TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

THE DESTROYER SWEEPS THROUGH SOME OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

From Fifty to a Hundred People Believed to Have Been Killed, Though No Large Village Was Touched—Most of the Inmates of a Schoolhouse Killed—Trains Delayed by Masses of Debris on the Track

MANKATO, Minn., June 16.—One of the worst disasters that ever visited southern Minnesota occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday. A tornado laid waste scores of happy homes and killed forty or fifty people. The extent of the country damaged was greater than ever known in the history of the State, and it was fortunate indeed that no considerable town or village lay in the tornado's path.

Starting near Jackson, on the southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, the tornado swept eastward and passed four miles south of Minnesota Lake, and then took a broad circle to the south, and passed south of Wells county. Considerable rain had fallen during the afternoon, and about 5:30 o'clock the atmosphere became almost suffocating. Curious-shaped clouds began to form in the southwest, and many people gazed in wonder at the sight. About 5:30 P. M. a wind sprung up, and off to the west a circling black cloud was seen rapidly advancing and demolishing everything in its course. It passed two miles northwest of Sherburne, and it is reported that it struck a district school house, in which were the teacher and eighteen scholars. The building was demolished and the teacher and fifteen scholars were killed.

At Easton, three buildings were destroyed and several people injured. Lindon was visited and many houses were torn from their foundations. One family, consisting of a man, his wife and child, were killed and others injured. A large grove of trees was completely uprooted. The storm passed on eastward, destroying farm houses, barns, and, in fact, everything in its path. At Wells, sidewalks were overturned, store fronts blown in, and other damage done. Several men were blown down by the force of the wind.

Four miles south of Minnesota Lake five frame houses and other buildings were caught in the storm and demolished. Four people were killed here. The body of John Brown was taken to Minnesota Lake this morning. His wife, hired man, and a school teacher were also injured. Section men suffered severe injuries. Much damage was done south of Wells and it is reported that forty to fifty people were killed south and west of that village.

As most of the damage was done in the country, reports are slow in coming in. Many heartrending scenes occurred. The log house of a Bohemian family at Bower Mills, near Minnesota Lake, was blown entirely away, not one log remaining. The family, man, wife, and six children, spent the night miserably in the rain, without shelter from the elements. They huddled together upon a heap of straw, and with a piece of sheet endeavored to ward off the cold wind and never ceasing rain that chilled them to the skin.

At Wells, a section man received a terrible injury in the breast from a flying board. A brakeman who saw the storm at that place said he plainly saw the funnel approaching from the west, and as it passed north of the village he was thrown violently to the ground. It is impossible to procure the names of those killed or wounded. Probably not less than 100 were wounded, and as they were mostly in the country, distant from medical aid, their sufferings were terrible.

All along the C. M. and St. P. road from Jackson to Minnesota Lake the scene is one of devastation. Not a barn or house is taken, but so many are destroyed that the scene is pitiful. This is one of the richest sections of the State, and is prairie, with now and then a wind break of trees planted by the settlers. The wind had full sweep.

The C. M. and St. P. train to Wells got no further than Mapleton last night, owing to débris on the tracks, and laid over there. The morning train from Wells was four hours late as it repaired the telegraph line as it came along. Telegraph poles and trees were everywhere blown over. Owing to a washout at Blakely, on the Omaha road, last night's passenger train from Minneapolis and Twin Cities has not arrived. This morning's train from Sioux City was held at Kasota, to await repairs on the track. A washout at Rochester, on the Northwestern road, delayed the morning passenger train from the East. In this city a heavy rain fell throughout the afternoon, night, and this forenoon, but no damage is reported.

Train No. 23 on the Mankato line found an obstruction on the track about four miles south of Minnesota Lake, with two houses blown down and the occupants lying around, badly injured. They cleared the track and picked up the wounded and took them to Minnesota Lake.

A despatch from Mapleton says: "Ten people are reported killed near here and twenty injured. Six houses are completely wrecked. The Brown family is among the injured. The tornado was four miles south of the village.

A Spring Valley despatch says there was a fine chorus last night before 8 o'clock which destroyed a great deal of property. One woman, whose house was swept away, was drowned, but further than that there was no loss of life. An Albert Lea special says it is reported that fifty were killed between Wells and Minnesota Lake, but no particulars are yet received.

The very latest reports do not improve the situation very much. The dead are being brought into the nearest towns. At Hartland five were killed.

Four dead bodies have been brought into Minnesota Lake and three into Wells. John Brown, his daughter, a lady school teacher boarding with him, and a neighbor's son, are the dead at Minnesota Lake.

Brown's wife cannot live through the night. He was a wealthy farmer, living between Wells and Minnesota Lake, and not a stick of his elegant house is left.

