

KIEL'S GREAT FETES.

Sinister Comments From the Freisinnige Papers.

SEE ULTERIOR MOTIVES.

Charge the Government With Seeking a Large Naval Credit.

WAR DISCUSSION REVIVED.

The Kaiser Irritated at the Behavior of the French Naval Officers.

BERLIN, GERMANY, June 23.—The illness of the Empress last week was caused by an attack of neuralgia, to which ailment she is at all times subject upon the slightest change in the weather or indulgence in the least excitement. As her Majesty was about starting for Hamburg a furious attack of neuralgia set in and she was consequently prevented from going there. Her physicians advised her to abandon the idea of her going to Kiel, but a slight abatement of her pains, combined with her eager desire to see the fetes, led her to make the venture. The imperial circle at the admiralty hall saw a recurrence of her sufferings and saw them borne smilingly, but the Emperor on Friday insisted upon her withdrawal from the remaining festivities and her retirement into absolute privacy. After taking a short rest at Kiel Castle her Majesty will return to Potsdam.

The officials, especially the high officers, of the police department, are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the presumed anarchist plot to spoil the fetes by the commission of outrages peculiar to the set were baffled. According to current report, the anarchists had arranged for a grand coup at the outset of the proceedings by blowing up the artificial island in the Alster River. Anonymous letters were received by the Berlin officials warning them that such an attempt was contemplated and would be made if the most rigorous precautions were not taken. Small importance was attached to these menaces at first, but the repeated inexplicable accidents to the electric wires, which were laid to illuminate the island, caused the authorities to believe that there was some foundation for the reports and to resort to extreme precautionary measures. Boats were forbidden to approach the island and the night patrolled the river in steam launches night and day and the same precautions were taken at Kiel. The consequence was that if there really was any serious intention to commit outrages, the plan was frustrated. Nobody who was not known succeeded in getting anywhere near any of the royalties present, nor did they get very close to the scenes of the various ceremonies.

The Berlin and other German newspapers are unceasing in their laudatory reference to the fetes and their praises of those who made them so completely successful. Some of these journals, however, cannot resist the temptation to attribute the Government's desire to carry them out to a success so complete to ulterior motives.

The Freisinnige papers declare that the Government designed the fetes upon so magnificent a scale in order that they might use the popular sentiment thus created in the interest of getting the Reichstag to assent to a proposal for a considerable increase of the navy.

"Doubtless," says Herr Richter's organ, "if the Reichstag were sitting now the effectiveness of national feeling might be the Government's opportunity to obtain a large naval credit, but before the Chamber meets again a just estimate of the value of the canal to Germany will control the discussions and decisions of the Reichstag."

Discussing the commercial uses of the canal, the industrial press concur with the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the German Nautical Association at which the leading German ports were represented. These resolutions declared that advantages could only be secured in the event that the dues assessed made the passage of the canal more profitable than the voyage around the Skaw. Most ship-owners agree that the tolls, including pilotage duties, ought not to exceed 30 pfennigs per register ton, instead of the present tariff. The Government does not expect any great influx of traffic immediately and in view of the necessity of testing the trading capacity of the canal, they don't desire any sudden inrush of shipping. Before long, however, when traders have learned the advantages of the canal and the Government feels that the waterway is secure, lower charges will induce the traders to avail themselves of the immense benefits of the new route.

The Russo-French convention, which the Paris newspapers allege has been concluded, is said to agree that if Germany should attack France, Russia would send 300,000 men at once to the German frontier. On the other hand, if Austria or Germany should attack Russia, France would intervene in a similar manner. The reports of the conclusion of such an agreement, however, are received in official circles here with incredulity. The Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, in an article commenting on the reports, repeats Prince Bismarck's saying that Russia is only flirting with France, and that no serious alliance between the two countries is contemplated. Limited references to the alleged agreement are also made in the semi-official press, who admit that an entente exists, but contend that there has been no formal Russo-French convention.

