

ANOTHER BANK GOES UNDER

THE MUTUAL NATIONAL OF NEW-ORLEANS CLOSES ITS DOORS.

THE COLLAPSE PRECIPITATED BY THE TWO PERCENT FAILURES—PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE CLEARING HOUSE TO PREVENT A PANIC.

New-Orleans, Sept. 10.—The Mutual National bank closed its doors this morning. The effect of the bank's suspension has been discounted, and it was well known to be in a bad way.

The Mutual National was organized in 1871 with a capital stock of \$500,000. This was reduced in 1884 to \$200,000. In January, 1895, the Mutual absorbed the Traders' Bank, and most of the stockholders of the Traders' became interested in the Mutual.

At a meeting of the Clearing-House held last night, the financial situation was earnestly discussed, and the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That for the present, the Clearing-House should pay out on checks more than \$100 to any one depositor in one day.

This step was necessary as a precaution. Money to meet their payrolls will be supplied to employers of labor. It was also agreed to adopt a system of Clearing-House certificates similar to that utilized in New York and elsewhere during the crisis of 1893.

There are no new developments in the case of the Union National Bank. President Chaloner is bitterly criticized to-day for his precipitate action in closing the bank without consulting the directors. He is in seclusion and will see no one.

Bank Examiner Johnson, temporarily in charge of the Union, was formerly confidential bookkeeper and agent for A. & V. Meyer, whose failure seriously affected the bank. This fact has caused comment. To-day another bank examiner has been ordered here to take his place, a protest having been remaining in charge.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Controller Eckels has today informed that the Mutual National Bank of New-Orleans had failed. At the time of its last report it had assets and discounts amounting to \$447,755, and undivided profits of \$208,729, and had no liabilities, \$13,236. The bank's capital was \$200,000.

Bank Examiner Tucker, of Cincinnati, has been instructed to take charge of the bank. Controller Eckels has appointed F. L. Richardson, receiver of the American National Bank of New-Orleans, which failed recently.

The National City Bank of New-York reported yesterday that it was amply protected on its advances to the failed Mutual National Bank of New-Orleans.

THE BIG GALE DOWN EAST.

FIVE WRECKED ON POINT JUDITH—DAMAGED TO FISHING CRAFT AT VINEYARD HAVEN.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 10.—Five boats were wrecked on Point Judith during the storm yesterday and last night, but it is believed that all hands were saved. The names of the boats could not be learned. One was a double-end fishing boat, hailing from Portsmouth, N. H.; two were catboats, one was a yawl-rigged sharpie, and the other was a smaller boat. All the boats were wrecked a mile from shore. The crew of the yawl were rescued by another craft, while the five men were picked up by the old bark John Harvey, which is used in connection with the construction of the Point Judith breakwater. The wind at one time reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour at Point Judith, and the captain of the life-saving station says that the storm was one of the worst on record for this season of the year.

The steamer Rhode Island, from New-York, reached her wharf at 11 o'clock this morning. Her passengers were met by a crowd, and a terrific shaking up while rounding Point Judith.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 10.—About fifty fishing schooners and several coasters were anchored in Vineyard Haven last night during the violent gale. The schooner Red Jacket, from Rockland, had her mainmast and foremast broken, and the schooner Edith J. Conley, carrying away the port rail and chain plates. She afterward went ashore on the west side of the harbor, where she grounded heavily but remains light. The cutter lost bowsprit and all headgear. The fishing schooner Emma, of Rockland, parted both chains and fouled the rigging. The schooner Meris H. Perry, of Gloucester, and had her mainmast and foremast broken. Her standing rigging was carried away, and the port bulwarks were stove in. She afterward went ashore on the rocks near the life-saving station.

The Meris H. Perry lost foremast and bowsprit and was wrecked on the rocks. The schooner Edward Sheen, of Provincetown, twenty-overboard and was wrecked on the rocks. The schooner Edith J. Conley, carrying away the port rail and chain plates. She afterward went ashore on the west side of the harbor, where she grounded heavily but remains light. The cutter lost bowsprit and all headgear. The fishing schooner Emma, of Rockland, parted both chains and fouled the rigging. The schooner Meris H. Perry, of Gloucester, and had her mainmast and foremast broken. Her standing rigging was carried away, and the port bulwarks were stove in. She afterward went ashore on the rocks near the life-saving station.