The schoolhouse at Sherburne was destroyed and one pupil killed. Nearly all the others were more or less injured.

The county is flooded and the prairie is covered with people looking for their homes or friends. They are on horseback and in all kinds of conveyances. The houses are mostly swept away entirely, without a vestige of a show where they stood. When the full reports are in it is believed the list of fatalities will be thirty or forty.

The tornado split when it reached Winnebago City, and one part went south of Wells, while the most destructive part went north. Many people are still missing, and the suffering is even worse than was at first reported.

A Fairmount special says: The tornado passed through Marting county from west to east, causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

The schoolhouse was demolished, and the teachers and pupils, seventeen in all, were injured, some of them severely.

Mr. Yonkers's house in Rutland was wrecked, and all the family injured; one child was killed instantly, and one has since died and another is not expected to live.

Mrs. Deacon Is In California.

BOSTON, June 16.—The *Herald* says: "The despatch this morning stating that Mrs. Deacon was residing with her brother, Mr. Charles Baldwin, near San José, Cal., was no surprise to some of her friends in Boston. As soon as the court proceedings at Cannes were concluded, arrangements were made to have Mrs. Deacon come to America. She arrived in New York about two weeks ago. Stopping over one night, she found waiting for her some letters from Boston friends, and it might be well to state here that the woman has more friends in Boston than the public is aware of. At the time of the tragedy there was more than one letter of sympathy sent to Mrs. Deacon, and they were from some of Boston's best people. It is expected that Mrs. Deacon will at once begin proceedings for a divorce from her husband on grounds of cruelty, and great confidence is expressed in her efforts."

The Eastbound Empire State Express.

Commencing Monday, June 27, the New York Central will place in service a new fast train from Buffalo to New York, to be called the "Eastbound Empire State Express."

The train will have the same equipment as the "Westbound Empire Express," a combination buffet smoking car, two of the new and elegant coaches, seating seventy-two passengers each, and a buffet drawing-room car.

It will leave Buffalo at 1:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday; Albany at 7:15 P. M. and arrive at the Grand Central Station, New York, at 10:30 P. M. No extra fare will be charged on this train.

A Mausoleum for Charles Pratt's Remains.

A mausoleum is to be erected at Dosoris, L. I., for the reception of the remains of the late Charles Pratt, the oil manufacturer of Brooklyn. It will be in the centre of a field near the Pratt homestead. It will take the form of a chapel, and the dimensions of the mausoleum will be 36x25 feet. The cost will be about $200,000.

Quickest Train to the Southwest

Is the Southwestern Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York at 3:50 P. M. every day, arriving at Cincinnati 9:15 P. M. the next day, and St. Louis 7 second morning.—Ads.

GLADSTONE FAILS TO PLEASE THEM.

He Will Not Promise Workingmen to Take Up Labor Questions.

LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Gladstone to-day received a deputation of the London Trades' Council. He declared with emphasis that he had dedicated the short remainder of his life to one special question. He feared that it would be impossible for a man of eighty-three who, in exceptional circumstances, remained in public life at that advanced age, to set aside the work to which he was pledged in order to take up the labor question, although he fully recognized the importance of that question. He warned workingmen not to exchange State meddling for trade union freedom, and to ponder deeply upon their interests before asking Parliament to help them as to hours of labor.

Secretary Shipton of the Trades' Council expressed a hope that Mr. Gladstone would make a more definite statement before the general election.

Mr. Gladstone retorted that the highest duty of the politician was to eschew and to repudiate the raising of expectations which he knew he was unable to fulfill. Therefore they must take the present answer as conclusive.

The deputation left in a dissatisfied mood.

The labor candidates were so disgusted with Mr. Gladstone's refusal to approve the labor programme, and especially with his attitude on the question of reducing the hours of labor by Parliamentary enactment, that they have decided to put one hundred labor candidates into the field in the general election.

MORE OUTRAGES UPON CITIZENS.

Workingmen in a German Street Assaulted by a Soldier.

BERLIN, June 16.—The people are greatly excited by another murderous deed on the part of the Emperor's soldiery, showing that the rewarding and promotion of Lueck, the sentinel who, almost without excuse, shot two citizens, is having its effect in inciting to other deeds of violence. The imperial guards were returning to-day from a review. They were marching through Belle Altranie square, when some workmen attempted to cross between the detachments. This was in violation of military rules, but under ordinary circumstances would have passed without notice. Sergeant Brevimann, however, leaped from the ranks and clubbed the workingmen with his rifle in the most brutal manner. Blood gushed from the heads of the victims as they fell prostrate on the pavement, and notwithstanding the formidable aspect of the guards, the people who saw the cruel spectacle could hardly be restrained from attacking the Sergeant.

