1,000 VOLTS DIDN'T KILL.

A TIN ROOFER FALLS ACROSS A LIVE ELECTRIC WIRE.

For Several Minutes Nicholas Ennis's Body Lay Smoking Upon a Cornice Over a Third Avenue Saloon—The Accident Caused Great Excitement and an Alarm of Fire—Ennis, It Is Thought, May Recover.

Nicholas Ennis, 55 years old, a tin roofer employed by Felix Darcy of 163 East Thirty-first street, came into contact with a live electric light wire yesterday morning while working on the cornice of Thomas Caffrey's saloon at 307 Third avenue, and was terribly burned. He lies in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. There is a hole in his left breast and another in the left forearm, each an inch and a half deep. These were burned by the two ends of the wire, which broke probably when he stepped on it. There are other bad burns on his arms, body, and face, caused by his clothing taking fire from the electricity. The strength of the current which passed through him is thought to have been not less than a thousand volts.

Ennis has worked for Darcy continuously for thirteen years. He has repaired Caffrey's leaky cornice before, so he was familiar with it, and knew that at one corner there was an electric transformer into which run the wires for that particular circuit as they come up through a pipe from the subway. It was about 8:30 o'clock when he got to Caffrey's, and he reached the cornice by going through the rooms of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, at Third avenue and Twenty-third street, the annex of which occupies the floor over the saloon.

He got out on the cornice and looked for leaks. He found several at the north end, and scraped away the paint from the tin preparatory to soldering. That took him about ten minutes, when he moved along to the south, where the transformer—an iron box about two feet high, eighteen inches long, and eight inches deep—was situated. Within two feet of the transformer he found another small leak, and began to scrape away the paint from that too.

Out of the transformer, next the building, ran two thick insulated wires. They hung in loops, their lower ends several inches above the top of the cornice. It is not known whether or not the insulation of these wires was perfect, and it is not known how Ennis came in contact with them. It is almost certain, however, that he stepped on one of them, or that he leaned against it, and that it broke under his weight. His quarters on the cornice were very cramped, as Caffrey's sign rises above its edge not more than eighteen inches distant from the wall of the building. However it happened, Ennis was touched by the live wire and instantly fell over on the wires and the transformer, his body quivering with the great electric current which was passing through it.

He had lain there doubled up hardly half a minute when his clothing caught fire. A passer-by in the street saw the smoke and stopped. Ennis's body was concealed by the sign. Others stopped and looked up. Then the cry of "Fire!" was raised. Instantly a hundred people rushed up, all with eyes on the cornice.

The platform of the elevated railroad station extends up the avenue nearly to Caffrey's. A man presently walked up the platform and leaned over the rail. From where he was he could see the top of the cornice and Ennis's body crouched in the corner. The man stared wildly for a moment, speechless. Then he cried:

"It isn't a fire! it's a man!"

The crowd on the sidewalk had swelled to hundreds. Already somebody had sent in an alarm from the fire corner, but the news had added to the confusion. Before the firemen came, however, there was another cry, for at the open window looking out on the cornice nearest Ennis a young man appeared. It was Dr. Hugh Kilder, the apothecary of the hospital. He had smelled smoke while walking through the annex, and had come to the window to see where it came from. When he saw Ennis blazing in the corner of the cornice he stood for a moment helpless. The next instant, however, he reached out for the prostrate man's clothing.

When his hands touched Ennis he got a shock that threw him back. Pluckily he made another attempt, and succeeded in pulling the man away from the sputtering wires that were catching fire.

In the mean time William Kelly of the Second avenue, one of the bystanders below, had started to climb the pipe through which the wires run up the side of the building from the subway. It was a difficult climb, but he had plenty of boosting, and when he at last managed to reach the cornice there was a tumult of cheers from the crowd, now augmented to fully a thousand people.

Kelly stepped gingerly among the wires, and in a moment was beside Kilder at the window. Together they lifted Ennis, and hoisted him over three iron bars which obstructed their passage. He was unconscious, and his clothing was still afire. They had hard work in extinguishing the flames, but at last they got the man into the room and laid him on the floor.

All this took not more than than three minutes. The crowd outside surged, and a rush was made for the hospital entrance in Twenty-third street. At the same moment several fire engines came dashing up. Policemen came from every direction, and they had all they could do to keep the crowd in order.