The Cabinet crisis in England and the formation of a new Ministry in Vienna are the factors which hold the Emperor to a policy of suspense. The Berlin Government expects and hopes for Lord Salisbury's return to power, which would restore the practical adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance.

In regard to the Austrian Ministry, the German Clerical leaders are of the opinion that it will not last more than three months, an opinion which finds almost general assent. Count Kilmansegg has a good official record and has displayed marked ability in his administration of the office of Governor of Lower Austria. He has carried his schemes of Austrian unification to Vienna, but the Austro-Hungarian Clericals will not very long endure a Calvinist Premier for Austria concurrently with a Lutheran Premier for Hungary. Count Kilmansegg is also strongly opposed to anti-Semitism, and is, generally speaking, a Moderate.

It is understood that it is the intention of Emperor Franz Joseph to dissolve the

Reichsrath in September, and then try to obtain a permanent Cabinet.

A statue in honor of the memory of the late Dr. Windthorst, the Clerical leader in the Reichstag, is to be erected in Meppen. A large sum of money for its erection has been raised by popular subscription throughout Hanover. The inaugural ceremonies will take place on July 16, upon which occasion there will be a great Centrist demonstration.

In the course of some building excavations in Stade, Hanover, yesterday, the workmen unearthed the corpse of a warrior of the period of Charlemagne. This body, which is in a marvelous state of preservation, is that of a young and vigorous man, upward of six feet in height, with blonde hair. It was partly covered by bronze armor. Antiquarians pronounce it a perfect specimen of a soldier of A. D. 789. They ascribe its remarkable preservation to the tanning qualities of the earth.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft is about to issue 40,000 marks of shares in the Brazil Bank.

The dubious position into which the Russo-Chinese loan has fallen causes a great deal of gratification on the Bourse here. In Paris it was reported that the loan would be issued on June 27, but this report has since been denied. This hitch will retard the issue and prevent the public from rushing to take it up.

Despite the extreme heat and the attractions at Kiel during the week, the Berlin theaters have done a good business. The Schiller Theater is running Auzengruber's "Der Krenzelschreiber." The latter theater will close at the end of the month and reopen the season under Director Prusich, with a company including Herr Ludwig Barnay, Dr. Max Hohl and Frau Sommerstorf.

The neglect of the French fleet to illuminate on Friday night, although the Russian vessels were lighted up, led to a great deal of adverse criticism, and Admiral Monard has consequently been moved to make an explanation of the circumstances to members of the press. The admiral's explanation in effect is that he did not expect to be called upon to take part in such a demonstration, and had no orders from his Government to do so. The excuse the admiral offers had the effect to remove the bad impression created by what is generally regarded as a flagrant breach of etiquette on his part.

In a scathing article in to-day's issue of the Vorwaerts (socialist) that paper scolds the German journalists for their obsequious attitude toward Herr von Koellier, Minister of the Interior, who had charge of the press arrangements at Hamburg and Kiel. "It was a pitiful sight," the Vorwaerts says, "to see members of the German press cringing before a man who from his ministerial chair had declared that he had nothing but contempt for them, and that ninety per cent of their statements were lies."

After referring to the fact that the newspaper representatives were debarred from the banquets at Hamburg and Holtenau and compelled to take their reports of these affairs from Herr von Koellier's agents the Vorwaerts adds: "No paper had one word of protest against this degradation of the German press. These functions were doubtless more brilliant fetes than even the imagination of the Byzantines could invent to get a smile out of their lord and master. The trick of formation of the Alster Island was only fit for theatrical managers to indulge in."

A number of the newspapers allude to the drinking bouts which they allege took place on board the press steamer, declaring that each member of the press received an order-book good for fifty bottles of champagne or other wine. "How this wine was used," writes Dr. Oppenheimer in the Lokal-Anzeiger, "is shown by this incident: At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the noisy crowd, who were swilling champagne, became so boisterous that I fled to the deck to escape from the disrespectful scene."

