The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CONFLICT OVER MR. PARNELL'S PREVENTION OF EVICTION BILL.

Mr. Parnell Demands a Full Discussion of his Measure—Prospects of a Social War in Ireland—Lord Randolph Churchill Mending his Manners—A Welsh Land Bill—The Ordnance Scandal and the Press—Prince Alexander's Expected Visit to London—An American Maid to Marry a Baron—Dilke to Return to London.

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LONDON, Sept. 11.—The closing weeks of Parliament promise to be the most exciting period of the session. The contest between the Parnellites and the Government for the precedence of Mr. Parnell's Prevention of Eviction bill over the estimates will become acute next week unless Lord Randolph Churchill consents to the private overtures of Mr. Parnell for the purpose of securing a promise that facilities for thorough discussion of the bill be afforded before the conclusion of the estimates. Lord Churchill has offered to give way for debate on the bill between the conclusion of the estimates and the taking up of the Appropriation bill, but Mr. Parnell rejects this proposition, regarding it as insufficient to insure a complete discussion of his measure.

The Parnellites are aware that the Government desires to suppress, or, failing in this, to curtail the debate, and is making preparations for a systematic use of its power of obstruction. It will exercise to the fullest extent its technical rights, endeavor to obtain adjournments, and employ every other method which its ingenuity can devise to clog the wheels of Parliamentary progress, in the event of the abridgment of the discussion of Mr. Parnell's measure, and lively times are expected. Probably there will be several all-night sessions of the House, and collisions between the Speaker and the Parnellites, as well as the rejection of the bill, are foregone conclusions. If, however, Mr. Parnell accedes to the advice proffered him by leading Gladstonians, the bill will be beaten by only a small majority. The first draft of the bill is now under revision by Mr. Parnell, and in this work he is receiving material assistance from Mr. John Morley.

Lord Hartington's pledge to support the Government in a direct and absolute negative vote against the bill, with the whole strength of the Liberal Unionists, is becoming of small value by reason of defections in the ranks of the Unionists. Mr. Parnell's intention that the bill shall unite the different sections of the Liberals will not be fully realized, but his aim will be achieved in part by the abstention of many Unionist members from voting. Only fifteen have promised to vote against the bill, and ten have signified their intention to vote for it if the measure is limited to the eviction clause, while the Radical Unionists will hold themselves aloof. Lord Hartington's set will disunite, and several leading Liberal Unionists are urging the advantage of acceptance by the landowners of the proposal to lodge three-fourths of the judicial rent as the best terms they are likely to get. On the second reading of the bill, Mr. Parnell's strength and the degree of his success will depend upon the proof he can bring that the condition of the tenants necessitates a reduction of their rents, which are due in November. The Government denies the existence of evidence that the tenants are menaced with ruin and unable to pay rent because of the fall of the prices of agricultural produce, and the *Times* and other papers with one accord deny that such a crisis exists in Ireland as would justify urgency legislation.

On the other hand, the Gladstonians and the Parnellites predict that unless there is a reduction of rents and a stoppage of evictions the coming winter will bring on a social war in Ireland involving outrages and coercion of the severest type, compelling the Government to convoke a winter session of the House at a time when the Irish members will naturally be at war with Parliament and risking their wholesale expulsion and the establishment of a Government by court martial throughout the greater part of Ireland.

Lord Randolph Churchill's style and demeanor in Parliament are improving. He shows less irritability and carries himself with greater coolness and dignity. This course is earning for him not only the respect of his colleagues, but also of the leaders of the opposition, including Radicals like Bradlaugh, Labouchere, and others, who now speak well of him. Churchill is showing a grand capacity for his work, and is in the best of health. Lady Churchill is a regular attendant in the ladies' gallery, and takes a keen interest in the debates. The public is beginning to recognize Lord Churchill, and when he is out for a promenade he is the recipient of hearty homage and greetings from all sides.

Among the incidents of Parliament is the nightly arrival of Mr. William Archibald Macdonald, the member for Queen's county. Mr. Macdonald, who is blind, is led, up the members' stairs to the door of the House by his wise and little son. They return for him when the House adjourns, waiting sometimes till 2 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Macdonald has been a disappointment and a failure as a Parliamentary debater, though he is an effective platform orator.

The general discontent and disgust at the protracted debate over the estimates, which was interrupted by the threatened renewal of the obstruction fight, has given rise to the discussion of measures to force Parliament into genuine work, and newspapers of various shades of political opinion are urging the enactment of drastic measures of reform in the House of Commons.

The *St James's Gazette* declares that the country could be induced to sanction the adoption of a sharp temporary remedy amounting to a proclamation of suppression on any section of a measure which would prove obstructive to the workings of Parliament.

The *Saturday Review* says that absolute despotic powers must be conferred upon the Speaker before the English people can hope to see an end to obstruction.

