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The Evening Star.

No. 13,251. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Yesterday's Star contained 33 columns of advertisements, made up of 540 separate announcements. These advertisers bought publicity—not merely space.

SISTER BURNED ALIVE

Is Mrs. Perkins of Minneapolis Guilty of Murder?

INSURANCE POLICIES IN HER NAME

Said to Have Saturated Bed Clothes With Oil.

DENIED BY THE DEFENSE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 23.—Mrs. Lora Perkins was arrested last night, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Louise Hawkins, the supposed motive of the alleged crime being the fact that Mrs. Hawkins had $7,000 insurance on her life.

Mrs. Hawkins died August 25, four hours after the overturning of a lamp near a bed where she lay ill. The fire was supposed to be accidental, but a similar accident had occurred several weeks before, and this aroused the suspicions of the police. In company with the insurance officials, they have been making a quiet investigation, which resulted in last night's arrest. There are two policies on Mrs. Hawkins' life—one for $5,000 in the Fidelity and Casualty and one for $2,000 in the Security Mutual Life.

The sisters were widows, and Mrs. Perkins has one child. Mrs. Hawkins' burns were so serious that she died in great agony without being able to tell what had happened. The police absolutely refuse to disclose the nature of the evidence.

The two policies were taken out April 9 in Mrs. Perkins' favor.

It is understood the state expects to prove that the bed clothing was saturated with oil and ignited, and the lamp overturned to conceal the crime.

On the other hand, the defense claims to have an ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Hawkins to the effect that she overturned the lamp herself accidentally. No one is allowed to see Mrs. Perkins, but she is cool and unruffled. She will be arraigned Monday.

THE BANK NOTE BOYCOTT.

Knights of Labor Asked to Join in It.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 23.—H. B. Martin of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, who has just returned from the east, declares the knights are dead in earnest as to the boycott of the national bank note urged by General Master Workman Sovereign, and that the boycott will be put into effect after Labor day, September 2.

"After that date," says he, "all knights, their friends, farmers' organizations, populists and money reformers generally, are requested to refuse to take bank notes for any obligation due them. We expect active support from the silver men, who recognize in the banks the bitterest enemies to the white metal. Many labor organizations have already given notice to their employers that they desire to be paid off in legal tender money and not in bank notes, and many employers will co-operate with us. We shall put the bankers on the defensive, arouse public sentiment against banks of issue and ultimately wipe out the malign influence of the banks on our currency system. It must be remembered that bank notes are not legal tender, and no man can be forced to take them. By the time Congress is in session next December we expect the boycott to be in full swing and to have a good effect on legislation."

SIR KNIGHTS IN A WRECK.

A Hole Knocked in the Bottom of Their Steamer.

MONTREAL, Quebec, August 23.—The Richlieu and Ontario steamer Terrebonne, with a party of Knights Templar on board, filled and sunk at the foot of the Beauharnois canal, about 11 o'clock last night. The steamer struck just as she entered the Cedar rapids. The first collision was not very perceptible, but a little further up the steamer struck again, this time with considerable violence. She swung partly round in the current. The fears of the passengers were thoroughly aroused and several ladies fainted. The engineer came on deck apparently much agitated and reported that the steamer was making water fast. This, of course, increased the terror of those on board. Several of them were prostrated.

Despite their fears, however, the boat reached the foot of Beauharnois canal, where she settled in about seven feet of water.

All the baggage was saved, as the water was not deep enough to reach the upper decks. The unlucky sir knights and ladies landed here at 2:30 this morning, none the worse for their wreck. There were 101 members of the St. Bernard Commandery of Saginaw, Mich., on board; about 15 Denver, Col., knights; 67 members of Defiance, Ohio, No. 30, and their ladies; the remainder were general tourists.

CONTRACTORS GIVE IN.

Clothing Makers at Boston Claim to Have Won.

BOSTON, Mass., August 23.—According to the union officers, the strike of the clothing operatives is virtually won, and union conditions and wages will henceforth be the rule in this city. Over 50 per cent of the contractors opened their shops this morning under the new agreement, employing about sixty per cent of the strikers.

The smaller contractors are rapidly falling into line, and it is believed most of them will sign the strikers' agreement soon. About twenty-two of the small contractors have formed an organization to counteract the working union, but they are not meeting with much success.

Yesterday a circular was sent to all the contractors in the city, requesting them to attend a meeting last evening, when an organization to resist the demands of the union would be completed. Only ten of the smaller contractors appeared, and the project was abandoned.

