New-York Tribune.

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GREAT FLOOD IN TEXAS.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

THE WATER BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FORCED UP BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S LOSS $1,200,000—THE LIST OF THE DROWNED GROWING.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 1.—The flood which visited the country west of this city, beginning at a point about fifty miles distant from here and extending for nearly 200 miles, was one of the most terrible catastrophes the State has suffered since the Indianola calamity, when all the coast towns were swept into the Gulf of Mexico. The number of deaths is not so great, but the damage to property will probably exceed that at Indianola. Among the bodies which have been identified are those of Miss Mattie Edwards, Mrs. Joseph Hatch, a child of Mr. Maley and two Mexicans.

Yesterday more complete reports of the devastation were brought here, and enough is known to lead to the belief that several hundred persons were drowned. It is definitely known that at least six women in the town of Uvalde were drowned, as well as three Mexican families, numbering in all about twelve persons. There were a number of narrow escapes. As soon as those in the higher parts of the town learned of the disaster the work of rescue began, and was carried out as rapidly as possible in the darkness of the night. Great apprehension is felt for the families living on the ditch south of here. A dispatch has been received here from Uvalde stating that the list of drowned will probably be greatly increased as soon as reports from the surrounding country come in.

It is now said that the deluge of water did not come from the clouds, as was at first supposed, but that it burst forth from the ground, as the result of an earthquake; as, under several places along the Leona River, near Uvalde, the cracks in the earth, with the water pouring therefrom, are still seen. The Leona River, so-called, is a dry stream ten months of the year, but it is known that a subterranean basin and stream of water exist underneath the dry bed, as flowing artesian wells are obtained by boring a few hundred feet. It is supposed that this artesian basin of water is now escaping through the cracks caused by the earthquake. The shock of the earthquake was distinctly felt at Uvalde and at points for many miles around.

About one-half of the houses and other buildings in the town of Uvalde, which has a population of about 2,500 persons, were swept away, and there is great destitution among those who were made homeless. The flood came in the night, and about fifty families sought refuge in trees. The town of D'hanis, fifty miles west of here, is submerged to a depth of several feet; but, as far as known, there are no deaths at that place from drowning. Thousands of head of cattle and horses were swept away. The extensive plant of the Litho-Carbon Rubber Company, near Cline, was badly damaged by water.

The great monetary loss is that of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Forty miles of track and roadbed are washed away and four large bridges and several smaller ones are gone. One freight train loaded with perishable fruit has been tied up, just east of Uvalde, for the last thirty-six hours, being cut off to the front and rear by washouts, which it will require several weeks to repair. All westbound freight arriving here from New-Orleans is tied up. All through passenger traffic on the road is, of course, suspended. Southern Pacific officials estimate that it will cost about $1,200,000 to rebuild the forty miles of track and replace the steel bridges.

E. Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, says that the reports regarding the damage to the Southern Pacific Company's tracks in Texas on account of floods are much exaggerated. Through trains will be run without interruption this afternoon.

ADVERTISING FOR 1,000 MINERS.

MOVE OF THE OPERATORS OF THE MASSILLON DISTRICT TO END THE STRIKE.

Massillon, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The operators of the Massillon district have determined to end the strike in the mines of this district at once, and on their own terms. This morning notice was posted in this city, signed by the Massillon Consolidated Mining Company, stating that 1,000 miners were wanted at once. According to the notice 60 cents a ton will be paid for all coal mined in 3½-foot veins over 1¼-inch screens, and 5 cents a ton extra in thinner veins. Two hundred negro miners from West Virginia will be brought here to fill the places of the strikers. It is the intention of the operators, who have pooled their interests in the Consolidated Company, to open only one or two mines at first.

Relief money from the Southern districts, where the miners are at work, is not coming in as fast as was expected, or in sums sufficient to prevent a good deal of suffering. With winter coming on and want staring the miners in the face, the operators believe that the strikers will submit to their terms and return to work.

SEVERE DROUTH IN WESTERN NEW-YORK

CROPS AND FRUIT BEING RUINED FOR LACK OF RAIN—A PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

Buffalo, Sept. 1.—Western New-York is almost literally burning up. The dry vegetation has taken fire in many places and valuable timber tracts are threatened with destruction. Farmers deplore the damage to crops and fear further losses by fire and the starvation of stock. Counties like Chautauqua and Erie, which have large dairy interests, are the chief sufferers. The bordering province of Ontario is similarly parched. The long drouth has left its imprint on the fields everywhere in Niagara County. In Middleport, Lockport, Brookport, and other inland towns, hay fields lie burned and blackened, crops have been dwarfed, fruit has deteriorated, and even trees are short of foliage. Through the fruit region there has been a general attempt to overcome the evil by artificial means as far as possible. The loss to Allegany County from the drouth will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Since August 10 the plague of grasshoppers has been alarming. Serious damage has been done the pasture-lands of Steuben County, and many farmers have been obliged to feed their cattle. The condition is aggravated by the grasshoppers. Oats and buckwheat have been affected seriously. The drouth has ripened the potatoes prematurely and the yield will be small. Fruit is comparatively plentiful. Lake Chautauqua has fallen two and a half feet. Chadakoin Creek has shrunk to a rivulet, and Stillwater Creek is dried up. Farmers in Erie County who sell their milk and garden products in the cities are disheartened. Their loss from the drouth will be extremely heavy.

