GOOD TENANTS
And a prompt response characterize a
Board or Room Advertisement
IN
THE SUN.

The Sun.

SUMMER RESORT
ADVERTISERS
Will do well by making known their localities
through
THE SUN.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 309. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1890.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE BARROW ELECTION ANOTHER HARD BLOW FOR THE TORIES.

Salisbury's Government Expected to Retreat All Along the Line—Destructive Power of the Brennan Torpedo—Changes in the British Army—A Phonograph Recites the Declaration of Independence—Deserted Mrs. Sargent Coming Home—The Duchess of Teck Has an Exciting Experience—A Match Between Slavin and McAuliffe—Charles Wyndham's New Comedy at the Criterion.

(COPYRIGHT, 1890, by THE SUN Printing and Publishing Association.

LONDON, July 5.—The long series of home rule victories in and out of Parliament has been nobly crowned this week by the capture of Barrow, the strongest Unionist constituency in the kingdom, in which, until the other day, Lord Hartington's word was law. The victory of Duncan, the Liberal candidate, was utterly unexpected even by the Gladstonians, and its effect upon the Tories has been crushing. Early in the struggle Hartington ordered the Unionist voters to go over to the Tory. Balfour wrote that the cause of the Union depended upon the election of the Tory candidate, and Lord Randolph Churchill went down to Barrow and delivered a stirring oration in that gentleman's favor. Everything combined to make the Tory's election certain, for the Liberals were torn by internal dissensions and bewildered by conflicting counsels, for while Gladstone urged them to support Duncan, Cardinal Manning besought them to vote for Caine.

It is impossible, therefore, to underrate the significance of this home rule victory. In truth, the only scrap of genuine comfort obtainable by the Tories is that afforded by the fact that Caine was placed at the bottom of the poll. That misguided gentleman, however, has been chastened by adversity, and has found political salvation through sore tribulation. He has formally declared his adhesion to home rule and his detestation of Toryism and liberal Unionism. It was necessary to teach him humility, but the lesson having been taken to heart, he will be welcomed back into the true fold for which he had long been yearning, and another seat will be found for him in due course. It is possible that the conversion of Caine may induce some of the Liberal Unionist waverers to return to their allegiance to Gladstone, but the immediate effect upon the majority of them who have not Caine's claim to the forbearance of the Home Rulers will be to stiffen their necks. Tory votes will alone save them from political extinction at the general election, which cannot be delayed beyond next year, and their shameful policy must perforce be to curry Tory favor at all cost to political probity.

There has been a comparative lull in the political storm in Parliament this week, but the ship of State has not yet reached port. The Captain, the Right Honorable William Henry Smith, promised to make on last Monday a final statement in regard to the Ministerial programme for the remainder of the session, but, although pressed every day to fulfil his pledge, he has not yet done so. He had hoped, poor man, that Gladstone would have allowed the committee—to which the new standing order, designed primarily to facilitate the passage of the Irish Land bill next session—to report to the House forthwith in favor of the scheme, but the committee, picked so as to insure a Government majority, was presided over by the maladroit Goschen, who, as might have been expected, early managed to offend the Liberal members.

Then came the Barrow triumph, which strengthened the Liberal inclination to fight. The committee's report will in consequence be made a party question in the House of Commons, and will not be adopted, if at all, until after a prolonged discussion. The Tithes bill, by the admission of its own friends, cannot now pass in its entirety, and signs continue to point to a Government retreat all along the line and the holding of an autumn session.

The bill ratifying the Anglo-German Convention has been formally read for the first time in the House of Lords, and the second reading has been fixed for Thursday, when there will be a set debate. It is not probable the Liberal peers will press for a division, but efforts will be made to obtain from Lord Salisbury a statement of the price he is prepared to pay France for her acquiescence in the British protectorate over Zanzibar. According to current rumor France demands a very big price indeed, including, among other trifles, the recognition of her sovereignty over the vast region which extends to the south of Algeria and Tunis extending between and including the river Niger and Lake Tchad, and also the admission of exclusive French influence over the central and northern Soudan. England is also to relinquish her special treaty rights in Tunis. The first demand affects Spain through Morocco and will cause a good deal of trouble, as the Spanish Government has never abandoned her claim to paramount influence at Tangiers. The new conservative ministry formed at Madrid this afternoon by Canovas contains men pledged publicly to maintain Spanish rights abroad at all hazards even at the risk of war, and the right of presumption to the Sultan of Morocco's kingdom. The kingdom is the most dearly cherished of all.

The Czar and Czarina and their children are enjoying their annual picnic holiday among the Finish islands. They land occasionally and lunch or take tea al fresco, the Czar looking after the fire and the Empress making tea. They have no guard as far as is known, and the Czar wears civilians' clothes, in which he is said to look even bigger chested and stouter than in uniform.

