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HARVEY WAS HEATED.

Riled by Judge Vincent's First Little Decision.

GOADED SOME BY HORR.

Real Issues of the Debate Dodged by the New York Editor.

"COIN'S" THEORIES DISSECTED.

Instead of Stating Facts the Gold Champion Assails His Opponent's Theories.

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CHICAGO, ILL., July 17.—The second session of the Horr-Harvey silver debate began at 2 o'clock in the auditorium of the Illinois Club before the same limited audience. Mr. Horr began by quoting Hallam's "Middle Ages" as authority to prove the fallacy of Mr. Harvey's statement in his book regarding the degeneracy of the world commercially in the nineteenth century as a result of the depreciation of silver. He cited from Professor James E. Thorold Rogers to refute statements made by Mr. Harvey from his book, that the price of wheat had fallen in that period, and that the lot of the toiling masses became more miserable with the passage from the eighth to the fifteenth century, as charged by Mr. Harvey. Leber, Malthus and Hyndman were also quoted in the contradiction of the silver champion's fifteenth-century statements. He concluded:

"Mr. Harvey and his free-silver friends identify prosperity and the progress of man with the lot of feudal nobility of Europe, and not with that of the toilers. Later I shall show that in his treatment in the present as in the past Mr. Harvey stands as the exponent of the rich and not of the toilers, whose welfare should first be considered by the legislation of the state."

Mr. Harvey replied that he volunteered to explain the preface to his book because the gold-standard papers all over the country and his friends from New York and elsewhere had declared that it was a forgery, and he did not intend to argue with Mr. Horr that the monetary committee, from the report of which the quotation was made, did not know what it was talking about. He declined to have his mind diverted from the regular argument and logical arrangement of the debate. He declared that the debate so far had settled the questions as to what was the money of legislation, what was the unit of value as fixed by the framers of the constitution in favor of his book. The keynote which he wanted to sound was that there was no good reason for debasing one of the metals when gold and silver had been honest money for centuries, when under free coinage laws and equal treatment both had equal purchasing power in their own right, and when population and the demand on the money market were growing every instant.

Mr. Horr, to clinch this business which he declared his opponent had introduced, read from Professor Gunton's "Wealth and Progress" to show that there was a rise instead of a fall in the price of wheat in the fifteenth century, and a corresponding increase in the early part of the sixteenth century. The prices he quoted showed that wheat had been steadily advancing instead of falling, as claimed by his opponent. He resented Mr. Harvey's severe criticism of Judge Vincent for deciding in his remarks yesterday the question whether the framers of the bill of 1792 intended to establish two measures of value.

He had noticed that when men got bitten with either the greenback money craze or the free-silver craze they instantly became egotistical and abusive of every one who differed from them. Judge Vincent had decided the question as submited to him by individuals as he honestly believed was right, and was right, but Mr. Harvey had called him dishonest. Mr. Horr read from a letter of Mr. Leach, for many years Director of the Mint, who took precisely the same view, that the claim that the silver dollar was the unit of value was inconsistent with the bimetallic system. This decision was exactly in accordance with the facts. The laws authorized a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit, different from each other in intrinsic value. That was the reason the law of 1873 was proposed.

Mr. Harvey, replying, declared that Mr. Horr had admitted yesterday that the silver dollar was the unit of value, and the record showed it; now he attempted to twist something back into the discussion in which he was to be believed as saying one thing yesterday and something else today. Mr. Horr was accused of trying to mix things by discussing bimetallism and the relation of silver and gold, which were in the second chapter of the book. He asserted that neither Mr. Horr nor Judge Vincent knew any more of bimetallism than a babe. He accused his opponent of traveling on side tracks and neglecting to follow the agreed order of the discussion. He then introduced a discussion of demonetization of silver and the "crime" of 1873.

To understand how silver could be demonetized in this republic the reader should know that we then had paper money and that no silver or gold was in circulation except in California. The same situation existed in England following the French war in 1816, when silver was dropped from the mints there.

The conspiracy to demonetize silver was regarded by those engaged in it as a base transaction, just as those who visit Washington and other capitals, to accomplish by legislation a sugar trust or a trust on silver, books or anything else. The conspiracy originated in England.

It was discovered that the demonetization of silver by England had no effect on the commercial parity of the two metals at ratio fixed by France.