Boston, Sept. 10.—The terrific northeasterly gale that set in yesterday afternoon and continued through the night, did not do much damage to shipping in the harbor, thanks to the timely warnings received of the approach of the storm, which gave ample time for the masters of vessels to prepare for its coming.

ARREST OF A NEBRASKA BANKER.

Jacobs, Neb., Sept. 10.—J. D. Shelton, president of the defunct Commercial State Bank of Champlin, Chase County, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with having received deposits as president of the bank when the bank was insolvent. The complaint was signed by F. B. Sutton, County Treasurer, the county having about \$1,000 deposited in the bank when it closed its doors May, 1895. The County Judge to-day bound Shelton over to the District Court.

ADRIFT IN AN OPEN BOAT.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A BRIDGEPORT MAN IN WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S GALE.

DRIVEN ACROSS THE SOUND AND THROWN ASHORE AT OLD FIELD POINT—A FIGHT FOR LIFE IN THE STORM AND DARKNESS.

One of the heaviest gales ever experienced on Long Island Sound swept over the water on Wednesday night and early yesterday morning, and during the height of it Joseph Miller, of Bridgeport, Conn., got adrift in a small flat-bottomed boat, and was blown across to the Long Island shore, a distance of thirteen or fourteen miles. It was a gale from which the masters of large schooners were glad to take refuge in secure harbors, and that Miller escaped from its fury in a frail craft is remarkable. All Wednesday night he was tossed about by the angry billows, and after nine hours of terrible exposure and hardship his boat was blown ashore at Old Field Point. Miller works at a place known as Pleasure Beach, on the east side of Bridgeport Harbor.

He started out from Pleasure Beach in his little flat-bottom boat Wednesday night for Bridgeport, arrived at his destination all right, and about 1 o'clock Thursday morning he got into his boat with the intention of returning to Pleasure Beach, but before he had covered half the distance, some two miles, one of his oars slipped overboard. It was while he was endeavoring to recover the oar that he first discovered that his boat was being rapidly carried out of the harbor by the strong tide and wind and into the open Sound, where there was a terrific gale.

In his frantic efforts to regain the lost distance Miller lost his other oar, and darkness and storms prevented him from recovering it. Then his boat was carried out into the Sound, and it was with difficulty that he managed to keep her afloat. With the hope of keeping his boat before the wind Miller tore up the only sail in the craft and used it to paddle with, thus keeping her head toward the Long Island shore. In about two hours he came abreast of Middle Ground Lighthouse and shouted for help. This was a vain effort, as he was too far to windward. Utterly helpless he was carried past the shoals and toward the Long Island shore. The nearer he got to the south side of the Sound the heavier became the waves, and despairing of reaching land alive he sank to the bottom of the boat and gave himself up for lost.

Retaining courage after a few minutes, he again resorted to bailing and paddling with his seat, but after half an hour of desperate exertion he again sank to the bottom of his craft prepared to die.

Three times he "threw up his hands," as he expressed it, and three times returned to the bottom of his boat, but each time he endeavored to navigate his craft. He endeavored to rig a sail by using his coat. Finding that this did not work, he took off his shirt and spread that to the gale, but as soon as he got it fixed in a position to hold the wind, the gale tore it to shreds. At daylight he was about half way between Middle Ground and Old Field Lighthouse. The gale showed no signs of abating, but on the contrary, seemed to be increasing in intensity. The boat, however, gradually made its way toward the Long Island shore, and about 10 o'clock in the morning it was thrown on the beach of General Spinola's estate, where Miller was found in a semi-conscious condition by Mr. Avery and Holmes Lee, the foreman and assistant of the estate. They carried the man into a house and revived him, and soon afterward took him to a hotel in Sea View.

In the afternoon some kind people took him to Port Jefferson and placed him in a warm bed and gave him money with which to buy a ticket on the steamer Nonavante, which makes daily trips to Bridgeport.

GENTRY'S WONDERFUL MILE.

THE KING OF PACERS LOWERS THE WORLD'S RECORD TO 2:01 1/2.

EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE WATCH A GRAND RACE BETWEEN JOHN H. GENTRY AND STAR POINTER AT GLENS FALLS.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Glens Falls to "The Record" says: "A perfect day and fast track drew a crowd of 8,000 persons to the racetrack this afternoon. The feature of the day, the match race between John H. Gentry and Star Pointer, had awakened great interest in Northern New-York, and special trains, loaded down with enthusiastic spectators, were sent from all sections of the State to witness the struggle. They were well repaid, for the race from start to finish was of the closest and most exciting order, and when after the second heat, which Gentry won by a short head, the time, 2:01 1/2, was marked up, and it was realized that the world's record was broken, the spectators madly cheered the king of pacers and his driver, Andrews.