Kaiser Wilhelm is cruising among Norwegian fjords, and is for the moment beyond the reach of newspaper reporters.

Following the prevailing fashion among royalties, the Empress of Austria will start next month on a sea voyage, which will probably last four months. She has chartered a large British steam yacht, but the cruise will be mostly under sail. The voyage will be extended to African waters, but the Empress will not land at any time during the trip.

A startling demonstration of the destructive power of the famous Brennan torpedo purchased by the British Government for $500,000 was made off the Isle of Wight this afternoon in the presence of the Secretary for War and a large number of naval and military experts. The old man-of-war Harpy was towed into the Solent, and as soon as she was sighted from the cliff at Fort Brennan a torpedo was sent to meet her. The torpedo, guided from the fort, played around the doomed ship at will, following every movement of her. After a few minutes of preliminary evolutions the torpedo struck home. There was a tremendous shock, which caused the land to tremble for a few seconds, followed by a dense black cloud and fragments of timber. When the smoke cleared it was seen that about a third of her Majesty's ship Harpy had been torn away and her masts had gone by the board. In about a minute she commenced to sink, and two minutes later she had quite disappeared.

David Dudley Field is to preside at the Universal Peace Congress to begin here on Monday the 14th inst. On next Monday Mr. Field, who has resisted the temptation for many years, is to be exalted by presentation at the levee to be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace. Other Americans who will also be permitted to wear knickerbockers, bow before the royal gentleman, and back out of his presence, are F. C. Lawrence and John W. Mackay.

There is little doubt now that the so-called Nihilist plot at Paris was the work of an agent provocateur named Landesen, who was sent from Russia for the express purpose of compromising Russian refugees in France. Landesen was from the beginning the most active man in the plot. He furnished models of bombs, helped make them, got them charged with dynamite, and carried them about from the house of one conspirator to that of another. Landesen was admittedly in Paris upon the day the arrests were made and for several days afterward, but strange to say he was not captured. His unhappy dupes are now on their trial in Paris and unless they can put Landesen in the prisoners' dock or on the witness stand they will probably be convicted. In any event the radicals mean to have the matter properly debated in the Chamber of Deputies, although Minister Rebot has privately intimated that such a course would be diplomatically embarrassing.

Though the gas stokers in South London suffered so severely in their struggle with their employers their brethren in Leeds have won an unqualified victory for trades unionism. The gas works at Leeds belong to the corporation and Bumbledom declined in a highly righteous tone to yield to the demand put forward by the men. Thereupon the strike ensued and new hands were imported. Free fights ensued. The authorities could not protect the blacklegs who were thrashed severely and thereupon beat a hasty retreat from Leeds. The soldiers and police kept up the fighting, but for three days the town was in darkness and finally the corporation made an abject surrender, yielding every one of the men's demands and agreeing to discharge every blackleg who had not fled.

The attempts which have been made to place the English army more upon a footing consistent with modern requirements does not appear likely to succeed. The appointment of the Royal Commander in Chief is still to be kept up, though the committee of Cabinet Ministers will in future have more control in the direction of army affairs, but this is scarcely likely to move it out of the well-worn rut. Lord Wolseley vacates his post as Adjutant General, and Sir Redvers Butler of South African fame succeeds him. Sir Frederick Roberts, who is somewhat too vigorous in his administration for the dry fossils at home, is to be kept in India.

The sale of English yearling racehorses this week have produced higher prices than ever before given for untried animals. One, the brother to Memoir, fetched over 5,000 guineas. Col. North and Baron de Hirsch were large purchasers, but the buyer who excited most attention was young Lord Dudley, who in one day paid £11,000 for six yearlings, and this was not the extent of his week's purchases.

The Hon. Derrick Keppel had the felicity last week of taking the Queen's daughter, the Duchess of Teck, for a trip on the Thames in his steam launch. Near Windsor bridge another vessel ran into the launch, and its bowsprit proceeded to do its best to sweep the royal and distinguished ship's company into the river. All of them, however, throw themselves flat on the deck and escaped, except the Duchess, who being extremely stout would have been terribly crushed had not gallant but uncourtlerlike Keppel seized her royal shoulders and shoved her august person into the well of the launch. The man in charge of the other vessel was of course promptly taken into custody, thereby giving the proud Keppel an opportunity of describing his deed to the Windsor magistrates.

The Fourth of July was not celebrated with any extraordinary amount of enthusiasm in London yesterday. Henry White, First Secretary of Legation, gave an anniversary dinner to a few Americans who afterward attended a state ball at Buckingham Palace. A score or so of Americans also got together at dinner at the Savoy Hotel in celebration of our national holiday. Col. Gourand likewise hung a lot of banners on the outer wall of the Edison House and invited several distinguished Americans, a few of whom came, to hear a phonograph read the Declaration of Independence, and reproduce the majestic voices of Benjamin Harrison and John Wanamaker.