Inside the hospital the surgical staff was working over Ennis. Dr. J. D. Lewis, house surgeon, gave him morphine injections and a stimulant. In a few moments he became conscious. He was in great pain, but was dazed. He was unable to tell how the accident occurred.

An ambulance had been called meanwhile, and presently it came rattling up. The surgeon dressed the terrible burns, and after a short interval Ennis was carried down to the street. Two policemen had to fight a way through the crowd before the injured man could be got into the ambulance. Then it was started for Bellevue at the double quick. In Bellevue the burns were redressed. Ennis was put to bed and sedatives administered. For his injuries he seemed uncertain whether or not he would live, but toward evening Dr. Ayres, who has charge of the case, said that his patient was resting easily, and that the chances for his recovery were good.

Ennis lived by himself in a furnished room not far from where he worked. He gave his address to the ambulance surgeon as 300 East Thirty-fifth street, and the police of the East Twenty-second street station have it as 300 East Twenty-fifth street. In neither place is he known. He is a widower, with four children. A married son, George E. Ennis, is a plumber, and lives at 408 West Forty-first street. There is another son, Albert, and two daughters, who live with an aunt in Union Hill, N. J. He has also two brothers, John Ennis, a mason, and plaintiff of 2,253 Second avenue, and Lawrence Ennis, a tin roofer, of 204 Fifth street.

John Ennis said to a SUN reporter last night: "My brother was a good workman, and very industrious and steady. I can't imagine how the accident could have happened. He's usually very careful, and, of course, he has had any amount of experience with electric wires. He's a very strong man, and I feel sure that as long as he survived the shock he'll recover."

The East River Electric Light Company people, to whose wire it was Ennis came in contact with, can't understand how the accident happened either. Superintendent P. E. Leahy said yesterday:

"The circuit which it seems Ennis got into is an incandescent circuit, which has the same pressure all times. It has 1,000 volts on the primary side of the transformer, but only fifty-two volts on the secondary side. From all I can learn of the accident I think Ennis must have cut the wire with his trowel while working. A tin roofer's trowel is heavy, and it would cut through a wire, insulation and all, like a hatchet. If the wire burnt holes in him I believe that he either came in contact with the transformer after he had been hit already with an end of the wire, or that he was burnt by the arc of the current of 1,000 volts.

"It was, in any event, rather careless of Ennis. I understand he moved the transformer from its insulation while working, which was, of course, not a safe thing to do under any circumstances. Besides, if the man had told us that he was going to work on the cornice, we would have been very glad to have sent some one to pull the switch in the cellar of the building, thereby cutting off the current. The whole thing was very unfortunate, but we can't see that we were in any way to blame."

More Whiteswayites Unseated.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 30.—George Emerson, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and James McGrath, ex-Chairman of the Board of Public Works, both members of the Legislature for the Placentia district, were unseated to-day by a decision of Chief Justice Carter, who held that they were disqualified from sitting in the Legislature on account of the use of corrupt practices at the recent elections.

This makes fifteen members of the late Whiteway Government who have been unseated, while the cases of two other members remain to be tried.

To-day's decision renders the way perfectly clear for the Goodridge Government, as they are in possession of thirteen seats in the Assembly, and the Whiteswayites have now only ten.

The Legislature will meet on Tuesday to pass the necessary financial bills, the session occupying only about a week.

Tore Her Clothing Off.

A woman crossing the Plaza at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue about 10 o'clock last night began to scream and tear off her clothes. She was taken in charge by a Park policeman and brought to Bellevue Hospital.

When she arrived there she had hardly any clothing on. The woman is a Swede, about 25 years old. She refused to tell anything about herself. Her name is supposed to be Saude.

MRS. WARDNER WINS A HAT.

She Talked Bullpout to Senator Kilburn and Gave Him Lots of Line.

Some one—it may have been Dr. Henry Furness or perhaps it was Mayor John Bently, but, at any rate, some one told a new story last week on Senator Fred Kilburn of Malone. It's a fish story, but if Dr. Furness or Mayor Bently did tell it, it is probably true or nearly so.

Senator Kilburn's district includes a large portion of the Adirondacks and a good many fish when the season is on. Senators are rare up there, but this particular Senator doesn't stand on his dignity when he is in the woods. All the guides call him Fred, and they expect him to shake things up when he strikes camp.