It was therefore current that, in order to break the commercial parity and substantially depreciate silver, all of the great governments would have to be included in the legislation needed. The subject was decided among these financiers informally in London and Paris, and very few were included among those who understood its ultimate effect. A good deal of diplomacy, concealment and misrepresentation was practiced in securing the co-operation of politicians in Germany, France and the United States. The subject was discussed without disclosing the ultimate aim of those who directed the conference.

Following his trip to London and Paris, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill in 1868 that on its face intended to establish the gold standard. Senator Morgan of New York jumped on it, in the face of the committee, with "all fours," and Sherman saw that Morgan understood genuine bimetallism, and this bill died that day and was never heard of again.

Senator Morgan's term of office expired in 1869, and at the very next session another bill made its appearance. Those who took an open and avowed interest in the new measure were Mr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, and Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Treasury, who at the end of his term of office became president of a National bank in New York; John Sherman in the Senate, and Representatives Hooper of Massachusetts and Stoughton of Michigan in the House.

The bill this time went to a committee, in which the second attempt to leave out the silver dollar was again discovered and it was inserted at the ratio of 15½ to 1, which was the French ratio. This provided for a dollar of 384 grains. This was the equivalent of the French five-franc piece.

To knock this dollar out surreptitiously at the last moment then became the plan of the conspirators. The only question they would have to fight would be the change of the unit of value from silver to gold and on this they could depend by representing that gold was virtually then the standard by common consent of nations, that it had been rendered so by the large production of gold and by other specific arguments asserted by special influences. Thus it became a bill innocent on its face as to demonetizing silver.

Demonetization consists principally in closing the mints to a specified metal, thus cutting off the coinage demand for it and leaving it only a commercial value.

Mr. Horr—You will excuse me, Mr. Harvey, but previous to commencing my discussion of the law of 1873 I call your attention to a passage on page 9 in your book, because you have already announced here to-day that you propose to convince me that what this book says is absolutely true and that I am wrong about it. You say that prior to 1873 there was $105,000,000 of silver coined by the United States and $8,000,000 of this was silver dollars.

Mr. Harvey—You refer to the amounts for which the Spanish coin of such a name is received in American money and the Mexican coin for so much, the British coin for so much, meaning to tell the American people how much they could pass that coin for, as expressed in our money. That is not necessary in order to establish the principle I was stating that foreign silver was a legal tender in this country. The point is this: Our mints tested these foreign coins and valued the silver that was in them. The alloy of much of that coin was different from our alloy, so it was necessary to assay those foreign coins and see how much they were worth in our money.

This the mints did, and Congress put into that act how much a certain foreign coin was worth in our money. That is stated in the statute that he accuses me of leaving out what was unnecessary for me to state in establishing that our laws made foreign silver legal tender. [Applause.]

Horr—When you left out the very fact which showed that a number of foreign coins were not a legal tender because none were made such except they came up to a certain standard. But away on ahead you speak of 1873. Now up to 1873 you said that they made all of these a legal tender. Did you think so? Here is the low of 1857 passed upon that same subject, when they declared that none of them should be legal tender and required the mints of the country to melt them up and recoin them all, and repeated the very law that he has been talking about. [Applause.] That is the fact about it.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr accuses me of misrepresentation. Now I never have attempted yet in dealing with the public or any one else to mislead them, and in dealing with this financial question I have looked at both sides of the question to judge it from its merits. But I will settle one question of misrepresentation that I am charged with right here, because it settles several at once and will leave Mr. Horr to explain something. In reading this section that I quoted in the book as to foreign coin, he asks why I did not put gold in along with silver and said that the statute so read, gold and silver, and that I had stated gold. Now, I call Mr. Horr's attention to the statute that I quoted, and gold is not in it. It says silver only. [Applause.]

A man is not guilty of misrepresentation every time somebody accuses him of it. On that same page it was said that the statement made by the gold advocates that only $8,000,000 of silver was in circulation prior to 1873 was not true and that instead of $8,000,000 in silver being in circulation prior to 1873 there was $105,000,000 in silver in circulation prior to that time coined at our own mints.

Now he says that $105,000,000 was not correct. What is the correction? I did make a mistake. The Treasurer had made a mistake in the book that I copied it from. When he corrected the mistake six months afterward it read $143,000,000. [Applause.] That is the only misrepresentation that the book is accused of. We underestimate that which is in our favor. We think that is a better quality than to exaggerate that which is in our favor.