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that despite the assurances of the official press to the contrary, the Kaiser is really very much irritated at the offensive reticence of the French officers toward his own and the German officers' invitations. The Frenchmen showed plainly that their participation in the Kiel celebrations was a forced one, and that France is still awaiting a fit moment to attack Germany.

The Emperor will personally open the new supreme court at Leipzig on October 26.

AMERICAN SHIPS ADMIRRED.

Successful Close of the Great Naval Demonstration at Kiel.

KIEL, GERMANY, June 23.—The maneuvering fleet returned to the harbor at noon yesterday.

The resolutions were highly successful.

The vessels of the American squadron have continued to be objects of admiration and curiosity to the officers of all of the assembled fleets, who almost without exception have inspected them.

The consensus of opinion is that the San Francisco is the nearest, cleanest and swiftest ship in the harbor, and the Columbia one of the finest and best.

All of the foreign naval officers speak in the highest terms of the courtesies extended to them during their stay here. The American and French ships sailed at midnight.

They were boarded by the officers of the Russian squadron, who heartily wished their French hosts bon voyage. The Russians were entertained with the utmost hospitality, champagne constituting a large share of the refreshments served.

Lieutenant Ward, who was attached at various times to the United States embassies at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, declared in an interview last night that he was heartily ashamed while making the passage of the canal to think how the Americans banged the big drum and blew the trumpet for years, seeking to show what a great nation they were and what great things they would do in the tremendous work of building and connecting the Nicaragua canal, yet they had neither built it nor allowed any one else to do it. In the meantime Germany, saying nothing, had plodded along, and when the canal was ready it was opened and the world invited to view it.

This impression is largely shared by the naval officers of other countries. The entire arrangements were perfect, and all Germans have shown the visitors from all nations, without the least indication of partiality, the utmost attention. The Kaiser said that the Emperor will pay a visit to the Columbia to-morrow. The representative of the United Press went on board the San Francisco to-day. The accident which occurred to her steam launch was caused by the blowing out of the head of her boiler.

Little damage was done to the vessel or her fixtures beyond the tearing away of her awning. Four persons were hurt, but none of them seriously, not one of them being placed on the sick list.

The steamer Tantallon Castle, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, sailed from Kiel for Greenburg Friday evening. The steamer is expected to arrive at Gravesend on Monday.

Sunday Ball Playing Enjoyed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 23.—Judges Scribner, Hastings and King, composing the Circuit Court, have granted a permanent injunction against Sunday ball playing in this city.

CRISIS IN THE EAST.

Russia Intriguing for the Possession of Korea.

JAPAN'S VAIN TRIUMPH.

May Be Compelled to Relinquish the Last of Its Conquests.

THE BEAR READY TO STRIKE.

Advantage Taken of the Present Weakness of the Mikado's Navy.

TOKIO, JAPAN, June 7.—As the days pass they bring no alleviation of the uneasy feeling that pervades the East with regard to Korea. So long as Japan was mistress of the situation, so long as the Koreans saw only that she had utterly crushed China, and that the realm in which they had leaned for so many centuries was bruised out of all capacity to stand upright, they listened to the new power's counsels with apparent attention and showed some docility in entering the progressive routes indicated by it. But when Japan, in turn, was compelled to bow to the interference of three European states, among which the principal, indeed the only, power in Korean eyes was Russia, then politicians in Seoul began to think that Japan might not be, after all, as strong as she seemed, and that Russia was the real dictator of the Orient's destinies.

Among all the phases of national character developed in Korea by the vicissitudes of recent years, no symptom of patriotism has been discernible. Independence seems to be a meaningless abstraction to the people of the peninsula. So completely have the upper classes been absorbed in the business of intrigue and self-enrichment, so entirely have the lower been occupied with attempts to evade oppression and speculation that there has been no room for any idea of state independence or national integrity. In short, the Korean mind is imbued by a traditional tenet that foreign guardianship in some form or other is inevitable, and having been freed from Chinese dominance, the people might have accepted that of Japan, submittingly enough, had not the overhanging finger of Russia loomed on the horizon just as they were beginning to learn that Japanese sway involved a shockingly radical departure from the pleasant old routes of official robbery and universal self-worship.