"Before the first heat the betting was 2 to 1 on Gentry, Star Pointer at 1 to 3. The gait was on the wire, and Star Pointer at the pole. He led to the homestretch, when Gentry slowly forced ahead inch by inch and won the first heat by a nose. Time by quarters—0:21 1/2, 1:05, 1:52, 2:01 1/2.

"In the second heat the excitement culminated. The horse got away on the first score and went around the track neck and neck with the precision of machines, neither gaining nor losing. In the homestretch the wire was made another magnificent spurt and went under the wire a neck ahead amid wild enthusiasm. The time by quarters was 0:21, 1:02, 1:52 and the last half quarter being the fastest ever paced.

"The announcement that the world's record was broken caused a great deal of cheering by the crowd, which was beside itself with enthusiasm. The victory was no less a credit to Star Pointer, who gained on the wire, than to Gentry, who won the race. The climax was over with this heat. The horses were tired and the race seemed, by a virtual agreement, to belong to Gentry, who won the third heat by a nose. Time by quarters—0:21, 1:05, 1:52, 2:01 1/2. The drivers were Andrews for Gentry and McClary for Star Pointer. Both are old in praise of the track, now known as the 'Gentry track,' the fastest in the country. The race was for a \$1,000 purse, and the Breeders' Association of this place offered \$500 extra if the world's record was broken. Small interest was taken in the other races."

BARNES MAKES A KICK.

THE MACHINE FEELS SURE ABOUT THE DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN AT THE CAPITOL.

Albany, Sept. 10.—The new Capital Commission met today and decided to lay off eighty more men, leaving the total number employed in the construction department 50. A complaint that aliens were employed on the building was ordered investigated. A resolution ordering the restoration to the payroll of twenty veterans who were discharged at the last layoff was adopted.

It was rumored that William Barnes, Jr., president of the commission, had been charged with the discharge of 100 men for political purposes, and asked for Mr. Stevens' dismissal. Mr. Barnes, when seen, said: "I went before the Capitol Commission today and reported what I know to be the fact—that in the restoration of employees from the Capitol 100 men from this city were discharged, and that two-thirds of that number came from the Republican organization of Albany County. I did not ask for Mr. Stevens' dismissal, but simply presented this unquestioned and well-known fact to the Commission for their information."

KILLED IN A FIGHT OVER SILVER.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 10.—At St. Augustine to-night James P. Weidman and Joseph Allen quarreled while discussing the silver question. Allen drew a knife and fatally cut Weidman, and the latter shot Allen, causing almost instant death. Both men leave families.

GIRLS ESCAPE FROM AN INSTITUTION.

Montclair, N. J., Sept. 10 (Special).—Laura Eckert, Anna Ryan and Sarah Ryan, each about sixteen years old, escaped from the Newark City Home at Newark last night. They were in line with other preparatory to going to their dormitories when they slipped out. It is thought that a young man was in collusion with them and aided them. The girls had been at the institution only two months. No trace of them has been found.

A BANQUET FOR DR. NANSEN.

Christiana, Sept. 10.—A grand banquet was given to-night in honor of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer. Five hundred guests attended. The sum of \$10,000 was subscribed toward a Nansen fund for the advancement of science.

KEEPING M'KINLEY BUSY.

THREE DELEGATIONS TO VISIT HIM TO-DAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF VERMONT MOST REPUBLICANS—TWO GOVERNORS AND THEIR STAFFS TO BE IN CANTON—MORE M'KINLEY AND HOBART CLUBS FORMED.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The delegation from Vermont, headed by Senator Proctor, which will call on Major McKinley at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning will be received with considerable ceremony by the people of Canton. Major McKinley has asked Governor Bushnell of Ohio, who is in Cleveland at present, to come to Canton with his staff to meet the Vermont delegation. Governor Bushnell has made arrangements to call on Major McKinley on Friday afternoon, but as there is a general desire to have him take part in the reception of the Vermonters, he will probably be among those who will welcome them.

Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island telegraphed to Major McKinley this evening that he would call on him with his staff to-morrow afternoon. Three delegations are scheduled to arrive during the day.