The workingmen staggered to their feet and tried to make their way to the sidewalk. But the Sergeant was ready again with his rifle, and brought the butt end down with terrific effect on their heads, his superiors looking on, some with indifference and others with a smile. The workingmen fell prostrate, this time unconscious. The guard coolly marched over the prostrate bodies, and, after they had passed, the victims were carried to a hospital. Their condition is critical.

Guarding Against the Spread of Cholera.

LONDON, June 16.—The negotiations between the powers, looking to concerted action to guard against the cholera, are still in progress. The powers are aiming at the establishment of an international quarantine at Suez. Meanwhile the disease is spreading westward in Persia. The *Lancet* declares that the situation is one threatening grave danger to Europe. The number of deaths in the Meshed (Persia) district is a hundred daily. The *Lancet* warns he various countries of Europe to prepare for the possible emergency, and warmly commends the precautions already taken by the Russian Government, which has acted for its own protection, without waiting for the cooperation of other nations.

Capt. Bakker's Sentence Reduced.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—Capt. Bakker, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing a fireman on board the Obdam, and who appealed from the sentence of one year's imprisonment to a higher court, has had the sentence reduced by the Appellate Tribunal to three months' imprisonment. On behalf of Capt. Bakker it was argued that he was only preserving the discipline of the ship, and that the fireman was best on breaking up discipline on board. The court held substantially that Capt. Bakker had used more violence than the occasion demanded, but that the sentence of the lower court was excessive. The friends of Capt. Bakker will probably appeal to Queen-Regent Emma for a pardon.

Ravachol's Defence is Insanity.

PARIS, June 16.—The counsel for Ravachol, the Anarchist and murderer, will present, in the trial at Montbrison, the defence of insanity in behalf of his client. It is asserted that Ravachol always was eccentric, and that as he grew older his peculiarities increased. He showed an irresistible tendency when yet very young to seize any article which attracted his attention, and also exhibited a decided disinclination for labor. As he progressed in years he also developed a homicidal tendency, which was particularly strong when anybody stood in the way of his getting what he wanted. At present Ravachol's counsel contends, he (Ravachol) is actually suffering from madness, and is getting madder every day.

A New York Girl's Debut in Opera.

LONDON, June 16.—A New York girl made her début at Covent Garden to-night. She is Minnie Tracey, and the rôle she essayed was that of *Anna* in "Don Giovanni." She scored quite a success. She has a sweet and well modulated voice and shows good method. Her dramatic powers are considerable. The weight of opinion was that she would have demonstrated her abilities better in a less onerous part. The house was crowded.

Helped Jaeger to Steal.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—The relatives of Jaeger, the cashier who embezzled nearly 2,000,000 marks from the Rothschilds and then fled to Egypt, have confessed that they aided and abetted him in his crime. They were moved to the confession by the completeness of the circumstantial evidence against them, several hundred thousand in bank notes having been found hidden in their houses. Most of Jaeger's relatives are already under arrest.

Gladstone Will Alter His Home Rule Project.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Central News* announces that owing to the pressure brought upon him from within the Liberal ranks, Mr. Gladstone will alter his home rule project with a view to exclude the Irish from representation in the Imperial Parliament, or to reduce to a minimum their power of interfering with British business therein.

Hurricane In Spain.

BARCELONA, June 16.—A hurricane did great destruction yesterday at Barcelona, a suburban factory village, about six miles northeast of this city. Two factories and a number of houses were crushed, and eight persons were killed, besides a number injured. The hurricane did serious damage in other parts of Spain.

The Italian Government Loses the Trotting Stallion Elwood.

ROME, June 16.—The American stallion Elwood, for which the Italian Government paid sixty thousand lire, has just died at Ferrara.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The French Government has decided to blockade the coast of Dahomey.

The Kaiser intends to visit Russia this year in return for the visit of the Czar.

Archbishop Ireland is in Paris, and yesterday paid a visit to the Chamber of Deputies.

Henry M. Stanley will stand as a candidate for Sheffield in opposition to Irish home rule.

At a meeting of the creditors of the New Oriental Bank to-day it was decided that the bank should go into voluntary liquidation.

The rebellion in Matto Grosso, Brazil, having been subdued, all restrictions upon commercial intercourse with that State have been removed.

In consequence of the agricultural depression Lord Spencer will sell shortly his collection of rare and curious books, known as the Althorp library.

Henry Abbey has made a contract with Henry Irving and Ellen Terry for an American tour, beginning in September, 1893, to open in San Francisco.

The House of Commons in Committee has authorized the Government to purchase the telephone trunk lines throughout the country at a cost of £1,000,000.