The debate was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

BATTLING WITH QUAY.

There Is a Great Struggle to Gain Control in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Senator Quay is making a desperate fight to retain his leadership of the Pennsylvania Republicans, but the odds seem to be against him. Never before was there such a formidable combination as that which exists to-day to defeat him. The men who are antagonizing Quay are themselves trained politicians and very rich. Defeat to them means a great deal. It is easy to be seen that if Wanamaker, Hastings, Magee and Gilkeson lose this battle they too will be retired from active politics, for a period at any rate. The fight to down Mr. Quay has developed into a boodle contest. It is boodle against boodle.

Quay's opponents, it is said on the very best authority, have raised a pool of $250,000 for campaign purposes, and now comes a story that Senator Quay and his friends will raise a $500,000 campaign fund. There is no doubt that the protectionists of Pennsylvania owe more to Senator Quay than to any other man in the United States. Ever since he first entered the Senate he has been their faithful friend.

The Senator has appealed to these men to come to his aid in this, his hour of distress, and they would be ingrates if they did not harken to his cry for help. Information comes from Philadelphia and Pittsburg that manufacturers are determined to take off their coats to save their spokesman.

If Martin and his crowd succeed in beating Quay, the latter has a sure way of getting even. At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature (which is Mr. Quay's Legislature) a resolution to Lexow the city of Philadelphia was passed and a committee to do the investigating was appointed. No appropriation to carry on the investigation was, however, made, and the committee of which State Senator Penrose, Mr. Quay's personal and political friend, is chairman, has never held a session.

Now, it is said, some of Quay's friends will imitate the example of the Chamber of Commerce in New York in the matter of the Lexow committee and furnish funds with which to proceed with the investigation. Quay and Penrose know exactly where to go to look for corruption in Philadelphia.

STEVENSON AND CRISP.

A Ticket for Which Potent Influences Are at Work in the South.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 71.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., says:

Potent influences are at work to secure the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for President and ex-Speaker Crisp for Vice-President. If it prove that Vice-President Stevenson cannot get the nomination the delegates from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will favor the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. W. A. Hemphill of the Atlanta Journal and J. W. Anderson of Covington, two leading editors and politicians, are supporting Stevenson, although neither the Journal nor the Star has been committed directly to a Stevenson and Crisp ticket.

IGNORES THE COMMITTEE.

Senator Blackburn Preparing for a Single-Handed Struggle.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 17.—Senator Blackburn is determined to fight his own battles regardless of the acts of the Democratic Committee which adjourned on Thursday at Louisville. He was here yesterday.

"I shall win this fight," he said, "the gold men cannot prevent it, hard as they are trying. The fight has now narrowed itself down between myself and a Republican. I will be Senator or a Republican will succeed me. I have now some thirty nominees who are bound to win."

WILL ACT ON SILVER.

Missouri Democrats to Call a Financial Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—The Democratic State Committee met this morning and after two hours' discussion decided to call a State convention to consider the financial question. The proceedings were carried on behind closed doors.

It is known that the committee was almost unanimous in favor of the convention. Chairman Moffitt strenuously opposed it, but on a vote it was carried by 7 to 2. The date has not yet been set.

AN ELECTRIC WIRE PARTED.

One Man Burned to Death and Three Other Persons Badly Injured.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 17.—By the parting of an electric wire on Sherman avenue, Evanston, to-night, one man was killed and three other persons were seriously injured. The dead: William J. Pearce, 35 years old. The injured: Louis Anderson, Ruth Hart and Mrs. T. M. Walker.

Miss Hart received a very severe shock, and it is doubtful if she will recover. The shock which killed Pearce was conducted through an iron fence against which he was standing. Mrs. Walker received a shock while she was giving assistance to Pearce, and the other two stumbled over the wire. All were badly burned by the electricity.

Yet Smuggling Chinese.

DETROIT, MICH., July 17.—Herbert Johnson of Windsor, released only two months ago after serving a term for smuggling Chinese from Canada, was arrested at the depot to-day while in the act of smuggling four Chinese over in a sleeping-car.

IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

General Harrison Says He Will Not Accept Nomination

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Refused an Invitation to Go to Syracuse and Talk.

HE IS NO LONGER IN POLITICS.