The first rain since July 21 fell night before last in Genesee County, but not in sufficient quantity to quench the thirst of the arid soil. Pasturage and potatoes are suffering.

CREDITORS ARE LOOKING FOR HIM.

ARTHUR C. CONWAY, BANKER, PROMOTER AND REPUTED PHILANTHROPIST, DISAPPEARS.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Arthur C. Conway, banker, promoter and reputed philanthropist, doing business as the Conway Banking House in the Unity Building, has disappeared and left behind him many creditors. Claims against the broken concern are said to be mostly small amounts, and are not expected to aggregate more than $15,000. All the receipts are said to have been used in the running expenses of the bank, and those who have claims against it have nothing to hope for.

As security for depositors and investors, the banking house claimed to have deposited bonds to the amount of $50,000, but the place where the security was deposited was never mentioned.

In connection with his banking business Mr. Conway had numerous visionary and rapid-dividend-paying schemes. Among these were several beet sugar refineries, which have failed to fulfil expectations. He is also said to have had several building associations in course of organization.

Elaborate circulars were issued by Conway, in which he explained the advantages that were to accrue from his new plan of co-operation in loans, investments and banking. The accounts were divided into three forms, "savings," "investments" and "loan certificates." For the privilege of doing business with the bank the applicant who desired to open an account was obliged to pay $5.

The end of Conway's bank came last night, when a firm of office fixture makers took possession of the place under an attachment and chattel mortgage. Conway had expected this for some time, however, and had removed all his books and papers, and no knowledge of the amount of his indebtedness could be learned.

Conway lived at No. 2,505 Calumet-ave. until a few days ago, when he and his wife suddenly faded away. The last of their effects were taken away on Thursday, and none of the neighbors knew where they had gone.

A SMOULDERING VOLCANO.

OMINOUS RUMBLINGS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

THREATS THAT THERE WILL BE MANY "SQUEALS" AGAINST PRESIDENT MARTIN—CHARGES MAKING READY AGAINST FOUR MORE CAPTAINS.

Police Superintendent Byrnes yesterday received the gold shields which had been worn by Captains Cross and Devery before they were dismissed from the force on Friday, and also the shields of the three ex-ward men, Burns, Glennon and Smith, who were sent out of the department at the same time. The five men will next be heard from, it is believed, when they begin suits for reinstatement; and there are many police officials who believe that the courts will order reinstatement in each case. Captain Stephenson, whose defence before the Commissioners will begin on Tuesday, is believed to be certain of dismissal as soon as his trial is completed, and Assistant District-Attorney Wellman has charges nearly ready for service against four more of the captains. Mr. Wellman said on Friday that the four captains yet to be placed on trial might have a respite until after the Lexow Committee had finished its investigation of the department, and by that time there might be evidence against a still larger number of the captains.

UNEASY LIE THEIR HEADS.

Naturally, there is a feeling of uneasiness in the breasts which still are decorated with the gold shields that show the word "Captain" under a sunburst and the arms of the city of New-York. Several of the captains have declared that President Martin, of the Police Board, is determined to break every captain who is brought up for trial on charges growing out of testimony before the Lexow Committee, and that he and Mr. Wellman are acting under orders given by Tammany magnates in an attempt to divert part of the lightning from the Wigwam. The feeling of bitterness against Mr. Martin has been increased by the dismissal of Captain Cross, who made a better defence before the Commissioners than any other captain is likely to be able to make. Expression to that feeling was given yesterday by one of the officials, who said:

"It has been believed that Commissioner Martin was bound to break every captain who was brought before him and the other Commissioners on charges. Now we are sure of it. Wait until the Lexow Committee gets to work again and watch for the first squeal against Martin. When the squeals begin to come they will come faster than autumn leaves in a gale."

MR. GOFF'S PHONOGRAPH READY.

The angry talk may have been only an idle threat, but there would be no surprise among those who know the methods of some of the police captains if the captains induced members of the force to testify against the president of the Police Board in the hope of driving him out of office, as John McClave was driven out. John W. Goff, of counsel for the Lexow Committee, was asked yesterday if he had been advised of any coming "squeals," and he replied:

"I would not mention the fact if I had, but I have a phonograph ready to record all squeals that come here."