The war, having anticipated Russian forecasts by fully five years and placed Japan in the position of Korea's guardian, the statesmen in St. Petersburg had to consider how the situation might be saved. They resorted to a device with which the growth of the great northern empire has always been associated, and for the exercise of which Korea is an ideal field—intrigue.

When Japan put her hand to the plow of Korean reform she had necessarily to enlist co-operation. There were two parties to choose between—that of the Tai Weon-kun, the King's father, and that of the Queen, represented by the Bin family. Both alike had always been hostile to Japanese influence, but of the two the palm for corruption and oppression lay with the Bins, whereas the Tai Weon-kun's partisans possessed some elements of robustness and public spirit. The Tai Weon-kun was accordingly selected. But he, mistaking his country's opportunity for his own, organized a conspiracy to expel the Japanese from Seoul, opened treasonable correspondence with the Chinese generals at Ping Yang, and fomented the Tonghak rebellion.

Then the Japanese had recourse to more direct methods. They employed agents previously pledged to reform; men whose previous efforts to regenerate their country had involved proscription and flight to Japan for refuge. The chief of these, Boku Eiko, had not long held the portfolio of home affairs when the crafty Queen managed to draw him within the circle of her influence. The speedy result was a Cabinet crisis and the paralysis of administrative reform.

Gradually the Queen's party commenced to raise their heads again, and once more the Russian legation began to be visited assiduously by politicians intriguing for the overthrow of Japanese sway and the restoration of the Bin family. How far Russia has fomented these intrigues or to what length they have been carried remains still uncertain. But it is generally understood that the Bin chief, long a fugitive in Hongkong, has been invited home. This man, commonly known as Ming Yongik, is the elder brother of the Queen and has given proof of exceptional ability. Rumor alleges that his position is compromised by the fact that he owes a large sum of money to the Russian Minister, and that his estates have been pledged as security for the debt. Be that as it may, there is a general sense that Russia is intriguing in Seoul, and that she may at any moment call upon the Japanese Government to fulfill its pledge of recognizing Korean independence—a pledge that might easily be declared incompatible with continued interference in the little kingdom's domestic administration and with the maintenance of a large body of Japanese troops in the peninsula.

Public uneasiness is aggravated by the news that Count Inouye, Japanese representative in Korea, is about to return home. Count Inouye is past the physical prime of life and does not enjoy robust health. For many years it has been a medical necessity that he should enjoy a period of rest and sun-bathing in midsummer. But his countrymen know that if a statesman so conspicuously endowed with boldness, insight, tact and decision leaves Seoul in effect, the world will see "failure" written upon Japan's banner, and they know also that considerations of health alone would not weigh with Count Inouye against such a result.

There is further the consciousness that, if Russia does not seize this occasion, she will never find another so favorable, and that she is therefore seriously of the fact, none of them seriously, not one of them being placed on the sick list.

The steamer Tantallon Castle, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, sailed from Kiel for Greenburg Friday evening. The steamer is expected to arrive at Gravesend on Monday.

Sunday Ball Playing Enjoyed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 23.—Judges Scribner, Hastings and King, composing the Circuit Court, have granted a permanent injunction against Sunday ball playing in this city.

STEAM'S FATAL WORK.

Two Men Killed and Several More or Less Injured.

PANIC ON THE STEAMER.

She Was Filled With a Large Party of Pleasure-Seekers.

CAUSED BY A BROKEN PIPE.

It Is Charged She Was Engaged in a Race With Another Vessel.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 23.—Two men dead, one possibly fatally injured, three seriously scalded and five people slightly burned is the record of the blistering steam that burst from a broken pipe in the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus on the trip from Milwaukee to this city Saturday night. The dead and seriously wounded were all members of the crew. Three passengers were slightly scalded.

