New-York Tribune.

Vol. LVI....No. 18,145. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WANT THEIR OWN TICKET.

POPULISTS OPPOSED TO BRYAN

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HURRIEDLY CALLED TO ST. LOUIS.

CHANCE OF AN INDORSEMENT OF THE CHICAGO NOMINEES FADING AWAY RAPIDLY—REVIEW OF THE SITUATION BY A SOUTHERN POPULIST—SHUNNING ANYTHING DEMOCRATIC—PETTIGREW FOR PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, July 19.—With the arrival of a large number of the delegates to the Populist National Convention it is becomming more and more evident that the programme of the Western enthusiasts who have been planning an unconditional indorsement of the Chicago plaform and ticket will encounter a very serious and formidable resistance. Within the last two days sentiment in favor of the nomination of a separate National ticket and the maintenance of the present Populist National organization has shown itself so vigorous and pronounced that there is now little or no likelihood of the capture of next Wednesday's convention by the hurrah tactics so successfully employed by Mr. Bryan's friends and backers to stampede the Chicago convention ten days ago.

SIMON-PURE POPULISTS AGAINST BRYAN.

When sifted to the bottom, it is found that the most of the talk here in favor of the acceptance of the Bryan-Sewall ticket without condition or qualification and the merging of the Populist, Silver and Democratic parties into a single organization for the approaching campaign comes from prominent ex-Republican and Silver party leaders in the Western States rather than from managers of the Populist organization proper, which has had its freest and most permanent development in the South. The accepted chiefs within the Populist ranks are, with few exceptions, either lukewarm toward the project of indorsing the Chicago ticket and platform or are actively and bitterly opposing it. The more radical and aggressive party leaders, like Taubeneck, of Illinois, the chairman of the Populist National Committee; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, and National Committeeman McDowell, of Tennessee, have declared openly in favor of maintaining the present National organization by nominating another Presidential ticket than that chosen at Chicago.

The more conservative and conciliatory element in the party, represented by Senator Peffer, of Kansas, though friendly to Mr. Bryan's nomination for the Presidency, still cling persistently to the idea of preserving the party autonomy by putting a Populist electoral ticket in the field in every State.

THE NEBRASKAN'S FRIENDS.

Only the Western and Northwestern delegations, headed by Senators Allen, of Nebraska, and Kyle, of South Dakota, reinforced by such quasi-Populists as Stewart, of Nevada, Teller of Colorado, and Dubois of Idaho, are standing out for a complete abandonment of the party organization for the coming campaign, and absolute coalition with the Silver and Democratic parties in an effort to elect the candidate chosen by Tillman, Altgeld and their followers at Chicago.

The outcome of the contest between these three factions in the Populist camp is now gravely in doubt, and it is safe to predict only that the Convention will refuse an unconditional indorsement of the Chicago nominees and will eventually insist on a coalition which will give the Populist party representation on the Bryan electoral ticket in each State, and, in the event of success, insure the choice of a Populist for the Vice-Presidency. There can be no doubt that the strong fight being made by Messrs. Taubeneck, Davis, Butler and McDowell for a separate Presidential platform and ticket and the advocacy by Senator Peffer and his following of the divided electoral ticket scheme have greatly alarmed the friends and backers of the "Boy Orator," who have been confidently boasting of their ability to stampede the Convention to his support.

STONE AND JONES TELEGRAPHED FOR.

Some of the Populist and Democratic managers here, who realized the character of the opposition which was developing to the indorsement programme, telegraphed yesterday for Governor Stone, of Missouri, then at Jefferson City, who is understood to be one of the most trusted representatives in this State of Bryan's interests. Governor Stone took the first train for this city, hurried at once to the Planters' Hotel and requested a conference with the Populist leaders. Out of deference to the Governor's official position, four of these leaders, including Messrs. Taubeneck and McDowell, went to the Planters' on receiving the request, and a conference lasting more than an hour was held. It is understood to have been rather stormy. Stone is a man who can bulldoze or cringe according to circumstances, but he found the Populist managers so obstinate and well fortified that he could do nothing with them. At the close of the talk Governor Stone telegraphed to Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at Washington, that his presence was required in St. Louis at the earliest possible moment, and telegrams were also sent to ten or a dozen other leading Democrats over the country to come here without delay. Within two hours a reply was received from Mr. Jones, saying he would take the evening train for St. Louis, to arrive here to-night.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION GOES ASTRAY.

The situation is therefore undoubtedly regarded as serious from the Democratic point of view. It had been considered by Governor Stone and Mr. Bryan's representatives here a foregone conclusion that the Populists would simply meet and approve the work of the Chicago Convention, and send for Bryan to make them a "crown of thorns and cross of gold" oration amid frenzied enthusiasm. The discovery of a strong drift of opinion toward a separate National ticket has been a violent shock to the boy candidate and his optimistic supporters. Senator Jones and Governor Stone will spend to-morrow with the Populists and silver leaders, trying to head off the separate ticket movement and secure a promise of fusion which shall not include the division of electors, at least in the Southern States.