A new crater has opened on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and the lava flows in an increasing stream into the valley between Monte Somma and Vesuvius proper. The activity of the volcano causes some anxiety.

Soldiers at Mazdeburg, Germany, were unloading an ammunition wagon at the artillery barracks yesterday when a shell burst, instantly killing two Sergeants and injuring terribly five of the soldiers. Two of the latter are since reported to be dead.

In view of the struggle in Uganda, Africa, between the Catholics and Protestants, negotiations have been opened between England, France, and Belgium for the regulation of missionary work among the natives of Africa, so as to prevent such collisions in future.

DR. GIBIER WILL MOVE.

A New Sanitarium Will be Erected for Him Before Winter.

The Pasteur Institute is to have a new home. It is to move from its present stuffy quarters at 178 West Tenth street into a large, handsome, and roomy building specially erected for it on the northwest corner of Ninety-seventh street and Central Park West. This building is yet to be constructed, but this will be done before next winter, according to Dr. Paul Gibier, the institute's President and medical director, who said yesterday that all the contracts for its erection are signed, and that work will be begun next week.

THE NEW PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

What the building will look like may be judged from the accompanying picture from the drawings of the architects, Horgan & Slattery. The new work of the institution will be not altogether the treatment of hydrophobia by the Pasteur method, for Dr. Gibier says that he has found from his two years of experience in trying to conduct an institute solely for that purpose, that the field is not broad enough for its support. He has treated 1,500 persons who have been bitten by dogs or other animals, though but 350 were actually inoculated with the virus for rabies. Many of these cases have been treated gratuitously, and this free service will be continued at the dispensary connected with the new institute, as well as a free vaccination service against small-pox. The Pasteur Institute proper will only occupy the basement of the new building, the five stories above that and the roof (for the roof is to be utilized for a meteorological laboratory, will be devoted to the purposes of the Central Park Sanitarium. It is from the revenue expected to be derived from the treatment of private patients in this sanitarium that the Doctor hopes to defray the expenses of his bacteriological department and especially that relating to the treatment for hydrophobia. The private portion of the institute is to be divided into two departments—one a general medical and surgical department and the other for the treatment of special diseases.

Dr. Gibier said yesterday that it had become necessary to enlarge the scope of the institute if it was to be continued, and that the building of the sanitarium, he had concluded, was the only way by which its maintenance could be assured. Until the new building is erected the victims of mad-dog bites will be treated at the old institute.

TOM DIXON STARTS A PARTY.

It's the Civic Union, Much Resembling the Late-Lamented P. M. I.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., organized a new political party at the Cooper Union last night, of which for the present at least he is the leader. It was formed in secret session, amid great enthusiasm. It was baptized the Civic Union of New York and it was resolved by those present that its objects shall be "to study the municipal interests of the city, and do everything in our power to promote purity and honesty in the city Government, and to seek to better the condition of the masses of our people, to the end that New York may attain its possible destiny as the cleanest, richest, noblest, and greatest city of the world."

Spring elections are to be a means toward achieving all this, and a prize of $50 "in gold" is offered to the man bringing the largest number of voters into the organization during the next four weeks. The Rev. Madison C. Peters is in the new party.

The organization agreed to meet again at Cooper Union next Thursday night, when a constitution and by-laws will be ready for endorsement and directors of the party will be appointed.

Mr. Dixon could not tell how much was subscribed last night, but he said "We got a bag full of silver," and Mr. Peters added, "Yes, and there was one $10-bill among the silver."

About 100 men attended the meeting.

Maudslay—Morris.

The public announcement has just been made in this city of the marriage in Rome of Miss Annie Cary Morris, daughter of the late Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, to Mr. Alfred Percival Maudslay of London, England. The wedding took place in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church on May 31. The Rev. Dr. Nevin was the officiating clergyman.

Although since the death, nearly five years ago, of her father, who was the only son of the famous Gouverneur Morris, the present Mrs. Maudslay has passed most of her time abroad, she is remembered here by many people in fashionable life. Mrs. Maudslay has two sisters, Mrs. J. Alfred Davenport of this city, and Mrs. Lewis E. V. Turner of London. Her brothers are Mr. Gouverneur Morris of this city and Mr. Randolph Morris, who has a large ranch in Colorado. Mrs. Maudslay has written magazine articles on the life of her grandfather. Mr. Maudslay is the son of the late Joseph Maudslay of London, and is about 45 years old. He is a man of independent means, and devotes himself largely to archæological pursuits. For several years it has been his custom to pass the winter months in Yucatan, at the head of an exploring party organized by him and maintained at his expense. He recently presented a collection of articles found in Yucatan to the British Museum.

Vedder—Hannam.