Senator Kilburn and a party of friends went to Wardner's on Rainbow Lake several weeks ago to fish. Mrs. Wardner led the conversation up to bullpout, and then gave Senator Kilburn lots of line. Bullpout are not caught in the waters about Rainbow, and Senator Kilburn juggled with the subject very freely. The other fishermen and the guides sat and listened.

"If there is one fish," he said, "that I do know all about it is bullpouts. Why, I have caught them until I could hardly row my boat home. Very good fish they are, too. I have spent enough time around Fort Covington and down on the St. Lawrence to know all that there is to know about bullpouts."

Senator Kilburn leaned back in his chair ready to discuss rabbits with equal positiveness. Mrs. Wardner, however, was interested.

"They may be nice fish to catch, Fred," she said, "but I have heard they were hard to clean. You have to skin them, don't you?"

"Yes," said Senator Kilburn, "but that's as easy as falling off a log. I have skinned hundreds of them. It's simply a knack."

"I've heard that it was slow work," persisted Mrs. Wardner.

"Not if you know how. I don't suppose there is a man in the northern part of the State, who can skin bullpouts faster than I can."

"Nonsense, Fred," said Mrs. Wardner. "I don't believe you could skin one in the right way."

"Oh, well, it's hardly worth discussing, because there are no bullpouts around here. As a boy, however, skinning them was one of my chief amusements. None of the St. Lawrence guides could hold a candle to me. I used to sit down with a pan of bullpouts in front of me and an empty pan beside it. When I got fairly started I could keep a bullpout in the air all the time. Just grab them out of one pan, shuck their skins off and toss them into the other. It made a continuous stream of bullpouts."

Dr. Furness had been fixing a reel, and at this statement he broke it.

"Is that really true?" asked Mrs. Wardner.

"Sure enough," replied Senator Kilburn.

"Well now, I think you would have trouble in skinning five bullpouts in five minutes."

"Mrs. Wardner," said Senator Kilburn, "I will buy you the most expensive hat that you can select if I can't make good that statement, and if I do you shall pay me $10."

"That sounds fair, and I need a new hat," said Mrs. Wardner.

No bullpouts had been seen within forty miles of Rainbow, and Senator Kilburn didn't worry about his bet. Mrs. Wardner left and returned with a covered pan. When she removed the cover there was affixed to it a dozen bullpouts.

"Where, w-w-where did you get them?" gasped the champion bullpout skinner of the Northern Adirondacks.

"Never mind. They are bullpouts, aren't they?"

He admitted that they were. Then he brightened up and said: "But you know that one must use a peculiar-shaped knife to skin them. Too bad that you haven't got such a knife, for I should like to skin a few, just to show you how I can keep one in the air after I get started."

Mrs. Wardner was apparently disappointed, and she persuaded Senator Kilburn to describe the kind of knife he had always used in such exhibitions. Then she produced just such a knife. There was no dodging the issue now, Senator Kilburn rolled up his sleeves, grabbed a bullpout as a drowning man would a rope, and while Dr. Furness held the watch he haggled the fish.

At the end of three minutes he had cut pieces of skin off in the irregular fashion of a Malone barber. Then he gave up, and the cat ate the wrecked bullpout. Mrs. Wardner ordered a hat that she wears only Sundays, and Senator Kilburn is asking his friends, "Now, how do you suppose bullpout happened to be at Rainbow Lake just at that time?"

Dr. Furness probably knew, and he's supposed to be well up on fish.

MR. DAVISON LIVES IN THIS CITY

That Point Settled by His Own Affidavit—Can't Pay a Judgment of $900.

Henry J. Davison, Jr., formerly President of a publishing company, was brought up in supplementary proceedings yesterday before Justice Fitzsimons of the City Court. The company secured a judgment against their former President for $900 some months ago, the money being due, it is alleged, on promissory notes endorsed by Mr. Davison. An order for Mr. Davison's examination was obtained from Justice Fitzsimons.

Mr. Davison appeared without counsel and objected to the examination on the ground that he was not a resident of New York city. He lived, he said, and had lived for three years in Dutchess county. He declared that he could not afford to come to New York city every little while and be teetchized as to his financial status. He had ma with financial reverses, and any trip expressly for this time was a hardship.

