ONE WEEK MORE OF TALK.

THE SILVER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE TO CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky Urges Unconditional Repeal, and Says that the Monetary Conference Was Postponed in the Interest of Bimetallism—Mr. Catchings of Mississippi Also Urges Repeal, and Says He Is Opposed to Free Coinage at Any Ratio—The Senate Not Now in Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Senate was not in session to-day. Yesterday, rather unexpectedly, and after refusing to adjourn over from Friday till Monday, the body reconsidered its action behind the closed doors of an executive session. In some quarters it was suggested that the amendment offered by Mr. Butler of South Carolina yesterday to the Bank Circulation bill, repealing the State bank tax, had alarmed the Senators who desired speedy action on that measure, and fearing that the amendment might carry and thereby cripple the national bank system unless full time were given to point out the dangers it invoked, they permitted an adjournment.

The silver debate in the House will close one week from to-day, and on Monday, Aug. 27, the vote will be taken. To-day Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) took the floor in advocacy of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

An extraordinary financial situation, he said, had induced the President to convene Congress in extraordinary session. It mattered not how gentlemen might differ in opinion as to what had brought on the trouble which now existed. They all agreed that the trouble was widespread, far-reaching, and full of peril to the whole country. They agreed also that it was their duty as representatives to find a remedy. He had voted against the passage of the Sherman act. That act had been a failure and a colossal curse. The purchasing clause of the bill should be immediately repealed. It should be repealed unconditionally. Let the free coinage bill stand on its own merits. He was not in favor of holding the Sherman act as a hostage for the free coinage of silver. He was heartily in favor of the Wilson bill. Let the purchasing clause be repealed and then other legislation could follow.

The Wilson bill did not demonetize silver or strike down the double standard. He (Mr. McCreary) was here as a friend of silver and not as its enemy. He was in favor of international bimetallism. He was in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, because such action would be the best thing that could be done to help on an international agreement. To-day England hoped that the United States would adopt a free coinage bill and would come to a silver basis, because then she would get our $50,000,000 of gold. The United States could not afford to adopt a free coinage policy now. No country alone could maintain such a coinage. The only path to free coinage was through international agreement, and the only way to reach that path was to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. As a bimetallist he did not wish to see this country relegated to a silver basis.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) inquired whether the gentleman's position was that unless every European nation was in favor of silver he would be in favor of a single gold standard.

Mr. McCreary replied that the gentleman had misapprehended his position. He was to-day as much in favor of silver as was the gentleman from Missouri, and he was in favor of travelling over the only road which led to the free coinage of gold and the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Bland inquired why the International Monetary Conference had postponed its meeting from May until November.

Mr. McCreary replied that it had been postponed in order to allow the policy of bimetallism to grow in England. It had been postponed in the interest of bimetallism.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) followed Mr. McCreary, and declared himself squarely and unhesitatingly in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He would vote against any proposition, directly or indirectly, looking to the free coinage of silver at any ratio that could be suggested. He reviewed the silver legislation of the country, and expressed his opinion that the act of 1873—miscalled a demonetization act—had not demonetized one dollar of silver on the whole globe. If we throw our mints open to the free coinage of silver, would not the experience of India be repeated in this country, and would not there be repeated here a fall in the value of the silver dollar? He was in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, because it would tend to restore confidence. He would go further and say that it would restore confidence and unlock the money that had been hoarded up. He knew that his people—the people whom he represented—would credit him with honesty and sincerity of purpose, and he knew that they would have the same contempt for him that he would have for himself if, after investigation of the financial question, he had not the courage of his convictions. (Applause.)

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) said that he favored bimetallism, and the plain question now presented was between a single gold standard and bimetallism. The Chicago platform had denounced the Sherman act as a "cowardly makeshift." A makeshift for what? For a single gold standard? No, a makeshift for the free coinage of silver. The bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act did not place the Democratic party where the Chicago platform proposed to leave it. He denied that the purchasing clause was responsible for the present financial and business troubles. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McCreary) had spoken in favor of an international monetary conference. Why not have an inter-State monetary conference? "He that provided not for his own household hath denied his faith, and was worse than an infidel."

He would hail with delight a proposition that the Governor, the Secretary, and the Treasurer of every State be called together in Washington city, there to discuss what was good for the United States. Congress was now endeavoring to hitch the horse at the wrong end of the cart.

Mr. Richards (Dem., O.) believed that President Grover Cleveland was right in attributing to the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill the present business depression.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 P. M.

