accurate reports, but enough was received to show that several hundred lives had been lost."

A fund of 200,000 bolivars has been raised in Caracas for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes, and a commission of the Venezuelan Congress has gone to Maracaibo to investigate the situation. The recent earthquake is said to have been the most severe one felt in Venezuela since the great earthquake of 1812, when the city of Caracas was almost entirely destroyed and 20,000 people killed. At that time the Congress of the United States appropriated $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

AGAINST MILAN AND NATALIE.

SERVIAN COURT OF CASSATION DECLARES VOID THE UKASE ANNULLING THE HOSTILE MEASURES OF THE REGENTS.

Belgrade, May 17.—The Court of Cassation has declared null and void the royal ukase, which annulled the measures of the former Regents against Milan and Natalie. The King's parents are therefore held to be still destitute of constitutional rights as members of the royal house.

The manufacturer Czebinatz, living in Kraljevo, was arrested for plotting against the King. Ex-Minister Tashanovio, Judge Novakovic and several others were supposed to be implicated in the same plot, and their houses were searched, but no proof could be found against them.

BRITISH REPORT ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S PRAISE AND CRITICISM OF THE EXHIBITION—THE QUESTION OF PROFIT.

London, May 17.—The British Royal Commission to the World's Fair at Chicago has just issued its report. The report is long and complete, comprising sixty-one large pages, with forty-five sections and appendices, and its tone is decidedly favorable to the exhibition. It gives an excellent description of the exhibits, and closes by saying:

"It is impossible for those who did not visit the Exhibition to understand the enthusiasm which pervaded it and the genuineness of its character. It would be an easy matter to criticise its shortcomings, but it is undeniable that it was a courageous inception, splendid in execution, and successful in its results."

The report also says that Europe did not appreciate the proper value of the Exhibition, European interest seeming to fall back after the opening of the Fair. This was partly owing to the incomplete condition of things, giving a false impression, which prevailed throughout the duration of the Exhibition. It also must be remembered that all information upon American affairs comes to Europe from the Eastern States, which were never kindly disposed toward Chicago and the Fair. The Exhibition was fully appreciated by the Americans, especially in the Western States, and the people of Chicago and the rest of Illinois, and of the neighboring States are justifiably proud of the achievement.

In all previous exhibitions the exhibits have been almost the sole attraction, and it has sufficed if the buildings furnished proper shelter. The great feature of the Chicago Fair was the unique arrangement of the frame of the picture. All comments on the Fair turned to the general effect and splendor of the buildings and the beauty of the situation, not the importance and beauty of the exhibits and the evidence afforded of industrial and scientific progress.

Regarding the final question, as to what has been gained by the Exhibition, the Commission says there is no doubt that the Fair has been greatly advantageous to Chicago and the Western States. Chicago desired an advertisement, and got it. The name of that city is now known throughout Europe, and in quarters where two years ago it had hardly been heard. Whether or not any genuine profit will be secured from this notoriety remains to be seen. In actual pecuniary profit Chicago gained a great deal, as visitors to the Fair must have brought to that city much more than the $8,000,000 subscribed by the city to the preparation of the grounds, etc. A large majority of the visitors, too, profited by the Fair; if not in money, at least in knowledge and practical education.

Concerning the part taken in the Fair by Great Britain, the report says that Great Britain had less to gain by the Exhibition than any of her rivals, yet if she had not taken a prominent part it would have been extremely disastrous to her trade.

LITTLE KING ALFONSO'S BIRTHDAY.

Madrid, May 17.—King Alfonso began his ninth year to-day. The occasion was celebrated by a reception at the palace, a military review and a state dinner, all on a grand scale. The Queen Regent gave 25,000 pesetas to the city's poor, and granted amnesty to many press offenders and criminals who had been sentenced recently to short terms.

EX-GOVERNOR PRICE MAY DIE.

CRITICALLY ILL AT HIS HOME NEAR OAKLAND, N. J.—ORDERED TO PAY $30,000.

Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New-Jersey, is lying at his home, near Oakland, in that State, in a critical condition. He has until Sunday to pay $30,000 to Charles Bacherling, in accordance with an order given by Chancellor McGill at Trenton last Tuesday, in default of which he will be lodged in the Hackensack jail. It is alleged that Mr. Price while in charge of Government lands in California misappropriated money resulting from the sale of lands which were in his charge, belonging to Samuel Forrest, an associate naval officer. Mr. Price invested more than $30,000 of his own money for the Government and a year ago succeeded in getting an order for the amount from Congress. The heirs of the Forrest estate succeeded in getting an order restraining the ex-Governor from negotiating the bonds until their claim was settled. He disobeyed the order and was arrested for contempt of court. His relatives fear that he will not live.

THE STRIKE TO GO ON.

FAILURE OF THE CLEVELAND CONFERENCE.

MINERS AND OPERATORS UNABLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON WAGES—AN EFFORT AT COMPROMISE FAILS.

Cleveland, May 17.—The great conference between the representatives of 200,000 striking miners and operators representing every coal-mining district in the United States has ended in failure. The two interests came together, presented their demands, discussed the condition of the mining trade in all its bearings, found their differences irreconcilable and will depart for their homes, leaving the situation at the mines, on which 20,000,000 of toilers are dependent for a fuel supply, in apparently the same condition of suspense that they were before the conference was called. But that condition is in fact more apparent than real. One of the most prominent operators in the Pittsburg district said to-night that within a week the miners would be at work and that they would receive practically the scale of wages for which they have been contending in the conference that has just adjourned.

The third day's session opened at 11 a. m. to-day with the report of the Conference Committee. The chairman stated that the miners had proposed a scale based on 79 cents for Pennsylvania and 70 for Ohio. On the part of the operators a rate of 65 cents for Pennsylvania and 56 cents for Ohio had been promised. On this difference of 14 cents, the committee stuck. A general discussion followed the report of the Conference Committee, which was marked by considerable feeling. Among the speakers for the operators was a Mr. Robbins. What he had to say did not please the miners, and when he sat down they hissed. This incident was referred to by every speaker for the operators who followed, and threats were frequently made of leaving the convention if such performances were indulged in. President McBride spoke in reply to the assertion by the operators that wages were being reduced in every branch of industry, and said that it was for the purpose of stopping this tendency and helping to restore business to a normal condition that the present strike was on. It was a shame to the country if business must be conducted on wages that meant starvation to any class of the people. The miners were determined not to compromise and were here for the purpose of helping the operators to restore conditions that would make living wages possible. "You say business is depressed," he continued. "The plan of settlement you propose won't help it. A fixed and equitable wage scale in all parts of the country will, by stopping cutthroat methods in selling coal."

W. P. Rend, of Chicago, made an excited speech, in which he informed the miners that if they did not consent to compromise the operators would fight them and their union to the death.

At the afternoon session the following was read as the result of the deliberations of the miners:

Whereas, In view of the fact that a large and preponderating proportion of the coal operators of the bituminous mines have either contemptuously or otherwise ignored the hand of peace and conciliation proferred to them in the calling of this convention, and

Whereas, Being guided by the light of experience we believe that, in the absence of those operators any settlement based on compromise would be utterly impracticable, and would only add to and accentuate the miserable condition of our constituents; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem it impossible to make any settlement here—with those operators who have met us—and, while appreciating the full extent of the effort made by the same, we ask their cooperation in bringing peaceable and persuasive pressure to bear upon the absent operators to terms giving justice to our craftsmen.

Mr. McBride said that under the circumstances he was opposed to the continuance of the conference, but wished to express to the operators present the sympathy of the miners in the harsh treatment imposed in the continued closing of the mines, and thanks for their kindness and courtesy, and hoped that at a future conference their numbers would be increased.