Mr. Goff has not been informed as to the intentions of the Police Commissioners to keep up the trials at the Central Office or to discontinue them while the investigation of the Lexow Committee is in progress after September 10. He said yesterday, in reply to an inquiry, that if the trials were continued they could not be permitted to interfere with the committee's investigation.

"What would happen if a witness was wanted at both places at the same time?" he was asked.

"Then," he replied, "we would have to find out if the authority of the State was superior to the authority of a municipal board."

While Mr. Goff has not lately talked with Senator Lexow, who has been away from the city, he said yesterday that the committee probably would meet on September 10, as a number of witnesses had been subpoenaed for that day, but it is probable that the committee will take another recess at the time of the meeting of the Republican State Convention, and that the more important witnesses will not be called to testify until after that recess.

Captain Edward Slevin, of the Fourth Precinct, and Captain Richael O'Conno, of the Second Precinct, were tried before the Commissioners several months ago, but no decision in either of their cases has been made yet, and there was considerable talk yesterday about the protracted delay in settling the cases. Captain Slevin was tried for allowing disorderly houses to run in his precinct, and Captain O'Connor was tried in connection with Detective Sheridan on the charge that a poolroom in the Second Precinct had been protected by the detective with the captain's knowledge. Since the trials were finished Commissioners Murray and Kerwin have taken the places of Commissioners MacLean and McClave. Mr. Murray said lately that he had not read the testimony in the cases of Captains Slevin and O'Connor, and Commissioner Kerwin said yesterday that he also had not read the testimony in either case.

SIX NEGRO BARN-BURNERS LYNCHED

SHOT DEAD BY A MOB WHILE THEY WERE BEING TAKEN TO JAIL.

Memphis, Sept. 1.—Six negroes—Daniel Hawkins, Robert Haines, Warner Miller, Edward Hale, John Hayes and Glenn White—were taken from the custody of Detective W. S. Richardson, near Millington, a small village on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad, thirty miles north of Memphis, and shot to death last night at 11 o'clock. They had been arrested on a charge of being implicated in a series of barn-burnings. A half-dozen of the band, which was oath-bound, had previously been landed in the penitentiary, and it was thought the outrages were over; but some time ago the fair grounds buildings at Kerrville were destroyed and the outrages were attributed to the same crowd. Richardson arrested the men yesterday and was taking them to Millington in a wagon. The prisoners were handcuffed together and the wagon was in charge of a man named Atchison and the detective. At the bridge across Big Creek some one cried, "Go around; the bridge has fallen."

Richardson got out and, taking the team by the bridle, descended into the ravine. Fifty shots rang out, and four of the negroes fell. Hawkins threw his arms around the driver, Atchison, but he was shot loose and his head blown off. The box on which the driver sat was filled with bullet-holes. Two men guarded Richardson, two others Atchison and two others the team. In two minutes the work was over and the mob rode off. The detectives guarded the dead, while the driver went after Squire Hill. A jury, which included four negroes, held an inquest and decided that the six men came to their death from gunshots fired by unknown persons.

This afternoon Detective Richardson was arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Cooper, charged with being an accessory to the crime.

F. S. HENDERSON SERIOUSLY HURT.

THROWN FROM HIS CARRIAGE AND HIS SKULL FRACTURED—NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

Frank S. Henderson, of No. 204 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, who is the head of the undertaking firm of Henderson Brothers, whose place of business is at Myrtle-ave. and Jay-st., was thrown from his buggy and fatally injured last night. Mr. Henderson left his place of business in a light vehicle about 10:30 o'clock to drive to the stable, in Warren-st. While driving up Fulton-st. the horse became alarmed at the clanging of the trolley-car bells, and at Hudson-ave. he shied. Mr. Henderson was thrown from the buggy and landed upon his head in the middle of the street. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain. He will probably die before many hours. Mr. Henderson is forty-four years old. He is well known in Brooklyn, where his father established the present business fifty years ago. Mr. Henderson is a thirty-two-degree Mason, a member of Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum; Stella Lodge, Mystic Shrine; Knights Templar and other organizations.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.

Vernon, Tex., Sept. 1.—Yesterday a passerby found the little son of O. G. Klock, a farmer, living twelve miles north of here, crying on the door-steps. The little boy informed the stranger that his father had shot his mother and then himself. Upon entering the house the stranger found Mrs. Klock dead, with a bullet through her heart, and Klock dying, with a bullet through his head. Klock died without saying a word. He was a prosperous farmer until recently, and it is supposed financial troubles caused him to commit the double tragedy.

AWARDED TO THE VIGILANT.

ANOTHER UNFINISHED RACE WITH THE SATANITA OFF DARTMOUTH.

