New-York Tribune.

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FOUR DEATHS FROM HEAT.

A GREAT NUMBER OF PROSTRATIONS FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

CONTINUANCE OF UNCOMMONLY OPPRESSIVE WEATHER—NO PROSPECT OF SPEEDY RELIEF.

The terrible heat that made New-York a fiery furnace on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday continued yesterday with unabated fervor, and the nerves that on the three days previous had been severely taxed were strained almost to breaking. The entire country east of the Mississippi is covered by a hot wave of fearful potency. Even the official figures as to temperature show that, and such figures are notoriously optimistic. Here in New-York the officially recorded temperature yesterday reached the height of 91 degrees, which was just the altitude reached on Thursday, and which has not been exceeded this year. It was the same old story, too, as to humidity. The moisture started in at 8 o'clock in the morning at 93 per cent, and kept it up bravely until the short shower in the middle of the afternoon.

The effect of the heat in the streets of the city was most apparent. The eastern sidewalks of the avenues were almost entirely deserted, and the mourners went about the streets in the shade as much as possible. But nobody went about at all who could help it. In this city alone there were more than half a hundred reported cases of prostration from the effects of the heat, and in four of these the victims died in the course of the day or evening. The horses of the Public Works Department were severely stricken in many instances, and six of them died where they fell. Their drivers, too, were so much affected that their superiors have issued orders that so long as the intense heat lasts their hours of labor shall be so changed that they will work from 7 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon. If the business world in general would fashion its hours of labor accordingly it might not be a bad plan.

Thursday night was more tolerable than its immediate predecessor, but it was exceedingly uncomfortable, for all that, and sound sleep was not generally enjoyed even by people with good consciences. Early yesterday morning the temperature began to rise in a way that gave fits to the folks for whom watching a thermometer is an amusement whose fascinations cannot be resisted. At 9 o'clock the mercury said 80 degrees. A half-hour later it had gone up four degrees. It kept on rising rapidly until 1:30 o'clock, when it reached the top notch for the day, which was 91 degrees. At 4 o'clock, just before the shower that wet downtown streets, it stood at 88 degrees. During the shower the thermometer fell 20 degrees. Then it went up again, but slowly, and the rest of the evening was endurable.

The peculiar feature of the shower was that it confined its atentions exclusively to the downtown section of the city. Although the sky looked threatening all over Manhattan Island, not a drop of rain fell above Fourteenth-st. Below that point, however, there was a smart rainfall, lasting a little more than twenty minutes, in the course of which .62 of an inch of water fell.

At Kansas City and Huron, S. D., the highest temperatures were 102 degrees, and several other Western cities were as hot as 100 degrees. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis enjoyed thunderstorms.

The local weather prophets were obliged to say last night that there was no relief in sight for New-York. It was hot all over the West, they said, and all things indicated that the heated air would continue to find its way in this direction for the next two days. There is only one ray of hope which The Tribune can hold out; even official weather prophets are sometimes mistaken. Altruism, selfishness and civilized objection to the spread of profanity dictate the hope that this is one of the times.

THE HOSPITALS HAD A BUSY DAY.

THE AMBULANCES KEPT BUSY ANSWERING CALLS BECAUSE OF HEAT PROSTRATIONS.

As a result of the excessive heat yesterday three deatns were reported, and an unusually large number of prostrations.

Patrick Tahney, of No. 112 East One-hundred-and-second-st., a walking delegate of the Plasterers' Union, suddenly became unconscious in front of No. 8 Stanton-st. shortly before 10 o'clock last night, and died before he received medical attendance. One of the members of the union, who happened to be passing, found him unconscious. He informed the police of the Eldridge-st. station. An ambulance was immediately summoned from Gouverneur Hospital, but Tahney died without regaining consciousness before the ambulance reached him. He was about thirty years old. It is supposed that he was overcome by the heat.

Patrick Ronan, a laborer, died at his home, at No. 50 Vestry-st.

William Meehan, a longshoreman, died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Thomas O'Brien, twenty-six years old, a clerk at No. 128 Eighth-ave., was overcome in front of No. 579 Robbins-ave. He died before the arrival of an ambulance. His body was taken to the Morrisania police station.

Michael McGuire, thirty years old, of No. 207 East Forty-fourth-st., was overcome at his home. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

Patrick Murtha, twenty-nine years old, of No. 372 Cherry-st., was prostrated at his home. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

C. A. Ryberg, sixty-five years old, of Jamaica, Long Island, was overcome at the Grand-st. ferry. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

Bridget Herman, forty years old, of No. 314 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., was prostrated at South Ferry. She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

John Collins, thirty years old, of No. 155 Cherry-st., was prostrated at Sixteenth-st. and Fourth-ave. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Frank Miller, twenty years old, of Webster and Ely aves., Long Island City, was overcome while at work on a new building at No. 22 West Thirty-first-st. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Thomas Gallioney, a street sweeper, living at No. 425 West Fifty-fourth-st., was overcome at No. 612 West Sixty-second-st. He was taken home.