The dead are Frank Wilson, married, coal-passer, South Chicago, who died from inhaling steam, and John Stitz, lately of Chicago, who died from burns.

John Hoppel, fireman, was burned about the head, inhaled hot steam and will die.

The badly scalded are: James Myerson, fireman; Frank Rosener, Robert Concoy, George Keogh, Buffalo, N. Y.

The slightly scalded are: H. H. Darrow, Jesse L. Steele, Arnold Kiene, Dubuque, Iowa; N. Setzer, water-tender; James Lorimer, water-tender.

The captain of the Christopher Columbus still denies that he was racing with the Virginia. The Government inspectors will possibly make an investigation.

When off Waukegan the passengers were startled by a loud report, as of a cannon, and this was followed by a hissing noise. The big vessel shook from stem to stern, and then began to rapidly fill with escaping steam.

As the steam poured up through the hatchways to the cabin and deck the passengers were thrown into a panic and the greatest excitement prevailed. Women and children screamed and many fainted. Men fought with each other to secure possession of life-preservers, and efforts were made by the frantic men to lower the boats.

Some one shouted that the vessel was on fire, and this only tended to increase the fear of the passengers. Finally Captain Smith and the cooler-headed passengers succeeded in allaying the fears of the more timid and partial order was restored.

Then it was learned that a four-inch steam pipe connecting the starboard boiler with the others in the battery had burst and that a number of persons had been badly scalded by the escaping steam. Captain Smith at once ordered the steam turned off from the boiler and the pipe was disconnected.

The unfortunate persons who had been in the escaping steam were writhing on the floor and every effort was made to alleviate their sufferings. Several physicians were aboard and they turned the hold of the vessel into a temporary hospital and the injured were cared for.

In the meantime the boilers had been so connected that the vessel was able to proceed at a reduced rate of speed. She had nearly reached port when she was taken in tow by the tug Hackley.

It was 4 o'clock this morning when the whaleback reached her dock, and the 600 passengers crowded the decks and greeted their friends on the dock. A half dozen ambulances were hastily summoned and were driven to the Rush-street dock. The injured were removed to the county hospital.

In regard to the rumor that the captain of the whaleback was engaged in a race with the Virginia, Captain Smith said the Virginia was two miles ahead of him when the accident occurred. "All of our machinery was new," he said, "and it was our first trip of the season. This accounts for the accident. I was not racing with the Virginia. On the contrary, I was running slow and was not making time."

Sol Bloom of Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago, gives the following account of the accident: "I was sitting in the upper cabin of the steamer with a party of friends when, about opposite Waukegan, at about 7:30 p. m., we heard a loud explosion, followed by a flash and sparks from the chimney, which fell about in the water. Before I had time to warn my friends the cabin was filled with steam so thick that you could hardly find your way about. I immediately ran toward the bridge to see about the life-preservers, and after leaving some one in charge directed my attention to the women who had fainted. They were lying about by the score and we went from one to the other, carrying a bucket of water and other restoratives."

Judge Grosscup was seen in the cabin on the arrival of the boat. He said: "I was standing on the main deck of the steamer about 7:30 o'clock. We were sailing side by side with the Virginia at that time, and the captain informed me that we were sailing with 168 pounds of steam. I thought that as only 170 pounds was the test 168 was about the limit, and not wishing to run any risk I escorted my party to the front part of the boat. A few minutes later I heard a loud explosion and then a mist of steam covered everything around us."

The Christopher Columbus left Chicago at 9 o'clock Saturday morning for Milwaukee. The party was composed of a crowd of merry-makers and pleasure seekers. It was almost a perfect summer day, and there was much to draw people away from the city. The big steamer left the dock at Milwaukee at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and was soon out of sight on her return journey. The vessel was due in Chicago at 10:30 p. m., but when that hour had passed and there were no signs of the steamer but little anxiety was felt, as it was thought she had purposely remained over schedule time in the Cream City.

