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The Sun.

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CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

EMPEROR WILLIAM SAYS HE PREFERS A LONG-TERM ARMY.

The People Not Pleased with This Announcement—Dismal Failure of the World's Fair Project in Berlin—A Race Between Berlin and Vienna—The Emperor Breaks an Engagement to Dine—Insists that He Will Visit Chicago's Show.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The return of Emperor William to Berlin has given new impulse to social and political life. The Bismarck feud and the campaign against Caprivi now excite only secondary interest, while the main topic of discussion, the coming Military bill, has been made the political storm centre.

The Emperor has thrown people into a fever heat by declaring at the Franz Josef banquet that he preferred a smaller long-service army to a larger short-service army. The beginning and end of the new bill was supposed to be the reduction of the three-year term, and the Emperor, as well as his Chancellor, were believed to have approved thoroughly the proposed reform. So surprising was the Emperor's apparent change of front toward this issue that many persons refuse to credit the announcements of unofficial newspapers concerning his utterances at the banquet. It is reasonably certain, however, that the Emperor has become suddenly apprehensive of making a radical reform in the army while Russia and France maintain their present threatening attitude. He believes that two years would not suffice to make a trustworthy soldier.

If the army is to remain the great educating and civilizing force which Moltke intended it should be, the Emperor thinks three years are not too long for inspiring a soldier with its traditions of loyalty to the crown. The stamina of the army would be injured by the curtailment of the present experience in the ranks, and the whole organization would be left capable of withstanding the strain of a war under the exacting conditions of to-day.

If the Emperor remains obstinate in his present determination, the meeting of Parliament will be the beginning of new disorders in German politics. The Emperor's long-cherished plan of extensive military reform has been supposed to include the reduction of the service term. This supposititious project was probably received by the people, who long for relief from the burden of sacrificing three of the best years in their sons' lives to barrack discipline. The Emperor's summary rejection of their pet scheme is a sad blow to the hopes of the lower and middle classes especially, and probably will lead their representatives in Parliament to oppose any military bill of importance. Another notable consequence of the Emperor's action is its effect upon the relations between him and Count Caprivi. The Chancellor favors the two-year term and the Military bill proposing it was prepared under his close supervision. The Emperor's recent action is, therefore, a reproof almost as bitter as the Emperor's abandonment of the School bill.

The Emperor's careless flouting of his Chancellor is believed to indicate his desire to make room for another adviser, and perhaps to facilitate a total reorganization of the Cabinet. Liberals and Radicals rejoice in these new symptoms of heavy weather in the high altitudes, and are serving rather arrogant notice upon the Government that they are preparing to defeat any military bill not incorporating the two-year service principle.

The obsequies over the stillborn exhibition in Berlin offer opportunity for the enemies of Caprivi to count his days in office. When the exhibition plan was first mentioned, the Emperor favored it. Caprivi damned it with faint praise, and eventually smothered it in official "buts" and "ifs." He also persuaded the Emperor to aid him in his work of killing the project.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* says that the Chancellor was right in all this, and that the utter lack of enthusiasm for the fair among the big manufacturers showed that he had felt the pulse of the country before opposing the fair boomers. The inquiries made by the Government among the industrial magnates proved, says the *Norddeutsche*, that hardly one representative firm or company in all the federated States believed that the fair could be made a success, and that all refused to pledge themselves to any sacrifice to keep it from failure. It is known that Count Caprivi also told the Emperor that the entertainment of crowned heads at the opening of a Berlin exhibition would necessitate an enormous expenditure of money—such as the Emperor's overworked civil list could not possibly bear. This list has been found too small, despite the fact that it has been increased from 12,000,000 marks annually to 15,750,000 marks annually since the Emperor Frederick's time. The Emperor suggested a still further increase to meet the exigencies of the exhibition, but Count Caprivi declined to submit another bill of the kind to Parliament.

Perhaps the most powerful of the Chancellor's arguments referred to the shaky state of affairs in the Balkans. The publication by Stambuloff in Bulgaria of the secret documents of Russian diplomacy, and the revelation of the Russian plots to murder Bulgarian statesmen, have excited great unrest in St. Petersburg, and have caused the bitterest kind of a feud between the Austrian and the Russian press. Russia is in an ugly mood, and Bulgaria will aggravate her still more by pressing for recognition among the central European powers. While this cloud hangs over Germany's foreign relations, Count Caprivi argued, preparations for a world's fair would be hampered, or perhaps frustrated. Since the Emperor yielded to these representations he has been goaded to anger and regret by the taunts of the French press that Berlin fears comparison with Paris as an exhibition city.