Before adjournment was had Chairman Zerbe announced that there would be a meeting of the operators immediately at the Chamber of Commerce, and President McBride announced that the miners would hold a business meeting to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

It is said that at the secret conference of the miners this afternoon President McBride endeavored to secure the consent of the men to yield to a compromise. They would not hear to anything of the kind, however.

The operators held a long secret session to-night. While the result of their deliberations would not be divulged, it is known that many of them were loath to go home without accomplishing a settlement of the strike, and it is thought that an attempt will be made to-morrow to secure another conference, or at least to arrive at some understanding with the miners. The adjournment this afternoon is regarded by some as a large-sized bluff.

STRIKING BRICKMAKERS SENTENCED.

SEVEN OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY RIOTERS RECEIVE TERMS IN JAIL AND PENITENTIARY.

Newburg, N. Y., May 17.—Eleven of the ringleaders of the mob which ordered the men in the Dutchess County brick yards to stop work yesterday have been arrested and will have a hearing before Justice Rogers. An effort was made to start work on only one yard out of the twenty affected. The mob having been informed of the intention gathered at that yard, and when the whistle was sounded not a workman dared take his place in the yard. This was before the arrest of ten of the ringleaders. This afternoon the mob assembled near the Low Point yards. In their parades up and down the Hudson River Railroad track the strikers carry an American flag at the head of the column. James McGrath, who was arrested last night, is a brick yard laborer from Kingston, but the majority of the mob seem to be Hungarians, Arabs and tramps.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 17.—The mob of strikers at Dutchess Junction became boisterous and assumed a threatening attitude in the afternoon. About 4 o'clock they went down to the big yards at that place, to clear out every man found at work. Deputy-Sheriff Burns heard of the threatened trouble, and proceeded to the scene of action, arriving there just in time to see the leaders enter the brickyard of Aldridge & Co. to order the twenty men out. Seven of the ringleaders were arrested by the Sheriff and his aids. Four of them were sent to jail for fifteen days, and the other three were sent to Albany for six months. Sheriff Bartlett swore in twenty deputies on Thursday afternoon, and they will go to the yards between Low Point and Dutchess Junction to-morrow to preserve order. An attempt will be made to start up the works to-morrow morning at the usual time, and the deputies will be on hand to protect the workmen.

THE ATTEMPT TO BRIBE MR. FRIDAY.

HE VERIFIES THE STORY AS PRINTED IN THE TRIBUNE YESTERDAY.

The Tribune's exclusive story yesterday of the attempt on the part of interested Gravesenders to bribe Assemblyman W. H. Friday was almost the sole topic of discussion in political circles in New-York and Brooklyn. There were reporters at Mr. Friday's office in Reid-ave. before 9 o'clock. He verified The Tribune's article in every particular.

Assemblyman Albert A. Wray, of the XVIth District, Kings County, when seen by The Tribune reporter at his Wall-st. office, said:

"That was a startling exposure. The charges are made with such straightforwardness, and the circumstances surrounding the affair are such as to convince any fair-minded reader that Mr. Friday was approached as he says he was. The debased elements of society at Coney Island had a tremendous interest at stake in that bill. It meant that after it had become a law their affairs would be placed under stricter police supervision, and their wrong practices broken up. This would deprive many worthless persons of a livelihood, but it would, or rather will, result in making Coney Island as safe and pleasant for decent people to live in or visit as Atlantic City, Cape May, or any other first-class summer resort. I heard rumors to the effect that money was being used during the closing days of the session, but no one came near me on such an errand. It was a bold, even desperate, thing for any one to do, but entirely in keeping with Gravesend history in recent years; and in line with their work to defeat the will of the people last fall."

Senator Lexow said: "That was a lively article. Those Gravesend people had a great deal at stake, else they wouldn't have taken such chances. The circumstances warrant the belief that Assemblyman Friday's story is true in every respect."

OATES'S NOMINATION ASSURED.

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—Returns which come in from ten remaining back counties to-day on the result of yesterday's county Democratic conventions held throughout the State to elect delegates to the State Convention show that Congressman W. C. Oates will have 256½ delegates, and that his nomination for Governor is assured. The State Convention meets next Tuesday.