THE BOATS RAN INTO A CALM AND THE BRITISH YACHT WAS TOWED HOME—MR. GOULD LIKELY TO REFUSE THE MONEY PRIZE.

Dartmouth, Sept. 1.—The Vigilant and the Satanita started in a race this morning for the Bay Club prize, valued at £40. The race was decided in favor of the Vigilant. The course was triangular, from Dartmouth Range southwest to a markboat off Torcross, thence by the east markboat and back, three times around, the total distance being forty-two miles. The wind was light from the northeast, the weather hazy and the sea smooth. Both boats gybed as they crossed the line. The Vigilant had the lee berth and crossed the starting line at 10:30:10 o'clock. The Satanita crossed at 10:30:21. Both had their jackyarders and jibtopsails set and had a free reach to port for Torcross, which they rounded in this order: Vigilant, 11:09:45; Satanita, 11:11:50.

On this stretch the Vigilant gained one minute and fifty-four seconds, and was 205 seconds ahead in rounding the mark. The Vigilant held up to the eastward and the Satanita kept well in toward Blackwood, where the wind hauled to the eastward. At this point it was impossible to see the yachts on account of the haze, and they were consequently not timed as they rounded the east buoy. Upon emerging from the thick maze after rounding the east mark it was seen that the Satanita, being closer in shore, was getting a better wind than the Vigilant, and was gaining upon the American boat. She continued to gain and handily passed the centreboarder on the run home for the first round. Both boats gybed, rounding the Commodore's boat as follows: Satanita, 12:35:08; Vigilant, 12:35:49.

From the time of rounding Torcross until the rounding of the Commodore's boat the Satanita had gained two minutes and forty-six seconds on the centreboarder, and upon bearing away for Torcross on the second round was forty-one seconds ahead of the American. It was again a free reach to port for Torcross. On this reach the Vigilant overhauled and passed the Satanita, and in rounding the Torcross markboat was two minutes and four seconds ahead. The time of rounding Torcross was: Vigilant, 1:18:23; Satanita, 1:20:27.

The Vigilant had gained two minutes and forty-five seconds in the run to Torcross. Both boats held in shore on the beat to the east boat, the Vigilant increasing her lead; but later both ran into a calm on the eastward tack, and a repetition of yesterday's failure to make a race of it was assured. Soon after rounding Torcross the Vigilant disappeared in the haze, heading to the eastward for the second mark-boat; and the Satanita, which appeared to be about three minutes behind, was also lost sight of soon afterward. After about an hour the Vigilant came into view, bringing a breeze from the west, and made close hauled, for the Commodore's boat. The Satanita also appeared in sight, but soon afterward gave up the race, signalled for a tow and was brought home. The Vigilant carried sail until she reached a point within 200 yards of the Commodore's boat. She then hove to and took in her headsails. After a short time she set them again, but she lay still, making no attempt to reach the Commodore's boat.

The committee decided the race in favor of the Vigilant, but it is doubtful if such a decision would have been given had it not been for the scathing comments which have been made on their action yesterday. It is thought probable that Mr. Gould will take the race for the Vigilant, she having fairly won it, but will refuse the money, as all the other races terminating under similar conditions have been decided upon the result at the end of the first round.

The treatment which the Vigilant has received from the English press and from English yachting organizations was the subject of much comment yesterday among American yachtsmen, as were also the extraordinary demands which Lord Dunraven and other British yachtsmen are said to have made regarding the conditions of another race for the America's Cup. The action of the Royal Dart Yacht Club in calling the race off on Friday was severely criticised, and the attitude which the English press has all along assumed toward the American yacht and her owner was contrasted with the courtesy which American newspapers have always shown in speaking of British boats and British yachtsmen who have come over here seeking the America's Cup. One yachtsman said: "The conditions which Lord Dunraven and other British yachtsmen are said to have demanded for another race for the America's Cup are preposterous. That the race for the cup be sailed off Newport instead of off New-York is about the only one of the demands that can possibly be complied with. For years and years we have been making concession after concession to the Englishmen in regard to the races for the America's Cup. When one of our yachts goes over there to race in a regatta of any of the British yacht clubs she is held to strict conformity with all the rules of the National Yacht Racing Association; but when a yacht comes over here to race the Englishmen seem to think that they are entitled to make their own terms, their own rules and regulations, and affect surprise that we do not immediately agree with them. The treatment of the Vigilant in British waters and by British yachtsmen and by the British press has been such a flagrant and glaring contrast to the uniform spirit of courtesy and of concession which has been shown to English boats on this side of the water that the whole world sees exactly how the thing stands, without personal attention being called to it.