Major McDowell, one of the participants in the Stone conference, is one of the most intelligent and aggressive of the "Middle-of-the-Road" leaders, and voices the sentiment of the Southern delegations, who generally oppose the indorsement of the Bryan-Sewall ticket.

"We will not only come up here out of the South with a four-fifths majority against indorsing Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform," said he to-day to a representative of The Tribune, "but we will have the active co-operation of one-fourth of the delegates from the Northwest. Unless something unforeseen shall happen, this strength should control the Convention. I have to-day been assured by friends of Bryan that if we make any sort of a platform we want and nominate him on it he would gladly accept the nomination. I don't say that this comes as a direct utterance from Mr. Bryan, but it does come from gentlemen from his own section who are close to him and who are understood to be in some degree his personal representatives.

DICKERING FOR COALITION.

"But our plan is to make a platform and to nominate a ticket. The candidate for the Presidency will probably not be Teller. It was our original idea to get Teller nominated at Chicago and to get a platform which we could ratify at St. Louis, and thus make a coalition. In that we failed. The Democratic Senators could not carry out their agreement with us. We worked very hard to accomplish the coalition. Some of the delegates at Chicago treated us courteously; many did not. But that matters little in a personal sense; in a party sense it may matter more. Our understanding with the so-called silver Senators was very distinct. Under no circumstances would they accept any Democrat who might be nominated by the Democratic party. They would only go to Chicago and work for a coalition candidate, and failing to get that they pledged us they would come back here to St. Louis. Our final agreement was reached with them after the silver bolt in the Republican Convention, and was to let us use Mr. Teller's name and form the basis of a new party permanently; to include free coinage, and of course the elementary principles of our own party. They thought that to form such a union with the Democrats they would still be associated with gold men, and they had just left the Republican party to get rid of 'gold-bugs.'

"These silver Senators are all to be here at our Convention. But we have information from them that as the silver sentiment in the Northwest is so nearly unanimous for Bryan they will be unable to control this section for Mr. Teller, and in fact I doubt if Teller will now permit the use of his name. They can't, therefore, carry out what they honestly desired to do. We have that straight. They have not said that they are going to withdraw him. In fact, we don't know definitely what they are going to do when they get here.

PETTIGREW FOR THEIR LEADER.

But should Teller withdraw or be withdrawn it is not at all likely that the coalition idea will be abandoned. You probably have noticed that Senator Pettigrew has in the last few days left the Republicans and become a full-fledged Populist. There is considerable meaning, I think, in this. The Senator may or may not know that he is now, since the new turn in affairs relating to Mr. Teller, being very actively, though quietly, talked about to head the Populist-Silver ticket. He would make a very strong candidate in the Northwest, and would develop the party's strength in the South, with a good selection for Vice-President. We have a Tennessee candidate, the Hon. A. L. Mims, of Antioch, near Nashville, a very excellent man, who would prove to be a desirable candidate. He, like most of us down our way, is an original Democrat, and is a thorough representative of the principles of our party. So it is not by any means unlikely that the ticket, should the element in favor of a separate ticket and platform control the Convention, will be Pettigrew and Mims.

SCHEME OF THE BRYANITES.

"There is one point I would like to have better understood," continued Major McDowell, "and that is that the idea of ratifying the candidates and platform of the Chicago Convention is very objectionable to the great mass of the Populist party. Those who want to support Bryan will advocate his nomination on a Populist platform as an independent act, as though he had never been heard of at Chicago, so that, as far as they are concerned, he would simply be the Populist candidate for President pure and simple. Now, my information satisfies me that 75 per cent of our people from the Northwest will come here to support that proposition. But, mark my words, four-fifths of the Southern Populists and one-fourth of the Northwestern delegates will come here determined to make a platform and nominate a ticket outside of the nominations at Chicago.

"The silver men of the Northwest are now realizing, or will be made to realize, that any nominations made by, say, one-half of the delegates in this Convention, would insure the election of McKinley, and they are not now demanding, as they at first did, that we should take Mr. Bryan and silver, but are beginning to discuss how a union of forces may be made if we go ahead and make nominations within our own party.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF ELECTORS.