GAUDAUR BREAKS HIS OWN WORLD'S RECORD

Austin, Tex., May 17.—The three-mile opening race of the third day of the international regetta here to-day was won by Gaudier in 19:01½, thereby breaking his record of 19:06 of last year, which broke the world's record

AN OHIO TOWN DESTROYED

THE WORK OF A TORNADO.

TEN LIVES LOST AND MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

THE LITTLE TOWN OF KUNKEL SUDDENLY OVERWHELMED BY A STORM OF EXTRAORDINARY VIOLENCE—MORE FATALITIES FEARED.

Toledo, Ohio, May 17.—That part of Northern Ohio between Kunkel and Montpelier, two towns on the Detroit division of the Wabash Railroad, was visited by a tornado late this afternoon. It is known that ten persons were killed. They were Daniel Barrett, Mrs. Daniel Barrett, Martha Daso, Myrta Daso, George Oxinger, Edmund Schlesser, Ellen Rigby and three small children, names unknown, instantly killed.

The injured are David Longley, Jason Miles, Mrs. H. B. Charles, Charles Cole, Mrs. Charles Cole, Jennie Creek and several others.

The country devastated is about one-quarter mile wide and six or seven miles in length. The great funnel-shaped cloud travelled in an irregular southeasterly course. Houses, barns, fences, trees and obstructions of all kinds in the path of the storm were carried away, and nothing was left to mark the spot where they stood except huge holes in the ground. The greatest damage was done about a mile from where the tornado rose and passed on east.

The building in which Daniel Barrett, his wife and their two grand-daughters, Martha and Myrta Daso, were killed was completely demolished.

Edmund Schlesser was a farmer in fairly good circumstances. He was on his way from the field to his house when he was overtaken by the storm. His body was frightfully bruised and scarcely a bone was not broken. The property loss is vaguely estimated at between $25,000 and $40,000. It is believed that at least half a dozen more fatalities will have been reported when the worst is known.

Kunkel is a town of about 300 inhabitants, in the extreme northwestern part of the State, on the Detroit and Logansport branch of the Wabash Railway.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE BY RAINS.

THE LOSS IN THE NORTHWEST ESTIMATED IN THE MILLIONS.

Milwaukee, May 17.—From the latest reports received by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, it is estimated that the loss occasioned by the storm in the country from Chippewa Falls to St. Paul will easily amount to $5,000,000.

Hudson, Wis., May 17.—The heavy rainstorm of Tuesday night has caused Willow River and Trout Brook to overflow their banks, causing a damage of over $50,000. H. T. Drake, of St. Paul, owned a private trout hatchery, and has lost 70,000 yearlings and 50,000 fry, valued at $20,000. F. O. Crary and others, of this city, owned another like hatchery, and lose 300,000 fry and 20,000 yearling, valued at about $20,000.

Harrisville, Mich., May 17.—A terrible electric storm swept over this locality last night. The precipitation of rain amounted almost to a cloudburst. At least six inches of water fell from 10 o'clock last night to 4 o'clock this morning.

St. Paul, May 17.—The loss by the great flood in Pierce County was at least $100,000. Rush River rose high above its banks, carrying along every bridge from the headwaters to the Mississippi River. At Martelle, El Paso and other places flouring and saw mills were swept along by the flood, entailing losses of which no accurate estimate can be formed. Three farmhouses, with occupants, are said to have been washed away by the flood. The valley of the Rush River is a scene of complete devastation. The flood was caused mainly by numerous millidams breaking.

At Hudson, Wis., the mill dams on Willow River have been all carried away, and this morning word was received from Burkhardt, Jewett's, Green's and other localities that the water reached there about 8 o'clock and was soon over the big dam, carrying away thousands of tons of earth. The Omaha main line bridge about 500 feet distant, was undermined, carrying away the stone abutments which rise twenty-five feet above the waters' edge. The lower foot bridge has also been undermined.