After the recess, to a crowded gallery, but to a very small attendance on the floor, Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kan.) spoke in support of the Wilson bill. He said that the people would never be satisfied with free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or with a single gold standard. Should not Congress provide for the free coinage of silver at a ratio that would eliminate the flat dollar? He was in favor of a ratio of 20 to 1, and he would then establish a commission with authority to change the ratio at any time it was found to be too large or too small. Then let the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to coin the silver bullion now in the Treasury.

Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.) spoke in favor of bimetallism and prosperity, which terms he regarded as almost synonymous.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.) spoke in favor of the free coinage of silver. He said to demonetize or not to demonetize silver was the question that confronted Congress. The issue was squarely joined. There could be no fence riding in this controversy. (Laughter.) "He that is not with us is against us." To demonetize silver was to confiscate one half of the property of the United States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's speech the House, at 10:30, adjourned.

A Whole Village on a Man Hunt.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Hundreds of men have been out all day from the suburb of St. Bernard, scouring the country for two colored men who assaulted 17-year-old Dora Drosselmeir. She disappeared on Thursday at noon, while taking her father's dinner, and was found unconscious this morning lying by the roadside, where she had been thrown from a wagon. She recovered sufficiently at noon to tell her story, and the whole village, armed with guns, started on the man hunt. The two men will be lynched as soon as caught.

H. H. Warner's $35,000 Yacht Sold for $4,000.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Siesta, the beautiful steam yacht belonging to H. H. Warner of Rochester, was sold by auction at Alexandria Bay this afternoon, and brought $4,000 only, the exact amount of claims against it. The yacht was built at Bristol, R. I., in 1882, at a cost of $35,000. John A. Davis of Alexandria Bay was the purchaser. Mr. Warner's family are at his summer home at the Islands. He is in Europe at present.

Mrs. N. H. Winans Shot While Playing With a Pistol.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. N. H. Winans, formerly of Rochester, wife of a well-known dry goods merchant here, shot herself in the side accidentally last night while playing with a revolver. She was removed to the hospital and died this morning.

Lying in State in Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—The remains of Congressman Chipman were taken to the City Hall this afternoon, and placed in state at the intersection of the corridors on the main floor where they remained until 10 o'clock to-night. Thousands of people passed by the casket viewing the remains. A guard of honor from the Fourth Regiment was on duty.

THE BEHRING SEA DECISION.

Capt. Evans Says that It is Practically Valueless to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—"We got the hot end of the stick," remarked Capt. Robley D. Evans, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, concerning the recent decision of the Behring Sea arbitration. Capt. Evans spent several years in the Arctic Ocean, dodging icebergs and catching poachers, and is as familiar with the byways of that sea as an ordinary husbandman is of the paths in his garden.

"On every contention," continued Capt. Evans, "the United States was beaten, with the single exception of the use of firearms in capturing seals, and on this point the regulations prescribed are impracticable of enforcement. The sixty-mile zone limit is entirely valueless in a practical point of view. The region around the Pribylov Islands is constantly overhung with a dense fog, making accurate observations almost impossible. We will be continually in dispute, in case a seizure is made for violating the regulations, as to whether the distance is sixty, seventy, or forty miles from the islands. The entire navy of the United States, with the English navy thrown in, could not establish an effective patrol about these islands. Poachers, which are usually light craft, could easily slip through the marine patrol, attack the seals on the islands, and in the dense fogs escape without detection. Even if seen raiding the seal rookeries, war ships could not pursue them close to the reef-infested islands, as the waters are unsurveyed, the currents unknown, and the risks, therefore, would be entirely too great to be taken. The most effective means, perhaps, of protecting the seals would be a large land force sufficiently strong to repel an ordinary attack.

"Viewed in any light, we can get little comfort out of the decision. The permission to kill seals after the 1st of August amounts to nothing, as the seals in that season are in what is called a 'stagey' condition, and unfit for commercial use. No one ever kills them then unless in pure malice. Even the restriction as regards the use of firearms is of little value. A vessel clears, say, for hunting purposes, to the north Arctic. Her equipment consists of implements used in whale and seal fishing, including a limited number of guns for shooting wild fowl in the extreme north. She is boarded by a United States man-of-war—a doubtful right at best—firearms are found, and then comes the contention whether the vessel intended to use the arms for capturing seals or for killing fowl for food. Thus we will be in hot water all the time. Then, again, the decision of the Behring Sea Commission affects only British and American vessels. Having declared Behring Sea to be an open sea, the vessels of all nations are, of course, entitled to plough its waters and catch fish and seals at will. The Behring Sea decision cannot, of course, bind the Governments of France, Germany, Japan, and other nations engaged in whale and seal fisheries. So that, looking at it from a practical standpoint, it seems to me that the regulations are impracticable and cannot be enforced at a less expense than a thousand dollars for every seal life preserved."

OUTWITTED BY MR. BLAINE.