"Some of these leaders of the West are now proposing to divide electors between our ticket and Bryan in order that there shall not be a split in the party, the Populists to have their proportion and Democrats theirs, and both parties to support the same set of electors. If this is effected it will hold the Populist vote together to a man for the electors thus agreed upon and result, as I believe, in the election of these joint electors, and, of course, the defeat of Mr. McKinley. Whether such a coalition on electors can be carried out when we meet is a question that must yet be settled, as there are some leading Populists who are opposed to any kind of fusion or coalition with the Democratic party, because we have no faith in their pledges or promises to have enacted into law the principle they have put in their platform. One reason given by these Populists who oppose a coalition is that the gold standard Congressmen and Senators will still have the right to a voice in the caucuses of the party, taking as an excuse the record of the Democratic party in the last Congress, when they had nearly one hundred majority in the lower house and refused to carry out by enactment into law the very principle on the money question for which they are now contending.

WANT NO REDEMPTION MONEY.

"There is still another objection urged, and that is that the platform made by the silver wing of the Democratic party, and they were in the great majority, adheres to redemption money, which the Populists as a party do not believe in. Therefore Populists do not accept as Populist doctrine Chicago. Populists believe that the silver question is a very small part, and one of the least consequence in the financial issue. They don't believe that free silver alone will bring prosperity to the country. The vital point with us is an increase of the circulating medium by the use of legal-tender paper money, based on the credit of the Government, just as bonds behind the National bank issue are based. We believe that to recognize redemption money means to continue the system of redeeming paper money in gold, thus forcing the continual issuance of interest-bearing bonds to keep up the gold reserve, which we believe must finally result in such a burden of debt as will bankrupt the Government. We hold that if all money—gold, silver and paper—is made a legal-tender for all dues, public and private, each the equal of the other, this difficulty will be obviated. And this condition is not met in the Chicago platform."

SENATOR STEWART FOR BRYAN.

These quotations from Major McDowell give a pretty clear view of the difficulties which must be smoothed out in the next four or five days by the puzzled leaders of the Populist organization. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who, though nominally a Populist, is not a delegate to the Populist but to the Silver Convention, is sure that Bryan will be accepted as a union candidate by all the free-coinage forces. He said to-day: "Bryan will receive the Populist support in the States which must be carried in order for him to win. He will unite all the bimetallists in the West. If an independent nomination should be made here it would only make the Populist party ridiculous. If the opposition to the gold standard should divide in this campaign, it will never be able to get together. The only way for the Populists to hold their strength is to support Bryan. If they nominate another man the voters will leave them.

"I understand there is great opposition to Bryan in the South. That was to be expected, but as long as the opposition comes from the South it is of little consequence. The Southern Populists will vote for Bryan whether their leaders want him or not. The Western Populists want him nominated at this Convention, and there is no doubt about his receiving the united support of the silver men in the Western States."

CONGRESSMAN TOWNE'S BOOM.

Something of a break in the Bryan forces from the West and Northwest occurred when a small-

Continued on Third Page.

M'KINLEY GOES TO CLEVELAND

HE WILL TAKE PART IN THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION THERE.

AFTERWARD HE WILL VISIT MOUNT UNION COLLEGE AND THEN RETURN HOME FOR THE SUMMER—PLANS FOR SPEAKERS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Canton, Ohio, July 19.—For the first time since his nomination for the Presidency, Major McKinley will leave Canton this week. The pressure upon him to visit other cities for the purpose of making speeches and participating in celebrations of various sorts has been persistent and strong. Fifty towns wanted Major McKinley on the Fourth of July, and if he had given heed to half the requests which poured in upon him he would have had scarcely an hour at home since the St. Louis Convention.

To-morrow Major McKinley expects to go to Cleveland, and it is not probable that he will return to Canton before Thursday afternoon. His promise to go to Cleveland to take part in the centennial exercises is of long standing, and the occasion is one of dignity and importance, the purpose of it being to observe in a fitting way the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Western Reserve. Wednesday is Founder's Day, and on that day the formal inaugural ceremonies occur.

Major McKinley has not been to Cleveland to remain longer than a few hours for some weeks, and he feels that he ought to spend a few days among his host of friends in that city. There will be a great many people in Cleveland, too, this week, from all parts of the country, and Major McKinley will want to talk to some of them on matters relating to the campaign and its conduct. He leaves the details to the management of Mr. Hanna and the committee, in all of whom he has great confidence; but no important step has been taken without his advice and consent.

After participating in the public functions of Founder's Day at Cleveland, Major McKinley will go to Alliance on the day following, to spend a few hours at Mount Union College. This will finish his little tour, and he will be back in Canton that night, where he will doubtless stay until he goes to the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Minneapolis, in September.

He may run up to Cleveland occasionally, but it will be for a single night or a few hours only. Major McKinley does not propose, if he can help it, to be turned from his purpose of spending the time between now and election at his own home. He is still averse to taking the stump, and thinks that there will be no occasion for him to do so.