Captain Scott, of the Omaha, estimates the damage to the road at $75,000. Traffic will be interrupted for two weeks. The loss along the river will amount to at least $100,000. Mr. Scott declared the dam had been deliberately cut by the mill people in order to save the mill and that the Omaha road was damaged in consequence.

SHEEP PERISH BY THOUSANDS.

Sonora, Cal., May 17.—The snow, rain and wind storm that prevailed in the Sierra Nevada foothills during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was very fatal to sheep. The road from Sonora up to Strawberry Station, a distance of thirty-two miles, is lined with dead sheep. The storm was unusually severe for this time of the year, and the sheep had been sheared. In the ravines and beside the boulders along the road the dead animals are in some places piled two and three deep. Up to date about 40,000 sheep have entered this county on the way to the mountain ranges, and as all of them were caught in the storm, at least one-third of them have perished.

Fresno, Cal., May 17.—The reports from the mountains show that the loss to sheepmen on account of Monday's storm is far greater than at first stated. At one place 4,000 sheep were found frozen to death, where they had tried to find shelter among the trees. The snow was two feet deep on top of them. There are thousands of sheep further back in the mountains. If they were not frozen to death in the storm, they will die of starvation before the snow melts.

MURDERED BY A BURGLAR.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF LINCOLN, MASS., SHOT BY THE ROBBER HE WAS PURSUING.

Lincoln, Mass., May 17.—About 2 o'clock this morning James Farrar discovered two men in his room. He arose from his bed, and the men jumped from one of the windows. Mr. Farrar dressed himself and summoned assistance, and he and several other citizens followed the burglars, who were joined in the street by three other men. The pursuers followed the men to Weston, four miles from here, and came up with a man supposed to be one of them. He was building a fire near the railroad track, and as soon as he saw Farrar and his companions he drew a revolver and ordered them to stop. They continued to move toward him, however, when he levelled his weapon, took deliberate aim and fired three shots, one of which pierced Mr. Farrar's heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was overpowered by Mr. Farrar's companions.

James Farrar was a prominent man in the town. He lived in South Lincoln, and was a member of the board of assessors, a school committeeman and town constable.

The man arrested gives his name as William Barrett, fifty-one years old. After being locked up he talked freely with the officers and others present. He says he is a wood-turner by trade, and formerly lived in One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., New-York. He left home about three weeks ago, and has been on the road ever since. He says he did not kill Mr. Farrar, but that the others in the excitement must have killed him. When searched he was found to have a regular burglar's kit in his possession, consisting of chisels, bits, a dark-lantern, etc.

A BELLEVUE PHYSICIAN SUSPENDED.

DR. T. S. WARING DISCIPLINED FOR WRONG DIAGNOSIS IN THE CASE OF THE BRAVE CHOLERA NURSE WHO DIED ON MAY 1.

Dr. T. S. Waring, one of the house physicians of Bellevue Hospital, was suspended on Wednesday last by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for infringement of the rules. It is alleged that he diagnosed wrongly the case of Mrs. Juliette Hanshon, a nurse who was brought to the hospital from Swinburne Island on April 26. Health Officer Jenkins diagnosed the case at the time as typhoid fever. Dr. Waring declared the patient had typhus. Dr. Doty, of the Board of Health, was called in and he confirmed Dr. Jenkins's diagnosis. The patient died on May 1, and Dr. Briggs made out a certificate of death from typhoid. Dr. Waring, however, made out a certificate of death from typhus, thus overstepping the authority of Dr. Doty. After a full investigation by the Committee of Inspection of the Medical Board, to which the case was referred, the board recommended Dr. Waring's suspension, and this report was adopted by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Dr. Waring's suspension will end June 1.

Mrs. Hanshon was the first nurse to volunteer to go down on Swinburne Island and nurse the patients at the time of the cholera scare in the summer of 1892.

CHIEF CLARENCE RESTORED.