Americans in Paris regret very much the recall of Consul-General J. L. Rathbone, the Democratic appointee from California. Rathbone is personally popular. He spends three or four times his salary entertaining, and he has always been ready to exert himself to oblige his countrymen and women in France. Russell Harrison, by the way, put himself under unusual obligations to Rathbone during the former's stay in Paris, insomuch that he more than once rose up and called him blessed, which indicates either that Russell has become affected by the careless ingratitude which is characteristic of other great men, or that he was not consulted in the matter of Rathbone's recall.

Mrs. H. L. Sargeant, who was left destitute in London by her husband, known in theatrical circles as "Scarfpin Harry," who is now managing the American tour of Lady Churchill Jonerill, sailed for New York to-day on the steamer Tower Hill with her two small children. Her passage was paid by a subscription, to which Charles Wyndham, Secretary of Legation White, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, Consul-General New, and others contributed.

Nat Goodwin is in London preparing to rehearse a company for the production of "The Gold Mine." He is not as handsome as he has been and hopes to be again. He has been very sick with eczema in Paris, and the disease has left his epidermis in an unsatisfactory condition, as well from a personal as from a poetic point of view.

Young Manager Duff has engaged the company of the Lyric Theatre, with the original scenery, to produce "The Red Hussar" in New York. Marie Tempest, who plays the title rôle, sailed with her mother on the Saale on Thursday, and the others will follow soon. The company will open at Palmer's Theatre on the 23d inst.

Horace Sedger and Ivan Caryll of the Prince of Wales Theatre are on the Servia. They will visit New York with a view to the production of "Marjorie" this summer.

The discontent in the Government Telegraph service has assumed such a mutinous character that Postmaster-General Raikes has called for a list of the ringleaders with the idea of making examples of them. The agitation has also made itself apparent in the offices of the Western Union Cable Company whose operators are in a position relatively worse than those in the Post Office. The Western Union men are a comparatively small body, but they compare very favorably for expertness and experience with their English and American confrères. Yet for the past five years their salaries have remained stationary, while the operators in the service of the other companies have been steadily improving their position. The Western Union Company has ignored repeated applications and requests from their men for redress.

The English lawn tennis meetings are this year being enlivened by the presence of two American players. Since first, R. D. Sears, and then J. Dwight dropped out of the competition, and E. Garmendia ceased to persevere in the field in which he promised to succeed, we have not seen any American players. Possibly the visit of E. G. Meers to last year's American championship meeting has caused the present visit of two American gentlemen, viz., Messrs. E. A. Thomson and D. Miller. They are playing merely for their amusement, and not with any view of matching American against English skill at the game. These gentlemen made their first appearance at the Kent county meeting last week at Blackheath, a fashionable suburb some half dozen miles from London, in the first-class handicap. Thompson, who received a start of three-quarters of fifteen according to the new handicap regulations, was defeated in the opening round by Kingsley two quarters by 6—3 and 6—2. Miller progressed all right until he reached the penultimate round, when he also met Kingsley, who beat him by 6—2 and 6—2. Kingsley won the event outright, Miller taking third prize.

The next meeting was the championship commencing on Monday last, and for this both entered, but Thomson scratched to the ex-champion, H. F. Lawford, probably thinking that no play would take place after a rain that had fallen. Miller, on the other hand, gained a very creditable victory over a good Irish player, H. S. Mahoney, by three sets to two. The result was a surprise. In the next round he enjoyed a walkover, Lawford scratching because the referee wanted him to play in a slow court. Lawford being a heavy man and so best suited by hard ground. The only comparatively dry hard court was the centre one, that having been covered by tarpaulins. In the next round Miller met the formidable E. W. Lewis, against whom he made a very fair stand in the first set, winning three games, his share return causing Lewis frequently to put the ball out of court over the base line. In each of the next two sets Miller won.

Charles Wyndham brought out a new play at the Criterion to-night, called "Sowing and Reaping," by C. Vernon, the chief merit of which is that it is in but two acts. The motive of the play is the complications arising out of the misadventures of a doting husband, who is a reformed rake, and unjustly suspects his wife, and the moral tone is too high to be amusing, which is considered to be one of the elements of a comedy. Nevertheless the play is in large part redeemed by the acting of Wyndham and two other London favorites, George Giddens and William Blakeley, so that the piece will doubtless run for the three weeks advertised before the close of the Criterion season.

It is probable now that a match will be arranged between McAuliffe and Slavin, to take place at the Ormonde Club, a third-rate sporting institution in South London. McAuliffe and Madden, his manager, of course prefer the Pelican Club, but Slavin refuses to fight there. The reason doubtless is that his backer, George Prisse, a bookmaker, was blackballed at the Pelican. The Ormonde Club offers a purse of £1,000 and agrees to pay all McAuliffe's training expenses. Slavin has agreed to terms and Madden has also, on behalf of McAuliffe, so that articles will probably be signed early in the week. Even English sports seem to believe that the Californian is to be the man.