The real estate owners, speculators, ultra-patriots, and minor manufacturers, however, decline to give up the idea of having a fair here. If there cannot be an international exhibition, there can be a national one, and that, too, independent of the Government's moral and material support. The Exhibition Committee have sent out circulars expressing their determination not to forego the enterprise and calling upon the public to come to their aid. They ask the people to petition the Government and the Reichstag to take the matter up again, and, in case this request should not be granted, to help the committee organize the exhibition independently of both.

Army officers and sporting men are much interested in an international long-distance race which will be held the first week in October. The race course will be the highways between Berlin and Vienna, the riders will be 200 Austrian and German officers, and the prizes, aggregating 50,000 marks, will be distributed by Emperors William and Franz Josef among the six men who cover the distance in the shortest time. The two parties of contestants will start simultaneously, the Germans from Berlin and the Austrians from Vienna. All officers will ride in full uniform, and will be unattended by carriages or grooms. Among the men now training down their weight in anticipation of the ride are Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia and Duke Ernst Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein. The distance to be covered is 380 miles. Although proposed at first as a test of strength and endurance of cavalrymen, about fifty officers of each party are from the infantry.

The general fall parade on the Tempelhofer Feld on Thursday was, as usual, the finest military spectacle of the year on the Continent. The heat was overpowering. At 9 o'clock, when the parade began, the thermometer registered 92° in the shade, and at 10:30 o'clock, when the review was cut short in mercy to the soldiers, it was four degrees hotter. The spectacle was witnessed by some 15,000 Berliners and tourists. The only disturbing event of the day was an accident to the son of the Grand Duke of Baden, who, while trying to mount, was tumbled to the ground by his restive horse. He was not hurt, and his horse was caught by a private when it started to bolt. A feature of the parade was the presence of the new Inspector-General, Prince Leopold of Bavaria. It was significant of the existing relations between Bavaria and Prussia that the Emperor and Prince met for the first time during the latter's visit to Berlin on the parade ground, and that they did not ride back to the city together.

The enthusiasm which greeted the Emperor was exceptional. When he rode into the city at the head of the Life Guards the people along the route cheered as if they had lost their senses. The unusual heartiness of the demonstration pleased the Emperor, and several times the stern lines of his face relaxed in smiles. A tradesman on the Unter-den-Linden sent up, while the Emperor was passing, a series of balloons decorated with the colors of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. This little show excited cheers for Emperor Franz Josef and King Humbert as well as from Emperor William. At the imperial castle the regiments deposited their colors in the Emperor's care and then marched away to make ready to leave for the fall manœuvres.

Considerable irritation is felt among the military men on account of the Emperor's sudden breaking of his engagement to dine with the First Dragoon Regiment on Thursday. The regiment was entertaining the survivors of Gravelotte and the Emperor was to deliver a speech. His reason for staying away was the discovery at the last moment that Count Herbert and Count William Bismarck were to be present. Despite the disappointment, the dinner was a complete success as a demonstration of loyalty to the crown. Every mention of the Emperor was cheered and applauded and no reference was made to the fallen Chancellor. Since the dinner, however, the Emperor has been severely criticised by army men because he allowed personal spite to interfere with his relations to his soldiers; especially in view of the fact that both Bismarcks had served with honor in the First Dragoons. It is expected that Father Bismarck will this week indicate his opinion of the incident through the medium of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*.

Emperor William still adheres to his determination to see the World's Fair in Chicago, if the European situation be clear enough to permit of his absence for six weeks. This prospect has had a beneficial effect upon German firms who will exhibit. They are straining every nerve to make Germany's exhibits represent the highest achievements of German industry, and the semi-official dailies do not weary in telling them that they must improve Germany's "cheap and nasty" reputation acquired in Philadelphia.

On Friday a Lieutenant in the Cassel regiment rode for a wager from Cassel to Hofgeismar in a race with a local railway train. The distance is fifteen miles, and the train made no stops. The Lieutenant covered the distance in forty-two minutes and reached the Hofgeismar station two minutes ahead of the train.

In consequence of numerous complaints by non-smokers that they receive no consideration on the Prussian State railways, the Minister of Public Works has ordered that in half the second-class compartments, exclusive of those reserved for women, smoking shall be prohibited. As the non-smoker has already captured half the third-class cars, the traveller who smokes must either forego his cigar or ride in a crowd. A movement has been started also to secure an order against pipe smoking on railway trains. Some time ago the Government ordered that only pipes with covers on the bowls should be allowed, but this concession to non-smokers has not satisfied them, and they are now overwhelming the Department of Public Works with petitions against the toleration of any pipe smoking at all.

During the manœuvres between Pflugfelden and Stammheim on Sept. 20, Emperor William will live at the Royal Palace in Stuttgart. He has not been in Württemberg since the death of the late King, and will take this opportunity to remove some of the anti-Prussian feeling which has always prevailed at the Württemberg court.

