

If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

### INSTANTLY KILLED

#### Explosion of a Caisson at Louisville.

It was impossible to find the remains of one.

### A TERRIBLE DISASTER

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 11.—A horrible accident, resulting in the death of three persons and the maiming of several other members of the Louisville legion, occurred shortly after 5:30 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a caisson.

The accident occurred on Broadway between 3d and 4th streets, where the first Kentucky artillery were stationed for the purpose of firing the morning salute. The witnesses of the disaster say that the explosion was caused by dropping the caisson on the friction primer of the piece. The gun was situated directly in the center of the street, pointing toward 4th avenue.

Two of the bodies were blown over the house tops and horribly mangled. Two horses attached to the caisson were so horribly mangled that they will be killed.

The killed and injured.

Those killed are Corp. A. Robinson, Private Charles G. Cook, Charles Woods, McBride, Hutchins, Howard Irwin, Driver Wm. Adams (colored).

The wounded are: Fred Cobbs, eyes and face badly burned; Wm. Hobbs.

All the men excepting the colored driver were taken to the Norton infirmary, where their injuries were attended to.

As soon as the accident occurred, the city fire department was called, and the wounded men were taken to the Norton infirmary.

The place where the accident occurred is one of the finest residence districts in the city. Fortunately, few people were on the street, owing to the early hour, or the fact of the explosion.

Bits of flesh and pieces of bloody uniform were scattered along the street, clinging to the trees tops and in the shattered windows. A leg and half a coat were found on the street, and a hat and a pair of shoes were found on the sidewalk.

It is believed that the body of Private Cobbs was blown into the air, and that it has not yet been found.

On the way to fire a salute.

The battery was on its way to Phoenix Hill for the purpose of firing a salute of forty-four guns.

Richard Cogan, who was about two blocks from the caisson when it blew up, said the noise it made was terrific.

The concussion was so great that the buildings were shaken, and in several of the houses around him windows were shattered.

It is doubtful if anything ever occurred in this region that has caused such widespread sorrow.

The explosion was heard for several miles distant.

Crowds of people gathered on the scene to view the terrible disaster.

### BLANCHE LAMONT'S CLOTHES

#### They Are Identified in the Court Room by Her Aunt.

The Prosecution Puts in Testimony Bearing Upon the Tragedy in the San Francisco Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Duran murder case has come out of the field of mathematical calculation, lines, angles and distances of Emanuel Church, having been deeply impressed upon the minds and memories of the jury, and now the prosecution has plunged boldly into the body of its testimony.

Mrs. G. Noble, aunt of Blanche Lamont, the murdered girl, was the most important witness today. Lines of sorrow were visible on her face as she sat in the witness chair and told of the tragic end of her sister's child.

Another week of the trial opened yesterday after three days' rest. The witnesses were called to the stand to identify the garments of Blanche Lamont, which were discovered concealed in the belfry of Emanuel Church.

The police stated, on cross-examination, that the articles had been found in places difficult of access, indicating that the person who hid them had been familiar with the belfry.

John T. G. Dare, prosecuting attorney of the city, testified that under the head of Blanche Lamont's body, as it lay in the belfry, had been placed two blocks of wood such as are commonly used in dissecting rooms.

COLLIDED WITH GREAT FORCE.

#### Fatal Disaster to Great Northern Passenger Train.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 11.—An accident which resulted in the death of a passenger train No. 2 and 3 on the Great Northern had a head on collision at Melby this morning.

Both were running at a high rate of speed and came together with terrific force. The dead are: J. K. Emerson, engineer of No. 2; James Thibault, fireman of No. 2; Ira Hines, engineer of No. 3, and both baggage men, one of whom is thought to have been killed.

Five are injured, including three mail clerks, one brakeman and one passenger on No. 3. A wrecking crew was hurried to the scene from Barnesville and St. Cloud, and the train was derailed.

GLENDEN, Minn., September 11.—Train No. 107 on the Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie and Pacific railway had a narrow escape from a terrible disaster between Belgrade and Broden, Miss Mary Brand of Casselton, N. D., was fatally injured.