But Major Poole Denies That Such a Statement Was Made to Him.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17.—A dispatch from Old Forge, N. Y., says that Benjamin Harrison made the statement in the presence of Congressman Poole of Syracuse and Joseph I. Sayles of Rome, N. Y., that under no circumstances will he become a candidate for the Presidency. The object of their visit was to invite Mr. Harrison to attend the G. A. R. encampment at Syracuse, which invitation the ex-President refused to accept.

Mr. Harrison is reported to have said to Major Poole:

"Major, I will tell you why I do not care to go to Syracuse at the time you want me to. If I go anywhere now and make a speech those who are candidates for the Presidency will say that I am a candidate for that office and am going for political purposes. I am not a candidate for the Presidency, have not been and will not be. I do not want the office and would not accept it."

At a late hour to-night Major Poole, who had just returned from Old Forge, was seen by a reporter of The United Press and told of the press dispatch which stated that Benjamin Harrison had broken the silence, which until now had been maintained, regarding his candidacy for the Presidency, by declaring to Major Poole that under no circumstances would he accept a renomination.

When asked whether the ex-President had made this positive assertion, Major Poole said:

"General Harrison did not in my presence in any way, directly or indirectly, allude to the possibility of his entering the race for the nomination."

He said the General gave as his reason for declining the invitation to speak in Syracuse was that he received many invitations from different quarters to take part in various celebrations and demonstrations, but as he could not accept one and refuse the rest he would be unable to attend the gathering of the Grand Army veterans in Syracuse.

THIS IS FROM FLORIDA.

A Thrilling Snake Story for Wheelmen of the World.

BARLOW, FLA., July 17—Josiah Murdaugh and two companions were riding on their bicycles near here to-day when Murdaugh saw a monster rattlesnake in front of him. He drove his bicycle over the snake but the reptile managed to twine itself about the spokes of the rear wheel and proceeded to strike Murdaugh in the back. At every revolution of the wheel, the snake would strike viciously at the rider. Murdaugh's horrified companions screamed to him, and the rider, shrieking, "I am bit," tumbled off the wheel in a faint.

His companions came up and found that the snake had been striking the broad leather belt that Murdaugh wore about his body. The snake's last stroke had been so powerful that it couldn't withdraw it's fangs from the belt, and the reptile was found thrashing its tail about Murdaugh's legs. The snake was killed and Murdaugh revived, but he was deathly sick from fright for several hours. The snake was six feet long and had sixteen rattles and the usual button. It's fangs were nearly an inch long. The leather belt saved Murdaugh's life.

FIVE ENGINEERS SCALDED.

Bursting of a Steam Pipe on the Torpedo-Boat Ericcson.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 17.—Misfortune seems to have been the lot of the torpedo-boat Ericcson since it came to New London from the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, a year ago, but none of the accidents have been as serious as that which occurred to-day when the boat was in Long Island Sound and when the starboard low-pressure cylinder was wrecked, breaking the steam pipe connecting with it and scalding five of the ten men on the engineer's force.

The scalded men are: John Stanley, engineer, Dubuque, Iowa.; William Merwin, machinist, Dubuque, Iowa; David Cody, Jersey City, N. J.; Joseph Hamilton, New York, and Austin Williams, New York. The last three are junior engineers.

Quantities of white lead and boiled oil was applied to the scalded men to relieve their pains by excluding the air from the exposed flesh. Lieutenant R. N. Usher, U. S. N., and Superintendent Hopkins of the Iowa Iron Works were on the deck of the steamer at the time of the accident, and the others were all below.

GYPSIES FROM GUARYRA.

Arrival of an Interesting Band With Plenty of Gold.

Nearly a Hundred of the Venezuelan Wanderers Headed for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 17.—The Red Line steamship Philadelphia, which arrived to-day, brought a motley cargo. There were 8000 hides, 9000 sacks of coffee, two cages of young monkeys, lots of tropical birds, forty-five turtles and about 100 Venezuelan gypsies.

The gypsies were the most interesting lot of foreigners that have landed here in some time. The first officer said that they had come from Guaryra, and, except that a few of them were going to San Francisco, he knew nothing about their destinations. They had thousands of dollars, which they carried in gold in bags. On the trip some trouble arose about money matters between the captain and one of their leaders, whereat the latter drew out a couple of bags of gold, which he scattered defiantly about the pilot-house.