The wedding of Miss Fanny Hannam and Mr. H. Nicholas Vedder took place at 6 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's father, Mr. William Hannam, 1,883 Madison avenue. The Rev. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church performed the ceremony, to which only the family of the couple and a few friends were bidden. Mr. John Vedder was best man for his brother. The ushers were Mr. Henry Grentage, Mr. William J. Haskins, and the bride's brother, Mr. William L. Hannam. Miss Sarah Cromwell of Bordentown and Miss Louise Hannam, sister of the bride, were the bridesmaids. They were attired in dresses of white mousselaine de soie over rose pink, made with demi-trains and broad ribbon sashes to match the silk. They wore Leghorn hats adorned with pink roses. The bride wore a travelling costume of Russian blue shot silk, trimmed with guipure lace, and a small round hat to match.

Benjamin—Gilbert.

A quiet wedding occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. J. Loring Gilbert, 77 West Fiftieth street, when his daughter, Miss Carolyn Gilbert, was married to Mr. Marcus Benjamin. Only the relatives and a few of the intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. Wyman Drummond attended the bridegroom as best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. The bride's cousin, Miss Hortense Gilbert, was the maid of honor.

Live Washington Topics.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Tin Plate bill occupied the time of the House to-day. Among the speakers opposing the bill were Mr. E. B. Taylor (Rep., O.), Mr. Atkinson (Rep., Pa.), and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), while Mr. Bunting (Dem., N. Y.) favored it. Mr. Hemphill (Dem., S. C.) seized the opportunity to deliver a written essay on the financial condition of the country.

In the Senate to-day the Anti-Option bill, after a short struggle between rival Chairmen, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is believed that this reference will greatly diminish, if it does not destroy, the chances for the success of the bill in the Senate. If it had gone to the Agricultural Committee there would certainly have been a favorable report, but the majority of the Judiciary Committee are thought to be opposed to the bill, or at least doubtful about its wisdom.

Mr. W. W. Astor's New London House.

Mr William Waldorf Astor has bought the great Murietta house, 18 Carlton House terrace, near the Duchess of Marlborough's. It is not so splendid as the Duchess's palace, but bigger. Lord Lansdowne returns toward the end of this year from his Viceroyalty in India, and probably wants Lansdowne House, which the Astors now have.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—4:15, 610 Water street, A. Rosenwig, damage $2,000; 4:50, 229 West Fifteenth street, Augustine Bertran, damage $500.

P. M.—2:00, 79 Murray street, Schulesberg & Co., damage $25; 2:00, 609 Third avenue, Joseph Tanzig, damage $20; 8:00, 24 Delancey street, Max Schair, damage trifling; 8:00, 641 Bleecker street, Delia Haffey, damage $1,600.

BASS BITING AT NOON.

And a Thermometer on the Stern Seat Was Registering 112 Degrees.

GREENWOOD LAKE, June 16.—It might be said that a black bass could not do anything to surprise a man who had made a study of their habits and flattered himself that he knew pretty nearly all about them. Every old bass angler will say that the bass is the most uncertain fish that ever went anywhere. There is nothing sure about bass fishing, and no rules seem to have been made which black bass are bound to observe. Sometimes they begin biting as soon as the sun goes down and bite as long as any one cares to stay up and "skitter" for them with pork rind, pickerel belly, or live frogs. Probably upon the next evening under exactly the same apparent conditions of wind, water and temperature, the fish will refuse to bite at all, and when the angler turns to go home disgusted it is quite likely that a big bass will jump out of the water and fall in his lap. They have been known to do so frequently, and more frequently still they have jumped clear over a boat when disturbed by the splashing of the oars.

Heretofore it has been a pretty safe rule to abandon fishing before 10 o'clock in the morning and spend the warm hours of the day in a cool and shady place if the sun is shining, and any old fisherman will say that it is utterly useless to attempt to catch bass when the lake is calm and the sun is high in the heavens.

On Monday the heat was frightful, the sun almost directly overhead, and scarcely a cloud was to be seen. The surface of the lake was scarcely rippled by the light breeze from the south, and the idea of sitting in an open boat was enough to start the perspiration on the face of a man lying in a well-shaded hammock, with a sherry cobbler in his hand and two trustworthy straws between his lips.