SALOONS TO CLOSE SUNDAY.

Victory for Police Commissioner Roosevelt in New York.

NEW YORK, August 23.—At a meeting of the excise commission of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York and other members of the association today a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring:

"That on and after Sunday, September 1, 1895, all members of the association shall close their places of business on Sunday, and any member of the association who shall thereafter keep his place of business open, in violation of this resolution and in violation of the law, shall forfeit all his rights, privileges and benefits as a member of said association."

A special meeting of the association is called for Tuesday, August 27, for the purpose of taking action on this resolution.

The Atlanta at New York.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The United States cruiser Atlanta, which has just returned from patrol duty on the coast of Florida, passed in Sandy Hook this morning.

GAS COMPANY DIVIDENDS

An Extra Twenty Per Cent Recently Distributed.

Some Facts to Which Attention Has Been Called, Because of the Statements Made to the Commissioners.

Naturally, the public was much interested in the report which appeared in The Star Wednesday of an interview between the Commissioners and officers of the gas company, in which the former said to the gas officials that they would like the company to furnish gas at $1 a thousand feet instead of the present figure. In reply, Mr. Leetch, the general manager, said that while the gas company was willing to supply gas at such a figure, yet it could not see its way clear to do so, and that it could not be done without great loss to the company. He also informed the Commissioners that the company would not be able to make a fair dividend on dollar gas for a long time.

Everybody knows that the gas company is a well-managed business concern, and its stock stands high as an investment. As a result of the careful management as well as the large business which the company has done, it has been able to pay good dividends. These statements made by the general manager to the Commissioners have resulted in attention being called to the fact that a few weeks ago the company paid an extra dividend amounting in the whole to $400,000. This was in addition to the regular dividend, which for the year amounts to $200,000. This shows a total of surplus earnings paid out this year alone of $600,000. As every one knows, the stock of the gas company amounts to $2,000,000. The par value of each share of stock is $20, and the present market value is about $50. For years past a regular annual dividend of ten per cent on the par value of the stock has been paid, which amounts to four per cent on the present market value.

Occasionally an extra dividend is paid, such as, for example, the one of a few weeks ago, which amounted to $4 per share, equal to 20 per cent on the par value of the stock and 8 per cent on the market value. The last extra dividend was declared about two years ago, and amounted to $3 a share, or 15 per cent on the par value. In 1891 there was an issue of $600,000 in script or bonds, which was made convertible into stock. This issue of bonds was divided pro rata among the stockholders without any cost to them, and therefore was in the nature of a dividend of $6 a share, or 30 per cent on the par value.

In order to pay for the enlargement of the plant and the improvements, bonds have been issued, which, including those given as a dividend, now amount to $1,100,000. The par value of these bonds is $100, and the market value ranges from $113 to $125. It is evident that the business now done by the gas company enables it to meet all charges and expenses and at the same time yield a good return to the stockholders. For the four years ending July, 1895, it is estimated that the company, in addition to the regular dividend of $2 a share, has paid in extra dividends an average for each year of about $3 per share.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Changes Made in the Method in the New Army Regulations.

The new army regulations will make some important changes in the method of payment of troops, and probably will be found objectionable to all officers who command posts or companies. Instead of sending payments to the various posts throughout the country, the rolls will be made up at the headquarters of the army department, or at the posts where there is now located a pay headquarters. These rolls will be accompanied by envelopes containing the money due each officer and soldier, and will be sent to the commandant of each post by express. The commandant will distribute the rolls and money to the company commanders, and they will pay the troops and make the return. The object of the change is to save the expense of mileage paid to paymasters and their clerks, who, under the present system, travel from post to post to make the payments. Hereafter paymasters will remain at headquarters, and perhaps in some instances pay headquarters in the different departments will be abandoned and consolidated at the department headquarters.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

They Say Here That Yesterday's Convention Was Not Genuine.

Those who are well posted upon democratic politics of Nebraska say that yesterday's convention of free silver democrats, at which the state officers to be elected next November were nominated, does not mean that there is any new split in the democratic party or that two democratic tickets will be in the field. It is claimed that the regular democratic state convention is yet to be held, and the genuine democratic ticket will be the one which is named by the meeting of September 5.

It is said that those who took part in yesterday's convention are the same men who affiliated with the populists at the last election. At that time the populists named a ticket, and these free silver democrats agreed to support it. It is said that, carrying out this plan of political reciprocity, the free silver populist-democrats were to name the ticket this year, and the populists would support it. Yesterday's convention is, therefore, claimed to have been more of a populist meeting than democratic.