Telegrams announcing the organization of clubs and the coming of delegations continue to pour in. A dispatch from Danville, Penn., says that a McKinley and Hobart Club, 400 strong, was formed there last night. Telegrams have been received announcing the coming of a delegation of farmers and business men from Harrison County, Ohio, on Monday next, and of the Lincoln Club of Somerset, Penn., on Tuesday. Some of the other delegations which have notified their intention of coming here are the following: Marshall, Mich., Republicans, September 15; Wheelmen of Toledo, Ohio, September 18; First Voters and Veterans of Muncie, Ind., September 23; Republicans of Old City, Penn., September 24; Republicans of Hama, Ohio, September 26; Railroad Men of Chicago, and Port Wayne, Ind., September 19.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day were Charles S. Baker, of Rochester, N. Y., who took lunch with him, and J. H. Shaw, of Philadelphia.

Major McKinley is pleased with the cordial reception given to Mr. Hobart's letter. He read the letter with care some three weeks ago, when Mr. Hobart was here, and expressed his satisfaction with it.

Among the telegrams received to-day were the following: Lexington, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Hon. William McKinley: "The Republicans of Lexington, Tenn., and some of Congressmen John E. McCall, organized a McKinley and McCall Sound-Money Club Monday with 40 members. There was much enthusiasm. It is in line of Protection, Reciprocity and Sound Money. T. H. LANCASTER, Chairman."

New-York, Sept. 10.—Major William McKinley of the United States opened their campaign for sound money yesterday with the greatest nonstop demonstration ever held in the East. Chairman M. Dewey and Edward Lauterbach spoke to 2,000 knights of the road and 3,000 merchants. It is the largest gathering of the kind in the history of the world for sound money this year. The last four years have made many converts.

JOHN H. BLACK, President, W. A. Lynch, one of the most widely known Democratic lawyers in Eastern Ohio, addressed the Railroad Men's Sound Money Club in the Tabernacle this evening. The great auditorium was crowded to the doors. Mr. Lynch made a stirring sound-money speech.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Seven carloads of enthusiastic Republicans from Vermont stopped at the Central Station at noon to-day on their way to Canton. They had yellow neckties bearing the legend, "Gold basis," which they distributed to the people at the station. The cars were adorned with pictures of McKinley and Hobart.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—A petition is being circulated among local labor organizations asking Messrs. McKinley and Bryan to meet in joint debate on the financial question of October 17. Letters will accompany the petition assuring the candidates of a fair and impartial hearing and urging them to grant to organized labor an opportunity to hear both sides of the financial question.

A BAD CHECK FOR MR. ST. JOHN.

HE MAINTAINS THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A GOOD ONE, TOO, BUT THAT STORY IS DOUBTFUL.

William P. St. John, treasurer of the Democratic Free-Silver National Committee at the Hotel Bartholdi, has had an unpleasant experience with him by some one who offered him a check for \$1,000. He informed the public that a generous "gold miner" in the West had sent him a draft for \$1,000, to be used in the free-silver campaign. Mr. St. John was highly pleased that a "gold miner" should take such an interest in the silver cause. He was so delighted that he sent typewritten copies of the story to Republican National Headquarters, and had them placed on the books of the various reporters there.

A check for \$1,000 which Treasurer St. John sent to the bank yesterday came back with the ominous "ex. ch." mark on it. Mr. St. John will not admit that the bad check came from the enthusiastic and generous "gold miner." He insisted that he had received two \$1,000 checks from the West, and that one was good. But the impression about the silver headquarters yesterday was that there was only one \$1,000 check received by the treasurer within the last few days, and that this was the "bad" check.

Mr. St. John suffered a lot of merciless "kidding" yesterday, but he maintained that there was a good check for \$1,000. He refused, however, to give the name of the sender of the bad check, a circumstance which threw a doubt upon his story that he got a good \$1,000 check. Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, stating that he was coming to New-York from Chicago, but would not reach here until this morning.

FIREMEN CHEERED TO THE ECHO.

THEY STAND ALOFT AMID FLAMES AND SMOKE AND POUR WATER INTO A BURNING BUILDING.

Pallemann Tate, of the Old Slip Station, discovered flames and smoke issuing from the upper windows of the five-story brick building, No. 34 South Street, at 8 o'clock last evening. He turned on the alarm at Malden Lane and Park Street, and a fire engine and two hook ladders were rapped to his night stick for assistance. Pallemann Dermody responded, and the two had the eight tenants of the building, and the two who lived in No. 38, on the sidewalk by the time the firemen arrived.