"The reputation for fair play which English yachtsmen have heretofore been supposed to value most highly seems this season to have had no influence with them in the Vigilant races. It is gratifying to observe that Friday's performance of the Regatta Committee of the Royal Dart Yacht Club was a little too much, even for the British press, and that protests against their action in calling the race off when the Vigilant was a sure winner have appeared in some of the London journals. It has been supposed on this side of the water that international racing promoted yachting and promoted international amity. That does not seem to have been the case this season in English waters."

ROYAL DART YACHT CLUB CRITICISED.

SHARP COMMENT OF "THE LONDON TIMES'" YACHTING EDITOR ON THE CALLING OFF OF FRIDAY'S RACE.

Boston, Sept. 1.—Henry Horn, yachting editor of "The London Times," has the following to say in a cable dispatch to "The Boston Herald" regarding the action of the Royal Dart Yacht Club in declaring yesterday's Vigilant-Satanita race off because it was not finished in three hours:

No such conduct has ever been known on this side, and it is the most maladroit piece of work yet done in the kingdom. It certainly puts the club in an unenviable position. The weak-kneed action of the committee is condemned by every one. Yachtsmen declare that the race should have been declared void three hours before it was, if there was a three-hour limit. The result is sure to affect the future regattas of this club, especially as the prizes were allowed to the forty-raters Carina and Corsair, which sailed over the same course and under the same conditions. The Royal Dart Club some years ago was guilty of left-handed conduct to the Prince of Wales when he sailed the Formosa there. The committee are always getting into some muddle. The decision is very unjust, for the Vigilant was honestly entitled to the prize.

London, Sept. 1.—"The Pall Mall Gazette," commenting on the result of yesterday's yachting under the auspices of the Royal Dart Yacht Club, says:

The Dartmouth Sailing Committee treated Mr. Gould very badly, in view of the leniency with which offences against the rules of the Royal Yachting Association have been treated throughout the season. It is a great pity, and Mr. Gould now has a real and tangible grievance. We do not remember any previous occasion upon which the clause has been enforced, that unless completed within eight hours a race shall be void.

The "Field" publishes a letter from a member of the Yacht Racing Association in which the writer asserts that Mr. Gould should not have accepted the silver cup of the Royal London Yacht Club, won on August 6 in the race around the Isle of Wight, when it is alleged the Vigilant broke the rule in regard to signalling for more water. In the circumstances, he says, the cup must be regarded as a graceful gift by the Prince of Wales and not as a trophy won by the Vigilant.

MAY NOT RACE FOR THE CAPE MAY CUP.

London, Sept. 1.—It is reported that the race for the Cape May Cup between the Vigilant and the Britannia, which is fixed for Wednesday, is off so far as the Vigilant is concerned.

DROWNED IN LAKE NIPISSING.

North Bay, Ont., Sept. 1.—Word reached here late this afternoon that a canoe party from Chatham, Ont., consisting of D. M. Christie, barrister; Arthur Northwood, science master in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and George Rispin, who left Chatham three weeks ago on a canoe trip up the French River, have been drowned at the head of Lake Nipissing. Two of the bodies and the canoe have been recovered by a party of explorers in that district.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

BURNED IN FOREST FIRES.

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES THE VICTIMS PERISHED.

CONFLAGRATIONS RAGING WITH UNABATED FURY IN THE NORTHWEST—HIGH WINDS FAN THE FLAMES—SETTLERS DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES INTO THE MARSHES.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—A telegram from Pine City, Minn., at 1 a. m. says:

"Fire destroyed Hinckley utterly. Fifty people were burned to death. Mission Creek is also destroyed."

Pine City, Minn., Sept. 1.—The forest fires north of the town are raging with fury. The high winds have fanned every spark into a flame and it has been travelling over the country sweeping everything before it. Settlers are being driven from their homes to seek shelter in the marshes. The northbound limited train over the St. Paul and Duluth with all the passengers is now laid up at this place waiting to get through. Relief corps are being sent out from towns as rapidly as possible to aid the distressed settlers. At midnight the wind has died away and hope has correspondingly increased. There is no danger to this town at present.

Rice Lake, Wis., Sept. 1—Terrible forest fires are raging in this vicinity, and the town of Bashaw, fifteen miles north of here, is entirely wiped out. Railroad bridges are partially burned and telegraphic connections are entirely cut off from the north. The noon passenger train which left here at 11:30 reached as far as Bashaw, but had to return, picking up what people they could find. Some of them were nearly overcome with the heat and smoke, and would have perished had it not been for the timely rescue. A party was sent out from here by a special train, but only succeeded in finding one man, whom they discovered half-crazed, wandering around in search of his family, having got separated from them while escaping the flames. It is thought that some are burned to death, as no trace can be found of them.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 1.—Smoke from burning forest fires was so dense that it became necessary to turn on the electric lights this afternoon. There are no very large fires nearer than Ontagon County, but thousands of small ones are filling the air with dense smoke. Farmers are losing crops and rain is very badly needed. Thousands of square miles of the upper peninsula are covered with dense smoke.