Attorney William L. Snyder, who appeared for the judgment creditor, handed up to the Judge an affidavit in which Mr. Davison swore that when as President he made an assignment of the publishing company's property last winter he was a resident of the city and county of New York. The lawyer also produced a paper from the County Clerk showing that Davison had acted as a notary in the courts recently, and that he was now a notary in this county.

Justice Fitzsimons handed the papers to Mr. Davison, who looked at them for a few moments and said: "I did sign the paper relating to the assignment, but it was all a mistake."

"Such mistakes should not occur," replied Justice Fitzsimons severely, "and for your own sake you had better consider yourself a resident of this city and submit to the questions."

Thereupon Mr. Davison was examined. He swore that he was unable to pay the judgment. He had, he said, inherited $250,000 from his father's estate about two years ago, but hadn't a cent of this money left. The examination was adjourned.

Justice Fitzsimons appointed Max Altmayer receiver of Mr. Davison's property that there might be no dispute as to the jurisdiction of the court in the matter.

Mr. Davison is a member of the Reform and Manhattan clubs.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The New York to Go to Philadelphia—The Cincinnati Trying Her Engines.

The cruiser New York will start for Philadelphia on Saturday to take the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves on a cruise. The Cincinnati began a week's steam trial at the dock yesterday. The port engine was run first. The trials of the engines, separately and together, will be continued four days and nights to drill the engineer's force and to find out what adjustments may be necessary prior to making an official trial at sea.

Naval Coaling Station to Be Established at Key West.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It has been decided to establish a coaling station for the Navy at Key West chiefly on account of the saving in the price of coal for vessels cruising in the Caribbean Sea, and because American coal will be used instead of foreign coal, which is generally found at Kingston, Cartagena, and Colon, where our vessels now stop for coal. The Navy Department, however, looks upon Key West as a point of great importance in case of war. Any foreign naval power that could maintain itself at Key West in time of war would command the gulf. As a naval station, its importance to the United States cannot be overestimated.

A Watch for the Blind.

An inventor has contrived a watch for the blind, who have found that passing their fingers ever so lightly over the raised letters on the dial in time disturbs the hands. In the middle of each figure is set a movable peg. It would stop the hour hand if it remained stationary, but at the touch of the hour hand the peg drops. To learn what is the hour the blind man's fingers run around the circle and find the peg that is down. It remains down until the next peg drops. To find the minutes there is a similar set of pegs on the outer edge of the dial for the minute hand.

Buffalo Bill Rescues Three Women Leaguers.

A large delegation from the Woman's Professional League enjoyed themselves yesterday at Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Buffalo Bill conducted the Leaguers about the show. Later he persuaded three of them to ride in the Deadwood stage coach on condition that he would be permitted to rescue them. The rescue was a great success, and the Leaguers who did not ride in the coach looked a bit envious.

Blair Sues Jenkins Van Schaick for $50,000.

Broker Jenkins Van Schaick, who was suspended from the Stock Exchange last week for thirty days because of a quarrel he had on the floor with Broker Joseph A. Blair in which he said that Mr. Blair was "no better than a thief," said yesterday that he has been served with papers in a suit by Blair for $50,000 growing out of the personal altercation between the two.

GROWING WITH HIS BUSINESS.

The Effect of Prosperity on the Proprietor of an East Side Café.

"Yes, it is ten years since I first visited this café," said the old man in the German café in Second avenue.

"I came in here, I guess, on the opening day. I was attracted by its fine old parlors. You know this house was once the abode of fashion, and many great social functions have occurred here. The fine old marble mantles, frescoes, and decorations gave me a chance to indulge my love of day dreaming. I spent hours in imagining the gay parties that once occupied these spacious rooms, and I could almost hear the voices of the handsome men and lovely women—one always paints the creatures of his fancy in strong colors, you know. They are either very beautiful or very ugly.

"Well, after a while, that became a little monotonous. One can't keep on imagining the same thing without getting a little wearied after a while. I should probably have abandoned this place then for something new if I had not suddenly become interested in the proprietor. He was a little slender German, very polite, very agxious to please, and very attentive to his business. In those early days business was very poor. There were a good many other cafés on the avenue that were well established, and you must know that the habitués of these cafés are slow to transfer their custom. I suppose the rent was high, and there was more outgo than income, for the proprietor's face wore a very anxious expression. Still he hustled around very actively, watching everything with lynx eyes, keeping the waiters up to time, and never relaxing his attention for a moment.