As the flames and smoke poured from the roof and windows on the top floor, fireman George Irving and John Dugan, of Engine Company No. 4, were on the fire-escape in front playing a stream into the burning building, when suddenly clouds of black smoke, followed by bursts of flame, shot out of the windows, completely surrounding them.

It was either retreat at once and abandon their post or put out the flames. For fully a minute it looked as though the fierce tongues of flame, or else death by the dense smoke, which hid them from the view of the large crowd which had gathered, looking on in breathless suspense. The brave firemen were equal to the occasion, however, and instead of retreating they directed their stream to the burning floor within and the window-casings near them, extinguishing the flames before they could reach the roof.

As their forms were seen standing erect while they still held the hose, when the flames and smoke cleared away, the crowd of onlookers clapped their hands and cheered the firemen to the echo. As soon as Chief Bonner was on hand, he estimated the loss at about \$10,000.

The first floor of the building is occupied by a saloon called "The Workman's Friend," and besides the living rooms a dozen people, including the firemen, occupied the top floor, where the flames originated.

A MEMORIAL TO CALDWELL COT.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 10.—The beautiful Caldwell Hart Cot Memorial Parish Building was dedicated this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of Episcopal clergymen and people from Hartford and New-York. B. L. and other members of the City Episcopal Church, of which Caldwell Cot was a member. The house was erected by Mrs. Samuel Cot at a cost of \$20,000, as a memorial to her son, who died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., on the 10th of May, 1884. It is given by Mrs. Cot to the use of the Episcopal parish, and will be maintained by her.

MR. REED'S CLOSING SPEECH.

THE FREE-SILVER CRAZE AN OLD DIS-EASE, HE SAYS.

ALWAYS PAYS THE UNITED STATES TO BE HONEST.

Portland, Me., Sept. 10.—Thomas B. Reed closed the campaign in this district at an immense meeting in the City Hall this evening. Mr. Reed's voice was in excellent form, and he held the audience interested until the end of his speech. He said in part:

Human nature in the United States is much the same from time to time, except that it grows steadily better, and if you will notice, I think you will see some of it. I got through with what I have to say that we have in much milder form than twenty years ago, very much the same character of attack upon the institutions of the country as we have in the old world. Principles have invited us many times into the flowery paths of dishonor, and we have never yet followed them.

Thirty years ago the question came up what should we do with the bonds which represented the expenditures we had made. There were those who rose up among us and declared that inasmuch as many people had paid for the bonds, and had not seen them, we should somehow endeavor to adjust our currency so these men would receive only what they paid. It was tempting. We were then not so rich as we are now. We were struggling in almost beyond comprehension. But the people of this country stood steadfast. They said: "These men paid in some form or the bonds, but when they paid for them this country was in trouble. We will not forget that we paid for the risk and that the bonds of the United States upon the other side lost every cent. We had a greater example than that before us. The bonds that carried this infant country through the War of the Revolution simply sank out of sight. No," he said, "we will not be obliged to do that. We will pay attention to any suggestions to the contrary." And this country, under the leadership of Grant, passed on to prosperity.

I remember another time when I was before you in this place. We had gone on in our career of prosperity from 1868 to 1873. Enterprises had spread all over the country. More miles of railroad had been built every year than were ever built all the world over since that time. We outstripped our own pace and in 1873 there came a crash. Then we attempted to get out of our trouble, and it was a very serious trouble, because we had a currency that had no foundation in the faith of the people, in the payment by the Government, but, unfortunately, in the payment some time or other. We had every temptation then to listen to the men who said as we have said here, and then we will go forward. The temptation was great. We were suffering from the slow depreciation which resulted from lifting the greenback from 75 cents to 100 cents. It was a temptation that would have been a great blessing to some of us who were carrying debts at the time if there could have been an issue and a stop, a great comfort to some of us. But we were not to be tempted. We said: "When the United States says this is a dollar and they are big enough to make it a dollar, just that moment it ought to be a dollar, and shall be."

And what was our reward? It was a stern and a most magnificent protest. It was a protest that the sun ever shone upon. From 1879 to 1892 the United States grew in wealth, dignity and honor. I say to you that if ever a nation could stand on its own feet, that it is ours to be honest, it is the United States of America.