FRANCE GRANTS THE REQUEST.

Access to Be Allowed to Ex-Consul Waller.

PARIS, August 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the French government has granted the request of the United States ambassador, Mr. James B. Eustis, to allow a representative of the United States embassy to visit Mr. John L. Waller in his prison, under the usual prison regulations.

It is stated, however, that no further steps can be taken until the papers in the case arrive. It is understood that pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. Eustis from Washington in view of the strong representations made in the American newspapers on the subject, and that nothing will be left undone to arrive at the true facts in the case.

The negotiations between the two governments are said to be proceeding in the most friendly spirit.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 23.—First race, four and one-half furlongs—Florrie, first; Miss Celestina, second; Miss Hannah, third. Time, .56 1-4.

Second race, six furlongs—Jim Flood first; Manchester, second; Kandor, third. Time, 1.14 3-4.

Third race, one mile—Ingomar, first; Ajax, second; Kilkenny, third. Time, 1.42.

Fourth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Ellsmere, first; Fifiold, second; Sherry, third. Time, 1:09 3-4. Cotton King finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

Fifth race, hurdle, mile and a half—Marcus, first; Campayne, second; Beau Brumel, third. Time, three minutes.

HE PUT UP THE CASH

Lawyer Fields Files a Paper in Court.

DENYING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIM

His Explanation of the Curiously Indorsed Check.

ORDER OF THE COURT

Mr. Thomas M. Fields, the attorney who a few weeks ago was reported to have misappropriated $970, and then left town, today in a petition in equity stated what he claims are the facts in the transaction. Mr. Charles F. Benjamin, another attorney, was quoted at the time as charging Mr. Fields with the alleged misappropriation.

After describing a transaction involving the sale of ten houses, Mr. Fields goes on to say that he had been compelled to leave the city, on account of overwork, and knew nothing of Mr. Benjamin's charges until the newspaper clippings were sent him by a friend.

Upon the receipt of the information, he says, he immediately started for this city.

An Emphatic Denial.

"Mr. Benjamin's charge against me of misappropriating the $970 is absolutely false," declares Mr. Fields. "After he received the note and check from Mr. Linger he indorsed the check payable to the clerk of the court. The check was payable on its face to him and myself as trustees. This indorsement he wrote on the back of the check without my knowledge or consent, and sent the check to me in this shape, together with the note."

After explaining that he was at a loss to know why this check was to go into the registry of the court, that he called Mr. Benjamin's attention to the matter, and that the latter then earnestly requested him not to deposit it, Mr. Fields says:

Explaining the Check.

"In the proper performance of my duties as a trustee, and as requested by Mr. Benjamin, I reduced the check into money. To do this it was, of course, necessary to strike out the indorsement written upon it by Mr. Benjamin. He knew this, and also knew that the check would be cashed very soon. Apart from this I had as much right as a co-trustee to strike out the indorsement as he had to make it. Accordingly I wrote my name through the indorsement made by him, and so indorsed the check myself in blank and presented it to the Central National Bank to be cashed. For the check Mr. Fred C. Gieseking, assistant cashier, immediately handed me a package of ten and twenty-dollar bills containing $1,000, from which he first took $30. There was no conversation whatever between us about the check. He examined it, found it correct and unhesitatingly cashed it for me. Mr. Benjamin had not said anything to me about depositing this money in bank, and therefore I took it to my office and placed it in the safe there. It has never been out of my possession since I received it."

With his petition Mr. Fields filed a package containing $970.

Mr. Fields characterizes as false all other charges made by persons other than Mr. Benjamin. "There is not one word of truth in them," he says, "and they are emanations of malice and envy, and all of the charges which have been so generously heaped upon me would not have been made except at a time when it was known that I was absent, ignorant of what was going on and helpless."

In closing his petition, Mr. Fields asks that the court pass an order authorizing the clerk to receive the package of money filed with the petition as a deposit to the credit of the cause, with directions to retain the same until the claims have been disposed of by the court, and to refund to him the difference between the sum received from the trustees and a check for $117.50 taken up and claimed to have been paid by him personally.

The Money to Be Held.

Mr. Fields read his petition to Judge McComas, who signed an order directing the clerk to hold the $970 until further order of the court, as requested.

The Petition Not Received.

Later, Judge McComas decided not to permit the filing of Mr. Field's petition, as it contained statements that should not be before the court. The order was amended so as to grant leave to Mr. Fields to deposit the $970 into the registry of the court.