The *Statist* contends that the situation in Parliament is hopeless, as members must be allowed to talk. The cure for the suspension of legislation must be revolutionary, such as the election of an executive officer resembling the one who presides over the American Senate—a man who is not dependant upon the votes of the members of Parliament for his position.

The bill disqualifying any or all members receiving alien pecuniary assistance is receiving no attention from the press or from Parliament, as it has no practical bearing on the case, and is generally recognized as a mere ill-natured snarl at the Parnellites. No section of the House has taken the proposal seriously.

Mr. John Bryn Roberts, Liberal member for Carnarvanshire, has drafted a Welsh Land bill, based upon the lines of Mr. Gladstone's Irish bill, which gives farmers rights against arbitrary disturbance from landlords, and full compensation for improvements made by them. The farmers are now demanding a reduction in the rents of from 15 to 25 per cent. The agitation against the payment of tithes is spreading throughout Wales. The bailiffs, assisted by a large police force, have been obliged in many instances to seize stock to pay tithes. At the coming session of Parliament the Welsh members will unite in support of a measure to abolish the tithes and to disestablish the English Church in Wales.

The composition of the Currency Commission indicates that it is strongly in favor of bimetalism. The Chairman, Mr. Balfour, is an out and cut double standard man. Messrs. Barbour, Lionel Cohen, Bullen, Smith, and Courtney are the leading silver advocates on the Commission. Among the gold standard members the most prominent are Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Birch, Director of the Bank of England, and Mr. Farrer of the Board of Trade. The announcement of the *personnel* of the Commission assisted in causing the recent rise in the price of silver bullion.

A wholesale reform in the civil service is expected under the newly-appointed Commission of Inquiry, which has the subject in charge. Lord Randolph Churchill himself initiated the movement, and is insisting that the investigation of every great disbursing department be thorough. The Conservative leader believes that there are too many head officers in all the departments, and, worse, that all the services are reeking with jobbery. By cleaning them he hopes to save millions of pounds yearly to the taxpayers. Baron Rothschild, Sir Edward Guinness, and Mr. Harvey, manager of the great banking house of the Glyns, have been chosen to join the Commission of Inquiry as representative heads of great private concerns.

The public is becoming excited with indignation over the constantly deepening ordnance scandal. The Government will certainly be forced to take some action in the matter. The hitherto persistent effort to shelve the charges of fraud has only increased the irritation of the people. There is a tendency to believe that some official higher than any of those whose names have yet been mentioned in connection with the scandal is being screened from the consequences of his misdeeds. Lieut. Armit has furnished distinct proof that two checks paid to the Commission were paid directly to the heads of departments, and there is still more emphatic evidence of wholesale corruption. THE SUN'S correspondent is able to state positively that the original exposure of these frauds was due to the efforts of Gen. Lord Wolseley. The General has been unable to act officially in the good work, but he has been at the back of all that has been done, and it is through him that the newspapers have got at the facts which they have published, and many more which they do not dare to publish. This may sound oddly to American newspaper readers, accustomed to fearless discussion of the acts of public officials. The newspapers in England often express regret at their inability to imitate their American contemporaries in this respect. A man accused in England of such frauds as those now under discussion is as likely as not to make a fortune out of damage suits, besides escaping punishment. Such cases have actually occurred. Juries seem to have a mania for awarding damages on the slightest pretext, in libel cases. The result is to discourage attacks upon a host of abuses that would be unable to exist under the light of public criticism. It is not surprising, therefore, that up to the present the accused officials have seemed to have the best of the discussion in the press. The declarations of Messrs. Smith and Brewster that no case of corruption, conspiracy, or misconduct has been made out after full inquiry, would under ordinary circumstances have neutralized Col. Hope's charges, especially as his newly published pamphlet lacks the definiteness which was promised. The Admiralty will make a strong effort to bring about the public verdict that there has been official meddling and even a desire to share profits with the Armstrongs, but no actual corruption. They will find it hard to convince the public to this effect, however, in view of the now published list of Government officials and naval officers who were shareholders in the Armstrong concern. The accused ordnance officials having called for an investigation, the *Army and Navy Gazette* warns the Government not to grant a Commission of Inquiry, and make the fatal mistake of giving fresh impetus to the public suspicion that something is wrong.

The sculling practice on the Thames is the topic of chief interest in sporting circles. Teemer does not believe that Gaudaur has any chance of winning against Beach. He said to THE SUN'S correspondent to-day:

"I think I am equal to Gaudaur, at any rate, and therefore consider that, so far as I am concerned, the challenge is for the virtual championship of America."

Gaudaur, when asked how he regarded the coming contest, replied:

"I think Beach's victories thus far have been due to his superior stamina, enabling him to stand three days' successive races, which staled his opponents. I will meet him pretty fresh, and believe I have a fair chance, though his immense physical power enables him to stay a long course remarkably."