St. Cloud was asked for help late in the afternoon, and a train left at 4:30 over the Eastern Minnesota. The train was only to proceed as far as Bridgman, as beyond that point all bridges, ties and telegraph poles had been burned. The St. Cloud crew got the fire under control around Bridgman and was then forced to return to this point. All Eastern Minnesota trains are stopped, and will not be able to proceed to Duluth until extensive repairs are made. Milaca is a town of about 400 inhabitants in a country thickly covered with pine trees.

Reports up to midnight from Becker, Crow Wing and Aitken counties are to the effect that thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, including hay and grain stacks, farm houses, fences and wood.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 1.—News has been received here from the fire-swept regions of Ashland County that the flames have swept away the village of Marengo, a thriving lumber mill place in this county near Ashland. Two hundred families are rendered homeless, but no lives have been lost, as far as is known. A large quantity of lumber was burned in the yards. The mill of Spender & Co., and 1,500,000 feet of lumber were destroyed.

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 1 (Special).—Forest fires are raging in almost every county of this State, from Saginaw Bay northward. A Mackinaw train arrived to-day from the Straits of Mackinaw, passing through the counties of Emmett, Cheboygan, Otsego, Crawford, Roscommon, Ogama, Aranac and Bay. It brings news that not one of these counties is free from a conflagration and that railroading is dangerous on account of the dense black smoke which hangs over everything like a pall, and shuts out the view of objects even a short distance ahead. There are a number of small hamlets and settlements in this district without telegraphic comunication, and it is feared that some of them may be in imminent danger. The engineer said that for two hundred miles it was impossible to see fifty feet ahead of the engine on account of the continuous cloud of smoke. On Saginaw Bay, on the rivers which empty into it, and on Lake Huron the navigators are having a hard time, on account of the smoke which the westerly wind wafts out over the lake. Millions of feet of standing lumber will be lost, and the fire will sweep through twenty counties unless a rain falls soon.

SECRETARY CARLISLE YIELDS.

BANKERS NO LONGER OBLIGED TO DEPOSIT GOLD FOR SMALL NOTES AT THE SUB-TREASURY—WHAT THE CONCESSION MAY MEAN.

A controversy has been going on for the last few weeks between the New-York banks and the Sub-Treasury over an old ruling of the Treasury Department which compelled the banks to deposit gold at the Sub-Treasury in exchange for small notes—that is, notes of a denomination under twenty dollars. The banks contended that the Treasury Department had no right to force them to pay gold for small bills when they had large notes to offer, and this year they refused to part with their gold, except when their supply of small bills became so low that it was absolutely necessary. Yesterday the Sub-Treasury received instructions from Secretary Carlisle revoking the order and instructing the Sub-Treasury to exchange small notes for large ones and accommodate the banks. The ruling is a victory for the banks.

The change is considered more significant than it appears on its face. It is thought by some people that Secretary Carlisle has come to the conclusion that he cannot get the banks to part with their gold unless in return for bonds, and that this is the first step toward preparing the way for another issue of Government bonds.

The Sub-Treasury has heretofore shipped currency to the West for the New-York banks and their Western correspondents for the movement of crops at Government contract rates. The Sub-Treasury stipulated that the banks should deposit gold and it would send the small notes. This year the banks came to the conclusion that they would make their shipments themselves. Their supply of small notes was fairly large, and when it ran out they trusted to being able to force the Sub-Treasury to give them small notes for large ones. Besides their large notes they had certificates of currency deposits in the Sub-Treasury. These they also calculated upon being able to use. By the Secretary's ruling they are upheld in all these points, and small notes will be given to them for big notes or for currency certificates. The amount of currency certificates held by the New-York banks against deposits in the Sub-Treasury is nearly $42,000,000, while the total amount of these certificates in existence is about 60,000,000.

In previous years the banks made no objection to making transfers of money through the Sub-Treasury, giving their gold for small notes. This year, however, the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury toward the New-York banks, his evident incapacity in many ways, and the unpopular method in which he got out his bond issue have made the New-York banks careful of their gold and unwilling to place it in an already depleted Treasury.

MURDERED AS SHE SLEPT.

A GERMAN VAGRANT KILLS HIS LANDLADY TO GET $6.

HER SON, WHO SLEPT IN THE SAME ROOM, A WITNESS TO THE TERRIBLE CRIME—HE AWAKES TO SEE THE MISCREANT SLASH HIS MOTHER'S THROAT OPEN WITH A BIG CARVING KNIFE.