The train was derailed, and the three rear coaches of the train were derailed, two of them rolling down a bank.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the forward axle of the dining car. Although Mr. Washburn's wound is an ugly one, he will recover.

HOUSTON, Texas, September 11.—In a rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Santa Fe near Slaty, Engineer Lewis was seriously scalded and died last night.

ALABAMA SILVER DEMOCRATS.

#### A Conference Addressed by Senators Pugh and Morgan.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 11.—Over 500 prominent silver democrats attended the silver democratic conference held here yesterday.

Senator Pugh in a speech endorsed the conference. He predicted that Cleveland in his next message will declare for further legislation to maintain the gold standard.

Senator Morgan, Congressman Blankhead, Robbins and Stallings and other prominent men spoke, all indorsing the silver movement.

The committee on resolutions last night reported in favor of free coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1. A campaign committee of one from each congressional district was appointed.

### DOWN IN TEN DAYS

#### Eckington Company to Remove the Trolley Poles

#### AND EQUIP ITS LINE WITH HORSES

#### President Newbold's Agreement With the Commissioners.

#### ACTION TAKEN TODAY

An agreement on the trolley matter has been reached, and within ten days the trolley poles and wires of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Electric Railroad Company will be removed and horses substituted as the motive power.

This important decision was foreshadowed in The Star yesterday, and was decided upon this morning by the Commissioners, who held a special board session to consider the subject.

When asked if he had read the article in The Star on the two national delegates, in which his name was mentioned, he said he had.

Mr. Parker said that for the past year delegations at various times had called upon him in reference to being a delegate to the coming national convention.

He had invariably told them that he would not make any fight for the place, but if sent he would look out for the interests of the republicans of the District.

According to promises.

This action on the part of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railroad is in direct line with the promises made by President Newbold in an interview with a reporter of The Star.

In fact, when the subject was considered today by the Commissioners Attorney Thomas insisted that the railroad should live up to its antecedent representations and promises to take down the poles, as printed in The Star, before a postponement of the trolley poles would be made.

Congratulating The Star.

The attorney for the District, Mr. S. T. Thomas, and Assistant Attorney Mr. A. H. Euvall congratulated The Star upon the outcome of the long fight. They joined in saying:

"The Star has consistently fought the trolley from the start, and has ever been foremost in opposing it."

"This action on the part of the Commissioners relative to the removal of the trolley poles is the result of a number of assurances we received from President Newbold, and the poles would have been removed."

Shortly after the deal was made consolidating the Belt line railroad with the Eckington road and Mr. Newbold became president of the company.

"The letter which you have just read for the attorney for the road is correct. It was received this morning, and it was the intention of the Commissioners to continue the case in the Police Court this morning."

"That is it exactly. We have had several interviews with President Newbold and the trolley poles would have come down, and as soon as he could get the board of directors to agree to such a course, we would have proceeded."

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### THE THIRD TERM

#### Speculation About It General in Democratic Circles.

#### ALLEGED STORY OF ITS ORIGIN

#### A Letter Shown to Mr. Cleveland and He Smiled.

#### MANY LEADERS ANXIOUS

#### EX-COMMISSIONER PARKER.

#### He Gives His Views Upon Several Matters of Local Interest.

Ex-Commissioner Parker returned to the city yesterday, Judge Kimball was about to grant it as a matter of course, when Mr. J. H. Ralston, who is engaged to represent the complaining witness, stood up and stated that he wished to see the record of protest on the part of the complainant.

"Now, Mr. Ralston," said Judge Kimball, "are you going to say that you know that the complainant in this case is the District of Columbia. Its representative brings the action, and you know very well that the complainant is the District of Columbia."

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Ralston, "I desire to go on record with an earnest protest against a continuance in this case. I have no objection to a continuance with reference to the matter at the present time," said Mr. Richardson, apparently saying no objection to a continuance in this case.

"The continuance is granted," said Judge Kimball, "and this case will go over for ten days."

When asked whom he favored for the presidential nominee Mr. Parker said that there were a number of strong and able men suggested in this connection, any one of whom would be creditable to the party and acceptable to him.