When asked how matters stood as to a race between himself and Hanlan, Beach said today: "I have heard no more from Hanlan and do not expect to. Hanlan is a good man, but he will not venture to meet me on the Paramatta again. I have no doubt about my beating my present American competitors, and then no power on earth can make me stay here rowing more matches. But I will row all comers on the Paramatta."

Much interest is felt at Berlin in the exhibition of South American products, which will open Sept. 15 at the Dry Goods Exchange in that city. The German Colonial Association have charge of the arrangements. The exhibition is got up in the hope of still further extending the exportation of German stuffs to South America.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Iddesleigh are both uneasy over the expected visit of Prince Alexander to London. They have doubts of their ability to prevent popular demonstrations, which will be seized upon by Russia as a pretext for sullenness in diplomatic relations. Lord Salisbury has already found it requisite to personally dissuade the Lord Mayor of London from extending to the Prince a public banquet or the freedom of the city. The Premier is now presumably regretting his inability to similarly control the Stock Exchange, which is determined that the Prince shall not miss an ovation of some sort or other. The general public are sure to follow such a lead. A small spark now might kindle an Eastern political blaze. Austria, hurt by the ignoring of her interests, is plainly seeking to improve her position, regardless of her former allies. The frequent conferences of the German Ambassador, Count Von Hatzfeldt, with Lord Salisbury are understood to refer to this tendency of the Vienna Government.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: "It is the dearest wish of Prince Bismarck's heart to see Russia engaged in a life-and-death struggle with any power except Germany, leaving the Fatherland at liberty to settle scores with France. The Chancellor is reported as declaring that a little blood letting by Russia now would be conducive to the general health of Europe hereafter."

On the other hand, Baron Rothschild said yesterday that he believed Russia was only blustering. "Russia is too poor and Austria too weak to fight," said the Baron; "therefore peace is certain." This expression of opinion by the sagacious and well-informed autocrat of finance may account for the firmness of today's markets.

A new Arctic expedition will start in the spring. It will include delegates from the British Association and the Geographical societies of England and Scotland. These bodies have jointly prepared a project for submission to the Admiralty. The Geographical Society of Australia is also assisting, and all the colonial governments are willing to help by voting a subsidy. Available steamers, fitted for navigation through ice, will be chartered at Dundee. The officers and men will be recruited from among those who were with the Nares expedition. It is estimated that the expense of the venture will be $750,000.

The Lord Mayor of London's fund for the Charleston sufferers is not increasing so rapidly as the fund for the Greek earthquake sufferers did, but as it was opened only yesterday there is no reason as yet to consider it a failure. On the contrary, it is believed that a good subscription will be realized. Some of the minor newspapers comment unfavorably on the Lord Mayor's zeal, and take the ground that the fund is not needed. They aver that the public spirit of wealthy Americans is ample to meet the requirements of the occasion. These utterances, however, will not prevent the public from following its evident disposition to contribute. Mayor Courtenay of Charleston has cabled this message to the Lord Mayor:

From amid our ruins goes forth heartfelt thanks to your Lordship for your considerate and generous appeal in our behalf. The descendants and successors of the English colonists who sailed from the Thames over two centuries ago and settled on the Ashley River hear a mother's gracious voice in their distress and are cheered.

Canadian High Commissioner Tupper is trying to get the assent of the Committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to have the show remain open until next year. He suggests that Canada and the other colonies are willing to share the expense. The continuance of the exhibition would have serious effect upon the success of the forthcoming American exhibition, but the proposal is not likely to be accepted.

A marriage has been arranged between the Baron Louis de la Grange and Miss Carroll, daughter of ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland, and granddaughter of Royal Phelps, founder of the old banking and commercial house of Maitland, Phelps & Co. of New York. Miss Carroll is a sister of Mrs. Cator of Baltimore, whose three daughters have become the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness Wellesley, and Lady Stafford. The wedding will be an important social event of the season, and among the guests will be representatives of the leading French and English aristocratic families.

Miss Ralli, daughter of the well known Greek financier, Sandoil Ralli, has met a sad death in Scotland. While riding with Lady Aberdeen, Lady Marjoribanks, and other friends, the party undertook to cross a ford. The river had been swollen by rains, and Miss Ralli's horse stumbled and fell in midstream, throwing the lady off. Her companions tried in vain to rescue her, but she was swept away and drowned, in spite of their efforts. The other ladies with difficulty avoided sharing her fate.

Mr. Charles Dilke returns to London in November. He has changed his mind about retiring into obscurity and exile. He has retained his house in Chelsea, is repairing and refitting it, and now tells his friends that he will live down the scandal and eventually resume political life.