The Baden dailies positively say that Herr Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, contemplates introducing the English system of collecting the tobacco tax; that is, he proposes to prohibit tobacco culture in the interior and raise the tax as a customs duty. The *Badische Correspondenz* says that such a tax would produce a disastrous result. "The prohibition of home-grown tobacco," it says, "and the raising of duty on imported tobacco would do more harm to economic interests at home than any other financial device we can think of. The Baden Government will oppose strenuously any such plan of taxation."

The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, formerly the Augsberg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, will be moved to Berlin in October or November. This was once the finest newspaper property in Germany. The last act of its present fatuous management was to ally it with the Bismarckian faction, and thus make it a second fiddle to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Since the adoption of this policy the *Allgemeine* has rapidly lost prestige and circulation, and now is so embarrassed that, were the publication in Munich to be continued, the end would be a matter of only a few months. Every famous man in German art and science of the last twenty years has written for the *Allgemeine*, and among the present contributors to its special columns are Treitschke, Holtzendorff, Holst, Nasse, and Ebers. It is said that with the change of place a change of policy will be made and the expensive Bismarck interests will be unloaded.

LOVEMAN WAS MURDERED.

At First It Was Thought He Had Killed Himself and Investigation Was Delayed.

TRENTON, Aug. 21.—William Loveman, an old soldier, was found dead in his home at Cranberry Park, Burlington county, on Friday. It was supposed that he had committed suicide and the police made no investigation, simply notifying the Coroner that a suicide had been committed. As a consequence the Coroner did not go at once to the scene, and the matter remained uninvestigated until last night.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner De Worth drove to the house, impanelled a jury, and proceeded to make a formal post mortem examination. He found that Loveman had been shot and stabbed in several places. The shot had entered his abdomen. On his breast was a deep stab wound. There were two stab wounds in the neck and one in the back of the head. The Coroner, after finishing the post mortem, adjourned the inquest until to-morrow at Cookstown, when a rigid investigation will be made.

Loveman was a veteran of the late war, and for some years had been in receipt of a pension. He took advantage of the recent acts of Congress and applied for a back pension. Some weeks ago his application was favorably reported upon and a large sum of money was paid to him. A search of the house fails to reveal any trace of this money, and it is thought that Loveman was murdered for the sake of it. It is not known that he deposited it in any bank, and he is supposed to have kept it about him as a means of greater security.

Cranberry Park is a small place and Loveman's house was situated some distance from the village.

HER DRESS CUT INTO SHREDS

MISS BROWN'S EMBARRASSING ADVENTURE IN AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

She Feels Tugs at Her Skirts, and on Starting to Move Away from Her Assayer Finds that Her Clothing is in Tatters—The Accused Man's Finger Badly Cut.

Miss Lalla Brown, a tall, good-looking young woman of 25, who lives at 60 Varick street, and is employed as a model in a big down-town cloak establishment, boarded a Ninth avenue elevated train on Saturday night at Desbrosses street. She was on her way to Forty-second street. The train was crowded, and Miss Brown, with dozens of others, had to stand.

As the train drew away from the Fourteenth street station Miss Brown felt a violent tug at the side of her dress. She looked around and saw that a well-dressed man was near her. He betrayed no signs of having done the tugging. The train had passed the Twenty-third street station when Miss Brown's dress was again pulled. This time there were three tugs. She glanced at the man again, but he was looking in another direction. His left hand was in a strap overhead, while his right hand was pressed to his side. The only other person who could possibly have done the tugging was a fashionably dressed young woman who stood about three feet away from Miss Brown. She resolved to watch the young woman. While she was keeping an eye on her she felt five tugs more violent than the others.

Turning quickly Miss Brown looked the man in the face. He didn't appear the least bit disconcerted. Nevertheless, Miss Brown felt convinced that he was her tormentor, and made up her mind to move to the other end of the car. Reaching her hand back intending to raise her skirts, she felt a long rent in her dress. Hastily pulling up the skirt she looked at it and discovered that it had been cut into ribbons. The side of the dress was ruined, and the knife or whatever had been used had not only cut the dress, but the young lady's underclothing. Miss Brown at first felt like fainting, but she didn't.

"Did you do that?" she cried, looking at the man.

"No, indeed," he calmly replied after glancing at her dress, "why should I do such a thing?"

"You are the only person who has been near enough to me to do it, and I believe you did it," said Miss Brown angrily.

"Believe as you like," coolly replied the man.

Miss Brown pushed her way to the front of the car, showed the guard her tattered dress, and asked him to call a policeman.