John Dabeins, twenty-nine years old, of No. 213 East Fortieth-st., was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from prostration.

Horace Bamblunk, twenty-four years old, colored, of No. 16 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., a street cleaner, was overcome by the heat in front of No. 57 Lawrence-st. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

George Eckert, thirty-one years old, of No. 300 East Ninetieth-st., was prostrated at No. 616 First-ave. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James H. James, forty-three years old, of No. 447 West Forty-first-st., was overcome at No. 358 West Forty-first-st. The police removed him to Roosevelt Hospital.

James Smith, forty-three years old, a gasfitter, of No. 322 East Ninth-st., was overcome by heat while working at No. 179 Delancey-st. He recovered and went to his home.

Frank Baker, thirty-two years old, living at No. 306 Fifth-st., was overcome at Spruce and Nassau sts. He was attended and went home.

John Kessler, seventeen years old, of No. 58 Columbia-st., was prostrated at No. 34 Bowery. The police had him removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Charles Durand, twenty-years old, of North Bergen, N. J., was overcome at No. 133 West Twenty-third-st. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Joseph Meisner, thirty-five years old, of No. 314 East Thirty-ninth-st., was prostrated in front of No. 307 East Twenty-second-st. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Bridget Keegan, sixty years old, of Montclair, N. J., was found suffering from the effects of the heat at No. 10 Barclay-st. She was attended and taken home.

Horatio N. Warner, sixty-five years old, of Eighth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., was prostrated at the Thirty-fourth-st. ferry. He was taken to Bellevue.

James Croke, twenty-eight years old, of No. 1,023 Second-ave., was overcome at No. 220 East Fifty-sixth-st. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

Andrew Sommers, forty-five years old, of No. 343 East Thirty-fourth-st., was found suffering from the heat at Forty-third-st. and First-ave. He was attended and went home.

Patrick McCue, forty years old, of No. 40 Hamilton-st., was overcome at pier No. 40, East River. He was sent to Gouverneur Hospital.

George Higgins, forty-four years old, living at No. 1,406 Avenue A, was prostrated at No. 162 East Sixtieth-st., and was sent to Flower Hospital.

William Wisher, thirty-six years old, was overcome at Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick-ave. He was sent to Fordham Hospital.

John Morn, twenty-eight years old, of No. 335 West Thirty-ninth-st., was overcome at Finck's brewery, No. 224 West Thirty-ninth-st., and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Martin Cunnery, thirty-eight years old, of No. 849 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, was prostrated at No. 66 East Eighteenth-st. He was taken to Bellevue.

George Bederguck, fifty years old, of No. 519 Fifth-st., was overcome at his home and taken to St. Francis Hospital.

William Mullin, fifty-five years old, of No. 124 Roosevelt-st., a streetcleaner, was prostrated at No. 29 Rector-st. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Harry Geshman, twenty-three years old, of No. 115 East Ninety-second-st., was overcome at No. 684 Broadway. He was attended and went home.

Martin McManus, thirty-eight years old, of No. 336 West Fortieth-st., a letter-carrier, was overcome at the Fifty-ninth-st. station of the Ninth-ave. elevated road. He was attended and went home.

Harry Flagg, twenty-eight years old, of No. 149 Madison-st., was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Ladeum, forty-seven years old, of Twenty-third-st., Brooklyn, was prostrated at Pier No. 37, North River. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Gomi Keiser, twenty-eight years old, of No. 507 West Forty-third-st., while working at No. 631 West Twenty-seventh-st., was overcome and sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

Louis Shiebel, forty-six years old, of No. 349 West Fortieth-st., was prostrated at Ninth-ave. and Thirty-ninth-st. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

Theodore Meyers, a painter, twenty-seven years old, of No. 16 Ninth-ave., was taken to Bellevue Hospital from the Thirty-fourth-st. ferry.

Frank Carlin, a porter, fifty years old, of No. 32 Morningside Park, succumbed to the heat opposite No. 76 King-st. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Henry Dake, thirty-three years old, was prostrated at his home, No. 27 Marion-st. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

James Hoare, fifty-eight years old, a proofreader, of West Farms, was overcome at No. 49 Park Place and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

THE HEAT WAVE IN THE WEST.