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### NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS

#### Some Interesting Facts Given to the State Department by Consul O'Hara.

#### Distribution of the Indemnity—Custom House Practices That Need to Be Reformed.

In dispatches to the Department of State, dated August 23 and 24, Consul O'Hara of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, announces the distribution of the indemnity of \$150,000 paid by the government of Nicaragua in response to the British demand for damages to British subjects because of the Bluefields affair.

The Bluefields Recorder claims that some of "the persons indemnified owe no allegiance to England."

Consul O'Hara says of custom house practices at Bluefields: "The town of Bluefields is about six miles from the sea. The custom house is at the mouth of the harbor, and all goods for Bluefields are first discharged across the lagoon at Bluefields. Merchants have complained that goods have been unnecessarily detained at the custom house, when not accompanied by consular invoices. It is believed by the merchants that Dr. Talero, the inspector of customs just appointed, will carry out the suggestions thrown out in the editorial herewith inclosed, and which appeared July 10th in the Recorder, a newspaper published at Bluefields."

The editorial referred to describes various deficiencies and delays at the custom house, and expresses the opinion that the change is intended to effect a reform.

Consul O'Hara states that the Bluefields Recorder announces the granting of a concession to Mr. J. Lasche, representing the South Dakota and Central American Trading Company of South Dakota, for 25,000 acres of land, at any point on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, in alternate lots.

In return the company is to provide a steamer to ply between San Juan del Norte and Cape Gracias-a-Dios, calling at intermediate ports, and to deposit there the mail back and was his guest. Did they confer and agree as to this very important matter, but before Congress adjourned in March a third term of Mr. Cleveland was openly discussed in the cloak rooms of both the Senate and the House, and more than that, the public mind was being prepared for the proposition.

How It Started.

The discussion is lively. More questions are propounded than were ever asked at a public meeting of the kind. The question of a third term of Mr. Cleveland is being asked in every corner of the city.

As the story goes, early in December, while the politicians were still hopelessly engaged in the contest for the November election, a prominent official received a long letter from a friend—a man not in office and not wanting office—who asked him to support a third term of Mr. Cleveland.

The figures offered were these. The south's vote sure. The south, it was asserted, would not bolt. In the last analysis, the party faithful would be secured above all other questions, and would do so again. She might insist and threaten as to silver, but she would never bolt for any failure to get what she wanted on that score.

Then New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, would, it was predicted, return to the Democratic column with Mr. Cleveland in the forefront, standing for sound money, while in Ohio and Illinois, in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, a greater light would be thrown on Mr. Cleveland's name than in that of any other leader in the party.

Mr. Cleveland took the letter, read it slowly, and handing it back, smiled pleasantly and replied: "That is very kind. But, of course, I have no right to say anything. Tell me something about your friend." And this the prominent official proceeded to do in terms of very warm eulogy.

Suggestions From Other Quarters.

The story got out. The President had smiled at the suggestion of his name for another term, and had inquired about the author of it. The suggestion soon came from other quarters. This same official got letters of like tenor from other persons, and other prominent men did also. It seemed to please such people to be told that their names had been read by the President, and that he had appeared to appreciate their very high praise. And a good many of these letters, it is said, found their way to the White House.

Beyond this there is no authoritative report. Mr. Cleveland, at most, seems only to have smiled when the subject was mentioned, and to have manifested some polite and natural curiosity about those indulging in such unusual praise of him.

Democratic Leaders Alarmed.

But it is sufficient to give many democratic leaders genuine alarm. They don't like the looks of things. They are not criticizing Mr. Cleveland, but rather the men who are laying before him their private correspondence written in this vein. Any man, they hold, is liable to be impressed with praise so hearty, and to have his judgment more or less affected by it. But that Mr. Cleveland could be elected President and that he had appeared to appreciate their very high praise. And a good many of these letters, it is said, found their way to the White House.

The Columbia's New Commander.

One result of the court-martial of Capt. George W. Sumner is the issuance of orders detaching him from command of the cruiser Columbia and assigning Capt. James H. Sands to that duty. There will be no further action in the case of Capt. Sumner until the Secretary of the Navy shall have passed on the court-martial proceedings.