Mr. Tyndall thinks he has entirely recovered from the attack of illness which threatened paralysis. During his health-seeking sojourn in Switzerland he was not able to resist the scientific instinct, and indulged in a good deal of mountain investigation. On one of his trips, in which he was accompanied by Mrs. Tyndall, he missed the path on a glacier, and the couple were rescued from a perilous position with much difficulty by guides.

Minnie Palmer, who has just sailed for Australia, expects to return in nine months, when she will appear in a new comedy drama entitled "Pert, or My Stepmother," by Marsden, the American dramatist.

Grace Hawthorne has arrived in London with Manager Kelly. She has not yet accepted any engagement.

Mary Anderson temporarily leaves her retirement to play six nights at Dublin in aid of the Charleston fund. She has selected a London company to assist her. The whole profit of the performances, after paying expenses and recompensing the assisting artists, will be given to the fund, Miss Anderson rendering her services free.

The Nilion Society has issued a new translation of the Decameron. It is by Mr. John Payne, and agreeably to the ideas of this society it is couched in the plainest kind of language, following the Italian with fidelity. The translation will also be unabridged, and is limited to 700 copies.

Violet Cameron has written a letter charging her husband, Dobensaude, with cruelty prior to her acquaintance with Lord Lonsdale. She also says that Dobensaude deceived her in regard to his position. She says that in fact he was bankrupt, and never gave her a farthing for the support of herself or child. She appeals to the justice-loving public of England and America not to prejudge her, but to reserve their verdict until all the evidence is produced before a legal tribunal.

The outburst of crimes and violence, marked with peculiar savagery, increases throughout France. The week's record, besides the beheading of the woman Lea, includes the murder of M. Claude Faure by his sister-in-law, whom he had convicted of theft. While visiting his brother's house he was given a drugged drink, from the effects of which he died. His brother's wife confesses that she boiled the remains in pieces, throwing them into the river Ardeche and burying the bones. She also admits having used that evening the same vessel in which the fragments of the body were boiled to prepare the family soup.

Paris is excited over the death of a young man named Dufentrelle, who, while walking with his sweetheart in the woods in the suburbs of Paris, was shot by a gendarme. The authorities are accused of attempting to shield him, and witnesses in other cases accuse the gendarme of lying in wait for and extorting money from young men and women visiting the woods. It would appear that Dufentrelle, refusing to submit to blackmail, after some angry words struck the gendarme in the face. The gendarme retaliated with his revolver, killing the young man instantly.

A compositor named Lebon, after being discharged from an English printing office in the Rue Honore for some imaginaries of duty, shot the foreman dead and wounded an apprentice.

M. Leon Bayard became involved in a quarrel with a comrade named Marius at a ball in the Barrier Casino and fired two shots at him. Marius is in a dying condition.

A laborer named Jean Julin, residing at Villeneuve, beat in the skull of his mistress, Marie Forestier, on the public highway and afterward cut open her body as it lay on the street.

A hotel owner named Barthe, whose house is located on the Boulevard St. Germain, having become depressed from losses in business, shot his wife dead and committed suicide.

The English and French press are discussing the causes of the murder epidemic. It is variously attributed to the increased use of alcoholic stimulants, the excitement caused by the political turmoil, the want of moral guidance, and the spread of atheism.

An accident occurred at Nice during the week which has caused considerable talk. Count Paul de Pardonne was arrested on a charge of swindling and was taken to the office of Magistrate Berthulius. Pardonne being a man of elegant address received unusual courtesy. He was taken into a private apartment to be examined, and while the others were not observing him quietly left the room, locking in M. Berthulius and the detectives who arrested him. He took the key and escaped in a carriage and is now beyond the frontier.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has leased an estate in Chantilly for the term of fifteen years.

Gen. Boulanger has issued a decree that the national air of the French army shall henceforth be "Mourir pour la Patrie."

Ill Health of Minister Cox.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—The Hon. S. S. Cox, United States Minister to Turkey, is about starting for home on a furlough owing to ill health. Mr. G. H. Heap, Secretary of the American Legation, will conduct the affairs of the office during Mr. Cox's absence.

More Armenians are going to the United States to be naturalized. The United States Government has not yet replied to the protests of those Armenians whose American citizenship Turkey refuses to recognize.

A Russian Editor Honored by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—The Czar has bestowed the decoration of the order of St. Vladime upon M. Michel Nekephorowitsch Katkoff, director of the Moscow Lyceum and editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, the most influential and authoritative newspaper in Russia. The official statement is that the editor is decorated "in reward for educating the people of Russia to a clear conception of the true foundation of the Russian political constitution."

Opposed to Overwork for the Few.

HULL, Sept. 11.—The British Trades Unions Congress to-day adopted a resolution condemning overtime work on the part of men having employment as one of the elements of over employment, which cause idleness and poverty among thousands by shutting them out from their due share in the world's work.