FRENCH DUTIES ON CORN.

Their Farmers Do Not Want Our Competition—A Prize for Artists.

PARIS, July 5.—The Senate this week has shown its hand plainly in regard to American questions. After a long debate it finally voted in favor of a duty of three francs on corn, and supplemented this by imposing a duty of six francs on cornmeal. During the closing debate it was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only a continuation of the nine-year-old policy toward American pork.

Comte Joucker de Careu declared that the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American corn, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. The prohibition of pork was right, and ought to be maintained, and the duty on corn should also be made prohibitive. M. Millaud called attention to the fact that American pork is only prohibited on the ground of its alleged unhealthfulness. He declared that this is merely a pretext. Other members replied that it was all right, and that the prohibition ought to be maintained.

An article published in the *Temps*, which is thought to reflect the views of the Government, suggests that there might be circumstances under which it might be desirable to withdraw the prohibition against pork.

A proposition is being agitated among American artists for the foundation in New York of a Prix de Paris similar to the French Prix de Rome, under the conditions of which four artists, who are selected here by competent artistic authorities, are sent every year to Rome to complete their studies in art at the public expense. The plan now suggested is that a similar endowment be raised in America for the purpose of sending yearly to Paris one or more American artists under 30 years of age. Some well-known members of the American colony have expressed their desire to contribute to such a fund.

THE PARIS NIHILISTS.

Six of them Convicted and Sentenced to Three Years' Imprisonment.

PARIS, July 5.—The trial of the Nihilists resulted in the conviction of Reinstein, Nakachidzo, Katchintseff, Lavrenius, Levoff, and Orlowski, each of whom was sentenced to undergo three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 francs. Anna, the wife of Reinstein, and a female physician named Fromberg were acquitted.

When the sentence was pronounced Orlowski declared that he would be happier in a French prison than in the mines of Siberia. Reinstein said he had refused to join in any plot because France had given him a refuge and because he thought that a conspiracy against the Russian Government ought to be carried on only in Russia. Ever since he had been in Siberia he had devoted his life to the cause of Nihilism.

The New Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, July 5.—A new Cabinet has been formed, as follows:

Prime Minister—Señor Canovas del Castillo.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Duke of Tetuan.
Minister of Finance—Señor Cosgavon.
Minister of the Interior—Señor Silvela.
Minister of Justice—Señor Villaverde.
Minister of Commerce—Señor Isasa.
Minister of War—Gen. Azcarraga.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Berenger.
Minister of the Colonies—Señor Fabre.

Our Riflemen in Germany.

BERLIN, July 5.—Two thousand persons attended a kommers, which was given in the winter garden of the Central Hotel to-night in honor of the visiting American riflemen. Councillor Hernitz made a speech, in which he referred to the American marksmen in very complimentary terms. A band from the Guards, led by Waldmann, played national airs, and all present joined in singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

The Delagoa Bay Railroad.

LISBON, July 5.—The United States, Great Britain, and Portugal have agreed to ask the Swiss Government to appoint three jurists to fix the amount due by Portugal for the cancellation of the Lorenzo Marquez Railroad contract.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a credit for the construction of a cable to the Azores.

Higher Taxes in Portugal.

LISBON, July 5.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, passed a bill providing for a general increase of 6 per cent. in taxation.

International Chess Congress.

LONDON, July 5.—An international chess congress will meet at Manchester on Aug. 22.

Peru's Fallen Heroes.

LIMA, July 5, via Galveston.—Great preparations are being made here to receive the remains of the Peruvian heroes who lost their lives during the late war with Chili. The bodies are being brought from different points by Peruvian men-of-war and will be interred here.

IQUIQUE, July 5 via Galveston.—The Peruvian man-of-war Lima, escorted by the Chilian man-of-war Esmeralda, arrived at this port yesterday at 12:30 P. M. The Lima brings the remains of Vice-Admiral Grau and others who fell in the battle of Angamos.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central (Reading and B. and O. All trains equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Stations foot of Liberty st.—Adv.

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

MRS. HARRISON HAD NO SCRUPLES IN ACCEPTING THE GIFT.

But the President, She Says, had Decided Scruples Against Buying Property Near Washington and Using His Official Rank to Make Money Out of It—She Complains of the Criticisms of the Press.

CAPE MAY POINT, July 5.—Mrs. Harrison has been visited by the interviewer at her quiet and breezy retreat here, and she has some interesting things to say about the acceptance of the cottage, the plans of the President's family for the summer, and the annoyances caused by the intrusions and criticism of the public. Mrs. Harrison said:

"The Executive Mansion, as every one knows who is at all advised, is not suitable for the occupancy of a large family. The President should at least have the consideration of any other citizen when he takes enjoyment in having all the members of his family around him. Some persons have taken exception to our having a large family. I enjoy the presence of my father in his declining years. We enjoy our children and grandchildren, and wish to have them about us all the time. It would be unnatural for any father or mother to feel differently. The Government furnishes inadequate accommodations for the family of the President, and besides, during the summer, with the conventional restraint put upon the President and his household, the Executive Mansion is a very uncomfortable place."