The Republicans expect to conduct a strong speaking campaign. Major McKinley's managers, in looking over the list of available speakers, find that they have more than fifty men of wide acquaintance and established reputation upon whom they can call. In addition to these well-known "spellbinders," there are 150 men who have reputations in their own and neighboring States for campaign oratory of uncommon excellence. Ex-President Harrison, Senator J. B. Foraker, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Thurston, Charles Emory Smith, Henry Cabot Lodge, General Stewart L. Woodford, J. P. Dolliver, Senator Sherman, Governor Hastings and Chauncey M. Depew will be expected to do the heavy work. Already these men have received letters from scores of cities and committees asking them to make speeches, but it is likely that when the National Committee gets to work in its headquarters all arrangements for meetings will be made through the medium of its speakers' bureau.

Several committees have been to see ex-President Harrison, and a number have called upon Senator Foraker. It is understood that Senator Foraker has promised to go to the Pacific slope and that General Harrison will make a tour through some of the Western States.

Major McKinley has had a day of uninterrupted rest to-day. For the first time since his nomination there were no callers of note, and he was able to devote the day to his own affairs. He will start with Mrs. McKinley at noon tomorrow for Cleveland, where they will be guests of Mark Hanna until they return to Canton on Friday. Mr. Hanna goes to Chicago to-night, but will be back in Cleveland on Tuesday morning. Soon after Major McKinley returns to Canton he will set to work on his letter of acceptance.

FREE SILVER AND CHEAP WHISKEY.

MAGISTRATE KUDLICH RECOMMENDS THE GOLD CURE TO A WHITE METAL SHOUTER.

Richard Hayes, acting under the inspiration of numerous potatoes of Bowery whiskey, and wearing a badge bearing a picture of the "boy orator," attempted to argue in favor of free silver at Canal-st. and the Bowery Saturday night about 10 o'clock.

"Hurrah for Bryan!" he yelled, as he waved his hands about in the air. He soon had a crowd around him, who applauded vigorously. He climbed up the iron lattice work of one of the elevated railroad pillars until he was above the heads of the crowd. Then he shouted:

"Free silver is the stuff for me. Boys, whiskey will go down in price when we get free silver. Then we will have two drinks for a nickel. Hurrah for free silver!" "Hurrah!" answered back some of the crowd.

"Three cheers for Bryan," he said in response.

Officer Hoefling, of the Eldridge-st. station, came along at this moment, and, seizing him by the leg, pulled the silver enthusiast down to the sidewalk. He kept yelling all night in a cell:

"Silver! Silver! Hurrah for Bryan!"

He had partially sobered up when arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday.

"Instead of yelling for silver, it would have been more appropriate for you to have used your eloquence in favor of a gold cure," said Magistrate Kudlich, as he imposed a fine of $3. Having neither silver nor gold, he couldn't pay his fine. Hayes lives at No. 121 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn.

AN AERONAUT'S FALL.

HE IS SAVED FROM INSTANT DEATH BY ALIGHTING ON SAND.

Camden, N. J., July 19 (Special).—The great crowd of merrymakers at Washington Park, on the Delaware, just below Gloucester City, was thrilled this evening by the fall of Charles Raymond, an aernaut, from his parachute, just after he had made an apparently successful ascent. He fell about seventy feet, and, besides a broken hip, received injuries about the head which may cause his death. He was hurried to Cooper Hospital, but the surgeons say there are slight chances of his recovery.

Raymond, whose name is really William Stevens, lives in Norfolk, Va. He has been making daily ascensions at the park, and taking daring parachute leaps. He fell last summer, nearly losing his life, and since then he has been compelled to jump before his balloon reached a great height. As the balloon slowly ascended at 6 o'clock to-night fully 10,000 were watching him. When it had reached a height of perhaps 200 feet, Raymond cast his parachute loose and the huge bag turned over in the air. The parachute failed to fill properly, and when the young aeronaut was within about seventy feet of the ground he lost his hold o nthe trapeze. The general expectation was that Raymond would be dashed to pieces, but he fell in soft sand, and thus escaped instant death.

ROBBED IN CITY HALL PARK.

Ernest Kloeffel, of No. 581½ Coles-st., Jersey City, went to sleep on a bench in City Hall Park Circle last evening. When he awoke and attempted to consult his silver watch he found that it had disappeared. As he looked up he saw Louis Peccolilo, twenty-five years old, of No. 25 Cherry-st., hurrying off toward Frankfort-st. Park Policeman Dunphy caught Piccolilo near a Bridge arch at Vandewater-st. The watch was not recovered, but the prisoner was locked up in the Oak-st. station.

A SUMMER HOME FOR MISSIONARIES.

Old Orchard, Me., July 19.—The missionaries' summer home was dedicated this afternoon. It was erected by Mrs. Charles Green, of Baltimore, as a memorial to her daughter and has been named "Minnie's Seaside Rest." There was a large attendance. Among those who participated in the services were the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, for many years president of Roberts College, Constantinople; the Rev. John E. Cummings, a Baptist missionary from Burmah; the Rev. J. M. Alexander, of the Presbyterian Mission, India; Miss Chamberlain, missionary to Turkey, and the Rev. Isaac McCann, of the Boydton Missionary Institute of Virginia.