The cause of the accident, as told by Engineer E. L. Webster of the whaleback, was that the fitting of the main steam pipe "let go." This caused the explosion and the escape of steam. The accident, he said, was unavoidable and unaccountable. The boilers were only tested last week and found to be all right.

Released by Von Der Ahe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Manager Buckenberger, of the Browns, was given his release to-day and will leave for Pittsburg to-morrow morning. The poor show made by the Browns, who have never

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utes. He found the whips there, but not Mr. Balfour, who he learned, was at Uxbridge. After resting ten minutes Mr. McDonnell rode to that place and conveyed Lord Salisbury's message to him. Mr. Balfour immediately returned to London.

The Bering Sea bill, recently introduced by Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, is the second measure in to-morrow's list of business in the House of Commons.

The Chronicle (Liberal) will say that Mr. Chamberlain is the real destroyer of the Government, and that he is virtually master of the situation.

The Daily Telegraph (Liberal) will say that the British people will not concern themselves with the technical and tactical aspects of the great appeal now to be made to the country, but will pronounce the inevitable sentence on a weak and dangerous administration for what it has done and undone.

The Standard (Conservative) will say to-morrow: "The decisive voice as to whether the Government should resign or continue in office was that of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. He declined to attempt to carry on business with the present reduced and uncertain majority."

There is reason to believe that besides the Liberal-Unionist leaders, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, for some time Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets, but opposed to home rule for Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, ex-Viceroy of India and ex-Governor-General of Canada, will be invited to join the new Government. Mr. Gladstone's return to England, he having gone on a cruise on a steamer as a guest of Sir Donald Currie, is anxiously awaited. An impression exists in Liberal quarters that he will issue a manifesto in support of the Liberal programme.

The Times to-morrow will say that Lord Salisbury will be Prime Minister, but that he is unlikely to reunite with that office the heavy labors of the Foreign Office, which will go to the Duke of Devonshire, if he desires to accept it. The paper does not regard this as an ideal arrangement, as Lord Salisbury has no special knowledge of foreign affairs, while the Duke of Devonshire's strength is merely domestic. Yet the latter possesses prudence, firmness, sound commonsense and high patriotic feeling, while he will always have Lord Salisbury's vast fund of diplomatic information and political insight to draw upon.

Mr. Balfour will be the Government leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain can claim the very highest office in the Cabinet next to the three offices. The greatest opening for the display of his abilities and energies is in the War Office, where a vast and vital work of reform must be carried out.

The Times places Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen as First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Right Hon. Lord Henry Courtney as President of the Board of Trade.

The Times contends that in a Unionist coalition Government Mr. Balfour's bi-metallic opinions would make him impossible as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Settlers on the Winnebago Reserve Ejected by Indian Police.

PENDER, NEBR., June 23.—Captain William H. Beck served notice on thirty renters occupying Winnebago lands last Thursday to vacate inside of three days.

Four O'clock on Saturday evening at 5:30 o'clock by thirteen Indian police with directions from Captain Beck for him to immediately vacate.

Smith resisted the police, whereupon they proceeded to load his household effects, turned out his stock and by physical strength succeeded in throwing Smith from his wagon. The party then started for agency. A heavy wind and rain storm came up about 10 o'clock, and the Indian police left Smith and his wife to the mercy of the raging storm. One of Smith's horses had given out, and leaving his wife on the reservation, he started with the other party for Pender.

One hundred and fifty settlers occupying Flournoy lands on the Winnebago reservation, and other renters held a meeting at Emerson, Neb., yesterday and perfected an organization for self-protection.

Impulse Wins the German Derby.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 23.—The race for the German derby stakes, value 70,000 marks, was run to-day. It was won by Baron Falkenhansen's Impulse. Niemuta was second and Almenrausch third. There were twelve starters.

TURNERS AT COLUMBUS.