BONDING THE ROAD.

A Deed of Trust Filed by the Great Falls Railway Company.

The Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company this afternoon filed a deed of trust to the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia, as trustee, to secure 1,300 coupon bonds, aggregating $500,000, payable in ten, twenty and thirty years, with interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually. The property conveyed consists of the entire line of railroad, equipments, franchises and real estate of the railway company. The purpose of the issue is to provide for the completion and equipment of the road.

PILLSBURY WINS AGAIN.

Fourteenth Round of the International Chess Tournament.

HASTINGS, England, August 23.—Today the fourteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played at Brassey's Institute, in this city, the results up to 5 o'clock being as follows:

Pollock beat Gunsberg in a Vienna game after twenty-five moves.

Schlecter beat Tinsley in a queen's gambit, declined after thirty-eight moves.

Tschigorin beat Bardeleben in a pawn to queen's four opening after thirty-two moves.

Pillsbury beat Bird in an Evans gambit after forty-two moves.

FALL IN A COAL SHAFT.

Two Men So Badly Hurt That They Will Die.

PETERSBURG, Ill., August 23.—While a cage with the men in it was being lowered into the Hill Top coal shaft today the engine got beyond the engineer's control and the cage fell, severely injuring Adam Yerkins, August Nelson, John Ford, Patrick Kelly and John Limberg. Each had legs broken and received internal injuries. Kelly and Limberg will die.

Barnes Sues for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., August 23.—John Albert Barnes today instituted proceedings for divorce against his wife, Helen Edith Barnes, naming ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan as co-respondent. Today's suit was foreshadowed in yesterday's proceedings here, in which Barnes sued Magowan for $100,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

A Whole Square Burned.

OSCEOLA, Wis., August 23.—A whole square was burned today with the exception of the Osceola Bank. Loss over $50,000, with less than $5,000 insurance. The Stromsburg and Shelby fire companies were called and responded.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE

Suicide of the President of the Alexandria Board of Trade.

Frank A. Reed Sends a Bullet Into His Brain and Dies—Despondency the Cause.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 23.—Frank A. Reed, a well-known citizen of this city, committed suicide at his residence near the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets this morning.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the employes of the post office, just across the street, were startled by a pistol shot ringing out on the morning air. They rushed quickly to the doors and windows, but nothing could be seen. It was learned very shortly, however, that the sound had emanated from the residence of Mr. F. A. Reed, and even then he was a dying man. Dr. Klipstein, who lives next door, was hurriedly summoned, and in a few moments was at Mr. Reed's side, where he found that he was sinking rapidly from a large bullet hole just back of the right ear. It was found also that the force of the bullet had shattered the skull horribly. Everything known to medical science was done to revive the rapidly sinking man, but it was seen that there was little hope of saving his life. He lingered until about 11:30 o'clock, when he died.

Actions Preceding the Act.

Mr. Reed had been down town during the greater part of the morning, having been at the corner of King and Fairfax streets about 9 o'clock, talking to various friends. It was not noticed at that time that he was either in an excitable or despondent mood, and he gave no sign of what it was evidently his intention at that hour to do. From this corner he went straight to his home, and to his own room, saying nothing to any of the members of his family there, and the first they knew of any desire on his part to end his existence was the sound of the pistol shot echoing through the building. The members of his family and the servant hurried to the room and found Mr. Reed stretched on the floor in a pool of blood that had flowed from the bullet hole in his brain.

Mr. Reed had been very despondent over business and personal affairs for some months past and has been indulging a little freely for the same length of time in intoxicating liquors, presumably for the purpose of relieving this despondency and deadening his unhappy feeling. It is believed that his brain had become affected from this cause and his mind unbalanced, though it was never dreamed it would result as disastrously as has been the case.

The pistol used by Mr. Reed to end his life was a 44 caliber of rather an old make and had been in the house, it is thought, for some time. He leaves a wife, who has been an invalid for some time. They had no children.

His Business Career.

Mr. Reed came to this city some time before the war from Massachusetts and engaged in the grain and commission business with Mr. Eldridge, which business they carried on successfully during and some years after the war. Of late years he has been in business with Mr. Riordon, under the firm name of F. A. Reed & Company, ice dealers. This firm are the agents for several lines of steamers plying on the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. He was one of the most prominent business men of the city and has always been actively engaged in everything to the best interests and promotion of the city, and at the time of his death was president of the Alexandria board of trade and also a member of the board of Washington, where he ably represented the interests of this city. It was Mr. Reed that first conceived the idea and finally carried into effect the electric railway line between this city and Mt. Vernon. He secured the interest of many capitalists in this now thriving enterprise, and for the first year was the superintendent of the line, after which, until his death, he was vice president of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon electric railway. His name has always been prominently connected with all matters appertaining to the city's interest and his death will be a great loss to the community. Mr. Reed was also a very prominent Mason, being a past eminent commander of the Grand Commandery of Virginia and grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia.