MANY DEATHS IN ST. LOUIS—HIGHEST TEMPERATURE IN YEARS.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.—An epidemic of smallpox could hardly be worse than the present hot weather. Last night all records were passed. At midnight, with the thermometer registering 84 degrees, the streets and parks were full of people seeking fresh air. Not a breath of breeze was stirring. The death-roll had reached ten and prostrations reported over thirty-one. The dead were: Hugo Ludwig, John Musser, paperhanger; Lewis Fink, ma ster; Lewis Smith, collector; Charles Franke, editor; Charles Reiss, carpenter; two unknown men at the City Morgue; Sarah Votteler, aged thirty-five years, of No. 2,954 Dickson-st., and Charles Barnish, aged fifty-five, of No. 418 South Third-st.

At 10 o'clock this morning surface thermometers showed the temperature to be 92, with not a breath of air stirring. Reports from various points throughout Missouri, Arkansas, Eastern Kansas and Southern Iowa, Southern Illinois and Indiana, state that the present hot spell is the highest recorded in many years. In Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas great apprehension is felt for the corn crop, much of the late planting being burned up by the continuous heat. Several towns in Kansas and Arkansas are suffering from ice famine. At Eureka Springs, Iowa, ice is selling at $40 a ton, and adjacent towns are similarly affected. Railroad men in Missouri and Illinois are the greatest sufferers from the heat. At Hannibal, Mo., the construction trfain forces are greatly depleted, and men are being constantly employed to take the places of those who have succumbed to the weather.

WILD STORMS IN THE WEST.

CROPS DAMAGED IN MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS—HOUSES AND A CIRCUS TENT BLOWN DOWN.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Aug. 7.—A severe wind and rain storm passed over several townships along the lake shore, lying north of here, early yesterday morning. Hundreds of heavily fruited peach trees, shade trees and orchards were literally torn out by the roots. Corn was badly damaged and wagon sheds and smaller buildings were blown around promiscuously. Rain fell in torrents for twenty minutes. Many thousand dollars' damage was done.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 7.—A cyclone struck Swayzee, a small town west of here, yesterday afternoon, where a fair was being held. Two men were killed and several injured. The grandstand and all the buildings were blown down.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 7.—The storm which swept over this section Wednesday night did much damage to property and crops. Several inches of rain fell, being accompanied by an electric storm. Many barns were destroyed and the loss of considerable live stock is reported. A dozen houses in Rockford had holes torn in them by lightning, but no one was seriously injured. At Cherry Valley the storm assumed the proportions of a cyclone, and nearly every tree in the village was uprooted and small buildings were overturned. The Baptist Church was also damaged by lightning.

Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 7.—A heavy rain and electrical storm passed over this city and vicinity last evening. The rain fell in torrents, flooding basements and streets. The residence of Jerry Clifford was struck by lightning and half a dozen members of the family were knocked senseless. A dispatch from Argos says the storm did much damage there. The tent of the Hall and MacFlynn circus was blown down and several of its employes were struck by lightning. The audience had a narrow escape.

A FARMER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

La Grange, Ind., Aug. 7.—The extreme heat yesterday was followed in the afternoon by a violent thunderstorm, which broke almost without warning. Chris Wolf, a well-known farmer near here, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, his three horses sharing the same fate. The elements wrought considerable damage, with heavy losses, in La Grange County.

A SCORCHING DAY IN HARTFORD.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7.—The hot wave has returned, and the thermometer at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon registered 96 degrees, with little air stirring.

A BICYCLIST KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Walter Scott, the junior member of the firm of Bauer & Scott, stone dealers, was instantly killed by lightning at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon while riding home on his bicycle. The bolt struck him on the head, burning to a crisp a corduroy cap which he wore. It then passed downward along the middle of the chest, severely burning the abdomen. There were no other marks, except four slight burns on the face. A ring which he wore was turned black, while a silver watch was not affected. The wheel was also not damaged.

WAR ON THE RUBBER TRUST.

EX-PRESIDENT BANIGAN REFUSES TO RENEW A NOTE FOR $100,000, AND ATTACHMENT PAPERS ARE READY.

Providence, Aug. 7.—There is more trouble between Joseph Banigan, ex-president of the Rubber Trust, and the present company, headed by Mr. Evans, of Boston. The ex-president has refused to renew a note for $100,000 of the Woonsocket Rubber Company which he holds, and it is now a payment or troublesome litigation. The attachment papers are all ready, and the war against the Rubber Trust is on in earnest. The Chicago failure showing an indebtedness of $175,000 to the United States and Candee companies has not improved matters at all. Banigan has been buying stock in the Trust for weeks.