DUG UP A POT OF GOLD

A STATEN ISLAND FARMER STUMBLES ON A BURIED FORTUNE.

HE SAW THE SIDE OF THE IRON RECEPTACLE IN A HOLE WHICH HAD BEEN MADE FOR A TROLLEY POLE—THE MONEY, HE THINKS, WAS HIDDEN BY HIS FATHER IN THE FIFTIES.

Daniel Wandell, a well-known farmer, who lives in Richmond Road, Concord, Staten Island, on Saturday dug up a pot of golden coins, which escaped the attention of laborers who had been digging a hole for the erection of a trolley pole, and which for thirty years had lain under the side path over which pedestrians tramped every day.

Mr. Wandell has lived in the old homestead for sixty years, which for nearly a century has been the home of father and son. Daniel Wandell, sr., was a well-known farmer, credited with being a hard worker, of a saving disposition, and with a disinclination for putting his wealth in savings banks. He died in the fifties.

On Saturday the workmen of the Midland Railroad dug a hole in front of Mr. Wandell's home. The house is right on a bend of the road, which at the point is rather narrow. In order to leave room, the pole was to be planted adjacent to the fence line. The men dug the hole deep, and when they left Mr. Wandell went outside to look over the work. In looking down into the hole he discovered the side of an old pot. He bethought himself of money which was supposed to have been hidden about the house. Getting a shovel quickly, he dug the pot out. Taking it into his yard, he opened the cover, and a mass of gold coins met his astonished gaze. He put the money away, but told the story to his neighbors. The amount is supposed to be large, and, while Mr. Wandell admits that such is the case, for some reason of his own he refuses to tell the exact amount.

Mr. Wandell was seen last evening by a Tribune reporter. He said: "It is true that I found the money and in the manner described. The trolley men dug the hole, and I went out to look at it. The hole was rather deep, but sticking out from the side I saw the edge of an iron pot. I managed to get it out. The pot was a round affair, with a cover on it. I took it aside, and upon opening I found that it was filled with gold coin. The pot and metal showed plainly that it had lain where I found it for many years. The coins all bore the date of forty years or more ago, and were of the coinage of the United States.

"I don't care to say exactly how much money was in the pot, but the sum was a large one. Indeed, it was not small by any means. When my father died here at the old homestead, back in the 50s, I knew that money was hidden somewhere. He had worked hard and was of a saving disposition. He often said to me, 'If you take as much pleasure in spending my money as I do in making it I will be satisfied,' and he kept on hoarding his earnings.

"Thirty years ago my mother died here, and I thought then that the lost money would turn up. But it didn't. I looked everywhere, but I could not find it. I was still sure it was around, but where I could not tell. I often reset my fence posts and dug within a foot of where the pot was found.

"I have put the money in a safe place. No, I won't say how much was in the pot, for reasons of my own. I know there was a large sum, and that is all that is necessary. Not even my family know the amount."

Mr. Wandell's friends and neighbors have been congratulating him on his good fortune. He is well-to-do and has many friends on the island. His family is one of the oldest there.

CURIOUS CASE OF LOST IDENTITY.

HERBERT C. SPENCER, OF LAWRENCE, KAN., FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA—HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF HIMSELF OR HIS FAMILY.

Philadelphia, July 19.—A curious case of loss of memory was made public yesterday by the identity of the victim being discovered. On March 6 last a well-dressed young man accosted a policeman in the street and told him that he was lost, and had no recollection of who he was or where he came from. The man was sober, perfectly rational, and, aside from his loss of memory, well balanced mentally. The man's entire past life was completely eradicated from his mind, and he had no recollection of anything prior to the time he spoke to the policeman.

He was sent to the Philadelphia Hospital, and, as he was well educated and remembered what he had learned, he was made clerk to the chief physician of the institution. He was called "George Brant," and until yesterday was known by that name. Yesterday Dr. Robinson, of Lawrence, Kan., a young resident physician at the hospital, happened into the chief physician's office and recognized "George" as a fellow-townsman and college chum of his own named Herbert C. Spencer. Spencer is the son of Selden P. Spencer, of Lawrence, Kan., and the last his family heard from him was in Washington, D. C., on January 27 last. Mr. Spencer, senior, is now on his way here to take his son home. Spencer's disease is known as amnesia, or mind-blindness. Spencer has no recollection of Robinson, and could recall nothing of his past life when it was repeated to him. Dr. Easterly, another townsman of Spencer's, also identified him.

THE WILL OF MRS. STOWE.