They were dressed in a way which for display of color surpassed anything to be seen in Mulberry bend. They wore polka-dot shirts, red bandannas and striped trousers. They were below the ordinary stature, and had bronzed faces and long black hair. Altogether they were a happy lot, and did not seem much disturbed by the crowd which gathered to watch them. There was one man of about 50 years, who seemed to be the leader. The rest of the party was composed of young men and women and a horde of children between the ages of 5 and 10 years with two or three babies and a dog to complete the assortment.

CATTLE WELL INSPECTED.

There Is No Necessity of Local Inspectors Being Appointed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—A committee representing the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange appeared before the Mayor and Council of Kansas City, Kans., and entered a protest against the appointment of a livestock and meat inspector for that city. This committee explained that the force of inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and of the Kansas Sanitary Board were giving the most rigid inspection to beef and there was no necessity for a local inspector. Under the present system it was maintained that it was impossible for diseased animals to get to the packing or slaughter houses or to be loaded on cars for shipment to other markets.

The Mayor and Council discussed the question at length, but no action was taken.

Heaviest in Forty Years.

PEORIA, ILL., July 17.—The heaviest rain in forty years fell here to-day and has greatly inconvenienced the railroads. One thousand feet of track on the Peoria and Pekin Union at Droves, across the river, washed out, while considerale damage of the same character was done on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Vandalia and Chicago, and Burlington and Quincy, delaying trains greatly, but no accidents occurred so far as known. The streams in this vicinity are running bank full, but if no more rain falls the various trains will be running on time to-morrow.

WORKED AMONG CRIMINALS.

Seventh-Day Adventists Harshly Treated in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 17.—All interest in Rhea County, East Tenneessee, is centered in the dealings of the State with the colony of Seventh-day Adventists in the county limits. In the second trial of the Adventists a few weeks since eight leading members of this section were found guilty of desecrating Sunday and were fined. Although abundantly able they refused to pay the fines, and all went to jail on sentences requiring the prisoners to work out their sentences on the county roads. The equivalent in service to the fines incurred make their terms of imprisonment range from sixty to eighty days.

Yesterday they were put to work with the county convicts on the highway. Their first task was to assist in building a bridge across Pine River, near Spring City. After the completion of this work they will repair the county roads. Although associated with criminals of the chain-gang, they wore no chains. The leader of the band is E. R. Gillett, one of their elders in the village of Graysville. Elder Gillett is nearly 70 years old. He volunteered as a soldier in the Civil war and served three years.

ACCUSED BY MRS. PIETZEL.

Holmes Charged With Killing Her Husband and Children.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 17.—Mrs. Benjamin T. Pietzel, who is in this city, is satisfied now that the bodies found buried in Toronto are those of her two missing daughters. She believes that Holmes killed them, that he murdered their father, and that he also took the life of the young son, who cannot be found.

TORONTO, ONT., July 17.—At the Pietzel inquest to-day, before Coroner Johnston, nothing of importance was developed, the medical testimony not being ready.

WILL GET HER DIVORCE.

Mrs. Corbett Presents Proofs of Her Husband's Infidelity.

Champion Jim May Have to Continue Contributing One Hundred a Week.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 17.—The suit of Mrs. Ollie Corbett for absolute divorce upon the statutory grounds from her husband, James J. Corbett, the champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world, came up again this morning before Referee Edward Jacobs. Mrs. Corbett was on hand. She looked cheerful and chatted and laughed with Mr. Hummel, her lawyer, in an animated fashion. Mr. Hummel had an extract from a Cincinnati paper telling of the visit of the pugilist and Mrs. Corbett to that city on April 23 last. Mrs. Corbett says she was in New York City at this particular time and it was "Vera" who was with her husband and passed as his wife.

Miss King was again called and testified that she heard Mr. Corbett introduce Vera as his wife, and saw other acts of undue familiarity between Corbett and Vera, as well as registering at Corning, Ohio, as man and wife.

Mr. Hummel then announced that he had been directed not to produce the separation papers, as they contained matters which were not necessary for publication. He asked that if the referee should direct that Mrs. Corbett was entitled to an absolute divorce, that $100 a week, the same sum as allowed in the separation papers, should be allowed to her by Corbett during the term of her natural life.

Lawyer Sullivan offered no objection to this. Then Mr. Hummel asked that the hearing be adjourned until Friday, July 26, in order that he might apply for a roving commission to get evidence of Corbett's improper acts in Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The referee accordingly adjourned the case to that date.

NINE MINERS IMPRISONED

Disastrous Cave-In and Probable Loss of Life in Michigan.