It lacked half an hour of noon when Mr. William Hill of Jersey City remarked to Tom Garrison at the Willow Point House that he would like to go out and try for bass. Mr. Hill is an old man, and Tom tried to discourage him by telling him that he could not expect a bass to rise for anything under such conditions. It did not work, however, and a few minutes later Tom was pulling both oars with one hand and sweeping the sweat from his brow with the other, while Mr. Hill sat in the chair in the stern of the boat with a handkerchief draped under his hat. Just to prove that man can make no rules which apply to them, the bass began to rise, and in less than an hour Mr. Hill secured ten handsome fish. They were caught upon small frogs, cast close to shore in shallow water in the west arm, at the head of the lake. Mr. Hill had no doubt that he could have taken many more if he dared to brave the heat longer, and was willing to sacrifice Tom Garrison's life in the effort. A thermometer placed on the stern seat of a boat at noon, with the sun shining full upon it, registered 112 degrees Fahr.

Bass were rising well to all kinds of casts on Sunday night and last night. A party of three New Yorkers at Lakeside secured fifty-four bass on Sunday evening and yesterday morning. A party who were carried away on the train on Monday by anglers who caught them on the previous day.

The excitement at the head of the lake over the demolition of the bridge over the east arm grows more intense every day. The manner in which C. H. Ten Eyck got through with his new steam yacht was described in THE SUN on Friday. Mr. Ten Eyck was to restore the bridge after his trial trip. He did nothing of the kind, however, and he says that he did not take the bridge down. The waiver which he signed was merely a statement that he would not claim possession of the opening and that he would restore the bridge in a reasonable time. The men who got his signature say that they were those who protested against the removal of the bridge, and, moreover, one or two of them bossed the job of tearing away the timbers after he had signed the waiver. He did not take any hand in removing the bridge, but will fight against it being replaced in its former condition. They attempt to rebuild it he will anchor his boat in the opening and compel them to build over it.

The residents who protested against the removal of the bridge have since been seeking help from the courts. They want a writ to compel Coe Ten Eyck to restore the structure. He says he is not worrying about it, but the business of Commissioner Randall, who condemned the bridge, and the Town Board, which has charge of all roads and bridges in the township. If a proper bridge is to be built so that navigation will not be interrupted, Ten Eyck will haul stone and dirt and allow a generous time to approaches. On the other hand, if a low bridge is built, then he will tie up and sue in the proper court for demurrage. Meanwhile he makes three or four trips a day from the Valley House to the railroad station at Sterling Forest, and expects trouble on each trip. Those who are discommoded by the removal of the bridge have to drive one mile and an eighth out of the way and pass Ten Eyck's door. There are several cottage owners on the arm above the old bridge who would find Ten Eyck's boat a great convenience in getting to the station. Mr. Reinhardt is the only one who has taken advantage of it, however, for the others are so angry about the bridge matter that they will not patronize Ten Eyck.

Soon after the bridge was removed on Thursday William C. De Graw passed up the arm to Ten Eyck's house with his largest steam launch, which still further established the claim to navigable water on the upper arm for at least one mile from the main lake.

In speaking of the matter yesterday morning Mr. Reinhardt said that he did not think that Mr. Ten Eyck was in the wrong, and that the blame rested with the Town Board for not attending to the matter sooner. He considered that Mr. Ten Eyck had rights which must be respected, and which the courts would sustain, and he wanted to see the east arm navigable for launches, because he might take a notion to get one himself.

Just below the site of the old bridge the big steam yacht Anita is hauled out and being replanked. Edgar Close of the Brandon Hotel bought this boat at Sheriff's sale last winter for $200, and is refitting her for business on the lake. She has no occasion to go up the arm beyond the bridge, but might easily do so if a draw was placed in the gap instead of a solid bridge. On each side of the arm handsome cottages are being built, and this portion of the lake is destined to be one of the most popular as it is one of the most attractive in scenic beauty.

Business Troubles.

Edward Cunningham, builder at 395 Manhattan avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George Prescott, giving a preference of $255 to Robert Auld. It is said that he has built forty apartment houses in Harlem, confining his operations chiefly to Manhattan avenue and 115th, 116th, 117th, and 121st streets. His last large operation consisted of five five-story flats at the corner of Manhattan avenue and 121st street, the buildings to cost $110,000. He heretofore had good credit in the trade, but it was thought that he did too much building for his capital.

Deputy Sheriff Tracy yesterday attached the steamboat Ousatonic, plying between this city and Elizabethport, at Pier 18, East River, for $2,000, in a suit brought by Hamilton H. Wood against James McMaster and Chas. A. Brown.

Sincerity Lifts Her Voice.

In the contest over the will of Maria Hotchkiss, much of the time in the Surrogate's Court yesterday was taken up by the reading of letters written by Mrs. Mantle, the contestant, to her son Rafael Wood, the chief beneficiary. Mrs. Mantle was Mrs. Hotchkiss's companion, and she and Rafe were waiting for the old woman's money. She wrote in 1884:

"I have stood her a long time, but it is growing tiresome, but I suppose I can stand it a while longer when victory will be ours. * * * And, Rafie, she has gone so far as to have a tooth pulled and having another put in its place. I am only afraid she will go so far as to look for another husband, but no one but Satan himself would have her."