Thousands of Representatives Attend the National Gathering.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—The second day's exercises of the National Turners' societies began at 7 o'clock this morning with a rehearsal of the grand exercise, participated in by all the societies represented. The remainder of the forenoon was devoted to individual contests in heavy gymnastic and athletic sports. These contests consisted of shot throwing, vaulting and leaping.

To-night the grounds of the association were filled by one of the largest crowds ever assembled there. The contests of societies and individuals in pyramid grouping, bar exercises and fencing formed the principal features. The festivities will be continued to-morrow. To-morrow afternoon the annual election of officers will be held.

The meeting so far has been free from accident. It is estimated that more than 8000 representatives from all States in the circuit are in attendance at the meet. The actual number of contestants for prizes is 800. There will be no awards made until to-morrow afternoon, and the per cent of the different societies contesting the judges refuse to make known.

SHOT BY AN IRATE FATHER.

The Son of a New York Banker Killed in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 23.—Emmet Chester, a farmer living five miles from here, accused C. F. Wilson of New York of improper conduct toward his stepdaughter. Yesterday he shot and killed him.

Chester is still at large. Wilson was a new-comer and claimed to be a son of G. F. Wilson of New York, of the banking firm of Wilson, Larabee & Co.

THROUGH A STONE WALL.

Wild Dash of a Trolley Car Loaded With Passengers.

Thrown From the Track by a Broken Wheel While Going at Tremendous Speed.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 23.—Thirty persons were badly injured by an accident on the Dartmouth and Westport Trolley Railway, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Some of them may die of the injuries received. The injured are: Emma O. Bowles, broken bone in right foot; M. M. Bowles, injured in right shoulder blade; Annie Gavillo, wounded in forehead and right temple; Anton Cavillo, wounded over right eye and cuts on leg; Harry Dodge, face cut and body bruised; George Dodge, face cut; F. Jenkins, cut and bruised badly about the face; Lizzie Nickerson, scalp wound and wound on left arm; Sadie Nickerson, bruises on right arm and leg; P. J. Ryan, right arm broken, right collar-bone broken and small bone of the leg fractured; Della Remillard of Woonsocket, bruises on right arm and leg; Anna M. Redding, cut and bruised on arms, hands and face; Mrs. Walter Rosenville of Fairhaven, hip injured and badly bruised; Abbie Sullivan, flesh wound on left ankle; Ida Tripp, bruised shoulder, knee and face; Abram Tripp, bruised right side of chest and sprained wrist; Albert Tilton, hip broken; Dr. W. H. Webbery, nose bruised and face cut.

The accident occurred on Smith Mills Hill, one of the heavy grades on the road, and to a car running at a high rate of speed. It was caused by the breaking of one of the forward wheels just as the car started up the grade.

When the break occurred the car jumped from the track, crossed the highway and smashed into a stone wall, toppling it over and running through the aperture.

Several of the passengers were crushed beneath the car. Ambulances were immediately called and physicians sent to attend the wounded.

P. J. Ryan, who is probably fatally hurt, said the car was going at a terrific speed. He thinks eighty miles an hour was about the clip, and all the others who talked about it said they never rode so fast before.

DEATH OF MARK LYNCH.

The Impersonator of Villains Appears in His Final Tragedy.

Carried Away by Heart Disease While Stopping at a New York Hotel.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 23.—Mark Lynch, known to theater-goers as a clever impersonator of heavy villains, died this evening at the Manor Hotel, Twenty-sixth and Broadway. Dr. Chichester, who was in attendance, said heart failure was the cause of death.

W. J. Wainwright, the proprietor of the hotel, said the actor had been a guest of the house for several months. He had, so far as Mr. Wainwright knew, been in good health up to the day of his death.

Mr. Wainwright was hastily summoned to his guest's apartments and, upon opening the door saw Mr. Lynch rolling upon the floor, apparently in great agony. Dr. Chichester, who was hastily summoned, prescribed for the patient and within a few moments he had apparently entirely recovered from the attack, but it had left him in a weak condition.