The train was drawing into the Thirty-fourth street station. The guard held it there until Policeman Mitchell of the West Thirty-seventh street station, who was standing at the foot of the station steps, came up. On Miss Brown's complaint he arrested the man. Miss Brown went with them to the station house. The man was searched carefully, but neither a knife nor any other sharp instrument was found on him. He was slightly intoxicated. He told the Sergeant that he was Augustus L. Brown, 35 years old, an engraver and dealer in ornamental jewelry at 86 Nassau street. He lived, he said, at 703 Ninth avenue.

When the policeman had finished his search for a knife the man said: "Now you see what you've done. You've arrested an innocent man."

"I'm positive that man ruined my dress," declared Miss Brown.

"Well," remarked the Sergeant, "I'm afraid we'll have to let him go. There's not the slightest evidence against him."

Policeman Mitchell noticed that the man held his right hand behind his back. Just as the Sergeant was about to let the man go Mitchell noticed drops of blood on the station house floor at the feet of the prisoner.

"Let me look at your hand," said Mitchell.

"No, I won't," answered Brown.

Mitchell grabbed the hand and pulled it around in front of Brown. It was covered with blood which was flowing from a long cut on one of his fingers. The cut could have been made by nothing but a knife.

Miss Brown, who had been examing her dress, exclaimed: "Why, look here. I'm covered with blood." Her dress and underclothing were smeared with blood. She was sent into a room to see if the blood came from wounds on herself, but she returned and informed the Sergeant that they did not. That settled Brown's case, and he was locked up.

He was arraigned yesterday morning in Jefferson Market before Justice White. He denied that he had cut Miss Brown's dress. The young woman was in court with her ruined dress as evidence. The man was held in $500 bail for trial. He couldn't furnish it and was locked up. The charge against him is malicious mischief.

The address given by Brown is the Towanda apartment house, and on the fourth floor are the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brown. Their rooms were locked yesterday, but the reporter was informed that the family were visiting friends in Brooklyn.

WATER WOULDN'T CURE NOR LEAD KILL

But the Policeman's Club at Short Range Ended the Yellow Dog.

A large yellow cur with a shaggy coat set up a howl in Twenty-second street just west of Sixth avenue yesterday morning that brought every one in that part of the block to the window. A man grabbed the dog by the collar, and the dog began to foam at the mouth in what is considered the orthodox manner peculiar to hydrophobia. The man found no place in which to deposit the foaming, snapping dog, and he did not dare let go of the collar.

Presumably thinking that what a mad dog most dreaded must be a cure for its complaint, the man began to call for water in the name of heaven, specifying that he wanted ice water. His appeal was heard. From nearly every house in the immediate neighborhood servants came running out with pails and pitchers of water. Some brought sponges in addition. They one and all, particularly a colored woman, threw water on the dog, but it had no effect, and the man, who still clung to the collar, demanded a tub in the tone in which Richard III. called for a horse on Bosworth field.

A tub was brought and nearly filled with water. Then surrounded by a crowd of spectators, while every window commanding the scene was filled, the dog was solemnly plunged into the bath, where he struggled and splashed vigorously and bespattered the spectators. Then a third performer in the circus appeared in the shape of a policeman armed with two revolvers.

"Let the dog go, and I'll shoot him," the policeman said, as he cocked one of the revolvers.

"I can't let go. He'll bite me," returned the man.

"Then I'll have to shoot him while you hold him," said the policeman.

"All right, but don't shoot me."

The policeman then put his revolver close to the dog's body, as the other held the animal at arm's length, and fired. The man who held the dog dropped it like a hot potato. Apparently no more affected by the bullet than by the water, the dog began to run sidewise toward Sixth avenue, and the policeman followed, firing first one revolver and then the other. He emptied both, and then, forcing him into a convenient corner, killed the dog with his club.

Fifteen Thousand at the Festival.

The Platt Deutsch Volksfest Verein began their eighteenth annual festival in Lion Park yesterday. This is the first festival held by the society in New York in ten years, and it is a big one and will last four days. Lion Park was not big enough to accommodate the crowd, and the society hired a big lot between Manhattan and Eighth avenues, and, fencing up the Manhattan avenue side, made the big square a portion of the picnic grounds. There were over 15,000 people in the grounds yesterday.

THE RETALIATION PROCLAMATION.

Canada Must Give In and Revoke the Order in Council of April 24.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Canadian retaliation proclamation had been under careful advisement since before the adjournment of Congress. After the act of July 26 authorizing retaliation had gone through both Houses without opposition, it was asserted that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who reported the bill had done so at the personal request of the President. The information is now allowed to leak out that the precise shape which retaliation should take so as to produce the most telling effect on Canadian commerce and precipitate a solution of the difficulty was arrived at after repeated consultations with leading business men of our Canadian frontier, who were called into consultation by the State Department from northern New York and other parts of the country so quietly that the fact of their presence here on this business is only now made known, after their departure and the completion of the act.