Cholera in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The cholera returns for the whole of Italy since the last report are 84 new cases and 38 deaths.

How to Prevent Earthquakes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Twenty or more letters have been received at the Geological Survey from different parts of the country making suggestions, and offering advice with regard to the prevention of earthquakes. One of the latest proposes that holes be bored through the earth's crust to give the destructive gases an outlet. The writer is as yet unknown to fame.

President Caceres Visits the Hartford.

LIMA, Sept. 11.—President Caceres, accompanied by his Cabinet and the United States Minister, visited the American flagship Hartford and the Chilian war steamer Esmeralda on Thursday. They were received with every honor, and cordial speeches were exchanged.

Envoy Sedgwick in Paso del Norte.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 11.—An El Paso, Texas, special says that Envoy Sedgwick spent all day yesterday in Paso del Norte, Mexico, in close consultation with Consul Brigham. In the evening he moved over to the Hotel Vendome in El Paso.

The Lowell Bleachery Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Two indictments have been found against Samuel G. Snelling, Treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery, for embezzlement of funds of the Bleachery Company and falsifying the statement of the debt of the company, which he made oath was $120,000 less than the true figures.

Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as THE WEEKLY SUN. $1 a year.

DYNAMITERS IN CHICAGO

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A SWITCH TOWER ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

The Glass Front Shattered, Battery Cells Broken, and the Pneumatic Tube System Ruined—The Operator Badly Frightened.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Operator James Colvin sat at his pneumatic machine in the top story of the Lake Shore road's signal tower, at the intersection of the main and stock yards tracks at Fortieth street, last night. The tower is about thirty feet high, and commands an unobstructed view of the great yards of the company. It stands on the northeast corner of Fortieth street, is only 300 feet west of State street, and men armed with Winchester rifles have patrolled by it every hour since the strike of the switchmen was ordered. At about midnight last night, while the moonlight was streaming down upon Colvin's perch and the tracks he guards, he heard a slight noise at the half-open door on the floor below. A moment later slender ribbons of smoke curled up the winding staircase and circled about the head of the operator. Colvin, fearing that the tower was on fire, leaped from his chair and started down the steps. When about half way to the landing he was blinded by a flash and then knocked down upon his knees by a terrible explosion. Through the cloud of smoke and dust which filled the room, the bewildered operator saw a tall, slender man running west on the stock yard's tracks. His coat collar was turned up, and the soft black hat on his head was pulled down over his ears. The fleeing man was soon lost among the sheds and manufactories just east of Wentworth avenue.

Policemen Donovan and Costello, who were standing near the Root street crossing, heard the detonation and ran to the tower. The building was still filled with smoke, and lying near the door was a mass of stuff closely resembling cotton, from which sparks were flying. When the wadding was picked up it burst into a flame, and was flung into a barrel of rain water standing outside. The man whom the operator saw running away from the tower had stepped up to the open door of the structure and placed a spherical dynamite bomb on the floor about two feet from the entrance and just below the north window. The missile must have been the size of a base ball, and was made of cast iron. The smoke which attracted the operator's attention came from the fuse, which was evidently quite thick and long.

When the policemen lit their lanterns the work wrought by the explosive was everywhere apparent. A hole two feet long and a foot wide had been torn in the flooring, the windows had been blown to pieces, and the sashes were crushed in many places. The staircase down which Colvin tumbled was riddled with holes as large as hens' eggs, and the ceiling bore the mark of a piece of iron which had evidently been wound with twine or wire. One of the tubes from which the pneumatic machine on the second floor drew its supply of air to operate the switches and signals was broken and about forty glass batteries were shattered to pieces. The entire signal service was wrecked as completely as though the miscreant had taken his time to accomplish his object.

When daylight came search was made of the little coal shed just back of the tower. Here the policemen found the stuff wrapped up in brown paper and tied with a black cord. The package was taken to the Town Hall and opened by the police. It contained a large quantity of closely packed cotton, which had been soaked in kerosene oil, and in the centre of this stuff was a lot of common black powder and a box of percussion matches. It is the theory of the police that the miscreant intended to demolish the tower with a bomb, and then in the excitement derail the night passenger train which was due at Fortieth street at midnight.

There were other attempts at destroying property on the same road last night. At about 8 o'clock the Lake Shore received from the Illinois Central a train of twenty-eight cars. While these were being taken over the Root street crossing a switch was thrown after about half the cars had passed, causing a general wreck. Fifteen of the cars were derailed, but no serious damage resulted.