At the time of his death Mr. Reed was about sixty years old. The arrangements for his funeral have not yet been made, though it is anticipated that he will be buried with Masonic honors.

All day long the many friends of the deceased man have called at his late residence to express to his beloved wife their deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in her hour of great bereavement.

THE KENTUCKY FIGHT.

What Ex-Representative Caruth Thinks of the Situation.

Ex-Representative Caruth of Kentucky, whose term expired with the last Congress, arrived in Washington from Louisville. There is probably no better informed man on Kentucky politics than is he. He evidently does not expect Blackburn to be re-elected to the Senate. Speaking of the campaign for governor, he said that the sound money men were greatly displeased with Mr. Hardin's speech for free silver, and matters were badly unsettled at present. He was satisfied, however, that they would all fall into line and the democratic candidate for governor would be elected.

The Senatorship Fight.

"As to the senatorship," he said, "I don't think any one can tell anything about it. Blackburn has caused very great indignation by his course. The lines are drawn sharply between the Blackburn and anti-Blackburn forces, and the fight is bound to be a hard one. If the anti-Blackburn people win, it is an open question whom they will elect. On the surface, McCreary seems to have a little the best of it. Under the surface there is a very strong sentiment in favor of John G. Carlisle, and there appears a probability that the party will settle on him for the place. His friends regard it as likely that he will be forced into the senatorship."

Pleased at Campbell's Nomination.

Both Auditor Pugh and Controller Bowler are highly satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Campbell as governor of Ohio by the democracy, and have joined in a congratulatory telegram to the nominee. Mr. Pugh and Mr. Bowler were leaders in a revolt in Hamilton county, Ohio, against Campbell when there was a serious disaffection some years ago in the democratic party of their state, but they are now admirers and firm supporters of the man they formerly opposed.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

T. J. Woodland was appointed postmaster at Selden, Gloucester county, Va., today, vice Beauregard Burke, resigned. Twenty-three fourth-class postmasters were appointed today, all to fill vacancies caused by death or resignations.

Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received for redemption today, $341,768. Government receipts—From internal revenue, $436,186; customs, $573,740; miscellaneous, $20,283.

SILVERMEN SATISFIED

They Are Glad at Mr. Balfour's Announcement.

NO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

England Could Not Be Brought to Bimetallism.

MR. CRISP'S TRIP

Mr. Balfour, in the house of commons yesterday, set the seal of disappointment on the hopes of those silver men who had been counting so fervently on an international agreement. He gave it as his opinion that such an agreement in the interest of bimetallism could not be reached. The question therefore follows, why further agitate the proposition of an international conference?

This opinion does not surprise the more extreme silver men in Washington. They have been looking for it. It is in consonance with their own views, held from the moment of the ascertainment of the great conservative victory in England. They knew Mr. Balfour's personal feelings in the premises, but they predicted that silver could not materially benefit from them. And so it proves to be. For all that he is the leader of the largest majority in the house of commons of modern times, Mr. Balfour can do nothing toward the rehabilitation of silver as redemption money.

This announcement is a source of comfort to the free coinage men. They hail it as simplifying the issue in this country. In their opinion, the settlement of the question has for six years at least been retarded by glittering promises of securing England's aid in the fight. And yet, as they hold, it has never been among the probabilities to enlist England in the cause. The old evasion, therefore, is no longer serviceable. England is not in it, and can no longer be used by the men who, they claim, have been hiding behind her.

An Agreement Impossible.

The question now is thought to be stripped of all incumbrances. It must be decided purely in its relation to the policy of this country. An international agreement is pronounced improbable by an authority from which there would appear to be no appeal. Can the United States afford to open her mints to both metals without regard to other countries? And shall she do so?

Mr. Balfour's pronunciamento comes in good time. The election this year in but one state is likely to be affected by it. Mr. McCreary's campaign in Kentucky for United States Senator is based upon the proposition of an international agreement. The few silver men, therefore, who may have been attracted to him on that line will probably go over to Mr. Blackburn, who is urging free coinage without agreement, or else go over to ex-Gov. Buckner, who is for the gold standard outright. A definite choice one way or the other will have to be made. The situation in the other states is such that the silver issue has practically been postponed until next year, and so it will not be until then that this official declaration with regard to England will have its full effect in this country. And the free coinage men are glad of this.