Now we are faced by the same question in a milder form, because we have said to you this world is growing steadily better. Even when we demonstrated our faith in the gold standard, the experience of the world has proven to us beyond peradventure that the attempt to issue Government money every time a speculative panic broke out, and that it was a very exact bankruptcy. Now we have got to learn that it is not wise to lower the currency one-half in order to give out a speculation. I think we should learn that.

Mr. Reed then went on to show how a nation ought, above all things, to keep its credit good, and how individuals would gain nothing in the end by paying their debts in cheaper money.

A SOUND STEAMER DISABLED.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER BREAKS HER SHAFT ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

New-London, Conn., Sept. 10.—The Steamer City of Worcester, of the Norwich Line, was disabled in the Sound last night soon after leaving this port for New-York. She started at 11:30 with a full cargo of passengers, and about fifteen miles west of New-London a gale that swept her along at a fast pace, broke her shaft, and she was forced to anchor. Ten days ago her shaft was discovered to be broken as the boat was leaving her wharf. Repairs were made then by the use of clamps, so that it was supposed that another break would be improbable. The break last night happened where the old break occurred. Captain Gur, in command of the Worcester, had her anchors put down immediately.

The City of Worcester is the Stoughton Line, coming east, reported the Worcester to the Norwich Line here. Superintendent Prentiss chartered a tug, and at 5 o'clock this morning went to the steamer. The tug returned with a few of the Worcester's passengers, who desired to come ashore. They said the accident was not known to the passengers until this morning when they arose.

The City of Worcester is now on her way to New-York via the City of Lowell. The latter steamer went out to the Worcester this forenoon, but there was a long delay in getting up the anchor of the disabled steamer, and finally the Lowell took off the City of Worcester, and the City of Worcester was abandoned after 2 o'clock. Superintendent Brady in the meantime arrived from New-York, and he and the Lowell, after ordering the Lowell to leave her passengers, return to the Worcester and proceed to New-York about 4 o'clock. The City of Worcester is now in the place from New-York.

The City of Worcester was built in 1881 at Wilmington, Del., and was a side-wheel, 228 feet long, 46 feet beam, and having a register of 1,922 tons. She has 180 staterooms and is licensed to carry 3,900 passengers.

DESPERATE FEAT OF TWO PRISONERS.

CLIMBING UP SLIPPERY SCANTLINGS 720 FEET IN A COAL SHAFT IN ORDER TO ESCAPE.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 10.—William Blaylock and Charles Ford, murderers, made a desperate attempt to escape from the Kansas penitentiary yesterday. At the noon hour they climbed out of the prison coal shaft, 720 feet deep, by using the brace scantlings, which are three feet apart and in the form of a ladder. The scantlings are wet and slippery, and the prison officials and miners never believed such a feat to be possible.

While coming up the coal gases passed, and the prisoners saved themselves by getting on the air shaft. On gaining the top of the outside of the prison wall-tower, the men called upon Blaylock and Ford to help, and opened fire on them when they refused. Eight shots were fired, and each man was hit and fell twice. Ford got up the third time and managed to gain the woods. He is still at large. Blaylock was shot through the left thigh and the abdomen and is fatally wounded.

Blaylock and his brother Jonathan were train robbers and hit Mrs. Ford, who and instantly killed her. They were captured after a hard fight in the city of Leavenworth. Ford is under sentence for the murder of his wife at Galena in May, 1891. He was about to be pardoned, the State Board just having completed a favorable investigation of his case.

THE SERVANT RAN TO THE WINDOW TO CALL FOR HELP AND FELL OUT, BREAKING BOTH LEGS.

Maud Chambers, twenty years old, a servant employed by Dr. Winters, of No. 118 Madison-ave., thought she saw a burglar in the hallway of the doctor's house at 11 o'clock last night, and rushed to the window of her room on the third story to scream for help. She lost her balance and fell to the rear yard. Both of her legs were broken. She was taken to the Manhattan Hospital. A search of the house was made by the police, but no trace of a burglar was found.

THE YAUQU INDIANS AGAIN.

AN ASSAULT ON THE JUAREZ CUSTOM HOUSE EXPECTED TO KIDNAP SANTA TERESA.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says: "The Mexican authorities learned yesterday from what they considered trustworthy sources that the Yaqui Indians, who attempted to capture the Juarez custom house at Nogales last month, would last night make an assault on the Juarez custom house."