Colonel Colt, counsel for the Rubber Trust, said to-day, however, that the note held by Mr. Banigan would be paid.

THREE VERDICTS ON RAILWAY WRECK.

FARR, HAUSER AND GREINER HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATLANTIC CITY DISASTER.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the recent railway disaster in which forty-four people were killed returned three verdicts this afternoon. The first, signed by all the jurors, states the manner of the death of the people over whom the inquest was held. The second, signed by Charles Evans, the foreman, and Messrs. Dickerson and Adams, finds Edward Farr, the engineer who was killed in the collision, guilty of not following the rules governing approaches to crossings and censures George Hauser, the towerman, for not giving the right of way to an express over an excursion train, and John Greiner, the engineer of the excursion train, for not using greater care. The third verdict, signed by Lewis Evans and Messrs. Albertson and Champion, censures Farr.

A BIG SHOE FIRM FAILS.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—G. H. Fargo & Co., one of the oldest wholesale boot and shoe firms in the city, went under yesterday. The failure was the result of a confession of judgment in the Federal Court on notes aggregating $170,000, in favor of the United States Rubber Company and L. Candee & Co. Close upon this came a confession in the Circuit Court for $25,250 in favor of the Metropolitan National Bank. The capital stock of the concern is $400,000. No accurate statement of the assets and liabilities was obtainable last night. According to an acceptable estimate, however, the liabilities will not reach over $300,000, and the assets, liberally stated, perhaps $440,000. The firm name is one of the most widely known in the line of business it conducts, its customers being located in every section of the country. Inability to override the immediate pressure and to realize from its accounts were the conditions which laid the firm low. The firm has its factory at Dixon, Ill. The officers are Charles F. Fargo, president; Frank M. Fargo, vice-president and treasurer; E. A. Fargo, secretary.

ROBERT E. WRIGHT BOLTS.

ANOTHER PROMINENT DEMOCRAT REPUDIATES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA RESIGNS AND ISSUES AN OPEN LETTER GIVING HIS REASONS.

Allentown, Penn., Aug. 7.—Robert E. Wright, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has resigned his leadership of the Democratic forces in Pennsylvania because he cannot support the Chicago platform. In an open letter to the secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, he gives his reasons for resigning, as follows:

Allentown, Penn., Aug. 10, 1896.

Mr. Matt Savage, secretary Democratic State Central Committee, Clearfield, Penn.

Dear Sir: I hand you my resignation of the chairmanship of the State Central Committee, and authorize you to present it at the meeting which has been called for August 13. In relinquishing the position I feel that it is due to the committee, from which I have always received the most cordial support, as well as just to myself, that I should freely declare to them the reasons impelling me to this conclusion. Intrusted at the Allentown Convention with the work of preparing the outline of a platform for its consideration, I submitted a financial plank which received the unanimous approval of the delegates assembled, and which was truthfully declared in the platform itself to be "expressive of the sentiments of the united Democracy of Pennsylvania." To that declaration I cordially subscribed in April, and it accords with my convictions now. I believe it expresses the views of a large majority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania at this time. I cannot bring myself to believe that the hundreds of Democratic newspapers, and hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters in this State, who in June of this year proclaimed their adherence to the Allentown platform, were aught but sincere then, nor that they have abandoned their opinions since. It is apparent, on the contrary, that they have but subordinated their own convictions to the decree of the Chicago Convention.

In this submission to that decree I for one cannot join. It was brought about by undemocratic influences and gives expression to doctrines not only subversive of all that Democracy has taught on the subject, but which I believe will bring dishonor upon the country, incalculable harm to its people and disaster to our party. I am a Democrat because I believe in that code of governmental doctrines that for nearly a century has stood for Democracy in this country. Party organization and a submission to majorities in duly organized party tribunals are doubtless of great importance. Yet they are but instrumentalities to an end. They cease to be useful when correct principles are abandoned, and become absolutely dangerous when false doctrines and unrighteous purposes are proclaimed.

I conceive that the most dangerous demonstration of the last month is to be found in the apparent ease with which a great political party has been suddenly turned from its well-settled convictions to views diametrically their opposite, for no other reason than because an accidental and temporary majority in a party convention has so ordered. When it comes to pass that political parties are mere machines, swayed at will by leaders and conventions, instead of being aggregations of individual thinkers moved by some common and intelligent purpose for good, an evil time will have come to the republic.