Those Penned In by the Debris Yet Live and Men Are Digging to the Rescue.

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., July 17.—A disastrous cave-in, with a probable loss of life, occurred on the first level of the Pewabic iron mine late this afternoon. Nine miners were imprisoned by the cave-in and it is feared some of them were crushed to death.

The fall of heavy rock, carrying with it the timbers of the chamber, came without warning. The disaster occurred just after the bell had rung for the men to quit work, and fortunately most of the miners had reached the surface.

A large rescue crew went to work at once, but their progress through the mass of broken rock and timber, which is forty feet deep, is necessarily slow. It will be fully twelve hours before a passage can be cleared and the imprisoned miners reached. The fact that some of the unfortunate miners were still alive was soon established.

Shortly after the rescuers began work on the big pile of debris, faint knockings were heard on the air pipe which connects with the room in which the men were imprisoned. This spurred the rescuers to greater energy, and the work will be pushed all night.

Of the men imprisoned two are Scandinavians, two Cornishmen and five are Italians. The names of but three of them have been ascertained. They are John Johnson, Stephen Bowden and Frederick Mebb. It is not known how many of the imprisoned miners are alive, but the mine officials believe all the men will be found safe and well. The monetary loss will be heavy.

THROUGH THE BRIDGE.

Terrible Plunge of a Freight Train in Colorado.

MANY WENT TO DEATH.

All the Cars, the Crew and Several Tramps Fell Fifty Feet.

AN AGED TRESTLE COLLAPSED.

Three Weeks Ago Workmen Were Put to the Task of Rebuilding the Structure.

DENVER, COLO., July 17.—A most appalling accident occurred on the Santa Fe, near Monument, at 11 o'clock this morning. Local freight train No. 46, consisting of twenty cars heavily laden with lumber and stone, plunged through the bridge a quarter of a mile west of that place, burying beneath the debris the train crew, a number of tramps and several bridge carpenters, who were at work repairing the bridge.

Wreckage crews were quickly dispatched from Denver and Pueblo, and a special train was sent out from Colorado Springs with physicians, and these with the citizens of Monument worked heroically until a late hour this evening rescuing the dead and injured. Fully 150 feet of the trestle went down with the train.

The killed: Jim Childers, foreman bridge gang; Mrs. Cooper, wife of stationary engineer; unknown tramp.

Fatally injured: Mark Winchers, engineer freight train; D. N. Irby, brakeman.

Seriously injured—James Neal, Charles Halley, Frank Shaw, Wallace Cooper, Charles Van Merter, Tom Smith and Joe Williams, tramps who were beating their way; J. W. Cole, C. C. Carpenter, Thomas Stenhouse and Charles Sargent.

The dead were taken to Colorado Springs, where a Coroner's inquest will be held. The wounded were also removed to Colorado Springs and placed in hospitals there.

As the engine neared the south end, the workmen underneath saw the bridge rock and shouted an alarm to their comrades. Before the danger could be realized the engine and twenty cars came crashing through, burying those who could not get out of the way beneath the crushing weight.

Mrs. Albert Cooper, wife of the engineer of the bridge gang, was sitting in a shaded place under the bridge. Her husband shouted to her, but the noise of the cars drowned his voice.

The bridge was across a gulch a quarter of a mile from town. It was fifty feet high and about 300 feet long. It has been a source of anxiety to the townspeople, and when, three weeks ago, a gang of workmen was sent here to rebuild the bridge, a great relief was experienced by the people.

It will be several days before repairs can be made that will permit the passage of trains.

KILLED HIS FORMER WIFE.

Deed Committed by a Jealous Man While Crazed by Liquor.

After Shooting and Wounding a Pursuer the Murderer Committed Suicide.

MILLER, NEBR., July 17.—News was received here to-day of a terrible tragedy that took place last night in the little town of Pleasanton in this county. Some time ago the wife of Joseph Wickman secured a divorce from him, being unable to stand the treatment to which she had been subjected by him. He had brooded over the matter, and frequently, when under the influence of liquor, he had made threats against his former wife.

Last night he drank until he had become crazy drunk. He armed himself with a revolver and went to seek his divorced wife. When he finally found her he at once opened fire on her. She started to run, but had gone only a few steps when she fell to the ground, dead, with a bullet through her brain.