It is said in Administration circles that the ground was so carefully gone over beforehand that Canada hasn't a leg left to stand on, and must give in to the American demands and immediately revoke the order in Council of April 4 last, authorizing the discriminating rebate of 18 cents a ton on grain products shipped to Canadian ports and refused to all American merchandise. Equality of tolls in the Welland Canal was one of the distinct pledges made by article 27 of the treaty of Washington of 1871, under which treaty Canada has profited so largely.

Another fact much commented on here is the humiliating position in which Governor-General Lord Stanley and the Canadian Ministers have placed the British Legation in Washington. Mr. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, twice asked of the United States Government an extension of time, saying that he did so at the request of the Canadian authorities, and on the last occasion, Aug. 8, holding out, on the same authority, a promise of some satisfactory action. Yet the first news of the decision of the Canadian Government to continue the obnoxious rebate until the end of the navigation season, that is until a period when retaliation would be harmless, came to the State Department, not from the British Legation, which had been led to promise early and satisfactory information, but from the United States Consul-General in Ottawa.

When Mr. Herbert yesterday journeyed post haste from Newport to Washington, and was asked by Secretary Foster whether the information conveyed by the United States Consul-General was true, he was obliged to confess that the Canadian Government had left him absolutely in the dark, that he had no official communication to make, although he did not question the truth of the Consul-General's despatch. It is surmised that Mr. Gladstone's Government and the new Colonial Secretary will not let this apparent gross discourtesy on the part of the Canadian powers to the British representatives pass without fitting rebuke.

NATURE'S RAVAGES IN JAPAN.

Hundreds of Lives Lost and Thousands of Houses Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Oriental steamer Gaelic, which arrived to-day, brings details of enormous losses of life by a typhoon, landslide, and earthquake in Japan. The typhoon raged three days at Tokushima, and the town was flooded. One hundred and fifty people were drowned. 2,000 houses swept away, and 20,000 houses submerged. Twenty-five thousand people are being fed by Government. In Akaogun 300 people were drowned and 3,000 dwellings swept away.

Landslips on a mountain side in Otomura filled a river and converted a valley into a huge lake. No details have been received, but as the people had no warning many lives must have been lost. Near Tokushima a great fissure opened in the earth at the base of the Hoji Mountains and swallowed up 100 houses and 100 people. Rumbling noises were heard for days before the disaster. The noises still continue, and the people have fled to the hills.

From Okuyama come reports of terribly disastrous floods. Over 5,000 houses were submerged and 100 persons drowned.

The Japanese police are searching for two conspirators who sent boxes of deadly explosives to Count Okuma and two other members of the Government. The boxes were represented as parcels from friends, but the strange handwriting made the recipients suspicious. Each box contained enough nitric glycerine to kill a dozen men, so arranged that any concussion in opening the cover would explode it.

FOUR DRUNKEN ICEMEN.

They Race Down Ocean Parkway Regardless of Collisions.

Michael Burns, Schuyler Powers, Joseph Burns, and Fred German, four New York icemen, went out for a little fun Saturday night. After loading up with liquor, they rented a one-horse surrey from Liveryman Witte of Brooklyn. Then they began a race down the boulevard toward Coney Island. After colliding with six rigs, all of which they left behind them, more or less shattered, they reached Parkville.

There they ran square into a double-seated wagon driven by John Donnelly of 190 Skillman street, Brooklyn, and which was occupied also by Mrs. Donnelly, Mary, her 22-year-old daughter, and William Monroe.

Donnelly's rig was upset and its four occupants thrown to the ground. Mrs. Donnelly's right leg was broken and she became insensible. All of them were more or less bruised. The horse driven by the icemen was pierced in the breast by one of the shafts of Donnelly's buggy.

Donnelly began upbraiding the icemen. They jumped out, and seizing him by the collar, threatened his life if he didn't keep quiet and if he attempted to follow them. Then they drove their poor wornout horse down the boulevard.

Donnelly jumped into his rig, and leaving his wife to be looked after by young Monroe, began a pursuit. The racing rigs turned down Surf avenue, and created a great commotion. At the crossing of Eighth street Donnelly hailed Detective McGuinness, who, with the assistance of several officers, succeeded in capturing three of the icemen. The other one escaped, but was caught yesterday morning. All were held for trial yesterday morning by Justice Newton.

KILLED ONE OF THE ROBBERS.

A Mock Package of Money was Arranged, for the Thieves were Expected.

COAL CITY, Ala., Aug. 21.—An attempt to rob the cashier of the Coal City Mining Company was made here yesterday and one of the robbers was killed. For a month the company has been expecting such an effort and Cashier Mountcastle was prepared for it. Sam Clang, Bill Jones, and Fred Stonies were the men who made the attack. It was the pay day of the company. Mr. Mountcastle had been told the attempt would be made to rob him, and he had a bogus package sent instead of the money expected by express. This package was labelled $4,000.