"Care, good service, and good food will tell in the long run. All those existed here. The cooking was excellent, the prices were cheap, and the place was kept attractive. Gradually a small number of customers began to come regularly, and slowly they brought in others.

"With the improvement in business a change came over the proprietor. Anxiety faded from his face, he lost his nervous activity, and the angles in his face and figure slowly faded under the flesh they took on. Once the road to prosperity was opened it was smooth going. In a short time I found the place crowded nearly every day. Then the proprietor found it necessary to make additions to the building, to place seats and tables in the front yard, and fill up the rear yard with a large platform, which was also crowded with tables and chairs.

"One cannot help taking an interest in the growth of the business which one sees daily, as I did this, and I was highly pleased with the recognition which was accorded the enterprise of the proprietor. But I was even more occupied with the changes that kept manifesting themselves in his own personality. With every month's improvement in business there was a change in him. He became larger, fatter, chubbier, and jollier. His face always wore a smile, and he never failed to greet the visitor pleasantly, but his movements became slow and dignified, and he walked with the air of one who was prosperous.

"In many of these respects there has been no change of late, but I am watching with a sort of fascination his increase in bulk. If you will observe him you will notice that he is now immensely fat. In fact he can barely move with comfort, and his walk is approaching a waddle. I, who have watched him closely, know that he now perspires and breathes hard when he ascends the steps he formerly used to pass up at a bound. He toils and puffs and pants. I am wondering whether, after all, this prosperity that has come to him is going to prove a boon or otherwise. How can it be when he is so fat that he can barely move be comfortable? Even the increasing piles of gold cannot compensate for the loss of the activity which was once his. Is there some sinister design in the spirit which has watched over his destiny? Is this poor fellow going to wake up some morning with apoplexy, denoting fatty degeneration of the heart?

"I have watched him very closely for the past few months, and have observed with alarm that in spite of his vast perspirations he still continues to increase in size. I notice that his coat seems tight across the shoulders, and several of the buttons of his waistcoat have popped off. Mind you, too, that was a new suit on the first day of June. He inspires me with a certain degree of sadness, for he is the living expression of the destiny of many people. No man knows it, my friend. On the contrary, his smile has increased with the breadth of his cheeks, and is lost in the dimples that they have acquired. Yet I, who am watching him with solicitude, know only too well that the end must come before long, for he is now so fat he only 5 feet 4 in height continue to widen and widen until even these spacious doorways are almost too narrow for him?"

BIG FAMILIES IN QUEBEC.

Bounties Paid So Far to 1,742 Fathers of Twelve Children or More.

QUEBEC, July 30.—Nearly 180,000 acres of rich agricultural land in the province of Quebec has been given away in bounties for large families in the last four years by the Provincial Government. These bounties are regulated by law, and are paid at the rate of one hundred acres of Government land for every family of twelve or more children. The act governing the bounties was a creation of ex-Premier Mercier; was entitled "An act to confer a privilege upon fathers of families who have twelve children living, and contains the following preamble:

Whereas, It is advisable, following the example of past centuries, to give marks of consideration for fruitfulness in the sacred and civil bonds of matrimony, therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows.

Then come the provisions of the bill, granting one hundred acres of public lands to "every father of family, whether he be born or naturalized in this province, who has twelve children living, issue of a lawful marriage." In order to obtain the bounty the applicant must present a petition to the Provincial Secretary, accompanied by his certificate of marriage, a certificate of baptism of each of his children, and a certificate, sworn before a Justice of the Peace, giving the number and names of his children. Up to this date 1,742 fathers of twelve or more children have complied with the conditions of this act and received the bounty.

Not all of them, however, are satisfied with the amount of the bounty. Instances of families of twenty and more children are not rare, and the fathers of these usually look for a reward superior, proportionately, to that acceded those who have only come into the world of the act. The Hon. G. Ominet, the present Superintendent of Education in this Province, is the twenty-sixth child of the same father and mother. There is a letter on record in the Crown Lands department of the Government from Paul Belanger, of River du Loup, an old man who fought in 1837-38 against the rebels of that period, who states that, desiring to serve his country alike in peace and in war, he has given her as many children as he has killed men of his nationality—namely, thirty-six. Mr. Belanger asks whether three lots of land will be given the families, which, like his own, contain thirty-six living children. Otherwise he contends that the law would not be complete.