At about midnight John Fagin, an ex-switchman of the Lake Shore road, was arrested at Forty-third street just as he was about, it is alleged, to throw a switch with the purpose of derailing a train. The arrest was made by one of Pinkerton's men, who are still guarding the Lake Shore tracks at that point. The prisoner was taken to the Harrison street station and locked up. Fagin was seen in his cell this morning. He said that in company with a man named Murphy, who is also an ex-Lake Shore switchman, he was walking along the tracks, and neither of them noticed the approaching freight train until it was so close to them that they were separated by it. He says that when arrested he was looking under the train as it passed to see if any harm had come to Murphy.

The Lake Shore officials, when they heard of the attempt to blow up the signal tower, were greatly exercised. Superintendent Andrews immediately went to Fortieth street to make investigations. W. H. McIntosh, chief of the detective force of the company, said this morning that up to yesterday the attempts to destroy the property of the company had been confined to points at some distance north and south of the Forty-third street yards. The police had confined themselves to a surveillance of the points at which these attacks had been made, and the signal tower had been left entirely unprotected. He was sure he knew who committed the outrage last night, and that he would have them all under arrest within forty-eight hours.

INSURANCE PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Accused of Violating the By-laws and of Embezzling the Funds of the Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Attorney-General George Hunt filed a petition in the Circuit Court yesterday against William H. Wills, Henry Hudson, William W. Younger, Joseph H. Thompson, and A. L. Crandell to have them removed as officers of the United States Life and Accident Association of Chicago and to have a receiver appointed for the concern. The association was incorporated in May, 1885, and adopted by-laws, which require its Secretary to keep a full account of the business and to report the same at each semi-annual meeting. The Secretary is required to pay over to the Treasurer daily moneys received, taking a voucher therefor, and to give good bonds for the faithful performance of his duty. It is charged that for six months the Secretary has failed to perform his duty and has also failed to give a bond. According to the by-laws it was necessary that the Treasurer should deposit daily in the First National Bank of Chicago all funds belonging to the beneficiaries and at the end of each year make a full report of the finances of the corporation. This, likewise, has never been done. Crandell is the President, Treasurer, Medical Director, and Acting Secretary of the association. He has failed, it is alleged, to deposit any money whatever in the First National Bank. Instead, however, he has placed funds in a box in the safe vault at irregular intervals, which is at all times under his exclusive control. Large amounts belonging to beneficiaries are now in his hands or have been wrongfully converted by him. He has not given vouchers to the Secretary for money received by him; he did not give a bond or make a report. Various other violations of the by-laws are cited. The Court is asked to restrain the defendants from withdrawing or the banks from paying out any funds deposited, and, finally, that the defendants be removed from office, a receiver appointed, and the business of the association closed. Judge Morgan granted an injunction as prayed. Henry Hudson, one of the directors, swears to the truth of the charges. After this bill was filed Crandell was arrested, charged with embezzling $1,200 from the association. He was taken before Justice Foote, and in default of $1,200 bail was taken to jail.

Sympathizers of the Condemned Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The sympathizers with the condemned Anarchists held another meeting last night to express their indignation at the conviction of their compatriots, and to raise money in aid of their further defence. Between 800 and 1,000 persons were present. They were Germans almost exclusively. Some twenty-five or thirty women were among the number. With great unanimity the crowd applauded the most violent utterances of the speakers. The temper of the crowd was more than ordinarily excited, and there were moments when the reporters present thought their lives were just much safer than those of the convicted Anarchists. The collection taken up netted $95. When the meeting broke up a part of the crowd left the hall singing the "Marseillaise," all efforts to quiet them proving vain.

An Accommodating Hotel Keeper.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment against the property, in this State, of Russell H. Baler, a resident of Buenos Ayres, in an action begun by John H. Hadley of the Arno Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, to recover $5,072, for board, lodging, and money loaned between January, 1881, and June, 1884.

JAEHNE'S HOPE OF RELEASE.

If the Court of Appeals Reverses his Conviction Can he be Tried Again?

A great many people have wondered why Mr. Newcombe made such strenuous efforts to have the Court of Appeals reverse the decision of the court below in the Jaehne case, when apparently the only weighty ground for reversal is that the District Attorney, as is alleged, erred in electing to try for violation of the Penal Code instead of under the Consolidation act. It has been commonly supposed that if the decision of the court below were reversed it would be the simplest thing in the world to rearrest Jaehne, find an indictment against him for violation of the Consolidation act, and, with the same evidence that secured his conviction for violation of the Penal Code, to convict him of exactly the same offence under the Consolidation act. If this could be done the only effect of a reversal would be to shorten Jaehne's stay in Sing Sing.

But Lawyer Newcombe has a plan that runs far ahead of any such simple notions. He is so far through with the Jaehne case that he is now at work preparing Buddensiek's case, and after that Squire and Flynn are to be looked after. The only thing that troubles Mr. Newcombe is the delayed decision of the Court of Appeals. He knew, when the decision of the Court of Appeals was not announced, as expected, on July 27, because no decision had been reached, that the deciding vote rested with Judge Finch, and he expected that Judge Finch would side with the Judges who were already in favor of Jaehne. His opinion was based on Judge Finch's decision in the Catholic Protectory case.