Mr. Crisp's Trip.

Growing out of the discussion of this subject is an explanation of the visit abroad of Mr. Crisp. The ex-Speaker is a member of the board of commissioners recommended and partly filled by the last Congress to represent the United States at an international monetary conference should one be called. It is said that several months ago Mr. Crisp became satisfied that a conference was unlikely, and that if he was to acquaint himself at first hand with the views of foreign statesmen on the silver question it must be by means of a visit as an individual. His friends agreed with him, and advised the trip. They pointed out that, as leader of the minority in the next House, where the finances are certain to be so strongly debated, he would need all the information he could acquire, and that it should be of the most reliable character. This is said to have decided the matter, and he set at once about preparing for the journey. So, whether there is held a conference or not, Mr. Crisp will be ready next winter to discuss the silver question according to the best European lights, and in a conclusive manner.

TO INVESTIGATE THE RIOTS.

A Chinaman Who is Implicated Said to Have Been Chosen.

LONDON, August 23.—A dispatch from Shanghai published in the Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that the utmost dissatisfaction and indignation prevails among the members of the foreign colony at the appointment of the formerly degraded viceroy, Liu, who is regarded as being the originator of the Cheng Tu riots, to investigate the recent outrages and the cause thereof.

It was said at the State Department that if the report is true that Viceroy Liu has been appointed to investigate the Cheng Tu riots, then the foreigners have good cause for complaint. If the report be true it is probable both the British and American governments will protest.

Viceroy Liu was governor of the province in which Cheng Tu is situated, and he was said to have been guilty of gross negligence, which by some persons was regarded as amounting to complicity in the Chinese riots of last June. There are a great many men in China named Liu, and it is thought possible that there has been a confusion of names.

VICTIMS OF THE TROLLEY.

Two More Deaths Caused by the Brooklyn Heights Line.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 23.—There were two deaths today of a man and a child by being run over by the trolley cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The man was knocked out of a buggy by a trolley car. He was badly wounded about the head, and died before medical aid arrived. In the inside of his hat was found the name Warren Dudley, Danville, Va., the only clue to his identity.

Essie Denham, aged two years, was being led across the street by an older girl, who became confused at the loud sounding of the gong of the trolley and ran, leaving the baby on the tracks to be killed instantly. Both motormen were arrested.

The body of the man was identified later as that of the Brooklyn contractor John J. Read.

KILLED HERSELF IN BED.

Death of Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 23.—Mrs. Ella Bloomfield, aged twenty-one, shot and instantly killed herself this morning. Her husband, Samuel Bloomfield, was awakened at 7:30 a.m. by the report of the pistol. He found his wife lying dead beside him with a bullet hole over her right eye. Her hand rested on the handle of a revolver which Bloomfield placed under his pillow. He thinks the shooting was accidental. The Bloomfields came here one year ago from Elgin, Illinois.

GOSSIP ABOUT MR. EUSTIS

Acting Secretary Adee Did Not Intend to Rebuke Him.

There is, However, Considerable Talk in Regard to His Administration.

There was considerable talk at the State Department today about the statement given out by Acting Secretary of State Adee yesterday afternoon regarding the Waller case. Many people drew the inference from that statement that the State Department was dissatisfied with what it is said was officially regarded as the lack of interest shown in the case by Ambassador Eustis

Mr. Adee's attention was today called to this comment on his published statement, but he disclaimed any intention to imply that there was dissatisfaction with Mr. Eustis, and that the statement was not a rebuke of his course. Mr. Adee remarked that if any one had read such intention "between the lines" of his statement he had read what there was no intention of inserting.

Some Gossip on the Subject.

But there are people in official life who regard Mr. Eustis' course in several instances in the past as "undiplomatic," and because of this belief they think the President and the State Department have been displeased with the ambassador's course.

The London speech was looked upon as an impropriety by many, as it involved a public discussion of delicate diplomatic affairs by an ambassador of the United States. The alleged interview in the Figaro regarding Spanish affairs in Cuba, while promptly denied by Mr. Eustis, has left an impression that Mr. Eustis has been guilty of talking injudiciously.

The Waller Case.