Mr. Wainwright visited him several times in the afternoon, to find that he was resting quietly. When he looked in to see how Mr. Lynch was getting along, about 4 o'clock, he found him gasping on the bed with his hands clutched above his heart and seemingly dying. Dr. Chichester was again summoned, but death had come before he arrived.

Mr. Lynch played as leading man with many well-known troupes. His last season was with Steve Brodie's troupe. Previous to that he had an engagement with the Stowaway Company.

"IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?"

A Wealthy New Yorker Who Came to a Negative Conclusion.

PELVAM MANOR, N. Y., June 23.—Charles Van Wagenen, aged 41, a prominent New York business man, committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence in this village some time yesterday morning. His family was awed and the body was not found until to-day. The cause of the deed is a mystery. Near the bed on which the body lay was found a book entitled "Is Life Worth Living?" The dead man, it is said,

ROSEBERY TO RESIGN.

utes. He found the whips there, but not Mr. Balfour, who he learned, was at Uxbridge. After resting ten minutes Mr. McDonnell rode to that place and conveyed Lord Salisbury's message to him. Mr. Balfour immediately returned to London.

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The Daily Telegraph (Liberal) will say that the British people will not concern themselves with the technical and tactical aspects of the great appeal now to be made to the country, but will pronounce the inevitable sentence on a weak and dangerous administration for what it has done and undone.

The Standard (Conservative) will say to-morrow: "The decisive voice as to whether the Government should resign or continue in office was that of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. He declined to attempt to carry on business with the present reduced and uncertain majority."

There is reason to believe that besides the Liberal-Unionist leaders, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, for some time Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets, but opposed to home rule for Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, ex-Viceroy of India and ex-Governor-General of Canada, will be invited to join the new Government. Mr. Gladstone's return to England, he having gone on a cruise on a steamer as a guest of Sir Donald Currie, is anxiously awaited. An impression exists in Liberal quarters that he will issue a manifesto in support of the Liberal programme.

The Times to-morrow will say that Lord Salisbury will be Prime Minister, but that he is unlikely to reunite with that office the heavy labors of the Foreign Office, which will go to the Duke of Devonshire, if he desires to accept it. The paper does not regard this as an ideal arrangement, as Lord Salisbury has no special knowledge of foreign affairs, while the Duke of Devonshire's strength is merely domestic. Yet the latter possesses prudence, firmness, sound commonsense and high patriotic feeling, while he will always have Lord Salisbury's vast fund of diplomatic information and political insight to draw upon.

Mr. Balfour will be the Government leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain can claim the very highest office in the Cabinet next to the three offices. The greatest opening for the display of his abilities and energies is in the War Office, where a vast and vital work of reform must be carried out.

The Times places Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen as First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Right Hon. Lord Henry Courtney as President of the Board of Trade.

The Times contends that in a Unionist coalition Government Mr. Balfour's bi-metallic opinions would make him impossible as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Settlers on the Winnebago Reserve Ejected by Indian Police.

PENDER, NEBR., June 23.—Captain William H. Beck served notice on thirty renters occupying Winnebago lands last Thursday to vacate inside of three days.

Four O'clock on Saturday evening at 5:30 o'clock by thirteen Indian police with directions from Captain Beck for him to immediately vacate.

Smith resisted the police, whereupon they proceeded to load his household effects, turned out his stock and by physical strength succeeded in throwing Smith from his wagon. The party then started for agency. A heavy wind and rain storm came up about 10 o'clock, and the Indian police left Smith and his wife to the mercy of the raging storm. One of Smith's horses had given out, and leaving his wife on the reservation, he started with the other party for Pender.

One hundred and fifty settlers occupying Flournoy lands on the Winnebago reservation, and other renters held a meeting at Emerson, Neb., yesterday and perfected an organization for self-protection.

Impulse Wins the German Derby.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 23.—The race for the German derby stakes, value 70,000 marks, was run to-day. It was won by Baron Falkenhansen's Impulse. Niemuta was second and Almenrausch third. There were twelve starters.

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