

SILVER THEIR THEME.

Harvey and Horr Went On With the Big Debate.

MARKED BY ACRIMONY.

The New York Editor Objected to Being Classed as a Money-Lender.

HE ALSO DEFENDED CONGRESS.

Was the Demonetization of Silver the Act of a Band of Conspirators?

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CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—The Harvey-Horr debate to-day was marked by considerable acrimony on the part of both speakers. In beginning Mr. Horr said he had a personal explanation to make. He quoted the following paragraph from his opponent's argument of yesterday: "These principles are for the selfish interests of money-lenders, and Mr. Horr is here advocating them." Mr. Horr said he took them as a reflection on his character. He continued: "I am not a money-lender. I have no interest in any bank or institution of like character. I was raised on a farm, and my first work was done for \$10 a month. I came into this debate to advocate those principles which will be for the best interests of the working classes, from which I come."

Mr. Harvey explained that when he said Mr. Horr advocated the principles of money-lenders he did not mean to say that Mr. Horr himself was a money-lender. He thought, however, in giving the history of his life Mr. Horr should not have omitted to state that he had at one time been a bank president. "This question will not be settled by any man parading himself as a horny-handed son of toil," said the tree-silver man. "It lies deeper than that."

Mr. Harvey then plunged knee-deep into a discussion of the act of 1873, which demonetized silver, but was shortly interrupted by the bell of the timekeeper.

Mr. Horr, after indulging in a little sarcasm at his adversary's expense, took up the history of the passage of the act of 1873, and defied the champion of the white metal to produce any proof that England had any hand in the act of 1873. In reply to this Mr. Harvey said that Delmar, the English historian, had made it a matter of record that the English bill of 1816, demonetizing silver, was for two weeks in the hands of Mr. Knox, the American Comptroller of the Treasury. This statement was followed by a denunciation of Congress.

"The attempt to smirch the Congress of the United States can be characterized by no other word than infamous," shouted Mr. Horr, leaping to his feet. "The man who starts in to do this had better never have started at all."

In the opening exchange of personalities Mr. Harvey also said: "Mr. Horr and numerous employees of newspaper corporations and other corporations are in part, many of them, representing their honest convictions, and I accord that to the honorable gentlemen from New York. Many of them never stop to analyze the question, the great principle that must make or unmake the republic in which they live. It is only a question of salary which they consider. You say that a man should better himself and if a better salary is offered him take it. Not for all the combined salaries in the world would I accept a position where I would have to advocate a principle that I thought would destroy the liberties of my countrymen. There is something in this life greater than money. When we again get the American people to believe this—and not until then—can we again have liberty in this land, and every man will have an opportunity to make a living without being deprived of it by the aggregation of selfish interests. The value of the debate yesterday was this: A studied misrepresentation has gone before the people of the United States that there was only \$8,000,000 of silver coined by the United States Government prior to 1873. Now, meeting face to face with a representative of the other side of the question, this debate now carries to the people of the United States the admitted fact that there was \$143,000,000 of silver coined prior to 1873."

Mr. Horr took up the question of the origin of the law of 1873. He said it was drafted after consulting a large number of experts, who were apt to know a little more about the monetary question than those who had never studied it all. He denied that the bill had its origin in England, or anywhere except in the brains of the people who were looking after the coinage interests of the United States. He denied Mr. Harvey to prove one single item that had any reference to the British controlling or dictating the matter. He continued: "Every step taken in the incipency of this measure was as open as the light. Thousands of copies of the bill were sent broadcast to all parts of the country. No one tried to cover up the fact that the bill, as originally drafted by Mr. Knox and indorsed by Secretary Boutwell of the Treasury, dropped the silver dollar piece of the United States and changed the unit of value. All the letters of the experts and the report of Mr. Knox were printed by order of the Senate."

"Have you that bill and those letters with you, and will you produce them during this debate?" asked Harvey. "I will if I have them. I am not sure if I brought them with me," answered Horr. "By examining the records of the day and the newspapers," said Harvey, "we find there was an era of corruption in Congress at that time. Clinton Colgate confessed before the Ways and Means Committee of 1873 to the use of money to influence the incorporation of special features in the internal revenue bill, testifying, among other things, that Charles Sherman of Ohio, a brother of Senator Sherman, had been paid \$10,000 by the New York Stock Exchange in connection with the revenue bill. The fact developed that while the money had not been paid, Judge Sherman had rendered a bill for his services for

securing the services of his brother, Senator Sherman, to put the bill through. Judge Sherman was then a United States District Judge.