THE MOSQUITO CHIEF BROUGHT BACK TO BLUEFIELDS BY THE BRITISH.

REPLACED IN HIS DOMICILE BY CAPTAIN CLARK, OF THE MAGICIENNE—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER OF THE AMERICAN WILSON—LACAYO'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, May 12, via New-Orleans, May 17 (by steamship George W. Sealey).—Much has happened here within the last twenty-four hours, and the community is consequently much excited, as well as being on the tiptoe of expectation for what is promised in the near future. In the last letter from here was an account of the unexpected visit of Robert Henry Clarence, the Mosquito chief, and his boast that he would soon be restored to his rights through the intervention of the British, and the assertion of British Consul Hatch that the treaty of Managua would be upheld by Great Britain at any cost. Not only has Clarence already realized his boast, but Aguella, the murderer of William Wilson, has escaped from the little jail at Rama.

Word reached here yesterday morning from the San Francisco, which was anchored off the Bluffs, that Clarence would be brought back here to-day from Pearl Lagoon on board the British man-of-war Magicienne and domiciled in Bluefields to stay—in other words, that he would be reinstated in his rights as Chief of the Mosquitos by the English. This news created the wildest excitement here and much rejoicing. The Americans were particularly happy, though they regretted that for what they had been pleading so strenuously should be done by the British instead of by the American Government. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Magicienne arrived, and immediately Captain Clark came ashore with Clarence and a few of his natives, and he was domiciled at his old home in the city. Captain Watson was asked the meaning of this, but all he would say in reply to questions was: "You will be safe in saying that he has come to stay." He added that every one should understand that England and the United States were not working against each other, but, as Minister Baker had put it, "The white people have combined to meet the advances of the Latin race."

Last night the San Francisco departed for Greytown to take Consul Braida to his post of duty, leaving this place without an American official representative, though it is expected that Consul B. B. Seat will return shortly from the United States. It is understood that American interests are temporarily in the care of British representatives. The New-York has not arrived. All the Nicaraguan troops have been withdrawn from the city of Bluefields and sent into the interior, with the exception of a few men who are on the Bluffs and are not numerous enough to create any trouble. Nicaraguan Commissioner Lacayo has kept himself very quiet.

The next incident to ruffle the serenity which has been the order of the day for some time past, was the reported escape of Aguella, the murderer of William Wilton, the American, at Rama, on Wednesday last. Governor Rueling, the new official at Rama, who supplanted Torres, immediately started on a hunt for him, but was unable to head him off. Rueling arrived here last night and reports that Aguella is located in a dense jungle two miles from Rama, where it is almost impossible to ge, at him. From what the writer can learn the escape was planned and carried out by a number of Aguella's Spanish friends directly through the instrumentality of a Spanish woman who has stood by the murderer through thick and thin.

Lacayo has started a private enterprise which may cause some trouble yet. Some days ago he formed the Bluffs Trading Company, composed of himself and two or three of his henchmen, and under the guise of an alleged concession from Nicaragua proposes to claim the exclusive right to trade on the Bluffs. The house in which they propose to conduct their business is already under construction. These Bluffs were bought by several Americans for $30,000 cash, from the Mosquito Indians, and of course they protest against Lacayo's piracy, but as yet their protests have had no effect. Lacayo claims that the Mosquitos had no right to sell the land, nor could they lease it for a longer period than eight years. Minister Baker is in possession of the facts, and promised to see that the interests of the Americans were protected before he left for Managua. The situation here at this writing is very complicated.

HIS FATE IN THE BALANCE.

THE CASE OF DR. H. C. F. MEYER GIVEN TO THE JURY.

MR. BROOKE AND MR. FELLOWS MAKE LONG SPEECHES—THE JURY SENDS TO THE COURT-ROOM FOR BOOKS AND LETTERS—STILL OUT AT 1:30 A. M.

The case of the People against Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, the alleged poisoner, went to the jury last night, after a trial lasting over a month. Charles W. Brooke, leading counsel for the defence, occupied the entire morning session with his closing argument, and District-Attorney Fellows spoke for three hours in the afternoon.