Hartford, Conn., July 19.—The will of Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe was admitted to probate Saturday afternoon. She leaves all her property to her three children, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, Miss Harriet Stowe and Miss Eliza Stowe, the son to have one-third and the balance to be held in trust, the income for the support of the daughters. At the death of the survivors of either the principal is to go to the son's descendants.

A large silver inkstand given to Mrs. Stowe by the women of England, and a cabinet of signatures of renowned men and women, are bequeathed to the son. A silver waiter, given to Mrs. Stowe by the women of England, is left to Miss Harriet, and a silver cake basket, also given by the women of England, goes to Miss Eliza. The gold bracelet given Mrs. Stowe by the Duchess of Sutherland is given to Mrs. Stowe's daughter Georgiana, Mrs. Allen, of Boston, now deceased. Mrs. Stowe's collection of pictures is to be distributed equally between the children. Her residence in this city, valued at $10,000, is given to the daughters. The will is dated November 3, 1885.

Her son as executor has filed an inventory of the estate, showing the value of Mrs. Stowe's property to be $42,353.

PLANS FOR THE NEW BATTLE-SHIPS.

Washington, July 19.—Among the important matters that have made necessary a week's postponement of Secretary Herbert's voyage of inspection on the Dolphin are the plans for the three new battle-ships and thirteen torpedo-boats, the contracts for which, in accordance with the act of Congress approved on June 10, must be awarded within 120 days. That limit will expire on October 8, and as some time had to be allowed for canvassing and considering the proposals, the advertisements which had already been issued called for opening the bids on the torpedo-boats on September 14, and on the battle-ships four days later.

Plans and specifications for the torpedo-boats, which are to be of three classes, making respectively 30, 22½ and 20 knots, have already been prepared for eight bidders who have applied for them, and Chief Constructor Hichborn is confident that the drawings and details of the battle-ships will be in possession of the only four establishments in the country capable of such big work not later than August 1. The entire resources of the Navy Department have been strained to their utmost to expedite this work, and as soon as it is out of the way a general effort is to be made to hasten the completion of existing contracts, some of which are behindtime.

SUGAR PLANT BURNED BY INCENDIARIES.

New-Orleans, July 19.—A dispatch from Donaldsville, La., says that the Souvenir Sugar Refinery, three miles from that place, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. Several hundred barrels of sugar and many tanks of molasses were destroyed. The loss is about $75,000. The Souvenir is owned by Mr. Goldchaux, of this city, and is one of the finest sugar plants in the State. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

VENEZUELA TO MAKE REPLY.

HER ANSWER TO THE BRITISH CASE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

A SURPRISE SAID TO BE IN STORE—A CHANGE OF FRONT FROM THE DEFENSIVE TO THE AGGRESSIVE.

Washington, July 19.—Something of a sensation in the Venezuelan dispute is expected in a day or two, possibly to-morrow, when a report to the Pollock argument, which prefaced the British blue book, is delivered to the Commission and made public simultaneously in this country and England. Up to this time the agents of the Caracas Government have contented themselves with putting evidence before the Venezuelan Commission and pointing out the numerous alleged inconsistencies and false deductions in the British case, but since James J. Storrow, of Boston, has become associated with Mr. Scruggs, as Venezuela's counsel, the case has been whipped into legal shape, and a brief has been prepared which is understood to handle Lord Salisbury, Professor Pollock and the other British lawyers and diplomats without gloves. It is said that Mr. Storrow has utterly demolished the vital points of the British contention and turned Professor Pollock's favorite arguments directly against Lord Salisbury's contentions.

In his few months' connection with the case its entire conduct has been changed from one of defence to that of most vigorous aggressiveness. It is said that Mr. Storrow was secured as associate counsel at the suggestion of Secretary Olney, whose class mate he was at Harvard Law School. In addition to being the chief legal adviser of the Bell Telephone Company and other great corporations, Mr. Storrow has always been a deep student in international law and foreign affairs. His library includes one of the few complete sets in this country of the Royal Geographical Society publications, and he was a participant on the winning side of the controversy between Dana and Lawrence twenty years ago, over the charge of plagiarism in editing Wheaton's International Law.

CLAPP SPOONER HURT.

KNOCKED DOWN AND TRAMPLED BY A HORSE IN BRIDGEPORT.

FEARS THAT HIS INJURIES WILL PROVE FATAL—ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN MEN IN CONNECTICUT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—Clapp Spooner, ex-Mayor of this city, and ex-vice-president of the Adams Express Company, was knocked down and run over by a private team here to-night, just as he was about to board a trolley-car. Mr. Spooner suffered a fracture of the right hip bone and two ribs, and grave fears are entertained that internal injuries also resulted. He is over seventy-three years old, and the injuries, combined with the shock, makes recovery almost impossible.