So a Canadian Newspaper Says of Mr. Tupper in the Seal Arbitration.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—The *Globe* to-day, in an article on the Behring Sea question, says:

"It is well known that the Conservatives had intended to make political capital out of the decision, which they naturally expected to be in favor of the case made out by Mr. Tupper on behalf of Canada. It had also got to be common talk that Mr. Tupper expected to get a knighthood out of the affair. Preparations to boom Sir John Thompson and Mr. Tupper had been made, including a grand reception at Ottawa on their return. That their mission has ended in a disastrous failure is now beyond all doubt.

"The Government took up the case of the sealers with the object of protecting their industry and securing to them a continuance of a profitable and legitimate trade. According to the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Commerce this industry has been practically extinguished by the award. It is very clear now that Mr. Tupper was outwitted by Mr. Blaine in tactics, and that the United States merely set up the large claim which they at first advanced with the object of obtaining in the end more than they were really entitled to."

THE BRUCE TELESCOPE.

It Will Photograph Stars of the Seventeenth Magnitude—Ready for Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 19.—The conditions have not been good for making practical tests with the big Bruce photographic telescope since its completion early in the week, but the tests thus far have proved very satisfactory. The telescope has a focal length of 11 feet 3 inches, and an objective of about 24 inches. There are four lenses, made of flint and crown glass imported from Paris. The front lens is 3¼ inches thick in the centre and ⅞ inch at the edge. The front flint glass measures three-fourths of an inch in the centre and 2.35 inches at the edge. The crown lens in front weighs 93 pounds and the flint lens 91 pounds. The back flint lens measures eighttenths of an inch in the centre and 2 inches on the edge. This weighs 80½ pounds. The back crown lens measures 2¼ inches in the centre and .67 inch at the edge. There is a separation of 2¼ inches between the lens. The prism used in this telescope is made of flint glass and is 25 inches in diameter. The thick edge is 1.88 inches and the thin edge nineteenth inche. It weighs 125 pounds.

This telescope will photograph stars of the seventeenth magnitude or greater. Mr. Clarke is at work upon another big telescope, which it is thought will surpass even the Bruce telescope. This has been provided by Mr. Yerkes, a Chicago millionaire, and is intended for the new observatory which is to be erected in connection with the Chicago University. It will have a focus of sixty-three feet. The flint glass lenses to be used weigh 310 pounds and the crown lenses 205 pounds.

"CY PRIME" DROPS DEAD.

Apoplexy Carries Him off While Talking Between Acts at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—George A. Beane, who played the part of *Cy Prime* in "Old Homestead" ever since Denman Thompson took the play off the variety stage and started to make fame and fortune with it, died suddenly in his dressing room in McVicker's Theatre last night. It was during the wait before the last act, and Beane was talking with Walter Lenox, the *Seth Perkins* of the play.

They are chums off as well as on the stage, and Beane was in the midst of a sentence when he suddenly stopped, put his hands to his head, and the next moment tumbled off the chair. It was the recurrence of a stroke of apoplexy which struck him in Cincinnati last March, and in fifteen minutes he was dead.

Mr. Beane was the creator of the part of *Cy Prime*. He joined the "Old Homestead" company in 1879, and had been with it constantly ever since. He was born in Meredith Bridge, N. H., sixty-five years ago, and first went on the stage as an amateur at the National Theatre, Boston. Then he played stock parts in the Old Bowery Theatre, New York city, leaving that to travel with George Fox in pantomime, until he joined Denman Thompson.

He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter by a former wife. His home was Williamsbridge, N. Y., and he died possessed of a competence.

The remains will be taken to Louisville, Ky., over the Pennsylvania road at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Beane and a nephew from Louisville will escort the body.

Wright & Haughey's Terms of Settlement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The terms by which Wright & Haughey, the Board of Trade firm that recently failed owing to the smash in pork, propose to settle with their creditors was made known to-day by a petition filed in the Superior Court by the receiver for D. Eggleston, Sons & Co.

A settlement is proposed on the basis of 10 per cent. cash and the balance in payments on two years' time at 6 per cent. interest. The petition also declares that the insolvent firm has agreed to secure its creditors by giving trust deeds to property. These securities, with a claim of $40,000 due from John Cudahy, amount to about $140,000. The Eggleston Company considers the settlement equitable, and asks for an order of court permitting its receiver to thus satisfy its claim.

Gas Lighted Street Cars.

The Broadway cable cars are lighted with ordinary coal gas, instead of petroleum. The gas is first condensed. In the big power house on Sixth avenue the gas is first run through a condensing engine which forces it into a boiler-shaped steel receiver. From there it is drawn, as required, through pipes into the car house, adjoining on Seventh avenue, where the "holders" underneath the cars are charged. Each holder carries enough of the gas to light a car twelve hours.