Pennsylvania's 136th Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The 136th annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held in the Academy of Music. There were 108 graduates in arts, science, law, and veterinary medicine, besides seventeen who received certificates. The medical and dental commencement was held last month. Beside conferring of degrees upon the graduates five Master's degrees were given, seven technical degrees in engineering, and eleven degrees in divinity, medicine, and dentistry. Five degrees of Doctor of Philosophy were conferred, including one upon Miss Anna R. Brown, who is the first woman to receive this degree from the University.

Sensitive Souls Calmed.

Members of the Produce and Cotton Exchanges were greatly pleased yesterday at the news from Washington that the Senate had referred the Hatch Anti-option bill to the Judiciary Committee. It was generally believed that that disposed of the bill for some time to come. The exchanges feared that the bill might be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The effect of the reference at the local exchanges was to advance the prices of grain and cotton. The latter showed an advance of from 6 to 10 points.

Speed, Safety, and Satisfaction

Are the attributes which mark the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Ads.

TWO STOICAL ARABS.

Killed by Order of a Frenchman After He Had Vainly Questioned Them.

A while ago THE SUN told of the butchery in Central Africa of the explorer Crampel, and of the vengeance which, months later, was visited upon some of Crampel's Arab murderers by Capt. Dybowski, who caught them with articles that had belonged to Crampel in their possession, and promptly executed them. Most of these Arabs were taken in battle. Two others were captured a few days later, and Dybowski's report of his efforts to talk with them before he put them to death is interesting, illustrating as it does the stoicism and the uncomplaining resignation to fate of these Soudanese Arabs. They had probably never seen a white man before they murdered Crampel, and knew very well that Dybowski's questions were only preliminary to their death.

"The N'Gapous (natives of that region) came to me," writes Dybowski, "with the news that they had seen two fugitive Arabs. I sent some of my Senegalese to make them prisoners and bring them to me. They were captured separately a day later without any loss to our party. The first was a black of fine appearance, his face shaven after the manner of the Arabs. He wore around his neck the chaplet of a marabout. He was questioned by Mr. Brunache. He declared that he understood very well what was said to him, but after that would not say a word. Question after question was asked him, but he remained silent.

"It was impossible for me, with my small force, to guard the prisoner. If he escaped me I knew he would be dangerous to my projects. As he would not answer our questions we searched his person and his baggage and found a number of things that had belonged to the Crampel mission. He was still silent when we asked him how these things had come into his possession. I ordered him to execution, and he was immediately shot by my laptots.

"Then the second prisoner was brought before me. He was completely naked, though he had with him when captured a small bundle containing a knife that had belonged to the Crampel party. He was a large, fine-appearing man, with good features. We asked him questions in Arabic, and he talked a little. He said his name was Bakhar. When I said to him that this could not be his whole name he replied it was all he could tell me. He came, he said, from Gar-Rouna, a country to the north of a large river, which he had left at the beginning of summer.

"Q.—Are you acquainted with Baghirmi?

A.—No. I am acquainted only with Wadai.

"Q.—What is the name of the Sultan of Wadai? A. (with hesitation)—I don't know. I am a man in lowly circumstances. I do not mingle with the affairs of the great. I know only the chief of Gar-Rouna. His name is Halem, but he is a Sultan of little importance.

"Q.—Halem is subject to a more powerful Sultan. Who is he and what is his country? A.—He is the Sheik Snoussi. I do not know where he lives. I cannot say more. Your bonds that fasten me give me pain. This is all that I can say to you.

"Q.—Still, I think you must know the Sheik Snoussi, for he lives at El Kuti through which you passed while coming here. A.—I passed through El Kuti, but I did not stop there. I have heard that the Sheik Snoussi lives there a part of the year. I do not know where his usual residence is. I can give you no more information. Do not insist upon it.

"Q.—You have some companions. What has become of them? A.—They went on in advance. I can tell you nothing more.

"When asked the number of his comrades Bakhar refused to reply. He sat there with the utmost stoicism, knowing well that he was soon to die, but apparently indifferent.

"Q.—What are you doing in this country? A. (after long hesitation)—I am trading—yes, I am buying ivory.

"Q.—But you have neither ivory nor trade goods. The beads you have in your bundle are even insufficient to buy the food you need.

"The prisoner said nothing.

"Q.—You speak of the Sheik Snoussi. Do you know the religious society that goes by that name? A.—I know the sect of the Snoussiya. I will answer no further.

At this point Dybowski showed the man the chaplet which had been taken from the marabout who had just been put to death.