On the subject of the acceptance of the cottage here, Mrs. Harrison said:

"Last year the President thought best to rent a cottage at Deer Park. This summer, the prospect of a late adjournment, possibly extending into early autumn, necessitated the selection of a nearer point to the capital. There have been suggestions from various sources about purchasing a summer home in the suburbs of Washington, which, at the end of his official term, might be sold at considerable advance. We have had an example of this, but the President will not use his official rank as a means of making money, even to the extent of purchasing a home for his summer use and selling it when he retires from office. The President has decided scruples about that. The Commissioners of the District, his own appointees, would doubtless feel disposed to make improvements in that direction which would still further give the transaction the appearance of a deliberate money-making scheme.

"The question which then presented itself," continued Mrs. Harrison, "was as to what plans we should make for the summer. The children could not possibly remain in the Executive Mansion through the warm weather. The younger grandchild, at that age when children are most afflicted with the ills of infancy, was not well. There were several very kind invitations from friends who had homes in healthful localities within a few hours of the capital, but it seemed best for the children to locate for the summer months at one place. It happened while we were considering what plans it would be best to make that I was surprised by the gift of this beautiful cottage, fully equipped and ready for our occupation. Its acceptance seemed to me to be the best which could be done. None of the gentlemen concerned could have any object other than the courtesy of making us comfortable. As far as their names are known none of them seek office. It does not involve the President in any money making for his personal benefit. How others may be benefited does not concern us. If our presence at Cape May Point will be a benefit to any persons they are welcome to it. It is a beautiful place, quiet and pleasant, and I think will be a benefit in health to those who are near and dear to us."

As to Baby Mckee, Mrs. Harrison said: "We have never wished the publicity given our grandchildren; therefore, if any one is getting disenchanted, it should be remembered that we did not obtrude them upon the public. We have sought in every way to preserve the privacy of our home, but we have not been permitted to enjoy that happiness. When it is said by inconsiderate persons that we force our privacy upon the public it can be truthfully said, but without desiring to be offensive, that the public have forced themselves upon us. It seems to me, after the experience I have had, that American journalism is not only too personal, but takes entirely too wide a range of freedom with the private matters of families. It is a wonder that the proprietors or editors do not put a check upon this class of journalism. It certainly does not strengthen the influence of the papers in places where they would otherwise be let and respected. I am sorry for persons who take pleasure in making me unhappy."

In her cottage by the sea Mrs. Harrison, as has always been her way, intends to give pleasure to many of her family and friends. She has telegraphed to Mrs. Russell Harrison in Colorado to come to Cape May Point with the children. The Harrison and McKee relatives have also been invited in turn. Russell Harrison, who is in Texas, will join his wife here. In speaking of the Point, Mrs. Harrison always expresses her appreciation of the fact that the place chosen for her should be so retired and away from the current of summer travel and excitement. She is perfectly delighted with her surroundings of home and family, and with the cottage and all its appointments. She will remain here during the summer, visit the picturesque region of eastern Pennsylvania, returning to close the season, when the whole family will pass a short time in the mountains at Cresson in September.

A BOLD BANK THIEF CAUGHT.

He Threw a Brick Through the Teller's Window and Grabbed a Package of Money.

BOSTON, July 5.—An attempt to rob a bank in broad daylight was made here this forenoon. Thomas Coyle, who says he is from Worcester, walked into the Lincoln National Bank in the Equitable building and threw a brick through the plate-glass window at the side of the opening where the teller does business. The thief thrust his hand through the opening and seized a package of bank notes which were upon the counter. Then he turned and ran out. The brick, which, by the way, was neatly wrapped in brown paper and tied with a string, after going through the window, sailed unpleasantly close to Teller Very's head. He turned at once and saw the thief grab the money. He gave a scream, which startled Cashier Edmund C. Whitney, who was at another desk. He understood the situation, and without stopping to make inquiries he ran in hot pursuit of the thief, and knew that something was wrong. Without hesitating, he seized the thief and made a grab for the money. In his haste the thief didn't stop to put the money away. Mr. Mayer took $2,000 in bills out of one hand, and then Mr. Whitney took up, seized the thief by the throat, and took $150 from the other hand.

"Let me go. Do you want to kill me?" gasped the thief.

Mr. Whitney held on with a firm grasp until he saw a policeman approaching, who immediately arrested Coyle. Coyle had sewed up in the lining of his trousers where the fob pocket is usually placed five strong and highly-tempered saws, evidently secreted for the purpose of working his way out of his cell when the opportunity offered.