A company of Mexican infantry was placed under arms in the custom house last night, and a troop of cavalry patrolled the streets. People crossing the street were closely inspected.

Last night several armed men were seen hanging around Santa Teresa's house. A rumor was circulated that they were Mexican officers, and that an attempt would be made to kidnap the woman and take her over to Mexico.

LEADERS GOING TO CHATHAM

MR. BLACK TO MAKE TWO SPEECHES THERE TO-DAY.

HE IS A GUEST OF LOUIS F. PAVY, AND MR. PLATT, MR. HACKETT, MR. FASSETT AND MR. SEXTON ARE EXPECTED, TOO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Sept. 10.—Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, went to Chatham, Columbia County, this afternoon for the purpose of making an address to-morrow at the Columbia County fair. Mr. Black and his wife are the guests at Chatham of Louis F. Pavy, who managed Mr. Black's campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor at Saratoga. Mr. Pavy gave a dinner to-night to Mr. and Mrs. Black, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; Archie E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Smith, and several other guests.

Mr. Pavy expects that, in addition to those already named, he will be visited to-morrow by Thomas C. Platt, Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee; ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, and Lieutenant-Governor Saxton.

Mr. Black will make an address upon the fair grounds at Chatham to-morrow afternoon. To-morrow evening the recently organized Republican club, of Chatham, headed by a band, will march to Mr. Pavy's house, where a demonstration will be held in honor of the Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. Pavy's other distinguished guests. It is understood that short addresses will be made on that occasion by Messrs. Black, Baxter, Fassett and Saxton. This political address at Chatham will be the first of Mr. Pavy's house will be Mr. Black's first speech as the Republican candidate for Governor.

SCHEME TO DEPOSE THE SULTAN.

THAT ACTION IS SERIOUSLY MEDITATED BY THE POWERS CONFIRMED.

POPULAR FEELING BITTER IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY—MASS MEETINGS SOON TO BE HELD.

London, Sept. 10.—It is reported that a private dispatch arrived here to-night from Constantinople, confirming the rumors recently current, that the Powers are seriously considering the question of deposing the Sultan. It is added that important developments are expected from the probable action of the Shiekh-ul-Islam, whose flat is necessary for the legal removal of the Caliph.

The popular feeling of indignation excited by the cruelties of the Sultan against the Armenians and the Christians in Crete will shortly find voice in a series of mass-meetings that have been summoned in Birmingham, Manchester and other large cities in England.

This feeling is not confined to England, as is evidenced by the fact that a large meeting to denounce the massacres in Anatolia and Crete and to call upon the Powers to put an end to the misgovernment of the Sultan was held in Berlin yesterday, and further meetings for the same object will soon be held in other places in Germany.

In Paris a number of Armenian students made a tour of the newspaper offices and appealed to the editors to arouse the sympathy of the nation for their suffering and despairing countrymen. The students were generally advised to keep quiet until after the visit of the Czar to Paris. They were told that after the Czar had left Paris popular meetings would have a prospect of success.

HE FAILS TO SEE THE BENEFIT.

WHY MR. GLADSTONE WILL NOT TAKE PART IN ANTI-TURKEY MEETINGS.

London, Sept. 10.—A few days ago Mr. Gladstone was requested to address a mass-meeting to be held at Liverpool for the purpose of condemning the Sultan of Turkey for permitting the massacre of Armenians. In reply to the request Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, in which he says: "My opinions of the great assassin and of the disgrace the European Powers have allowed him to bring upon them are well known to my countrymen. Much damage has been done, and even taking part in meetings, however valuable and even obligatory such meetings may be for those still engaged in the active duty of public life."

THE SULTAN OBEYS ENGLAND.

ATHENS, Sept. 10.—In consequence of the receipt of a preliminary British note the Sultan of Turkey has issued an order directing that the expulsion of Armenians from Constantinople be stopped.

A TORNADO PASSES OVER PARIS.

MANY BUILDINGS DAMAGED, AND VEHICLES BLOWN OVER—GREATEST DESTRUCTION ALONG THE ISLE DE LA CITE.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Traffic in the streets was stopped for two hours by a severe wind and rain storm that passed over this city this afternoon. The wind blew with hurricane force and the rain poured in torrents. Much damage was done, and several persons were injured by being struck by flying debris. Two hours before the storm broke the atmosphere gave indications of its coming. It was dark and sultry and the clouds had a peculiar lowering appearance. Among