A recess was taken at 5 p. m., and at 7 o'clock the court reassembled, and Recorder Smyth began his charge to the jury. He went over the evidence carefully, and explained in detail its bearing and importance. He also read the New-York statutes defining murder and manslaughter, and explained the judicial constructions which had been put upon them.

Mr. Brooke asked the Recorder to charge the jury that there was no evidence except Muller's to show that Dr. Meyer's wife had been married to Ludwig Brandt. The request was denied, and an exception taken.

The Recorder began his charge to the jury at 7 o'clock. Meyer remained cool during the charge, his peculiar gray eyes seeking the jury box now and again. When the jury retired at 9:10 p. m. he smoked a cigar and chatted cheerfully.

At 11:30 o'clock the jury sent a request to the Recorder for the statute books bearing on the subject of murder in the first degree. They wanted to study for themselves what was meant by murder in the first degree. The Recorder refused the request. A few minutes later the jury sent for the register books of the hotel at which Meyer, Mrs. Meyer and Muller stayed when they came to New-York. They also requested that a number of letters in the case be given to them. These last requests were granted. It was thought that the jury had settled down to an all-night discussion of the case. Recorder Smyth was still in court at midnight. Meyer seemed quite at ease.

The jury stood eleven to one in favor of conviction.

At 2 o'clock the jury was locked up until 11 o'clock to-day.

Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer is charged with the murder of Ludwig Brandt, who was known by several other names. Meyer, it is alleged, entered into a conspiracy with Brandt, the informer, Muller and his own wife to defraud life insurance companies. Brandt was persuaded to play the part of victim. The plan as told to him was to insure his life, make him sick with croton oil and poisons, pretend that he had died and get the insurance on his life. Mrs. Meyer pretended to be Mrs. Brandt and was to collect the insurance policies as her assumed husband's assignee. Brandt was made ill, but the arrangements to procure a corpse and substitute it for him did not work smoothly, so he was condemned to die by his fellow conspirators without his knowledge. Brandt died finally in great agony.

The suspicions of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were aroused, and in July, 1892, three months after Brandt's body was buried, they had it exhumed and found evidence of arsenical poisoning. They employed Muller, an accomplice of Meyer's, to find the Doctor, and he did so, receiving $500 for his services. Muller turned State's evidence and gave the principal testimony against Dr. Meyer.

SAVINGS BANKS MAY INVEST IN THE BONDS

Albany, May 17.—Many New-Yorkers who are interested in savings banks in their city have been wondering whether, under Section 440 of the Laws of 1893, savings banks had a right to invest in Cherokee bonds. The certificates amount in all to $6,640,000; were issued in 1893, and are due in 1897. Deputy Banking Superintendent Crowley this morning forwarded to New-York the following opinion as to the certificates:

"It is my opinion that, if the officers of a savings bank deem these securities profitable investments, they would be protected in purchasing them by the statute referred to."

NOMINATED BY GEORGIA POPULISTS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—The Populist State Convention this morning nominated J. K. Hines, of Atlanta, for Governor. Mr. Hines was at one time a judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, and was a Democrat until a few weeks ago, when he published a letter announcing his conversion to the doctrines of the People's party.

MR. HARRIS BACKED DOWN.

HE TRIED TO FORCE A RECESS.

A LONG DEADLOCK ENSUED IN THE SENATE.

THE MOTION, IF SUCCESSFUL, WOULD HAVE PREVENTED CONSIDERATION OF ANYTHING EXCEPT THE TARIFF BILL—THE "PARLIAMENTARY MANAGER'S" EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A QUORUM ALL IN VAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Ma, 17.—The first open breach in the amicable agreement under which the Tariff bill has been considered in the Senate for several weeks past occurred late this afternoon, when Mr. Harris, the Democratic manager in "parliamentary charge" of the bill, insisted on moving a recess until to-morrow morning, instead of an adjournment. As a recess would