Police Vacations Stopped.

Acting Superintendent Conlin issued an order yesterday that no more vacations will be granted to members of the force. He said that this was done as a precautionary measure, as the force ought not to be crippled in case of emergency.

$20 to Chicago and Return

Via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Personally conducted coach excursion Tuesday, Aug. 22. Only one night spent on the train.—*Adv.*

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE RAJAH OF KAPURTHALA VISITS THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin Expected to Bring from Gray Gables Some Important Treasury Appointments—How the Money Stringency Affects the Ten Per Cent. Shylocks Hanging About the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Among the visitors to the House of Representatives today were the party accompanying His Highness the Raja-I-Rajagan of Kapurthala State, India, on his tour through the United States. There were in the party beside the Maharaja, Miam Aziz Bakhsh, Revenue Minister of Kapurthala State, and Capt. Sundar Singh. They were in charge of Col. C. F. Massey of the English army. Seats were given them in the Diplomatic gallery, and they seemed to take much interest in the proceedings, plying the page who had been detailed to point out the celebrities of the House with innumerable questions. The party were attired in English dress, save that the India men wore large turbans made of East a material that looked like mosquito net. One was lilac, one yellow, with a small stripe of red, and one white. They remained in the gallery about ten minutes, and for that time more than divided the attention of those on the floor with Mr. Catchings, who was then speaking. Subsequently the party went to the Senate, where they were shown through the chamber, marble room, and private rooms of the President and Vice-President. They expressed the liveliest interest in all they saw, admired the beauty and symmetry of the structure, and praised the people whose capitol building they were examining.

First Comptroller Bowler of the Treasury Department has disallowed the claim of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York for $7,548.04, for services performed in the examination of the title to the site for the new Custom House in New York, on the ground that the bill was not itemized. When properly presented, some items will be allowed and others rejected. Mr. Bowler claims that purely legal services should have been rendered by the United States District Attorney.

The financial stringency has had a more beneficial effect upon the so-called "ten per centers" in Washington than upon any other class of citizens. The "ten per centers" are that class of business men who lend money to the Government clerks at the rate of ten per cent a month and take orders on their pay, which they collect by presenting them to the heads of departments, who threaten the delinquent clerks with removal unless they pay their debts. A few days ago a Pittsburg banker, the bulk of whose business was in this class of ten per cent. monthly notes, failed with over $135,000 deposits on his books. He was perfectly solvent, too, but closed his doors because, although he was known to be a prosperous man, he could not raise in the city of Washington the sum of $5,000. He is entirely solvent now, and will no doubt resume business as soon as the unfortunate clerks, whose notes he holds, draw their August salaries and are compelled to pay up. The department officials are attempting to crush these Shylocks out of existence. Secretary Lamont, for instance, has issued orders that no overdrafts or badly fouling the piece. The Italian ballistite, used in field guns, has proved serviceable, and the strain on the mount is said to be reduced by its use. The Swedish smokeless powder, apyrite, has given 2,044 feet initial velocity with the altered Remington rifle, using a charge of 56.25 grains an a bullet of 214.7 grains, with a pressure per square inch of 15.88 tons. This last, however, was considered excessive for the gun, and the powder was so modified as to get 2,039 feet with 54 grains and a chamber pressure of 14.83 grains. As a charge for rapid-fire guns apyrite has produced some good results. With a 5-pound projectile, in a Hotchkiss gun, producing 2,198 feet initial velocity, with 14.70 tons pressure.

The very promising and in some respects excellent results achieved by the Maxim, gelbite, Houghton, and other American powders have been frequently spoken of. The Monroe powder, made at Newport for experiments in naval guns, has achieved a great success. In a 4-inch rapid-fire gun a charge of 5¾ pounds propelled a projectile of 33 pounds with a velocity of 2,100 feet and a pressure of only 14 tons. In a 5-inch rapid-fire gun, 10½ pounds imparted a velocity of 2,540 feet to a 50-pound projectile, with 15.2 tons pressure, this last being fairly ranked among the very remarkable performances of smokeless powders. In a 6-inch gun, a charge of 21 pounds, with a 100-pound projectile, and a pressure of 14.4 tons, achieved an initial velocity of 2,300 feet.

In order to compare properly the Leonard powders with others, it will be necessary to wait for the carefully tabulated results of all the elements in the experiments still going on, inasmuch as the pressures must be considered as well as the initial velocities. It will also be necessary to observe the result of many firings on the condition of the gun. The segmental wire gun under test there is a very heavy piece, built expressly to withstand enormous pressures, so that it might not be a standard of what charges and velocities could be practicable in ordinary guns of the same calibre. It is believed that 2,000 feet of initial velocity will be attained with it. That will arouse attention all over the world.