Tested by clearly defined and oft-repeated declarations of Democratic doctrine, the Chicago platform, in my judgment, is not a Democratic utterance. It is coldly received or openly opposed by hundreds of thousands of lifelong Democrats, and by the great leaders in whom the party has trusted; while it is hailed with boisterous demonstrations of approval by political organizations with which Democracy has hitherto had no sympathy. Abandoning the sound-money doctrines always upheld by our party, this platform proposes to flood the country with a debased silver currency, and compel its circulation at double its intrinsic value. For the first time in the history of civilized countries it is intended that silver shall be freely coined into money without limit as to quantity and without reference to its intrinsic worth. No pledge is made for its redemption, no provision for maintaining it on a parity with gold. On the contrary, the means that have enabled the present Administration to maintain the credit of the Government and to keep the present issues of silver equal to gold are now to be taken from it. Its protecting hands are to be tied, while the wage-earners and thrifty citizens of the country are left to bear the losses that in my opinion would be inevitable.

Not content with burdening the country with this terrible load of depreciated silver, it is proposed to add to it unlimited issues of greenbacks redeemable in this debased coin. The curse of an irredeemable paper money, that has wrought ruin in every country that ever resorted to it, and against which the Democratic party has ever consistently fought, is to be visited upon us. The power to borrow money to meet its current obligations and maintain its credit, a power inherent in the smallest subdivision of local government, leaving its honor and credit the sport of irresponsible speculators upon National disaster. The best and safest system of banking and of paper money the world has ever seen is to be stricken down to be replaced by the worst that the ingenuity of man has ever devised. In 1892 a National Democratic Convention, at the dictation of the South and extreme West, declared in favor of the freest possible issue of banking currency, and in 1896, at the behest of the same sections, it declares against all such issues. Then we declared that our gold and silver coin metals must be of equal intrinsic value, and that the parity of all issues must be maintained; now we denounce intrinsic equality and make parity of value impossible.

The Chicago platform attacks the Supreme Court of the country, and makes a covert threat to reorganize it, so that its decisions may be reversed. No act in the history of the Republican party ever received severer condemnation from Democracy than did its prostitution of the Supreme Court in the same way during the Administration of President Grant. It invites anarchy by denouncing President Cleveland for following the example of Jackson in enforcing Federal laws by the armed power of Government when riot reigned in Chicago.

With these declarations of principles and policy, and with the influences behind them, I have no sympathy. Much as I love Democracy and revere its history, I cannot follow those who have "stolen its banners while trampling on its principles." Opposition to this platform means fidelity to Democracy and to country, to liberty, to progress, to all that is worth preserving in American civilization. Respectfully yours, ROBERT E. WRIGHT.

HIS BACK BROKEN BY A CAR.

A MAN SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY INJURED BY A GRIPMAN'S RECKLESS CONDUCT.

Bennett Campbell, a driver, thirty-five years old, of No. 56 Scammel-st., was fatally injured about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by being knocked down by a cable-car at the corner of Park Row and Mulberry-st. It was at first thought that the man had received only a number of scalp wounds, but while Surgeon Brown was taking him to Hudson Street Hospital he discovered that Campbell's back was broken. It is expected that Campbell will die from his injuries.

The injured man said last night that he hailed a northbound cable-car. The gripman saw him and slackened speed, and he, believing that the car was about to stop, attempted to board it. Instead of stopping the car, however, the gripman took up the cable again and the car shot forward, throwing him (Campbell) headlong to the ground.

When picked up by Policeman William Baxter, Campbell was bleeding profusely from several scalp wounds. The gripman was arrested.

STRIKERS APPLY FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Cleveland, Aug. 7.—The hearing of the injunction proceedings instituted by William Stanley, one of the locked-out employes of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company, to prevent Mayor McKisson from summoning additional military and police to guard the works and streets in remote parts of the city, to compel the Brown Company to keep the agreement made with the employes on July 27, and to restrain the company from arming non-union men, was begun to-day before Judge Noble. An affidavit by Alexander Brown, vice-president of the Brown Company, was read. It stated that riots, disturbances and disorders had existed to the danger of the life and safety of employes and citizens. He said that the Mayor had summoned only such force as was necessary. He denied that the company had armed its employes or intended to do so. L. A. Russell, attorney for the union men, asserted that it was the Federal courts that abated the trouble in the Chicago strike and not the Federal troops. He had no objection to the use of military power at the beginning of the labor trouble, but thought its continuance when the necessity had passed was crime. The whole substance of Russell's speech was that judicial interference was necessary to preserve peace.