The number of lots of land so far conceded under the provisions of this law by no means represents the total number of families of twelve or more children. Applications for bounties continue to come in at the rate of over 300 a year, or nearly thirty a month. In some cases they are from parents whose twelfth child is yet of exceedingly tender age, and who could not earlier have complied with the conditions of the law. Other applications are constantly received from people who have only recently heard of the law, or who have held back until sure that it was the correct and fashionable thing to do to take the official bounty.

In claiming that the new law simply follows the example of past centuries, its authors are strictly correct, "as" "Ordinances of Colbert" framed by the famous Minister of Louis XIV., accorded 300 francs per year to the father in Canada of ten living children, born in legitimate wedlock, and 400 francs to the father of twelve born under similar conditions. By the same ordinance, 20 francs was paid to every young man marrying at the age of twenty or under, and the same amount to every young woman marrying at the age of sixteen or under.

TOM JOHNSON'S DEMOCRACY.

He Objects to Paternalism and Sounds the Praises of a Single Tax.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Congressman Tom Johnson, in reply to a question as to Democracy and Coxeyism, said to a United Press reporter to-day:

"The Democracy that I believe in—the true Democracy which follows on the lines laid down by Jefferson—is wholly and absolutely opposed to any such teachings as those embodied in such utterances of Coxey as I have seen. He believes in paternalism and a certain form of socialism. We, the single tax free traders and true Democrats, are individualists. We believe that what men want is freedom to do as they please without interfering with the equal rights of others. To do this we would abolish every vestige of private monopoly and special privilege, and free natural opportunities to labor and capital by a tax which would make it impossible for any one to withhold natural opportunities from use."

Levi P. Morton's Health Restored.

It was said at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. yesterday that if Levi P. Morton runs as the candidate of the Republican party for Governor next fall he will not make the race on crutches, as he is thoroughly well of the malady which so seriously affected one of his feet.

Phil Daly Marries Jennie Joyce.

Phil Daly, Jr., was married last night to Jennie Joyce at the Catholic Church in Long Branch.

Jennie Joyce is a variety hall actress who has been married before. The bridegroom is the son of the well-known turfman.

WANT OLNEY IMPEACHED.

PETITIONS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

They Charge the Attorney-General with High Crimes and Misdemeanors During the Late Strike Troubles in the West.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The first two of the proposed petitions for the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney for his part in the late strike troubles, which officers of the Knights of Labor came to Washington to prepare and circulate, were laid before Congress to-day.

Mr. Lucas (Rep., S. D.) presented to the House two petitions from citizens of South Dakota, praying for the impeachment of the Attorney-General of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. The memorialists represent that Attorney-General Olney has counselled and advised and rendered the military power of the general government within the State of Illinois and other States superior to the civil power of each and all States; that he advised and counselled and caused the Secretary of War to introduce troops into the States in violation of the Constitution, no application for them being made by the Legislatures or the Governors of the States, but, in fact, against the earnest protests of certain Governors; that he has counselled and advised and caused divers suits to be brought in Illinois and in other States, and, to enforce them in violation of the laws, caused processes to be issued unknown to the courts of the United States, and by the use of armed deputy marshals has caused the arrest and imprisonment of citizens without due course of law, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States; that he has wrested from their true intent and purpose, and, in violation of the spirit thereof, has used through the courts to injure and oppress citizens of Illinois and other States divers laws, notably the act of Congress of July, 1890, wholly intended to protect trade and commerce against trusts and organized wealth, and the act of February, 1887, intended to wholly and exclusively protect citizens against wrongs, injustices, and oppressions of inter-State common carriers.

They also charge that he has disregarded the sentiment of the people of the United States, expressed through the act of Congress of 1888, creating board's of arbitration to settle differences between common carriers and their employees, by actively and positively encouraging and assisting the Pullman Palace Car Company in its refusal to adjust differences with its employees by arbitration. They say that no adequate or sufficient excuse exists for the commission of the high crimes mentioned, which, if left unpunished and unrebuked, would prove a deadly blow to the rights of the States and liberties of their citizens.

As citizens of the United States they pray the House to present Attorney-General Olney at the bar of the Senate for impeachment by that body for the misuse of his official position by the prostitution of the Federal courts to oppress American citizens, the use of judicial process and in advance of judicial decrees; the issue of blank informations, to be filled by unauthorized persons; the invasion of the sacred rights of States, expressly reserved, all striking at the Constitution, which at present is the only remaining bulwark of American liberty.