But the general result of the experiments already is to give ground for the belief that before long we shall have one, if not two or three, American smokeless powders, which will be among the best produced anywhere.

A FAMOUS MURDER RECALLED.

The Man Who Helped Hunter Kill Armstrong Released from Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Thomas Graham, who in 1879 was sentenced in Camden, N. J., to twenty years' imprisonment for implication in the murder of John M. Armstrong, for which Benjamin Hunter was hanged in Camden, was released from the State prison at Trenton to-day, six years and three months of his sentence having been deducted for good behavior. The murder was a celebrated one. Hunter, who was a wealthy stove manufacturer, had $23,000 insurance on the life of Armstrong in three New York companies. He offered Graham, who was a vagabond peddler of vagrant habits, $500 to kill Armstrong, and the two followed Armstrong across the ferry to Camden on a snowy night in 1877.

There, on a dark street, Graham struck Armstrong with a hatchet, knocking him down. He then became frightened and ran away, but Hunter picked up the hatchet and dealt another blow on the head of the prostrate man. The two men escaped across the ferry. Armstrong was found by the police and taken to his home in Philadelphia, where he died in a short time. Hunter, who was looked upon as his most intimate friend, when allowed to nurse the wounded man tore the bandages off the wounds and Armstrong died to death. Hunter and Graham were subsequently arrested. While in prison Hunter offered a fellow prisoner $200 to put poison in Graham's food. In the trial Graham turned State's evidence and was sentenced to twenty years, while Hunter was hanged.

THE RESCUER NEARLY DROWNED.

Policeman Lawton Jumped After Fire Patrolman Cashman in the Nick of Time.

John Cashman, the fire patrolman, who nearly lost his life on Friday night while trying to rescue 12-year-old Bernard Cravitz from drowning, was unable to leave the hospital yesterday morning, but the doctors said he would recover.

Cravitz, the drowned boy, lived at 7 Norfolk street. On Friday night his sister Lena, who is 20 years old, and Max Freeman, her sweetheart, went to Pier 47, taking Bernard with them. The three went aboard the barge Bradford, which was lying at the pier, and stayed there until midnight. Bernard fell asleep during the evening. When the other two started for home, he followed, only half awake, it is supposed, and stumbled into the river.

Cashman, who was watching a burned building at Clinton and South streets, heard the cries of Lena and Freeman, and ran to the scene. Without removing any of his clothing, he jumped into the water and succeeded in catching hold of the boy. The strong tide carried him down and under the pier where Cashman became exhausted and was compelled to release the boy. Policeman John J. Lawton had arrived by that time. Throwing off his coat and helmet, he jumped in, got hold of Cashman, and managed to keep him afloat until a rope was thrown. Cashman is 22 years old and lives at 548 Broome street. Lawton reported for duty as usual yesterday morning at the Madison street station.

Newport's Coaching Parade.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—The annual coaching parade took place this afternoon, the meet being at 12:45 o'clock on an open field at the corner of Bellevue and Bancroft avenues. There was a large number of spectators on foot and in carriages. Vice-President Frederick Brosson of the New York Coaching Club, in the absence in Europe of Col. Jay, the President, headed the line. The other coaches in order were driven by W. Watts Herman, Fred O. Beach, E. V. R. Thayer, Eugene Higgins, Nathaniel Thayer, James J. Van Alen, Harold Brown, T. A. Havemeyer, and Fairman Rogers. The procession moved north on Bellevue avenue to Shepard and then over Ocean Point and Leroy avenues back to the Ocean drive to the grounds of the Golf Club at Bateman's Point, where luncheon was served in a large tent. The greater part of the afternoon was spent on the Golfing grounds, whence the route homeward was again by Ocean avenue.

SMOKELESS POWDERS.

Some Extraordinary Results Lately Obtained in Experiments at Sandy Hook.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The lack of a suitable smokeless powder of American invention for use both in magazine small arms and in field pieces and heavy guns has often been spoken of. It is true that approaches have been made to the quality of powder required, and some have been manufactured which are considered equal to foreign powders, but hitherto none has been officially adopted as a substitute for ordinary gunpowder, either in the army or navy.