This news was sent to all the bondsmen, and reached DeLacy and Dempsey in Europe. They prepared to return in the event of Jaehne's finding any loophole of escape, which might offer them a hope of immunity.

If the Court of Appeals decides in favor of Jaehne, as it may do if Judge Finch changes his mind, Jaehne's counsel will immediately move for his discharge on the ground that the Constitution of the United States forbids the putting any man in peril twice for the same offence. Jaehne has been tried once on an indictment found under the Consolidation act, for the indictment on which he was convicted contained counts charging him with violation of both the Penal Code and the Consolidation act. Jaehne's counsel claim that the District Attorney's decision to try the case under the Penal Code was equivalent to entering a nolle prosequi on the part of the indictment which charged him with violation of the Consolidation act. It is well known that if a man charged with an offence is brought to trial and a nolle prosequi is entered on motion of the District Attorney, it has the same constitutional effect, as a permanent bar against further prosecution, that an acquittal would have. On that ground Jaehne hopes to escape entirely.

When a man is tried on a faulty indictment he cannot be said to be in jeopardy, as the fault is at the start, and the indictment would not hold him even if he were convicted. So it may be asserted in the Jaehne case. This is the reply that would be forced on the District Attorney in case the Court of Appeals decides in Jaehne's favor.

A HURRICANE SWEEPS ST. VINCENT.

Several English Villages Nearly Obliterated—Seven Churches Destroyed.

The most terrific hurricane which has ever visited the little West Indian island of St. Vincent was felt there on Monday, Aug. 16. The wind blew with great violence across the southern or English part of the island, the hurricane lasting from 5 o'clock in the morning until after 7½ o'clock. It increased until 6 o'clock, when it attained its greatest force.

Capt. John Evans of the steamship Barracouta reached St. Vincent on the 19th of August. He was at Grenada, 80 miles south, on the day of the hurricane.

"There was a heavy blow at Grenada," said the Captain, "and a British man o' war had to put to sea to avoid being blown ashore; but there was no hurricane. But at St. Vincent everything had been destroyed by the blow. It covered the southern end of the island for a distance of about ten miles northerly from the southernmost point. It swept away houses, sugar mills, churches, and carried big trees long distances. There were a number of lives lost, I think, and when I left it was thought the total had not all been found. Hundreds of families were left destitute, and the churches and public buildings left standing were used as temporary homes and hospitals.

"They hadn't begun to restore things to their old condition," continued the Captain. "They seemed utterly nerveless and wandered around looking at the pictures and the pieces. Almost all the sugar mills were smashed, and the loss will reach a large figure, I'm afraid."

At the office of Leaycraft & Co., agents of the line to which the Barracouta belongs, Mr. Irvine, manager of the steamship department, said that, according to letters received, the hurricane had affected only the English settlement. The northern half of the island, inhabited by Caribs, had gone untouched. Several villages had been nearly obliterated, and seven churches and chapels destroyed.

The island of St. Vincent is the second largest of the Windward Isles. Its area is 132 square miles, and its population is about 40,000. The southern part of the island is divided into four parishes, named respectively St. George's, St. Andrews's, St. David's, and St. Patrick's. The principal port is Kingstown, almost at the southern point of the island. This town is also the seat of the Lieutenant-Governor, who at present is Augustus F. Fore, Esq.

A correspondent writes to THE SUN:

Nearly every house is blown down, with the three principal churches. There have been many deaths, and the scenes of suffering are truly pitiable. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will not cover the loss.

PHENOMENON IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

A Gale Suddenly Dies Away, and the Waves Flatten Out Into a Smooth Sea.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Capt. Marsden of the propeller Donaldson relates a strange experience which he had on his trip to Chicago. One night last week, while coming up Lake Superior with the schooners Brightie and Nellie Mason in tow, a furious gale from the northeast was encountered. The wind attained a velocity of fully forty miles an hour, and continued with unabated fury for several hours. It was accompanied by a vicious cross sea, the waves running very high, even for Lake Superior. The steamer labored badly in the heavy sea, and it was with great difficulty that she succeeded in weathering the storm. Suddenly, and without any apparent cause, the wind died away to a dead calm, and in less than five minutes the white-capped waves flattened out into a perfectly smooth sea. The crews of all three vessels were greatly mystified by the strange phenomenon, and all agreed that they had never seen anything like it on the lake before. Turning to his mate, the Captain remarked that there must have been some unusual disturbance on land. On reaching the Sault the Captain went ashore and bought a newspaper. It was then learned that at about the same time that he had witnessed this singular action of wind and wave, Charleston had been badly shaken by an earthquake.