These petitions were dropped into the slot of the petition box, and in the ordinary course of official routine will probably be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE TROOPS IN CHICAGO.

Mayor Hopkins Contemplates Withdrawing Them from Pullman To-day.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Mayor Hopkins has been in consultation to-day with Adjt.-Gen. Orendorff, who came from Springfield to arrange for the withdrawal of the militia still on duty in Chicago. The Mayor, it is well known, has desired the withdrawal of the citizen soldiery at the earliest possible moment, and he has been making efforts to learn the feeling of all who are benefited by keeping the militia on guard. This morning General Manager St. John of the Rock Island Railroad and Chairman of the General Managers' Association, sent word to the Mayor that there was no further use for the two companies of militia at Eighty-third street and the Western Indiana tracks, and he requested that they be withdrawn. He said in the communication that his information came from Superintendent Thomas of the Western Indiana, and he reported that the situation was so quiet that it was useless to keep the troops in the field any longer.

A communication also came to Chief of Police Brennan and one from Master Mechanic Wilson of the Rock Island shops at Forty-sixth street, saying that they had no further use for the police in the yards and asking that they be withdrawn. This also includes the Lake Shore yards, as they run parallel with the Rock Island. Chief Brennan will gladly comply with the request and order the police off at once.

"I am satisfied," said the Mayor, "that there is no further need for the troops at the stock yards or at Pullman, and unless the Pullman Company notifies me that they intend to start the works in a very short time the soldiers will be sent home to-morrow."

Adjt.-Gen. Orendorff estimates that the cost of maintaining the militia in Chicago during the strike period will reach fully $250,000.

"The office of the Adjutant-General has not been so busy at any time since the war," he said, "as it has been during the last month. We have gone through all the experiences of actual war so far as arrangements have been concerned. It has been practically a new experience for the office, for during the civil war the Adjutant-General was principally a recruiting officer. Once troops were sent to the front they were off his hands, but in this campaign we have had to look to their maintenance."

Gen. Orendorff said that he came to Chicago with the impression that the presence of the troops was necessary, and thought that the order to withdraw them would be given to-night or to-morrow morning. No such order has yet been given, but the Mayor says the troops will be withdrawn within twenty-four hours unless the Pullman Company notifies him at once that it will start its works within the next few days.

THE BILLS FOR THE STRIKE.

More Railroads Ask Chicago to Settle for the Losses Recently Incurred.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Notices were served today by Samuel B. Foster, attorney in fact for several railroads, of damages claimed against the city of Chicago and Cook county for loss of property during the A. R. U. strike.

The notices were served on the Mayor, City Clerk, the Corporation Counsel, the City Attorney, and on the President of the County Board, the County Clerk, and the County Attorney.

The aggregate damages claimed are $38,660. This represents only about one-tenth of the actual damage claimed, many roads having several days left in which to file their claims.

The roads which filed claims to-day, with the amount of damages, are as follows: Lake Erie and Western, $10,000; Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, $220; Chicago and Northwestern, $410; Chicago Refrigerating Line, $1,000; New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, $345; Monon, $330; Flint and Pierre Marquette, $75; Chicago and Erie, $100; Swift Refrigerator line, $300; Armour Refrigerator line, $100; Central Car Trust Company of New York, $600; Chicago and Grand Trunk, $12,190; Grand Trunk Railroad, $7,785, and Grand Trunk Company of Canada $5,235.

Besides these claims, shippers filed through Mr. Foster claims amounting to at least $200,000. This was done by the shippers in the declaration with the railroads that they will pay no claims whatever made against them by shippers for damages to freight handled during the strike.

The General Managers' Association takes the ground that the city and county, in not furnishing adequate protection to the railroads, are directly responsible for all damages to freight. The damages by the railroads in the lists are mostly for cars burned after July 1.

GOMPERS ON THE STRIKE.

An Increase in the Labor Unions as the Result of the Struggle.

DETROIT, July 30.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was in the city to-day, speaking of the recent strike, said:

"Although failing in the dramatic sense, workmen have secured many advantages by it. Concessions of more or less importance have been made by employers in over 1,000 instances for the purpose of avoiding what they have imagined would be a general strike for improved conditions. The injunctions of the courts, while they had the effect to defeat the railroad strike, have made the workingmen feel more keenly than ever that if they expect any material change from existing wages they must depend wholly on themselves and their own efforts. The strike has given great impetus to organizations in the trades and callings. There are 100,000 more men in the unions than there were two months ago."