Census Figures.

TROY, July 5.—Albany's population as shown by the census is 92,468, an increase of 1,565 since 1880. Troy has a population of 60,587, a gain of 3,840 in ten years.

BOSTON, July 5.—Supervisor Wadlin of the Census Bureau gives as an official estimate of Boston's population, 487,242. The figures of the census of 1880 were 362,369.

FALL RIVER, July 5.—The difference between the city and the United States census returns is nearly 3,000 in favor of the city canvassers, and nine of the United States men have received orders to make a re-canvass of their sections where the greatest discrepancies prevail. The discrepancies are so flagrant that the enumerators will be obliged to make the re-canvass without pay.

E. & W. "The Ottumwa Collar." E. & W.
Our trade mark on your collars or cuffs denotes perfect form, and superiority of quality and finish.—Adv.

"Sanitas" Disinfectants are fragrant, non-poisonous, and do not stain or corrode. At druggists.—Adv.

MYSTERY AT HOLYOKE.

A Train of Passengers See a Man Trying to Drown a Woman in the River.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 5.—A dastardly outrage was committed within a mile and a half of this city late yesterday afternoon, which is to-day the talk of the city. It was not far from 5 o'clock when the up train running from Holyoke to Northampton, came upon a startling scene that was being enacted on the bank of the Connecticut River, which flows close beside the track. A roughly-clad man had a woman in his grasp and was trying to drown her in the river. Before any one could reach the spot the villain had made his escape to the hills, leaving his victim in an exhausted condition. She had been ducked in the river until her clothing was thoroughly saturated with water, which dripped from her dress as she stood talking to a crowd of excited passengers.

Her story was to the effect that the man made an assault upon her, and that in consequence of her resistance and her cries for help he sought to drown her. What she was doing in that vicinity at that hour of the day is a matter of conjecture. The train stopped but a short time and amid the confusion the woman's story was but imperfectly gleaned.

Editor Kennedy of the *Democrat*, who was rowing on the river at the time, was apprised of the assault by a party of young men who had witnessed it, and who had hastened to the scene, attracted by the woman's screams. While they were talking the woman was seen making her way down the track, but before the newspaper man could leave his boat and overtake her she had reached the crowded tenement district about Prospect place, and her address could not be learned. To the railroad man she expressed a desire to avoid notoriety.

The woman is said to be married, and to live with her husband in the vicinity of the park, and a story is afloat this afternoon that it was not the work of a tramp, but that the woman had gone to the spot to meet a lover, and that the assault was due to a lover's quarrel. That there is something behind the case other than has yet appeared is evident.

That the man sought to drown the woman there is no question, for it is corroborated by half a dozen reputable eyewitnesses, besides the trainmen and passengers of the northbound train, but whether the woman's version of the affair is correct is a question. If so, she had evidently something to hide in not laying the case before the police. Chief Whitcomb, in an interview this afternoon, said he had received no complaint as yet from the woman, but the department had heard of the outrage and an investigation would be made. She gave her name as Sarah Felton to the railroad men, and is believed to be an employee in some one of Holyoke's manufactories.

HE PROVED AN ALIBI.

Identified by a Woman as Her Assailant and Thrashed by Her Brother-in-law.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 5.—Yesterday afternoon a woman was heard to scream in the vicinity of the New Haven and Derby railroad freight yard, and a moment later she ran up the tracks as far as Bridge street. She was soon surrounded by a large crowd. The woman was terribly excited, and told the crowd that a man had attempted to assault her near the freight yard. She said that while walking along the track the ruffian came up from behind, and, seizing her by the throat, attempted to force her into the old shed near the freight depot. When she screamed the villain ran away. Among those who heard her scream were her two brothers-in-law, Job and Robert Dailey. They ran out of the house and arrived at the scene just in time to hear the woman tell the story of the assault. They asked her if she would know the man if she saw him again. She said she would, and turning around pointed to Arthur Leahy as her assailant. The brothers-in-law, without hearing any more, made a rush at Leahy, who is a slight built young fellow, and gave him a terrible thrashing. The crowd made no attempt to interfere, but encouraged the men.

The police by this time had been attracted to the scene and put a stop to the disturbance. The brothers then made complaint against Leahy, charging him with criminal assault. Leahy indignantly denied that he was guilty, and said that when the woman screamed he was at home. His statements were corroborated by the other inmates of the house. The police seemed to believe his story, and are inclined to think that he is a victim of mistaken identity. When the woman identified Leahy she was greatly excited, and picked out the first man she laid her eyes on. To-day she said she was not quite certain that she was correct in her identification. John and Robert Dailey, the men who thrashed Leahy, were arrested this afternoon and locked up.

Sending Obscene Postal Cards Through the Mails.