Robbery was the motive for the murder of Mrs. Julianna Hoffman in her home, at No. 544 Sixth-st., near Avenue B, early yesterday morning. She was butchered in her bed by Carl Feigenbaum, a German vagrant, who wanted to steal $6 which she had hidden under her pillow. The crime was witnessed by her son, who had earned the money, and the murderer was caught red-handed.

Mrs. Hoffman was a widow of middle age, and she came to this country from Hungary about eighteen months ago in company with her son Michael, fifteen years old. She hired two small rooms on the second floor of the tenement-house in Sixth-st., and went to live there. The boy found employment at the office of the American Portrait Company, at No. 25 East Fourth-st., where he earned $8 a week. He paid most of his wages to his mother every week. His earnings supported his mother and himself. Mrs. Hoffman was thrifty and cheerful, and it was evident to her neighbors that her heart was wrapped up in her dutiful son.

SHE THOUGHT HE HAD AN HONEST FACE.

On Tuesday Feigenbaum knocked at the widow's door, and told her that he wanted to hire a room where he could sleep. He said he had work and would pay for the room on Friday when he got his pay. He is a short, stout German, with mustache and chin whiskers and a restless eye. Mrs. Hoffman thought he had an honest face, and she agreed to let the rear one of her two rooms, with a bed and a chair, for $1 a week. He slept in the room on Wednesday night and on the following night. Mrs. Hoffman slept on a folding sofa in the front room, and at the foot of the sofa was a cot for her son.

Feigenbaum went to his room about 9 o'clock on Friday night, and said nothing about the $1 which he had promised to pay. As he went to his room Mrs. Hoffman was placing under her pillow on the sofa $6 which her son had given to her out of his wages. Probably Feigenbaum caught sight of the money. The widow and her son were asleep soon after he had shut himself in his room.

THE VICTIM'S LAST CRY.

An hour after midnight the boy was aroused by the cry: "Fay, Fay, Fay!" which in the Hungarian language corresponds closely to "Oh, Lord!" in English. He saw, by the dim light that shone into the room from the street lamps, a man standing over his mother's couch with a big carving-knife in his hand. Instinctively he kicked at him and shoved him away from his mother, but the man made a thrust at him with the big knife, and the lad jumped through the window to the fire-escape, crying "Murder! Police! Help!"

His call was answered by Policeman Charles Kraushaar, of the Fifth-st. station, and upon seeing him enter the house, young Hoffman passed back into his room through the window. He was horrified to find his mother lying in the middle of the room with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was gasping for breath, her head rolling from side to side. Stepping over the unfortunate limbs of his dying mother, the trembling lad opened the door for the officer. The murderer had escaped by the window of the rear room.

The policeman ran back to the street and whistled for assistance. Seeing a man running west in Sixth-st., he pursued him. Just before the fleeing man reached Avenue A Roundsman John Dugan, of the Union Market squad, grabbed him. It was Carl Feigenbaum. He had only an undershirt and trousers on, being even barefooted. He told the officers that when Dugan stopped him he was in pursuit of the murderer. The officers took him at once to the widow's room, thinking they could get her to identify him, but as they entered the room she gave a final gasp and died.

HE WASHED OFF THE BLOOD STAINS.

The prisoner was taken at once to the Fifth-st. station, where he described himself as a laborer and a native of Germany, and declared his innocence.

It was noticed that there were marks of blood on his hands, although it was learned later that when he had climbed down the fire escape and got from the roof of an outhouse to an alleyway that leads to Sixth-st., he had stopped at a hydrant at the head of the alleyway and washed his hands. The police thought he was a German thief who had come over here to the Chicago Fair, and had become stranded. He was identified by young Hoffman, who, upon seeing him at the station, exclaimed:

"My God! that is the man that killed my dear old mother!"

It was with great difficulty that he could be restrained from attacking the murderer.

Abraham Davis, of No. 72 East Broadway, and Myer Munski, of No. 211 Henry-st., saw the prisoner run out of the alley at No. 544 Sixth-st. Neither they nor the son of the murdered woman were held at the police station, as Sergeant McNally felt sure they could all be had at any time if wanted.

Feigenbaum said he had been in this country three years and had been in the West until a few months ago. He would not tell where he had been employed, but he admitted that he had been sleeping in the parks at night before he found shelter in Mrs. Hoffman's room. He declared that he had taken another homeless man to sleep with him in the room on Friday night, and that the man must have committed the murder. His story was contradicted by young Hoffman, and the persons who saw him running away said he was not chasing anybody. He was held without bail for examination at the Essex Market Police Court.

MASKED ROBBERS RAID A BANK.

THEY GET $1,000 IN CASH AND SHOOT A BOY IN THE LEG—POSSES IN PURSUIT.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—Four men raided the Bank of Tescott, fifteen miles north of Salina, this morning, forced the cashier to give up $1,000, wounded a lad and fled. Posses from half a dozen towns are now in hot pursuit of or in search for the desperadoes.