THEATRE BURNED AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Park Theatre was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of $50,000, covered by insurance. Last night a boxing exhibition was given in the theatre, and it is supposed the fire was due to carelessness on the part of some one in the dressing-rooms. When the fire was discovered the flames had gained such headway that they burst through the roof and walls in several places and soon spread to Geogan's bazaar and restaurant and to the International Hotel, which adjoins on the north. The guests hurried to the street, and for a time it looked as if the hotel would be destroyed, but the firemen succeeded in preventing anything more serious than a scorching. The loss of the bazaar and restaurant amounts to about $5,000. The Park Theatre was burned about a year ago and was rebuilt by a stock company.

RESENTING UNFAIR WORK.

T. F. EAGAN WITHDRAWS FROM THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES FROM THE XXIID DISTRICT DENOUNCE THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION—A LIVELY MEETING AT COUNTY HEADQUARTERS.

The Republican County Committee had a special meeting in the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth-st. last evening, to consider the report of the Committee on Organization, which has gone through the form of investigating complaints and amending the district rolls under the autocratic leadership of Frederick S. Gibbs. It was known before Chairman Lauterbach called the meeting to order that the rights of the anti-Platt Republicans in several districts had been disregarded by Mr. Gibbs's committee, and that the report would be passed by the majority in spite of all protests. The programme was carried out under the guidance of Mr. Gibbs, but the meeting was made lively by some vigorous protests and the representatives of the XXIId Assembly District, headed by Thomas F. Eagan, withdrew from the organization.

One of the first things in order was the reading of an apology from Lloyd Collis for some remarks made at a previous meeting of the committee to a reporter, for which he had been suspended. The apology was accepted, and Mr. Collis was reinstated.

There was silence in the hall when Mr. Manchester was reading the long report of the Committee on Organization, but as soon as the reading was finished Mr. Eagan sprang to his feet and asked what member of the committee he had insulted. He referred to a passage in the report stating that the committee had heard some of the protests in the XXIId Assembly District, but because Mr. Eagan had grossly insulted the members of the committee there had been a decision to close all the cases and not hear Mr. Eagan in any of them.

BECAUSE HE WAS A M'KINLEY LEAGUER.

Before Mr. Eagan could get an answer to his question, John Sabine Smith raised the point of order that it was not in the power of the committee to refuse to hear a protestant in all cases, and Mr. Lauterbach ordered the report to be amended by striking out a few lines. Then followed a wrangle between Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Eagan as to the manner in which a hearing had been refused to Mr. Eagan, the latter contending that he couldn't get a hearing because he was a member of the McKinley League of the State of New-York. Mr. Gibbs made a denial, and his followers in the hall shouted: "Go for him, Gibbs!" There was much confusion when Mr. Eagan repeated his declaration, and said:

"I propose to stay in the McKinley League and I propose to get out of this organization where I have been refused fair treatment."

He walked to the platform and handed to Mr. Lauterbach a bundle of papers which were the resignations of the three County Committeemen from his district, and also the resignations of a number of the election district captains. He was cheered by a number of the other members of the County Committee as he left the hall. Mr. Gibbs shouted that the resignations were out of order, and the chairman said that at the special meeting they could be received only informally.

Then John Little, of the XXVIth Assembly District, rose to offer an amendment to the report of Mr. Gibbs's committee, which had recommerded the striking of a number of names from the rolls in two election districts. Mr. Little wanted to have the Third and Ninth Election District organizations reorganized. He declared that the complaints on which the Committee on Organization had acted had been made by "an unmitigated liar," mentioning a name, and that the committee had reported in favor of striking the names of good Republicans from the rolls. Mr. Smith also spoke in favor of Mr. Little's motion. Mr. Gibbs then declared that it was time the majority refused to be called a set of liars.

"Perhaps as a National Committeeman," he said, "I ought not to take so prominent a part in the local fight, but I propose to do what I consider justice, and if the minority don't like it let them get out." (Howls of approval.)

After that Mr. Little's motion was voted down and the report of the Committee on Organization adopted by an overwhelming vote. Then Mr. Gibbs wanted to hear the letter of resignation which Mr. Eagan had handed up, and he moved that it be read for the information of the committee. His motion was carried, and Mr. Manchester started to read the letter, which was addressed to "Edward Lauterbach, president of the so-called County Committee."

"Stop right there," cried Mr. Lauterbach; "I will hear no communication addressed to any 'so-called committee.'"

More noise followed this, with Mr. Gibbs all the time demanding that the letter be read. A vote called for the continuation of the reading.

MR. EAGAN'S RESIGNATION.

Secretary Manchester had proceeded only to the beginning of the second paragraph when Mr. Gibbs shouted that he withdrew his motion for the reading, and after more general shouting the letter was laid aside. The letter in full was as follows:

New-York, August 7, 1896.