In regard to the Waller case, it is asserted that Mr. Eustis has not by his conduct shown that he has appreciated what is generally regarded as the intention of the State Department to take vigorous steps in urging action in regard to the imprisonment of Waller. It is said that Mr. Eustis has been slow to carry out what it is thought was the intention of the State Department, and that every step in the proceedings has been taken only after definite instructions, in several instances reiterated before their effect could be seen. But no one at the State Department will authorize any statement that the ambassador's conduct has not been satisfactory to the administration, and if it should be unsatisfactory there is no probability that any action would be taken until the case of Waller is disposed of.

INVENTIONS BY WOMEN.

Nearly Three Hundred Patents Issued Yearly to the Sex.

The patent office has issued a second appendix to its list of patents issued to women, bringing the list down to March last.

The office was established in 1790, and the first patent issued to a woman was in 1809, to Mary Kies, for a method of weaving straw with silk or thread. Six years later one was issued to Mary Brush for a corset. It was not until 1828 that more than one patent per year was issued to women. In 1862 only fourteen patents were issued to women, that being the largest in any year up to that time. The war, however, developed the inventive genius of women, and the annual number of patents issued to them increased rapidly. Many of them were for inventions for either fighting or nursing devices. The annual issue increased steadily year by year. In 1870 it was sixty, in 1880 over ninety-two, in 1890 over two hundred and in 1893 over three hundred.

From 1809 to 1888 women's inventions averaged thirty a year, from 1888 to 1892 two hundred and thirty a year, and since 1892 two hundred and eighty a year. The pamphlet gives a classification of women's inventions. This shows that wearing apparel leads the list, with 160 different patents in thirty months. Then comes cooking utensils, with 100 inventions; furniture, with 55; heating, and washing or cleaning apparatus, with 40-odd each; sewing and spinning devices and building apparatus, with about 30 each; educational, medical apparatus, toys and trunks, about 20 each. Other lines in which women have tried their inventive faculties are baby carriages, barrel and bicycle attachments, printing and bottling apparatus, boxes and baskets, clocks, flowers, horseshoes, motors, musical instruments, plumbing and preserving devices, screens, stationery, theatrical apparatus, toilet articles and typewriter attachments. Very few of the patents issued to women were for entirely new creations. Excluding those especially concerning women's work, nearly all the other patents were for attachments to some previously existing device.

Pensions Allowed.

District of Columbia—Original—Thomas P. Doyle, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington; Frank Humphrey, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington. Reissue—James H. Godfrey, Benning, Washington; Morris S. Persing, Washington. Original widow's, &c.—Minor of Lewis Murphy, alias Daniel Sullivan, Washington.

Maryland—Reissue—George Jackson, Parole, Anne Arundel; William T. Kinneman, Easton, Talbot. Original widow's, &c.—Christina Warner, Baltimore. Renewal—William H. Robeson, Frostburg, Allegheny. Renewal and increase—William T. Courtney, Baltimore.

Virginia—Restoration and reissue—Chas. R. Cox, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City. Renewal and reissue—William Hawkins, Portsmouth, Norfolk. Increase—Chas. H. Day, Occoquan, Prince William; John Cresswell, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City; Robert H. Way, National Military Home, Elizabeth City; Frederick Allen, Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Importation of Swiss Cattle.

Secretary Morton has received a communication from United States Minister Broadhead at Berne, Switzerland, in reply to an inquiry about Swiss cattle. It announces the recent importation of Swiss cattle into this country by the Havemeyers, and says the animals arrived in New York in excellent condition. The prices are quoted as ranging for bulls from $380 to $570, and for heifers from $285 to $380. The French contest with the Swiss the claim for the best milch cattle in the world, and a report on French cattle is expected soon from the consul general at Paris.

The Report Here.

The acting secretary of the navy has received the report of the court of inquiry in the case of Col. Forney of the marine corps. The entire record covers about seven hundred pages, and Acting Secretary McAdoo has not yet had an opportunity to give it his attention. The inquiry was held at Brooklyn, upon charges made by Col. Hayward, commandant of the marine corps.

Commander Perry's Action Approved.

The Navy Department has been informed by Commander Perry of his action in not saluting the French flag at Tamatave. His course meets the approval of the department. Tamatave is not a French port. Consul Wetter, who represents the United States, is credited to Madagascar, and in the official register of the State Department the representatives of the United States in Madagascar are not listed under the head of France, but of Madagascar.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE

Efforts to Secure American Co-operation.