NEW HAVEN, July 5.—Mark Carlson of Meriden was on trial before Commissioner Wright in this city to-day on the charge of sending obscene postal cards and letters through the mails. Carlson baffled the efforts of the Post Office officials to apprehend him for a long time, and it was only after the hardest kind of work that Inspector Bario succeeded in running him down. The first complaint was received in the latter part of May, when the obscene postal cards were first noticed in the Meriden Post Office. Since that time hundreds of the cards have been received, all of which, it is alleged, were written by Carlson. The greater part of them were received at the local office, but some were put in the boxes at the depot, and on arriving at their destination were held at the Post Office there. They were all addressed to one Post Office, South Royalston, Mass., and were addressed either to "Mr. Billy Sweeney" or "Mr. George Whitney." Carlson's object in writing the letters is not known. The letters and cards were introduced as evidence, and were of a very vile nature. Commissioner Wright bound Carlson over to the United States Court under $500 bail.

Attacked by Prince Edward Islanders.

ORONO, Me., July 5.—This forenoon six drunken Prince Edward Islanders were ordered from Orono depot by Station Agent Robert Neil. One grabbed him by the throat, when he called on Baggage Master Charles Bussel for assistance. Bussel drew a revolver and ordered the man to let go his hold, whereupon another of the party struck Bussel's arm, exploding the revolver. The ball entered the upper part of the thigh, penetrating 12½ inches into the body, inflicting a severe if not mortal wound. Bussel, who weighs 240 pounds, was taken to Bangor, where the ball was extracted, and later to his home in Canada. Four arrests have been made, and search is being made for the other two men.

Was the Church Set on Fire?

MANASQUAN, July 5.—The large Methodist Episcopal church here was destroyed by fire shortly before 12 o'clock last night. The flames started in the library, in the northeast corner of the edifice. The fire was beyond doubt caused by incendiaries, as paper and books in the library had been soaked in kerosene oil. Several months ago there was a split in the congregation, and many of the members withdrew and started a new church. It is generally believed that the edifice was set on fire by some of the former members of their relatives. The church was valued at $8,000 and was insured for $5,000.

Wild Western Justice in Connecticut.

NORWICH, July 5.—Otto Reinhardt, a wild sort of a young barber in this city, in a fit of rage fired two shots at his wife here yesterday, both of which missed her. He had been subject to freaks of temper before. He was arrested, and the City Court disposed of him in a novel way. Following the example of Western vigilance committees, the Judge gave him an hour in which to quit the town and twenty-four hours to get out of the State. A policeman accompanied him to a train this forenoon to see that he obeyed the mandate. He skipped away for New York. His wife has applied for a divorce.

United States Hotel Stables Burned.

LONG BRANCH, July 5.—The stables of the United States Hotel were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The barn of Solomon Cohen of New York caught fire, but was damaged only to the extent of $500. The hotel stables were owned by the Rev. Father McMahon of New York. They were occupied by Edward Throckmorton and Michael Carroll, livery stable keepers in West Twenty-fourth street, New York. Thirteen horses and one Shetland pony were burned to death, and nine carriages were destroyed. The barns were valued at $3,000. It is thought the fire was caused by tramps.

FOUND DEAD IN ROUND LAKE.

The Tragic End of Frederick Shepperd of This City—Evidence of Foul Play.

SARATOGA, July 5.—Frederick Shepperd of New York was found dead in Round Lake yesterday. The body was naked, and it was at first supposed that he had gone in to swim and was drowned. The autopsy showed none of the ordinary evidences of drowning, but wounds sufficient to cause death were found upon the head; and then it was discovered that his clothing had been rifled of a valuable watch and a sum of money. The indications are that he was murdered on the shore of the lake and his body stripped and thrown into the water to give the appearance of accidental death.

Such a bold crime, committed in the very precincts of the Round Lake camp meeting grounds, is causing much excitement among the zealous people of that religious community, and stimulating to even greater fervency of praying and preaching. Shepperd was 40 years old. For the past few days he had been stopping at the hotel in Dunning street, with the expectation of coming to Saratoga soon to fill a promised position here. The lake was a short distance away, and it was his habit to go there in the early morning for a swim. He went as usual this morning, but did not return. Some hours after his body was found dead in shallow water near the shore of the lake near the boat house. Shepperd was a man of steady habits. He leaves a family who reside in New York city. Chief of Police Blodgett has gone to Round Lake to investigate the case.

BROUGHT THE BABY HERE TO DIE.

Two Women and a Man Left It in an Allen Street Tenement.

August Roggenthein told Sergeant Creeden, at the Eldridge street police station, yesterday morning, that a girl baby had died in his apartments, at 237 Eldridge street, on Friday night. Roggenthein said that about the middle of May his wife had advertised for a baby to board. Four weeks later she received a letter from Newburgh, signed N. C., Church, asking if she would take a baby for his wife. Mrs. Roggenthein replied that she would if the baby was well. That was the last she heard from Church until Thursday morning, when Church came to her rooms with two women and the baby. The women appeared to be mother and daughter. The younger said she was Mrs. Church. They left the baby and paid Mrs. Roggenthein $12 for one month's board. The baby was well supplied with clothing and was wrapped up in four yards of calico. Church said it was six weeks old and had no name.