Soon after the train left, and when the cashier, who was on board, was supposed to be fixing up his pay rolls, the three men rushed in on him, put a pistol at his head, and ordered him to open the safe. At this officers who were secreted in the storeroom closed in on the robbers, ordering them to throw up their hands, but the robbers opened fire. Clang was killed, but the other two escaped.

BEST LEFT AFTER THE FUNERAL.

A Woman Kicked to Death and Her Husband Missing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 21.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, Mrs. Deckler of Clermont, Columbia county, found her neighbor, Mrs. Alonzo Best, in an unconscious condition. Her body was covered with bruises as though she had been kicked, and there were finger marks on her throat. Dr. Barton of Tivoli was called, and he afterward called in Dr. Platner of Germantown. The woman lingered until the following Saturday, when she died without recovering consciousness. On Aug. 14 the remains were buried, and on Aug. 15 Alonzo Best, the husband, disappeared, and has not been seen in that vicinity since. He has left his four children. It is said that Best was almost jovial at the grave. The couple had quarrelled frequently. Coroner Sheldon of Hudson will hold an inquest on Tuesday.

New route to Paul Smith's, Childwold, Saranac, and Tupper Lakes. Sleeping cars through via New York Central.—Adv.

CARNES HAS 300 PRISONERS.

THE COAL CREEK MINERS ARE KEPT GUARDED IN A CHURCH.

They Will Try to Get Release To-day by Writs of Habeas Corpus—The Collapse of a Bridge Over Which the Soldiers Were Conducting Them to the Church—No Arms Found on Them, but Plenty of Cartridges—Their Guns Secreted in the Mountains—Rumor that Bud Lindsay has been Shot by Order of Gen. Carnes.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 21.—Gen. Carnes has now nearly 300 prisoners confined under guard in the church at Coal Creek, having captured about thirty men, either miners or their allies, to-day. Last night it was feared that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners from the schoolhouse in which they were, so it was decided to transfer them to the village church. While this was being done a bridge over Coal Creek gave way and captured and captors fell in a heap fully fifteen feet to the rocky bed of the creek, which had only a few inches of water in it. A few bruises covered the physical injuries, and none of the prisoners escaped.

The prisoners are a tough-looking set of typical mountaineers, and whatever may be said of their cowardice, as shown in the bush-whacking method of warfare, certainly they will not betray each other. Gen. Carnes has ordered the arrest of every man not furnished with a pass. Several suspects were taken from the Knoxville train this morning.

They gave no satisfactory account of themselves, and were held prisoners. One of them was George E. Irish, the uncle of young Irish, who has caused so much trouble. When pressed closely with questions as to what he know, he declared he would implicate no man, if he was kept a prisoner for a thousand years.

This is the spirit displayed by all. Doubtless many of the prisoners are innocent of participation in the riot, but nothing can induce them to identify a single man who was with the mob.

A prominent citizen of Coal Creek was among to-day's arrests. He was Dr. J. Atkins, who keeps a drug store. He has been the miners' friend throughout, and to-day documentary evidence of his connection with the trouble was found. Mr. Hightower, the hotel proprietor, is a suspect, too, but as he can be had at any time, and as Gen. Carnes and some of his staff are stopping there, he has not been arrested.

It was he, however, who smuggled Col. Kellar Anderson out of the mob's way and saved his life. A wild race up the railroad was made to-day by a picked company, with an engine and caboose, after the passenger train to Jellico.

One of the ring leaders was aboard and had had the boldness to pass through Coal Creek on the train and had escaped undetected. The train was sidetracked at Pioneer, a station between Coal Creek and Jellico, but before the pursuing party got there he had escaped. The train was fired on from the bushes once, but without effect.

To-morrow the virtue of habeas corpus will be resorted to by the prisoners, and the outcome is awaited with interest. To turn these 300 men loose would be a setback to the victory of Gen. Carnes, and, by removing the moral effect, would encourage fresh lawlessness.

It is a singular fact that not a pistol or rifle has been found on any of the prisoners, although nearly all of them had cartridges in their pockets. Guns and pistols have been found very carefully secreted in hollow trees and caves, and there is little doubt that the whole gang has arms in the mountains ready for use if they gain their freedom. Gen. Carnes, therefore, if judgment shall go against him in the courts, will probably declare martial law.

Three more dead bodies of miners were found in the mountain this afternoon. This makes in all the bodies of twenty-seven miners found since Thursday's skirmish. A number of wounded were carried away by their comrades.