Mr. Edward Lauterbach, President of the So-called County Committee:

Sir: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the so-called Republican County Committee of the City and County of New-York, and ask for its immediate acceptance. But whether it is accepted or not, I herewith serve notice that I will have no further relations with your organization under any circumstances. My reasons for taking this step can be briefly stated.

I have held, with the reputable Republicans of this county, for a long time that your organization was largely fraudulent. The conclusion that your organization had no legal status whatever, arrived at by Mr. Choate, Mr. Bliss and other eminent members of the party, who investigated the last primaries and enrolment, seems to me to be entirely justified. I believed then that the honest minority of the committee should withdraw, but in deference to the wishes of our friends, and from a mistaken sense of what was to the welfare of the party, I continued to act with you until the climax of wrongdoing was arrived at on last Wednesday evening, when I was actually refused a hearing before your Committee on Organization, because of my identification with the McKinley League of this city and State. I came before the committee to expose the gross frauds and irregularities in thirteen election districts of the XXIId Assembly District, but before I could even state my case I was denied a hearing and ordered from the room on motion of Frederick S. Gibbs, the member of the Republican National Committee for this State. He openly declared that I had lost my political rights because I have been active in favor of William McKinley's nomination, and am to-day doing my utmost to bring about his election.

I repudiate such Republicanism. I denounce such political work. I refuse to have anything to do with an organization that will tolerate such practices, and I tender my resignation and demand immediate action upon it. Respectfully,

THOMAS F. EAGAN.

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Mr. Collis in the midst of the excitement over the letter, and was finally carried.

After the meeting, Mr. Lauterbach called Mr. Gibbs to him and said that a meeting of the Organization Committee would have to be called to accept the resignations of Mr. Eagan and his two colleagues in the XXIId District, Thomas F. Rightmire and Jacob Eldt, jr., and to reorganize the election district organizations.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A PASSENGER TRAIN.

Summit, Cal., Aug. 7.—Word has been received here that an attempt was made last evening to wreck eastbound passenger train No. 1 at a lonely siding near Reno, Nev. A large cast wheel was placed on the track. The train struck it while running at full speed, and it is considered miraculous that the entire train was not thrown from the track. The only damage done was the breaking of the airpipe on the baggage-car. Railroad officials say that the wheel resembles those used on harvesters.

UNDER WATSON'S CONTROL.

ATTITUDE OF GEORGIA POPULISTS TOWARD THE NATIONAL TICKET.

IF SEWALL WITHDRAWS THEY WILL TAKE SIX ELECTORS OFF THEIR TICKET AND REPLACE THEM WITH DEMOCRATS—SEABORN A. WRIGHT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7.—The delegates to the State People's Party Convention, having taken their cue from the address delivered by Thomas E. Watson last night, lost no time in getting down to business on reassembling this morning. They met at 9 o'clock, promulgated their platform, nominated a complete State ticket, and adjourned at half-past 12.

One of the first things that engaged the attention of the convention was a resolution from the Platform Committee, which was intended to define the attitude of the Georgia Populists toward the National ticket. The resolution authorized the State Executive Committee, in the event of the withdrawal of Arthur Sewall from the Democratic ticket, to take six electors off the Populist electoral ticket and put six from the Democratic electoral ticket in their places. The resolution was received with enthusiasm and adopted unanimously.

For Governor, Seaborn A. Wright, of Floyd County, was nominated by acclamation. Wright is another "boy orator." He is thirty-eight years old, has the profile of a tragedian, is a stump speaker of a pronounced Southern type, and is said to be wealthy. He was once elected to the State Legislature as an independent Democrat, and has never been orthodox in his party faith from a Southern point of view. He is an ardent Prohibitionist, and wears a medal given to him by the women of Rome, his native town, for a speech which carried the day for temperance in a "wet and dry" election there. In accepting the nomination, Wright delivered a fiery oration, in which, among other things, he said:

I tell you, friends, when men sent to Chicago to represent voters of the South threw off the dominion of the North and East, adopted a Populist platform and nominated a Populist candidate for President, you had the battle won. The only difference between the Chicago and St. Louis platforms is the railroad plank, but, just as the Democrats have come to you in other things, they will come to you in this. Another difference is in the candidate for Vice-President. Of all cowardly animals on whom God Almighty ever looked, the worst are some of those politicians in the Democratic party bending the knee to Tammany Hall and selling the birthright of the people to Mammon and the North. At Chicago there were some brave Southern men, but the same sneaking pusillanimity that has characterized the Democrats in the past caused them to put forward for the Vice-Presidency a man from the North instead of nominating some of the grand and good men from the South. At St. Louis they had the bravery to do the right thing—to nominate a Southern man, a Georgian (pointing to Watson as he spoke), a man born and bred on these old red hills about you, a man who loves Georgia as he loves the very wife of his bosom. Are the people of Georgia going to let a few ring-tailed politicians of the olden stripe deter them from doing right and voting for this gallant son of the South? (Cries of "No!")