"Q.—Do you recognize this chaplet? Bakhar, when he saw the article, placed his head between his knees, seated as he was upon the ground, and wept a little. Then he said: "Yes, it belonged to the marabout."

"Q.—Who is this marabout. Was he with you? A.—You know very well that he was with us. He was a great and a holy man. God is great. What is written is written.

"Q.—Why did you flee before us? If you had done nothing wrong, and if you had no wrong intentions, you had certainly nothing to fear. A.—I know nothing.

"Q.—Have you ever seen white men? Have you heard of those whites who were at El Kuti? Are they dead? A.—I have never seen any whites. None of them has ever come to Gar-Rouna. I do not know what happened at El Kuti. I only heard some one say that white men had been in that village.

"Q.—Yet see here! Here are objects which have been found in your baggage and the baggage of other men who were in your camp. They belonged to these white men. How did you come by them? A.—I carried them. I am in your hands. Do with me as you wish."

These were the last words the man spoke. He could not be induced to answer any further questions. It was decided that he also must die. Dybowski says that unless he had shown himself pitiless in inflicting punishment upon the Arabs for their cowardly and treacherous conduct, they would have renewed them at the first opportunity. It was necessary, also, to teach the natives that any attack upon the whites would be rigorously punished. A file of Senegalese soldiers was marched in front of the prisoner as he sat on the ground, and with one volley put the finishing touch to the wretch, who never flinched as he saw his executioners before him, his doom written in their faces.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

News of the Change in the Tribune Office Received with Enthusiasm.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—At the session of the International Typographical Union to-night a telegram to John T. Burke, from J. R. O'Donnell of New York, was read. It was received with cheers and created great excitement. It said:

"The settlement with the *Tribune* is completed, and the office unionized. It is entirely a local matter with which the International Union cannot legally interfere. The action of the committee at Minneapolis was, in the judgment of myself and other old members of the Union, a piece of superb tactics. The committee above suspected and acted well within their rights and powers. This settlement will make it almost impossible hereafter for a leading party newspaper to run a non-union force. Let No. 6 alone."

A motion to lay the message on the table was defeated. Mr. Burke then moved that all matters relating to the *Tribune* Committee and the New York Union be referred to the New York Union.

By a vote of 125 to 20 the matter was laid over until the President of Union No. 6 shall reach the convention.

An Undertaker Posts His Debtors.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., June 16.—Undertaker Caldwell of this town has created general consternation here by pasting the names of delinquent debtors in his store windows. He refuses to take them down.

His Bottle Proved to Be Loaded.

From the New Haven Evening Register.

A young boy named Gilson, in company with one or two other boys, was on the sewer dock and discovered several bottles in an old iron tank. In one of the bottles was a white substance. Young Gilson's curiosity was aroused. He produced a match, and, lighting it, dropped it into the bottle. He held the bottle in his right hand, and no sooner had the match struck the bottom of the bottle than an explosion followed, blowing the bottle to atoms, filling Gilson's hand with the fragments of the glass, and also nearly blowing the thumb off the hand. It is believed that the substance in the bottle was dynamite.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The body of John W. Broman of Schenectady was found floating in the Oswego canal at Phœnix on Wednesday night. The only clothing he had on was a pair of trousers, an undershirt and jersey, and a pair of boots. The body had the appearance of being in the water from six to ten hours.

BROOKLYN.

Master Mechanic William Findlay has been appointed superintendent of the Brighton Beach Railroad in place of Capt. Morrow, deceased.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York has purchased $500,000 worth of 104 per cent. Brooklyn water bonds, one half at 105.05 and the other half at 104.88.

Bishop McDonnell ordained to the priesthood yesterday Herman Lange, John Kleinman, and Peter Heun in the chapel of the Sisters of Charity, Trinity and Monroe avenue, near Graham avenue, Williamsburgh. The Bishop was assisted by Vicar-General Michael May and the Rev. Father James H. Mitchell.

The body of the boy found in the river at the foot of Joralemon street on Wednesday afternoon was identified at the morgue yesterday as that of Rudolph Gappa, 14 years old, whose parents live at 127 South Fifth street, Williamsburgh. He was drowned on the day at the foot of North First street on Sunday night last in sight of his brother and many people.

The Board of Estimate has made provision for these increases in salaries: Inspector Jackson from $6,000 to $6,500, Excise Commissioners from $2,500 to $3,000, Police Superintendent Campbell from $4,000 to $5,000, Police Inspectors from $3,000 to $3,500, Fire Marshal Lewis from $2,500 to $3,000, Assessors from $3,000 to $3,500, with the exception of the President of the Board, whose salary has been increased from $4,000 to $4,500.

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