Mr. Spooner occupies a palatial home on Golden Hill only a few yards away from the scene of the accident. He left his home about 8:30 o'clock to visit a friend. He was just about to board the car at the foot of Golden Hill on Main-st. when a spirited horse dashed up the street, striking Mr. Spooner in the side and throwing him to the asphalt roadbed. The horse stepped on the prostrate man, and but for the action of a number of bystanders he would have been trampled to death. He was removed to his home, and Dr. Blodgett, his family physician, summoned. It will be some days before the physicians can tell with certainty the chances of the patient. He was resting comfortably tonight, under the circumstances.

Clapp Spooner is a millionaire, and one of the best-known men of the State. He served in the Legislature and was twice chosen as the Mayor of this city. For nearly twenty-five years he was identified with the Adams Express Company and served several terms as vice-president. Four years ago Mr. Spooner and John Hoey, owing to a disagreement in the Board of Directors regarding a transaction with the Southern Express Company, in which Mr. Hoey, president of the company, was also interested, were removed from office, and a large amount of their property placed under attachment. Mr. Spooner retired from active business pursuits at that time, although he still retained his interests with a number of Southern railroads, and is a director in several of the banks of this city and vicinity. Brook Lawn Park, one of the largest and handsomest parks in this city, is the property of Mr. Spooner, and a few years ago he opened it to the free use of the public. Adjacent to the park he laid out several thousand acres of ground for the use of "The Country Club," which is patronized by the wealthy residents of this city and vicinity, and on which the State tennis and golf tournaments are played. Mr. Spooner showed his generosity to this city in many ways, being one of the most liberal contributors to charity. He has also large property interests in New-York, where he had an office the greater part of his life. It was but a short time ago that Mr. Spooner's difficulties with the Adams Express Company were amicably settled, and over $500,000 worth of his property released from attachment. He has been in feeble health for the last few years.

INJURED IN THE COLLISION.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S LEG FRACTURED WHEN THE FERRYBOAT NEW-YORK AND THE VALLEY GIRL RAN TOGETHER.

Miss Jessie Reed, twenty-two years old, who lives with her father, Jacob A. Reed, at No. 81 Morton-st., had her right leg fractured last night in a collision between the Union Ferry Company's boat New-York and the steamboat Valley Girl, of the Starin Line. She was a passenger from Glen Island on the latter boat, which, in attempting to make a landing at South Fifth-st., Brooklyn, the captain said, was fouled by the New-York, whose pilot was steering for the Grand-st. slip in Brooklyn.

Miss Reed was brought to Cortlandt-st., this city, in the Valley Girl, where she was attended by Surgeon L'Abbe, of Hudson Street Hospital. She was taken home in a coach.

STUDYING ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

NIKOLA TESLA AND CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE AT NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 19.—Among the visitors in the city to-day were Nikola Tesla, the electrician, and Chief Engineer Melville, of the United States Navy. They came to look over the electrical developments here. Mr. Tesla, in an interview, said that he was immeasurably impressed with the great work here. He said that of late he had been working to perfect the system of long distance transmission, and he now regarded such transmission as an absolute success and certainty. It was both possible and feasible that electrical power would in the no distant future be transmitted great distances at probably one-half the present cost of steam power.

Asked as to his system of telegraph without wires, he said he had nothing new yet to give out, though he was working on it. The same answer was given when the subject of artificial sunlight was broached.

Mr. Melville said he was simply here to see the improvements. It was proposed to improve the electrical devices in the Navy, but nothing had been decided upon, nor was there anything to give out.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Cairo, July 19.—There were yesterday in the military posts between Assouan and Kosheh 269 cases of cholera, and 165 deaths from that disease.

EXPECTING TROUBLE WITH MINERS.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 19.—Trouble is expected at the Star City Mine, in Sullivan County, to-morrow, when an attempt will be made to put to work imported miners to take the place of men in the bituminous fields who went out on a strike May 1. The last time miners were brought into the State during a strike was to this same mine in 1892, on which occasion the neighboring farmers drove them away, and it is expected they will do the same now. The imported miners come from Illinois, where the scale is less than that offered by Indiana operators. The scene of probable trouble is where the Governor sent the militia in 1892 to quell serious trouble.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

A CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY.

FATAL RESULT OF A TUSSLE BETWEEN TWO LADS FOR THE POSSESSION OF A BASEBALL MASK.

James Griffin, twelve years old, is under the care of the Gerry Society, a prisoner charged with the murder of his sixteen-year-old brother, Joseph. Joseph was stabbed yesterday in the region of the heart with a penknife in the hands of James in the course of a tussle for the possession of a baseball mask. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon James and his brother Joseph left their home, No. 317 East Eighty-eighth-st., to go to Central Park to play ball. When the boys got to Eighty-sixth-st. and Second-ave. the two brothers began to quarrel for the possession of a baseball mask which Joseph was carrying, together with a bat and a catcher's glove. In the struggle which followed Joseph was fatally stabbed in the left breast, and it is believed that the penknife which James used in striking the blow pierced Joseph's heart.