The recent tests of the Leonard smokeless powder at Sandy Hook have shown some remarkable ballistic results. Of course, in a smokeless powder there are many elements to be considered. It must be uniform, so that charges of the same weight will always produce the same results in firing under the same circumstances; it must not exert a dangerous pressure on the gun, but have a progressive rate of burning, so as to avoid undue straining; it must be stable, so as not to deteriorate by storage or under different changes of temperature. Looking, however, simply to the results of firing, we find that, in the new regulation army field piece of 3.2-inch calibre, the extraordinary initial velocity of 2,430 feet has been secured at Sandy Hook with a charge of Leonard smokeless powder. Side by side with this record may be put that which was achieved on Friday with the 5-inch segmental wire gun, when a charge of twenty pounds of Leonard powder gave to a sixty-two pound projectile the enormous muzzle velocity of 2,865 feet per second.

Most of the leading foreign countries have their smokeless powders for magazine guns and also for field artillery, and in some cases for heavy naval guns. In the small arms the initial velocity sought is usually a little more than 2,000 feet. The velocity imparted to the Krag-Jörgensen gun, with the Wetteren powder, is in the neighborhood of 2,100 feet. The Austrian Mannlicher, using the Schwab-Rubin powder, manufactured at Blaman, has attained about 2,034 feet of initial velocity with 42.4 grains of powder and a bullet weighing 243 grains. Similar results are shown in the German Mannlicher. The English cordite has been used both in small arm cartridges and in guns of large calibre. A pound of cordite will give the same initial velocity in a field gun as nearly four pounds of black powder. In an Armstrong 6-inch gun an initial velocity of 2,057 feet per second has been obtained, which is certainly remarkable, and serves as a good basis for comparison with the extraordinary results just reached with the Leonard powder in the Brown segmental gun.

The French smokeless powder in the Lebel magazine rifle is said to give an initial velocity of 2,194 feet. The Danish smokeless powder has given 1,968 feet, with a charge of about 34 grains and a bullet of 297.6 grains. This powder is commended for its qualities in not overheating or badly fouling the piece. The Italian ballistite, used in field guns, has proved serviceable, and the strain on the mount is said to be reduced by its use. The Swedish smokeless powder, apyrite, has given 2,044 feet initial velocity with the altered Remington rifle, using a charge of 56.25 grains an a bullet of 214.7 grains, with a pressure per square inch of 15.88 tons. This last, however, was considered excessive for the gun, and the powder was so modified as to get 2,039 feet with 54 grains and a chamber pressure of 14.83 grains. As a charge for rapid-fire guns apyrite has produced some good results. With a 5-pound projectile, in a Hotchkiss gun, producing 2,198 feet initial velocity, with 14.70 tons pressure.

The very promising and in some respects excellent results achieved by the Maxim, gelbite, Houghton, and other American powders have been frequently spoken of. The Monroe powder, made at Newport for experiments in naval guns, has achieved a great success. In a 4-inch rapid-fire gun a charge of 5¾ pounds propelled a projectile of 33 pounds with a velocity of 2,100 feet and a pressure of only 14 tons. In a 5-inch rapid-fire gun, 10½ pounds imparted a velocity of 2,540 feet to a 50-pound projectile, with 15.2 tons pressure, this last being fairly ranked among the very remarkable performances of smokeless powders. In a 6-inch gun, a charge of 21 pounds, with a 100-pound projectile, and a pressure of 14.4 tons, achieved an initial velocity of 2,300 feet.

In order to compare properly the Leonard powders with others, it will be necessary to wait for the carefully tabulated results of all the elements in the experiments still going on, inasmuch as the pressures must be considered as well as the initial velocities. It will also be necessary to observe the result of many firings on the condition of the gun. The segmental wire gun under test there is a very heavy piece, built expressly to withstand enormous pressures, so that it might not be a standard of what charges and velocities could be practicable in ordinary guns of the same calibre. It is believed that 2,000 feet of initial velocity will be attained with it. That will arouse attention all over the world.

But the general result of the experiments already is to give ground for the belief that before long we shall have one, if not two or three, American smokeless powders, which will be among the best produced anywhere.

A FAMOUS MURDER RECALLED.

The Man Who Helped Hunter Kill Armstrong Released from Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Thomas Graham, who in 1879 was sentenced in Camden, N. J., to twenty years' imprisonment for implication in the murder of John M. Armstrong, for which Benjamin Hunter was hanged in Camden, was released from the State prison at Trenton to-day, six years and three months of his sentence having been deducted for good behavior. The murder was a celebrated one. Hunter, who was a wealthy stove manufacturer, had $23,000 insurance on the life of Armstrong in three New York companies. He offered Graham, who was a vagabond peddler of vagrant habits, $500 to kill Armstrong, and the two followed Armstrong across the ferry to Camden on a snowy night in 1877.