Fifteen guns were captured in the mountains to-day, and beside each was a miner's cap and lamp. Gen. Carnes thinks the trouble is about over, but others believe the miners are playing a waiting game. The miners are gathering at Jellico and others are leaving the country.

There were a great many strangers in Coal Creek to-day. The trains leaving here early this morning carried large numbers of Knoxville people who were anxious to view the ground where two of their citizens fell in battle. On arriving at Coal Creek and properly identifying themselves they received passes and went inside the lines.

Fort Anderson and the scene of Friday morning's fight were visited by hundreds. Soldiers in uniform escorted them from place to place. Col. Anderson, who was for two days in the hands of the miners as a prisoner, was the hero of the day and received congratulations at his tent in the fort bearing his name.

Six hundred stands of rifles and 30,000 rounds of cartridges sent here by the United States Government arrived at Knoxville today, and will be forwarded to Coal Creek as they are needed.

Morton's Battery of Nashville with two guns left to-night for Coal Creek. They will be part of the regular garrison at Fort Anderson. No trouble is anticipated for some time at least, but the troops will remain at Coal Creek indefinitely.

The feeling in Knoxville over the killing of Walthall and Givens is very high. The editor of the Knoxville *Tribune*, who left his desk and joined the volunteers on the day the fighting legion did good service, said in an editorial article yesterday:

"The assault was made practically from an ambuscade, and, in the course of it, two citizens of Knoxville were killed. Under the laws of Tennessee, this killing of officers of the law was murder in the first degree. Under all laws, human and divine, it was murder, atrocious murder, done without cause and admitting of no extenuation.

"Those who made the attack were armed felons and outlaws. For days they had been outraging law and order. They and their associates in crime have fastened upon the good name of the State indelible disgrace.

"They have set back a decade at least the progress of this section by their infernal atrocities. Their deeds are of the kind we expect from the Apaches or Modoc Indians, and not from white men, residents of a civilized community.

"This is the second outbreak of these lawless and desperate men. Surely there is no more room for sympathy. They are guilty of criminal conspiracy. They are guilty of murder, and whoso sympathizes with or apologizes for them condones this frightful array of crime. This is no time for mincing words or drawing fine distinctions. It is a time to express firm, fearless, emphatic individual and public opinion, a time for good citizens to come to the front for the good of society, a time to denounce crime, a time to arrest criminals, a time to punish criminals to the very uttermost limit of the law. We cannot, we will not endure more from these Coal Creek assassins, or any imitators of them elsewhere.

"The community must crush these habitual conspirators, these unpunished, professional criminals, or live them away, or it must surrender to them and be content to live in anarchy and crime, with Anarchists and criminals for its masters."

RUMOR THAT BUD LINDSAY HAS BEEN SHOT.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 21.—It is rumored that Bud Lindsay has tried to cause prisoners at Coal Creek to mutiny and Gen. Carnes has determined to shoot him. Late to-night it was reported that he had been shot to death.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 21.—Adjt.-Gen. Norman has forwarded 300 tents to Gen. Carnes at Coal Creek to be used by the soldiers who have gone into camp there. The soldiers will remain in Coal Creek for some time. Gen. Norman, however, cannot say how long.

He sent a telegram to-day stating that the 600 guns and 30,000 cartridges sent from the United States Arsenal at Indianapolis arrived, as did also the 20,000 pounds of ammunition from Gov. Northen of Georgia. Mr. Baxter, Vice-President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company, was asked to-day if he had sent an answer to the notice served upon the company as lessee of the convict labor to remove from the train prison the convicts in excess of the maximum number allowed to be kept there under the terms of the lease, which is 400, exclusive of female convicts and inmates of the hospital.

Mr. Baxter said that an answer would be sent to-morrow morning. When asked what the lessees would do with the superfluous number of convicts he replied: "We will comply with the contract."

The impression seems to be that the convicts will be returned from whence they came, and that the lessees and the State will send a sufficient number of guards to keep them from being molested by the miners.

TRAIN WRECKERS OUT OF LUCK.

They Bag a Lot of Money and are Then Bagged Themselves.

MONETT, Mo., Aug. 21.—East-bound Frisco passenger train No. 4 was held up by four masked men two miles east of Augusta, Kan., last night at midnight. A few minutes after the train left Augusta two men wearing heavy masks, and armed to the teeth, crept over the tender and commanded the engineer and fireman to stop the train and go to the smoking car.

The orders were obeyed. While this was being done two men entered the express car, overpowered Messenger F. M. Shipp, and demanded the keys to the safe, which were immediately given up. The safe was ransacked, packages were opened, and valuables strewn all over the floor of the car. Nothing but cash was taken. Jewelry, checks, and drafts were returned to the safe by the robbers.