After Joseph felt the knife blade sink into his flesh he released his hold of the mask and the bat and the glove and started across the street to Meyer's drugstore, at Second-ave. and Eighty-sixth-st., and asked the clerk, Frank Sense, who was in the store, to treat him. As there was no physician in the drugstore, Sense led the boy around the corner to Dr. Miller's office, at No. 242 East Eighty-sixth-st., about two doors east of the drugstore. Dr. Miller saw at a glance that the lad had been fatally injured. He placed him upon a cot and was in the act of getting the boy to tell him how he had been injured when the lad expired. Dr. Miller then informed the Coroner's office, and also sent word to the East Eighty-eighth-st. station that he had the dead body of a boy who had been stabbed.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATE.

Captain Dean and Policemen John Nilon and James Liston immediately started out to investigate the case. James Griffin had left the scene of the struggle and gone post haste to his home, but upon reaching there did not tell any member of the family what had happened. He merely said that Joseph had been hurt and was at Meyer's drugstore. The knife with which James had done the stabbing he carried to his home, and when he reached there threw it out of the window into the yard of the adjoining house.

The Griffin family consisted of James, three sisters, all grown; Joseph, who was killed, and the mother, who is a widow, her husband having been killed while at work at his trade as a stonemason eight years ago. After James had told of the injury to Joseph, one of the sisters went to the drugstore and thence to Dr. Miller's office, and there found her brother dead on a couch. She then returned home to break the news of Joseph's death and subsequently to tell that James had killed him. Meanwhile Captain Dean and his officers arrived at the house and took James to the station. There the boy prisoner made the following statement to Captain Dean, who had much trouble in getting him to tell the truth:

"I left the house with my brother to go to Central Park to play ball. When we got to Eighty-sixth-st. and Second-ave. my brother Joseph had a baseball mask in his hand which I wanted him to give to me. I had a penknife open in my hand at the time and I made a grab for the mask, and while I was struggling to get it he knocked my arm up and then my brother was stabbed with the knife. Then my brother started to go to a drugstore, and I got scared and ran home, and then I threw the knife out of the window."

HARD TO MAKE THE PRISONER TALK.

Captain Dean says that in getting the boy to make the statement he had to use all sorts of threats, but, finally, the lad, after telling several contradictory yarns, and upon being threatened with a whipping by the Captain, told the story given.

Coroner Hoeber presently went to the station and committed the boy to the care of the Gerry Society and took the knife to his office.

The police say that all they know of the occurrence is given in the prisoner's statement. They have been as yet unable to secure any witness to the stabbing. They believe that the stabbing was done on the impulse of the moment and are of the opinion that the boy had no intention of hurting his brother. The knife blade sank between the ribs over the heart. Had the blade struck a rib Joseph's life would have been spared. His vitality must have been wonderful, as he walked unassisted about two hundred yards to the drugstore and thence to the doctor's office. The boy had been employed by H. P. Williams, a photographer in Broadway near Third-st.

The mother of the boys was extremely calm in her grief. The prisoner was badly frightened, but did not weep when he learned that his brother was dead.

MR. OLNEY AT THE WALDORF.

HE ARRIVES IN THE CITY ON HIS WAY TO BOSTON TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF EX-GOVERNOR RUSSELL.

Richard Olney, Secretary of State, arrived in this city late yesterday afternoon and went to the Hotel Waldorf. He did not register, however, as he did not wish it generally known that he was in town. After dining at the hotel he spent the early part of the evening with friends. He had no comment to make on the proposed arbitration treaty with England or other affairs, political or State.

Mr. Olney will go to Boston this morning to attend the funeral of ex-Governor Russell, which takes place this afternoon.

IS IT ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION?

Philadelphia, July 19.—What has every resemblance to a filibustering expedition got away from here this morning. Last evening a schooner-rigged steam yacht came to anchor in the Delaware River off Camden, N. J., and during the night about fifty-five men and a number of boxes were put aboard by a tug. The yacht sailed early this morning, before any one could learn anything about her, and to-night should be out to sea if she steamed directly for the Delaware Capes.

TO CONTROL THE BORAX OUTPUT.

Chicago, July 19.—A local paper says: "By a deal which has just been consummated between the representatives of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, whose principal office is in this city, and Redwood & Sons, chemical manufacturers of Cornwall Works, Kensington Green and Belvedere Mills, Belvedere, Kent, England, the borax output of the world practically passes into the hands of one international company, to be known in future as the Pacific Borax and Redwoods Chemical Works, Limited. By the terms of the deal all the lands and buildings in the United States and at Belv