A neighbor who had witnessed the shooting started toward Wickman, but the latter began firing at him and shot him in the arm. Then Wickman ran for the brush, into which he disappeared.

The wounded man called for assistance and soon a large number of men were in pursuit of the murderer. They approached the brush where he had last been seen with great caution, expecting every minute to have him fire.

But they were not molested, and when they reached the place they understood the cause of his silence, for he lay dead with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had evidently killed himself as soon as he had reached the spot.

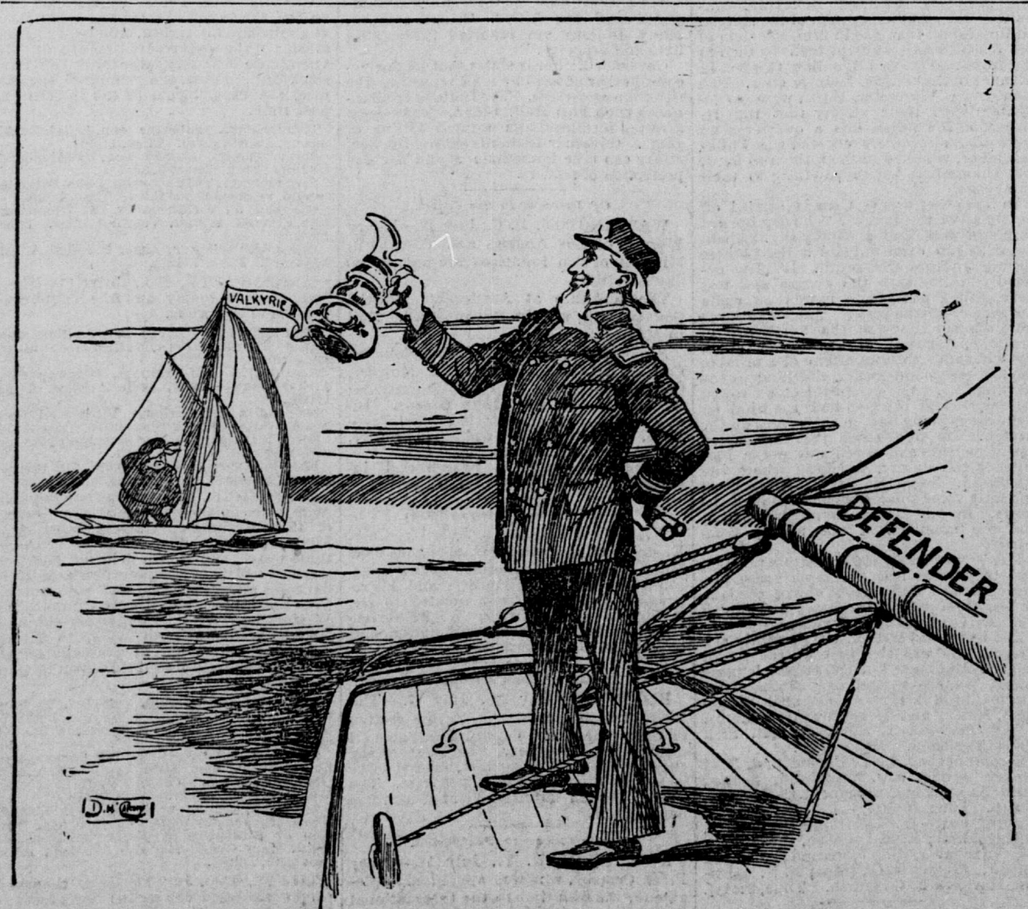
STORMS IN ILLINOIS.

Great Damage Done by Winds and Cloudbursts.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., July 17.—For about an hour to-day this locality experienced one of the heaviest downpours of rain ever known. The rain was accompanied by a strong wind and hailstones as large as hickory nuts. In the city small damage was done, while six miles west of here, at Markham, on the Wabash Railroad, the storm was more furious. That vicinity was visited by a veritable cloudburst, and the wind blew a perfect gale, demolishing trees, fences and small buildings. The telegraph wires were all prostrated. But meager reports have been received up to this evening, but it is not thought many lives were lost, though many narrow escapes from injuries are reported.

Populists of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, MASS., July 17.—The State convention of the People's party was held in this city to-day. The committee on credentials reported 164 delegates present.



UNCLE SAM—"THEY'RE AFTER ME—A LONG WAYS AFTER."
[Drawn by a "Call" artist from an engraving in the New York Recorder.]