During the robbery a continual firing of rifles was kept up by the two men who guarded the train. No one interfered, and but little damage was done save to the express car, which was riddled with bullets. The amount taken is estimated at about $12,000, nearly all of which was in greenbacks. Their work being completed, the four men left the scene and beat a hasty retreat to the woods. The train was backed into Augusta and the news reported to the authorities.

The Sheriff of Cowley county, assisted by local officers, was soon in hot pursuit, and captured the entire gang at Florence, together with all their booty. Each of the robbers had a mask in his pocket, two guns strapped around his body, and a quantity of coin. The four men were put in chains and taken on the noon train to Wichita, where they were placed in jail. The car which was raided is the one in which Messenger Mulrenin had his experience with the noted Glendale gang.

It presented a dilapidated appearance as it stood at the depot this morning surrounded by a throng of people. Messenger Shipp, in conversation with a reporter, said that after the gang had got his keys they treated him well, and assured him that if he acceded to their demands they would not harm him. A 44-calibre gun was kept close to his head, while the leader of the gang bagged the money. All of the robbers are young men.

SHE HELD ON TO THE BURGLAR.

Her Husband was Sick, and Mrs. Cameron Tackled the Intruder.

Daniel T. Cameron of 521 West Forty-eighth street was awakened at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise in his room. He saw a man with his clothing in a bundle under his arm. Mr. Cameron has been sick some weeks, and he did not dare tackle the man. He awoke his wife. She jumped out of bed and grabbed the man. He struggled, and tried to throw the clothes to a confederate, who stood in the hall, but Mrs. Cameron held on. She and her husband called for help. Policeman Thompson came to her assistance and arrested the man. His confederate got away.

The burglar gave his name as John Kennedy. He said he lived at the Waverly Hotel in Eighth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. He was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

CAUSED BY A BAD COUPLING.

The Sag Harbor Express Parted Three Times Before It Got to Queens.

A defective coupling on the rear end of a baggage car of the Sag Harbor express on the Long Island Railroad, which left Long Island City on Saturday afternoon, furnished plenty of excitement for the passengers. The train was running about fifty miles an hour when the coupling parted near Glendale Junction and the engine and baggage car bolted ahead as if fired from a cannon.

The detached part of the train came thundering on behind, and Engineer Samuel Beach had to hustle to avoid a bad collision. Hand brakes were put on by Conductor Jesse Baldwin and the crew on the detached cars, but it was some time before they were stopped.

One man jumped from the train. His wife attempted to follow him, but she was caught by the trainmen and forced back in the cars.

The coupling broke again at Hollis, where the locomotive and baggage car ran away from the rest of the train, and again at Queens. Then the baggage car was switched off and relegated to the end of the train.

THREW STONES AT THE TRAIN.

Passengers and a Brakeman Chase Dermody Half a Mile.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 21.—James Dermody, a young man living in this village, got into a dispute this afternoon with a fishing party from Mount Vernon, which was waiting at the station here for the 2:50 train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. When the train pulled out of the station Dermody was on an embankment.

When the train was opposite where he was standing he hurled a large stone through a window of the first car. The conductor pulled the bell rope. Before the train was stopped Dermody threw a second stone which passed through another window. Brakeman Cox and several passengers chased Dermody half a mile. He ran into a house, and Cox pulled him from under a bed. He was turned over to the police. He was released on bail. The penalty for the offence is five years.

Gov. Eagle Seriously Ill.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 21.—Acting Governor Hanly received a telegram from Mrs. Eagle yesterday saying that Gov. Eagle had grown much worse, and was in a critical condition. Gov. Eagle has been quite ill for two months. About ten days ago, at the advice of his physicians, he was taken to Richmond, Ky.

The Weather.

The high pressure covers the country generally, except the New England and Gulf States. The low pressure in the latter region is probably due to the cyclone in the Gulf, which has not as yet touched our coast.

Showers fell over different parts of the Atlantic coast, from Philadelphia to Florida, and there was a light shower or two in Nebraska. Elsewhere the weather was fair. It was cool in all the Northwest States and the lake region. The lowest temperature recorded was 38°, at Calgary.

It was fair in this city and a little cooler, owing to the northwest wind, which was fresh throughout the day. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M., and not as low as 56 at 8 P. M.; highest official temperature, 82°; lowest, 70°.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in THE SUN building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
3 A. M.	72°	74°	3:30 P. M.	83°	84°
6 A. M.	74°	73°	6 P. M.	82°	81°
9 A. M.	78°	78°	9 P. M.	78°	76°
12 M.	82°	82°	12 Mid.	76°	74°

Average ..... 77¾°
Average on Aug. 21, 1891 ..... 78½°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY.

For New England and eastern New York, fair Monday and Tuesday; slight changes in temperature; west winds, becoming variable.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair Monday and Tuesday; slight changes in