Suits Against Railroads in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Sept. 11.—Gov. Larrabee has directed the Attorney-General to bring suits against the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central and Chicago, and Burlington and Quincy Railroad Companies to compel those corporations to comply with the so-called Sweeny law, which requires all corporations doing business in Iowa to incorporate under the state laws, the object being to prevent the transfer of suits to the Federal courts. It is understood that the corporations base their refusal on the grounds that the law violates a constitutional provision. The suits will excite great interest, and will probably be carried to the highest Federal courts.

Splitting a Man's Heart Open with an Axe.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 11.—A horrible murder was committed last evening near Scully's ville, Choctaw Nation. Lewis Burrows, a half-breed, had a quarrel with William Morgan, a white man, about seventy cents which he said was owing him from Morgan's nephew. Angry words followed, and Burrows raised a sharp axe and struck Morgan on the left shoulder with such force that the blade cut his body and split his heart wide open. Morgan died instantly. Burrows was arrested by a deputy Marshal, and was brought here this afternoon and lodged in jail, where, with twenty-one other murderers, he awaits trial.

A Victory for McAdoo.

The Democratic County Committee of Hudson county, N. J., met on Friday night. Mr. McGavish of Hoboken offered a resolution that since President Cleveland did not deem officeholders to take active interest in politics the resignation from the county committee of any such persons be requested. It was a blow aimed at Congressman McAdoo through the friends on the committee. Chairman James Curran, Postmaster of Hoboken, and Internal Revenue Collector Esterbrook, both of whom are McAdoo appointees. A motion to table the resolution was carried nearly unanimously.

Working People.

Should you require any article of wearing apparel for your family, go to Kelly's, 17th st. and 6th av. He sells all kinds of men's, youths' and boys' clothing, ladies' wear, dry goods, silks, &c. Furniture, carpets, and all kinds of household goods, on easy terms of payment. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 30.—4dp.

MISS WOOD'S HORSEWHIP.

She Lashes Mr. William Strong for Too Persistent Attentions.

Miss Lizzie Wood, a member of the choir at the Gospel Pavilion tent, Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, has been for two or three years the favorite servant in the family of Mr. Henry W. Lovejoy at 123 St. Mark's avenue. She is twenty-four years old, and is good looking. She came alone from Ireland eight years ago, and she has no relatives in the country. For some time she has been persecuted with attentions of an unacceptable middle-aged admirer named William Strong, who was formerly employed in the weighers' department of the Custom House. One night two months ago, during the services in the gospel pavilion tent, he made his way close to the choir platform and addressed Miss Wood in a manner which caused her to have him arrested. Justice Walsh placed him under bonds to discontinue his annoyance. Lately he resumed his persecution of the pretty domestic, but he managed to keep inside the law and prevent the interference of the police.

Miss Wood at length resolved to protect herself, and a week ago she gladly received from a friend the present of a horsewhip, with a leather handle and a lash one foot and a half in length. She carried this constantly when out of doors, in anticipation of meeting her annoyer. The opportunity came on Friday night, when she was sitting on the stoop of her employer's house enjoying the cooling breeze. Strong passed the house without stopping, and on reaching Carlton avenue he seated himself on the curbstone. Miss Wood concluded that his only object in visiting the neighborhood was to annoy her, and drawing her rawhide she hurried after him.

On reaching him she at once brought the lash into active play. Strong took to flight as best he could, but Miss Wood kept close on his track, and his cries of pain showed that the horsewhip was doing effective work. It was not until he had gone three blocks that he finally freed himself from further punishment by taking refuge in the house of a physician. Blood had been drawn in several places, and Mr. Strong retired from the physician's parlor a very much broken-up man.

Miss Wood returned to Mr. Lovejoy's house considerably exhausted by her effort, but in very good spirits. She said yesterday:

"I think I have done only my duty. I had no father or brother to protect me, and I concluded to protect myself. He has not only what he deserved. I wouldn't hurt a fly, but I am sorry my whip broke and my arm gave out, else I should have followed him still further. My right arm is so lame to-day that I can hardly use it. I don't think Mr. Strong will annoy me any more. If he does I will give him a second dose of the whip."

JEALOUS OF HER PHYSICIAN.

A Lady Patient of a Handsome Cleveland Doctor Making a Heap of Trouble.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—A case of apparent jealousy of a handsome lady patient of her physician, of whom she has become enamored, has been developed here. Dr. D. B. Smith, the most prominent and prosperous of the allopathic physicians, has a large practice among ladies. He has long been a member of the Board of Education, and is a handsome man of high standing. A few weeks ago his wife received an anonymous letter of a questionable nature. Then lady patients of the doctor's got postal cards and letters warning them to keep away from the doctor, as he was claiming too much of their time. Blunders made purposely