NECESSARY TO THE UNDERTAKING

Granted a Conditional Franchise for Twenty Years.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—Col. Z. S. Spalding, who was recently voted an annual subsidy of $40,000 by the Hawaiian government if he would lay a cable from Honolulu to San Francisco, is anxious to secure the co-operation of the United States in the undertaking.

To that end arrangements have been made to hold a special meeting of the chamber of commerce today to decide the best plan of laying the matter before the government.

Vice President Craig of the chamber of commerce has received private advices from the islands giving further particulars of the conditions under which the Hawaiian government gave Spalding a franchise to lay a cable to this country.

Spalding is granted an exclusive franchise for twenty years, "To construct a land cable upon the shores of the Hawaiian group and a submarine telegraph cable or cables to or from any point or points on the North American continent or any island or islands contiguous thereto."

The first cable must, however, have its terminus in San Francisco, and it is for the maintenance of this that the subsidy will be paid by the Hawaiian government for twenty years.

The agreement is hedged with further conditions, among them one that the United States shall join in the undertaking "by the granting of substantial assistance to the contractor."

If this assistance be not granted, or if the contractor fails to comply with the conditions of the agreement, the Hawaiian government will have the right of canceling the contract sixty days after service on the banking house of Bishop & Co. at Honolulu a notice of its intentions so to do.

After the cable has been laid penalties will be fixed for interruption of the service, except by the government, for a longer period than ninety days. Should the interruption last one year, then the entire contract may be canceled.

A free right of way across all government lands and exemption from duty on all materials and from taxes and port charges is granted to the contractor for twenty years, as well as the privilege of condemning and appropriating such property or rights of way as may be necessary for the operation of the cable. If the government should desire to assume control and ownership of the inter-island lines at the end of one year after the completion of the system, it reserves the right to do so on payment of the cash cost of the land, stations, lines and equipments, free of all incumbrances and liens for bonds, or interest on bonds.

The contractor is required to give bonds to the amount of $25,000 for faithful fulfillment of his contract.

What Mr. Spalding expects the United States government to do will be outlined by him today at the meeting of the trustees of the chamber of commerce.

DETECTIVE POWERS DEAD.

Probably the Victim of Train Robbers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., August 23.—Detective George W. Powers of the city police force, who was shot last night, presumably by one of the Fennille train robbers on a Grand Rapids and Indianapolis train, died this morning.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning no valid clue to the assassins has been obtained. Fuller descriptions of the men seem to weaken the theory that they were members of the train robbers' gang, and there is now a strong belief that they were members of the party who broke jail at Toledo August 17. The entire detective and sheriff's forces are out and there are rumors every few minutes of captures, but they cannot be verified. The officers believe the men will be captured before night.

WILL TOUCH THE BUTTON.

President Cleveland Will Start the Machinery at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 23.—It has been arranged that President Cleveland will touch the button at Gray Gables on September 18 and set in motion the machinery and unfurl the flags on the cotton states and industrial exposition buildings. The principal address of the opening day will be delivered by an orator of national reputation, whose name is not yet made public. The board of directors has directed the committee on ceremonial to issue an invitation to Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, to take part in the exercises of the opening day and to deliver an address on that occasion, thus recognizing the negro race in the official program.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Steps Being Taken to Largely Increase It.

TACOMA, Wash., August 23.—The Japanese government, through its consulates, has taken steps to increase the already large trade between Japan and the United States.

The chamber of commerce has received from Japan six cases of smoked and salted Japanese fish, which the chamber is invited to sample and ascertain if a market for the product is obtainable in this country. The letter accompanying the fish states the package of them has been only recently started, under the guidance of the government, which is seeking to ascertain if there is a demand for them in American markets. It is understood the Japanese will experiment with other food products in a similar way.

ANOTHER THEORY ADVANCED.

Discussing the Recent Gumry Hotel Disaster.

DENVER, Col., August 23.—The latest theory advanced regarding the Gumry Hotel disaster is that it was Mr. Gumry instead of the engineer who caused the explosion. It is claimed that Mr. Gumry, knowing that his engineer was drinking, may have gone down to see the boiler had plenty of water in it, and finding that none showed up in the water glass he may have turned on the pump.

DYNAMITE UNDER A TRAIN.

One Coach Badly Shattered, but No One Injured.

BUTTE, Mont., August 23.—An attempt was made last night by some unknown miscreant to blow up the east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train by placing a stick of dynamite in a "frog" at a junction half a mile east of the city. Nearly the whole train passed over the dynamite before it exploded. The last coach, filled with passengers, was badly shattered, but no one was injured.