The Columbia's new commander is at present stationed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. He will probably hoist his flag on the District's namesake tomorrow. The Columbia will be ordered to join Admiral Bunch's squadron on the coast of the first favorable opportunity.

### AGAIN ON REVIEW

#### Another Red Letter Day for the G. A. R.

#### WARM GREETING OF THE OLD GUARD

#### Parade Under a Burning Sun at Louisville.

#### FEATURES OF THE DAY

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 11.—There have been two occasions in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic which will hereafter be designated as red letter days. One of them, the time when the veterans marched down Pennsylvania avenue twenty-eight years after the break in the review upon that same thoroughfare at the close of the war. The other, the day when they strung their line of parade for miles through Louisville, in peaceful remembrance of the land that once they conquered.

This second red letter day occasion was scored today. It was marked upon the Grand Army annals under circumstances most interesting and unequal. Heretofore the thousands of onlookers who have flanked the line of the annual march of the Grand Army have been those who were every whit in sympathy with the occasion. The eyes had been upon the grizzled, crippled, limping old soldiers, bright with their affection or dimmed with tears of sentiment. The hearts of the observers went out to those war-worn champions of the Union. To the onlookers in those northern cities there were memories of closer connection with the blue-coated marchers. There were even memories of the bond of home for them, which made the bond the closer.

With all this, however, the multitude was often moved to enthusiasm. As the battalions advanced it was plain to see that the crowd was not a group of spectators, but a group of sympathizers. It was the Anglo-Saxon admiration for the fighter that cropped out. They forgot that the object of their demonstration was to honor a man who had been a brave man.

Greeting the Old Guard.

When the Old Guard of Washington swept down the street and the crowd beheld the color guard of six men, each of whom had left an arm upon the battle-field, they had to "holer." You could trace the progress of the "Old Guard" by the louder note of admiration swelling the cheers in their immediate neighborhood. If it was an unusually inspiring yell you could hear it, and it was a cry of sympathy for the veterans.

The veterans found a specie of novelty in the thought of parading in Dixie. They were not only welcomed, but they were fairly sense of exultation in the situation. This was the ground they fought for and reared on. It might as well have said they were a group of proprietors.

Under a Burning Sun.

The start for the parade was made beneath a cloudless sky and a burning sun. It was Dixie weather with a vengeance. It made many of the veterans think of old times, when they tramped weary miles under similar conditions.

"We've marched in the south before; I guess we can do it again," remarked a one-legged old veteran. "To-night they've stumped into line with his wooden leg."

The Washington delegation turned out betimes. The "Old Guard" and the drum corps were first on hand, and made a preliminary drill on the streets opposite their department headquarters, and were soon followed by other posts. From there they marched by the Grand Army headquarters, taking position in front of the department headquarters, and were soon followed by other posts. From there they marched by the Grand Army headquarters, taking position in front of the department headquarters, and were soon followed by other posts.

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### THE HEAT TERRIFIC

#### before they reached their station in the line of parade, but all hands stood it well.

#### By 10 o'clock the heat was terrific, and everybody was glad when occasional halts were made to break for the shady side of the walk.

#### The Washingtonians were glad to get out of the sun, and were detailed to follow their march. This consisted of an ambulance, with a staff of surgeons and twelve mounted medical students, who were to accompany the line all the time, ready to go to the rescue of a stricken man or to dash off for the ambulance in the rear.

#### The whole parade was excellent, being on a par with this arrangement. The mounted surgeons patrolled the streets in every direction, and large force being detailed for this purpose alone.

#### The streets were well roped off, and the vigilant policing was maintained. Commander Anderson of the Department of the Potomac, being unable to walk far on account of his old wounds, rode at the head of his department in a good high buggy, and his mounted aids, under the direction of Col. Carter, kept the line in order.

#### The people who viewed the parade were not counted by thousands, but measured by miles. Every inch of available space along the long line of march was occupied by troops of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the whole scene was a magnificent one.

#### It was a southern audience. Many of them had not seen the bluecoats since the war. In the lapse of years, if they had not forgotten the old enmity, they had at least

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