"You can call it what you like," he added with a laugh. It had a large bottle full of cold water. Mrs. Roggenthein said she would get it some warm milk, and Mrs. Church replied that "cold water would do."

The child was sick when Mrs. Roggenthein took it, but she thought it was only exhaustion. She worked with it all day Thursday night and Friday, but it continued to grow worse, and it died on Friday evening. When Church left he said his address would be 16 Second street, Pittsfield, Mass., Holland block. Coroner Jenkins took charge of the case.

HE CAN'T GO TO THE STATE CAMP.

So Private William Miller's Employers, Lee, Tweedy & Co., Say.

Private William Miller of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, is in danger of losing his place as salesman in the shawl department of Lee, Tweedy & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store, in Worth street. If he insists on going with his regiment to the State camp this summer, Col. David E. Austen of the regiment has received this communication from the firm:

"William Miller, in our employ in the shawl department, informs us that he will be required to attend the State camp during the week ending July 26. We find that it will be impossible to have him absent from business at that time, should it be necessary for him to be away at the above time we will be compelled to get another clerk to fill his position."

Miller wanted to take his regular vacation during the camp week, but this privilege also was refused him. Mr. Church, the head of the shawl department, said he was well aware of the provisions of the military code, subjecting an employer to fine and imprisonment for preventing a member of the National Guard from performing service when called upon by the State, but that Miller could not go to the camp with his consent, and that if he goes without it he will be discharged on the spot. What Col. Austen will do about it he has not decided. He cannot compel the attendance of a member of the regiment at the State camp.

A PISTOL SHOT AT THE PILGRIM.

Some Ruffian on the Susquehanna Shoots a Girl on the Sound Boat.

As the steamboat Pilgrim was passing the excursion barge Susquehanna off Ilker's Island at 6 P. M., July 4, some one on the excursion boat fired a shot at the steamer. The bullet hit Annie Goldstein of 9 Eldridge street just above the right eye and glanced up, inflicting a severe scalp wound. She was taken to Boston. When the steamer reached Fall River her Captain telegraphed a statement of the affair to the police in this city. Detectives from the police boat Patrol were unable to get any trace of the barge Susquehanna yesterday.

A MISSIONARY MURDERED.

Mrs. Wright Killed in Persia by a School Teacher She had Discharged.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., July 5.—Late letters received here from Persia give details of the murder of Mrs. John L. Wright, American Presbyterian missionary at Salmas, western Persia, in April. A native school teacher, half American, half Syrian, killed her with a dagger in her own home, in revenge for his discharge from her employ. Mrs. Wright was a historian, and was beautiful, well educated, and accomplished. Her father was teacher of ancient Syriac in American colleges. She was married to Mr. Wright four years ago. They were in this country last year. Wright was a native of Ohio. The murderer is in custody.

A Republican Attack on Gen. Sharpe.

KINGSTON, July 5.—The Rondout *Daily Freeman* to-night takes occasion to editorially assail Gen. George H. Sharpe in connection with his appointment as one of the Board of Appraisers. It says: "If there is a political brigand in existence who works for revenue only it is George H. Sharpe. The old Stalwarts will not feel complimented by his being characterized as a Stalwart, as his contemptible treachery to Senator Conkling will always be remembered by the friends of that eminent statesman. In 1884, when Blaine was a candidate for President, Sharpe worked against the ticket, and since that time the Republicans of Ulster county have not permitted him to even go as a delegate to a State Convention."

The untruthful and unwarranted assault upon the character of Gen. Sharpe is the topic of conversation to-night at hotels and club houses, and leading merchants are highly indignant over the article. The *Freeman* is edited by Samuel D. Cockendall, who, with his father-in-law, the late Thomas Cornell, has been a bitter political opponent of Gen. Sharpe for more than a score of years. Despite the free use of money at conventions and the polls, long Sharpe, owing to his strong personal popularity, has defeated the Cornell-Cockendall combine in Ulster county as well as in the Senate and Congress districts.

Ellis Island Hospital.

Supervising Architect William H. Windrim of the Treasury Department, Col. Marshal, Superintendent of Construction of Public Buildings, and Col. Weber went over to Ellis Island yesterday to select sites for the buildings that will be erected there to accommodate sick and detained immigrants. Col. Weber said, after getting back from the island, that work on the hospital for the insane would be begun immediately. A competent army or navy engineer will be detailed to superintend the dredging, which will probably be completed within six months.

A Thousand Passengers for Europe.

Five steamships sailed yesterday for European ports with