There, on a dark street, Graham struck Armstrong with a hatchet, knocking him down. He then became frightened and ran away, but Hunter picked up the hatchet and dealt another blow on the head of the prostrate man. The two men escaped across the ferry. Armstrong was found by the police and taken to his home in Philadelphia, where he died in a short time. Hunter, who was looked upon as his most intimate friend, when allowed to nurse the wounded man tore the bandages off the wounds and Armstrong died to death. Hunter and Graham were subsequently arrested. While in prison Hunter offered a fellow prisoner $200 to put poison in Graham's food. In the trial Graham turned State's evidence and was sentenced to twenty years, while Hunter was hanged.

THE RESCUER NEARLY DROWNED.

Policeman Lawton Jumped After Fire Patrolman Cashman in the Nick of Time.

John Cashman, the fire patrolman, who nearly lost his life on Friday night while trying to rescue 12-year-old Bernard Cravitz from drowning, was unable to leave the hospital yesterday morning, but the doctors said he would recover.

Cravitz, the drowned boy, lived at 7 Norfolk street. On Friday night his sister Lena, who is 20 years old, and Max Freeman, her sweetheart, went to Pier 47, taking Bernard with them. The three went aboard the barge Bradford, which was lying at the pier, and stayed there until midnight. Bernard fell asleep during the evening. When the other two started for home, he followed, only half awake, it is supposed, and stumbled into the river.

Cashman, who was watching a burned building at Clinton and South streets, heard the cries of Lena and Freeman, and ran to the scene. Without removing any of his clothing, he jumped into the water and succeeded in catching hold of the boy. The strong tide carried him down and under the pier where Cashman became exhausted and was compelled to release the boy. Policeman John J. Lawton had arrived by that time. Throwing off his coat and helmet, he jumped in, got hold of Cashman, and managed to keep him afloat until a rope was thrown. Cashman is 22 years old and lives at 548 Broome street. Lawton reported for duty as usual yesterday morning at the Madison street station.

Newport's Coaching Parade.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—The annual coaching parade took place this afternoon, the meet being at 12:45 o'clock on an open field at the corner of Bellevue and Bancroft avenues. There was a large number of spectators on foot and in carriages. Vice-President Frederick Brosson of the New York Coaching Club, in the absence in Europe of Col. Jay, the President, headed the line. The other coaches in order were driven by W. Watts Herman, Fred O. Beach, E. V. R. Thayer, Eugene Higgins, Nathaniel Thayer, James J. Van Alen, Harold Brown, T. A. Havemeyer, and Fairman Rogers. The procession moved north on Bellevue avenue to Shepard and then over Ocean Point and Leroy avenues back to the Ocean drive to the grounds of the Golf Club at Bateman's Point, where luncheon was served in a large tent. The greater part of the afternoon was spent on the Golfing grounds, whence the route homeward was again by Ocean avenue.

WITH A CRASH AND A ROAR.

$75,000 Worth of Feathers Thought to Have Been Ruined by Fire.

A crash of glass and a roaring sound at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon suddenly announced that the five-story brick building at 94 Prince street was afire. The crash and the roar were caused by the flames bursting through the third-story windows and curling upward, accompanied by clouds of dense smoke, till they extended high above the roof.

The four upper stories were occupied by Frederick Oppenheimer, importer and manufacturer of feathers and artificial flowers, Nicholas Gerdes's saloon is on the ground floor, and P. Singleton, a cooper, occupied the basement. Except those in the saloon, no one was in the building when the fire began.

The fire must have been burning some time before it showed itself. Before the firemen got a stream on the building, the three upper floors seemed to be a mass of flame. A second alarm was turned in, which brought a water tower and Deputy Chief Reilly. Then the fire was soon got under control. The firemen were impeded in their work by the blinding, stifling smoke which was at times almost unbearable. The three upper floors of the building, which were used as a factory by Mr. Oppenheimer, were gutted. The second floor, used as a salesroom, was slightly burned, but the stock was ruined by water and smoke. No accurate estimate of Mr. Oppenheimer's loss could be obtained yesterday, but it is thought it will approximate $75,000. The building is owned by a Mrs. Mary S. Martin of Brooklyn, and was damaged $5,000.

Who Has Lost a Communion Service?

A stranger asked William Weber, a storekeeper at 2,918 Third avenue, on Friday night to take charge of a small box for him for a short time. Yesterday, as the stranger had not returned, Weber turned the box over to the Morrisania police. It contained a small communion service, with crucifix, &c. The service was new and cheap.

CONFINED TO HIS BED.

A VETERAN POLICE OFFICER UNABLE TO REPORT FOR DUTY.

He Considers Munyon's Rheumatism Cure the Only Positive Cure for Rheumatism in Existence.