At 9:15 o'clock, shortly after the bank had opened for business, four masked men rode up, dismounted, and entering covered Cashier Sidmore with revolvers. The leader demanded that the cashier turn over the bank's funds to them. A farmer who was in the bank and tried to escape quietly was covered and ordered not to move. The robbers fired several shots, and the cashier threw up his hands and allowed them to rifle the bank. They secured $1,000 and backed out of the room, keeping the cashier and the farmer covered.

Upon gaining the outside, the men turned and ran toward where their horses were tied under the bridge about 150 yards east of the bank. Citizens gathered and fired several shots at the men, and John Swartz, a boy, stepped out from behind a building and fired at them with a shotgun, but missed. Then the robbers turned and fired several shots at Swartz, one taking effect in his leg. When they reached their horses the gang mounted and set out southeast. The news was immediately telegraphed to surrounding points, and posses from Minneapolis, Missouri, Brookville, Elsworth and Salina were soon scouring the country in search of the robbers. Late this afternoon they had been traced to within a mile and a half of Brookville, and it is quite probable that they will soon be captured.

BEATEN BY A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

THE REMARKABLE STORY OF BRUTALITY TOLD BY A LITTLE MAN WHOSE APPEARANCE BORE OUT HIS TALE.

Griffith Roberts, an undersized but unusually intelligent young Englishman, was a pitiable-looking sight when he was arraigned before Justice Burke in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Both of his eyes were black and swollen, his cheeks were scratched and cut, his left ear was lacerated and bleeding, and the back of his head was a mass of bruises. The prisoner charged the policeman who arrested him with knocking him down and kicking him in the most brutal manner. Justice Burke not only refused to entertain a complaint against the prisoner, but expressed himself in terms which boded no good for the policeman, and then discharged Roberts. The policeman's name is James Donnelly, of the West One-hundredth-st. station.

The prisoner said that he was a butler by occupation, and lived with a friend at No. 10 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st. His last place, he said, was at the house of the late ex-Governor Price, of New-Jersey. Roberts said that he was returning home about 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he met Policeman Donnelly, who, he said, was in a beastly state of intoxication.

"What business have you to be out so late?" said the policeman. Without another word, Roberts said, Donnelly grasped him by the collar, jerked him off his feet and struck him a brutal blow in the eye. Then he knocked him down and kicked him cruelly. Two other policemen said to Donnelly: "What do you want to arrest him for? Let him go."

Donnelly not only did not let Roberts go, but grasped him by the collar and dragged him toward the West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station. Then he struck him another vicious blow in the face, which sent the little butler to the floor. Then Donnelly kicked him in the ribs, and on the back of the head several times, so as nearly to stun him.

Donnelly denied these charges, but the Justice said he was inclined to believe Roberts, and would discharge him. He says he will make complaints at Police Headquarters against Donnelly.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES ON FOREIGN BUT NOT ON DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

SAMPLE BITS OF ANTI-LORDS' ORATORY—THE LEICESTER ELECTION—LOW PRICES FOR WHEAT—THE MANCHESTER CANAL—MR. BRYCE AND THE SHIPOWNERS—"THE TIMES" ON THE YACHT RACES—MR. GLADSTONE'S CRITICISM OF MRS. BESANT'S BOOK.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Sept. 1.—"It affords me," began the Queen, addressing the Lords and Commons in her speech proroguing Parliament, "sensible gratification to be able to dismiss you." That is a sentiment in which the nation are at one with Her Majesty. The concluding words of her sentence soften the abruptness of it, but do not materially alter the sense. What the Queen really intends is to convey to her parliamentary lieges her gratification, for their sake, that the end has come of a session which was a little less than a prolongation of previous session. The labors of the two houses have, in Her Majesty's opinion, been fruitful. The Radical, just ready to fill the country with his clamor against the Lords for making the session barren, is struck dumb by this statement. His dumbness will not last. Before many days are over he will be vociferous as ever.

The most serious matters in the speech are not domestic, but foreign. The Prime Minister, who is of course the real author of this address, has thought it necessary to express the regret of the Government that "a variety of questions, relating to Africa between my Government and that of the French Republic, remain unsettled." The negotiations going on are friendly, and a speedy arrangement is hoped for. Yes; but there is an impression, outside Ministerial and Royal circles, that France has arranged things to suit herself, and that England, though Africa is a hot country, is left out in the cold. If this be a wrong impression, the sooner it is set right the better for the Ministry.

They are equally at odds with France about Siam, and the French Foreign Office, through its semi-official organ, "Le Temps," challenges the Queen's statement that British commissioners in conjunction with French are "to lay down on the spot the proper limits of a neutral region in the neighborhood of the Mekong." That sentence is a rest