The State ticket was completed as follows: For Secretary of State, J. A. Parsons, of Milton; for Treasurer, William C. Sibley, of Richmond; for Attorney-General, Donald H. Clark, of Chatham; for Controller-General, Seaborn J. Bell, of Burke; for Commissioner of Agriculture, W. B. Smith, of Decatur. Sibley is a wealthy cotton-mill president of Augusta. Bell is a one-legged ex-Confederate soldier.

The platform reaffirms the St. Louis National platform, and declares for a law which shall make secure the local prohibition already obtained. The latter plank is expected to catch the Prohibition vote. The platform as a whole is strong on State issues, and with the ticket put upon it will give the Democrats a harder fight than they have ever had in this State before.

NO DOUBT ABOUT NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY PREDICTS THAT M'KINLEY WILL HAVE 200,000 MAJORITY IN THIS STATE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—"The Evening Telegraph" publishes an interview with ex-Secretary Whitney, telegraphed to that paper from New-York this afternoon. Mr. Whitney expresses the belief that McKinley will carry New-York State by 200,000 majority. The interview follows:

"Is it true, Mr. Whitney, that you class New-York State as doubtful?"

"True, sir? There is not a word of truth in it. It is not only false, but it is absolutely false."

"Was the statement circulated with the object of placing you in a compromising position and for a mercenary purpose?"

"These people have no object and no power to effect any compromise, in my opinion. Unfortunately, perhaps, I am regarded as a leader of the sound-money movement in the Democratic party, and a good many people, whether wisely or not, attach importance to my utterances. When it is alleged that I yield New-York to the silver people they regard the situation of sound money as perilous. Knowing this to be the effect of what such a statement from me on the subject would be, the bear element, which has been raiding stocks for a long time, and which wants some new argument to further depress, has most unwarrantably seized upon my name, and rascally attributed this declaration to me. It is false, wholly false."

"Then you do not give up the State?"

"What! Give up the State of New-York on an issue which means repudiation? Never! There is nothing, absolutely nothing, to justify honest men in yielding an inch of their ground. On the contrary, you may express it as my firm conviction that Mr. McKinley will carry this State by fully 200,000 majority, and in that majority you will find men of all classes, who put patriotism over partisanship in an issue of this kind. I have no hesitation in expressing this belief. It comes from what I have seen, what I have heard, what I have investigated and what I know. People who understand me would not for an instant accept as true any such statement as that attributed to me today; but there are thousands who do not know me, who would readily accept any such report, and that is all the bears want. To start a break it is only necessary to cause a fright."

"You have never given up New-York?"

"Never. When the Chicago Convention turned deaf ears to the Empire State delegation New-York was lost to the nominees it selected, and from that day the native honesty of our people has been steadily asserting itself in antagonism to the vicious silver heresy. You may say for me that if I have any utterance to make on the status of the present National contest, it will not be by vague report coming from a manoeuvring clique of brokers who are trying to ruin credits, and the public may as well take this as a hint toward the truth now."

NASSAU ROAD PASSENGERS HURT.

A CURIOUS TROLLEY ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN INJURES SEVERAL PEOPLE.

Several persons were severely injured in a trolley-car accident at Ocean-ave. and Neck Road, near Sheepshead Bay, about 11 o'clock last night. Two cars of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company were going in opposite directions. One of them struck a wagon and threw it upon the tracks in front of the other. Both cars and the wagon were nearly demolished. A motorman had both legs broken, and six or seven passengers were seriously but not fatally injured.

YELLOW FEVER SCARE IN CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 7.—Secretary Lindsley, of the State Board of Health, was informed this morning by Dr. Ferguson, of Thomaston, that a patient of his, a woman, died yesterday under conditions which strongly indicated that her ailment was yellow fever. The woman, whose name Dr. Lindsley does not know, became violently ill on her return from a visit to New-York and Brooklyn. She had high fever, headache and finally the black vomit. Death followed in a short time. Two local doctors decided that the woman's disease resembled yellow fever more than any other disease they knew of, and so informed Dr. Lindsley. The latter physician said this afternoon that if the woman had not been out of the State he would rule the yellow fever out of the question at once, but, in view of the fact she had been in places where such a disease might enter through arriving vessels, it was possible that the case was one of genuine yellow fever. Dr. Lindsley said that if the case proved to be yellow f