William J. Nowell, a police officer of the First precinct squad, and a member of the force for over fifteen years, gives the following reason for his becoming a convert to Munyon's Remedies. He said: "I consider Munyon's Rheumatism Cure the only positive cure for rheumatism in existence. No tongue can describe the suffering I have endured for the past seven years from rheumatism. At times I have been confined to my bed and unable to report for duty. My back would pain me, my feet and legs would swell and become so sore that I could hardly stand on them. My shoulders would ache and pain me so that it seemed as though my arms were being pulled from their sockets. A brother officer persuaded me to try Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and in a remarkably short time after taking the medicine I began to notice a change for the better, and before I had taken the entire bottle the pains left me and have not returned. I would advise all sufferers from rheumatism to give it a trial."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure will relieve rheumatic pains in three hours, and is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of stomach troubles and indigestion.

Sample bottle will be sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents to pay for packing and mailing. Large size XX specials, $1.

This company have prepared specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

They employ a number of eminent physicians to make examinations and give advice absolutely free. No matter what the disease is, or how many doctors have failed to help you, a visit to these eminent specialists will cost you nothing, and may save your life.

Their office is open all day and evening. Sundays from 3 to 5 P. M. 7 East 14th st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

NO SICKNESS ON THE CACHEMIRE.

The Karamania's Passengers to be Transferred to Ellis Island To-morrow.

QUARANTINE, Aug. 19.—Dr. Jenkins reports to-day were as follows:

"*1:30 P. M.*—The good health of the Karamania's passengers continues. The final disinfection of the baggage is rapidly progressing. The passengers will receive a bath tomorrow and on Monday they will be transferred to Ellis Island.

"The steamer Cachemire from Naples and Gibraltar with passengers arrived this morning. There was not a single case of illness on board since embarkation at Naples. All of the regulations were carried out except the disinfection of the large baggage, which was transferred to the steamer unopened, having passed directly through Naples in that condition. The steamer was thoroughly disinfected and sent to Ellis Island, where the passengers will be landed. The baggage will be retained on board until the disinfection is finished. This work is being done under the supervision of my officers.

"*P. M.*—All of the passengers of the Karamania under observation on the quarantine island continue in good health. Nothing new has developed since noon."

But twenty-two of the immigrants who arrived on the Karamania developed cholera. Of this number but three died, or a little more than 13½ per cent. This good showing with patients whose bodies were badly nurtured was accomplished by the treatment known as intestinal irrigation. The intestinal tract of the patient is thoroughly washed, with sterilized water containing a very small percentage of tannic acid.

General Superintendent of Immigration Stump has invited Dr. Senner to accompany him next week on a trip to Canada. Mr. Stump said yesterday:

"Many of the objectionable characters arriving in this country come by way of Canada, and they filter in all along the line. The trip will be for the purpose of determining certain points on the frontier most satisfactorily to the various Canadian transportation companies where immigrants will be landed and inspected. The inspection is now made by officers of the Marine Hospital service, but they find out only whether an immigrant and his baggage are in a condition to enter this country. Nothing is known as to his being a pauper, criminal, or contract laborer. Besides, there are no means, such as we have at Ellis Island, of returning him, and Dr. Senner and I propose to arrange matters so that if anything is decided to be objectionable he will be turned over to the Canadian authorities to be dealt with as he is in their country. We shall probably leave the middle of next week, and go first to Quebec."

Dr. Senner said that with the clean bills of health of the two Mediterranean steamships, Weser and Cachemire, a great apprehension had been relieved.

Immigrants from Cholera Infected Districts Cross the Border.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Half a dozen immigrants from the cholera infected districts of Europe have succeeded in entering this country at Suspension Bridge. Dr. Ring of the Marine Hospital Service, who is stationed at that point to keep out cholera suspects, has been rushed with work, and his appeals for assistance have been unanswered. On Thursday two Italians arrived from Canada, and while the Doctor was examining one, the conductor started the other. There were half a dozen immigrants from cholera districts on it, and they escaped. Dr. Ring came to Buffalo yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the conductor, charging him with violating the Immigration laws.

The Cholera in Europe.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Ten new cases of cholera and six deaths were recorded in Naples in the past twenty-four hours. The outbreak in Campobasso is confined to the town of Fossato.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—To-day's cholera returns from Galicia show a decrease in the epidemic.

The Crew of the Bowdon Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The American ship Highlander, Capt. Edgett, from Port Blakely April 7 for Dunkirk, which passed the Lizard on Thursday last, signalled "Have crew Bowdon." The Bowdon was a British ship commanded by Capt. Law. She is one of the five vessels that in March last started to race from San Francisco to Queenstown. Four of the contestants arrived safely, but the Bowdon, on April 27, was totally wrecked on Ono Island, one of