Speaking of the initiation of the political movement, Mr. Gompers said that a political programme had been made out for the Federation of Labor at the Chicago Convention and it was expected that at the next Convention matters would take form. Pending the adoption of a platform, local bodies are at liberty to take such political action as in their judgment will best subserve their own interests.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Strike Investigation Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The first meeting of the Commission to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employees connected with the recent strike, appointed last week, which was to have been held at the office of the Department of Labor here this morning, was postponed until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock owing to the inability of Mr. John D. Kernan, one of the Commissioners, to get here in time from New York. The other two Commissioners, Messrs. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor (ex-officio Chairman), and Mr. Nicholas E. Worthington of Peoria, Ill., were present. It will probably be some time before the Commission will enter upon the active work of investigation.

Shot Toward a Group of Girls.

CHICAGO, July 30.—An engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company named Elliott, who had taken the place of one of the strikers and has been carrying arms, yesterday drew his revolver and fired into a crowd of little girls in South Chicago because one of them called him a "scab." He did not hit any of them. Much excitement prevailed for a time, and a crowd of people gathered on the tracks and about the crossing. At 7 o'clock a call was sent to Pullman for a detachment of militia. Two squads, comprising sixteen men of Company C, First Regiment, arrived at 7:30, but the police dispersed the crowd.

Troops at Hammond Ordered Home.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 30.—Adjt.-Gen. Irvin Robbins, commanding officer of the Indiana State militia, yesterday afternoon gave orders to Lieut.-Col. H. B. Smith, in command here, to withdraw the soldiers now stationed here. Mayor Reilly and Sheriff Friedrich last night sent a telegram to Gov. Matthews requesting that the soldiers be kept here until next Friday, as trouble is expected after the Chicago A. R. U. Convention, which will meet on Aug. 2.

PINGREE THREATENS TO BOLT.

His Chief Adviser Says He Will Be Nominated by a Convention of His Own.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 30.—This afternoon James M. Turner, one of Mayor Pingree's advisers, said that Mayor Pingree would not permit his name to come before the State Republican Convention for Governor. This course was unanimously agreed upon in a conference held this afternoon. Mr. Turner said:

"Mr. Pingree will not have any dealings with a convention conspicuously chosen to override the choice of the people. A false God is set up here called the Republican party. We refuse to acknowledge that it is the Republican party. On the contrary, we denounce it as an imposition.

"We are ready to go before the people on this issue, and we are prepared for the strongest fight that can be made and shall see the battle end victoriously. A convention will be called, when or where I cannot say. A committee will see to that part of it.

"We claim to be true Republicans and that the party convention has been basely prostituted by corrupt and dishonorable means. We shall repudiate it and refuse to obey its mandates.

"We mean to make war upon it, and there will be such a time over the overthrow of this iniquity as you have never seen before."

Gov. Rich will enter the Convention to-morrow with 650 of the 830 delegates back of him for renomination for Governor. The indications are that the balance of the ticket will be: Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred Milner, Cold Water; Secretary of State, the Rev. Washington Gardner, Albion; State Treasurer, James Vaughan, Marquette; Auditor-General, John L. Sharpe, Ionia; Land Commissioner, Stephen G. Gilbert, Detroit; Attorney-General, Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw; Railroad Commissioner, Atlas Dimmick, Ionia; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. Pattengill, Ann Arbor; Member of the State Board of Education, Thomas Cotton, Port Huron; Member of the State Board of Agriculture, Oscar Bridgeman, Niles; Member of the State Board of Health, Dr. Gilbert L. Cook, Ann Arbor; Member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, Rev. Fr. Pierz, Pierz; Member of the State Board of Pharmacy, Dr. Frank Ingersoll, Detroit; Member of the State Board of Mines, Thomas Maas, Ishpeming; Member of the State Board of Labor, Frank Rosecrans, Ionia; Member of the State Board of Assessors, Jerome Wheeler, Ionia; Member of the State Board of Equalization, Frank Dwight, Ionia; Member of the State Board of Pardons, Dr. Ferdinand Stockhausen, Detroit; Member of the State Board of Pris