After denouncing the attempt of Mr. Harvey to "smirch the Congress of the United States as infamous," Mr. Horr said:

"The people of this country—and the Congressman is no exception—as an average are upright, honest business men. I admit that Judge Sherman was guilty of a crime. That was fever in any way connected with his brother, John Sherman, and you know it. They exonerated him. Judge Sherman resigned immediately; they drove him from the bench. But what has that to do with the question whether Mr. Knox openly and squarely presented this bill to Congress. It was debated in the Senate for three days. It came to a vote in the Senate January 10, 1871, and passed by an aye and no vote. The Senators from the Pacific Slope voted for it and Senator Sherman voted against it. The Fifty-first Congress adjourned without action having been taken on the bill."

Mr. Harvey continued his line of attack on the honesty of Congress and its employees in 1873, referring particularly to the charges of corruption made by individuals and the press against George A. Bassett, clerk of the Ways and Means Committee. The salary grab bill, which had to be repealed by force of public sentiment, was passed by the Congress which demonetized silver. The people could understand a salary grab, but they could not understand a scientific spoliation of their rights.

"To make plain how the fraud was practiced," continued Mr. Harvey, "I will read the sections as they stand in the law and include the words which were erased from the bill surreptitiously in its passage."

"By whom? What proof have you that anything was erased?" interrupted Horr. "I will get to the proof of that a little later," resumed Harvey. "As the bill passed both houses the unit was in gold, and free and unlimited coinage of both metals was provided for. But as enrolled, the mints were closed to free and unlimited coinage of silver, except as to the trade dollar, afterward abolished. The standard silver dollar was fraudulently omitted after the bill had passed both houses."

"Upon the face of his own bill," said Horr, "there is a proof to any man who has studied this question that is conclusive. The silver attempt to prove that any such bill ever went from the House and Senate is false. Does any man in his senses believe that they ever undertook to give free coinage of silver to a standard dollar of 384 grains? The old dollar was not reinstated, but the silver dollar was reduced in weight from 412½ grains to 384 grains, and made a subsidiary coin like all the other silver coins of the United States."

After the debate was ended for the day Judge Miller announced that questions from the audience would be received. Mr. Horr said: "This is a question by Charles Coffin of Arkansas: 'If the American people always act independently on great questions, why do you oppose their doing so on the free coinage of silver?'"

"Why do you cheer till you know what I say? Why don't you wait? Maybe you won't cheer. My answer to that is I did not know that I had opposed anywhere on the face of the earth their acting on the subject and did not know that anybody in the United States had ever opposed it. It is a new thing to me."

"The next question is from J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania—In view of your statement that the silver dollar was worth more by at least 3 per cent than the gold dollar in 1873, what justification do you make of the claim of the monetometalists that silver was demonetized because of its decline in value arising from overproduction of silver?"

"My answer to this is that the monetometalists do not claim anything of the kind. [Laughter.] Wait till I get through. When questions are asked me you must let me answer them. The monetometalists claim that silver was demonetized, because the men in Congress in 1873 believed that silver was not a good measure for value; that it was more unstable than gold and they demonetized it on that account, because they thought there was going to be an influx brought in from Germany. They claim that afterward the over-production of silver was such as to drive the price down—and, and they have refused to enact any laws reinstating the free coinage of silver on the old ratio, because over-production has continually reduced the price. That was not given as the reason for passing the law. Germany did not give it, England did not give it, France did not give it; but they gave the reason that silver is not the best measure of value for the people of the civilized world. They gave the reason that it is continually cheapening the price because of the constant increase in production. It that satisfactory?"

Mr. Sibley said: "As long as you ask me, I will answer you. You will allow, then, if the claim is made by monetometalists that silver was demonetized because of the large increase of production that that statement would be incorrect."

Said Mr. Horr: "That statement would be nonsensical, because it was not cheap at that time. Certainly you and I don't differ about it; that is a business proposition. A man with your sense—and I have got about as much—would not get into any such foolish nonsense."

"The next question is by Howard S. Taylor of Chicago, one of the referees in this case. I want to give him dignity: 'Is it true that in volume 2, page 165, public document on finance, Mr. Jefferson communicated to Congress a report of the director of the mint in which the reason assigned for discontinuing the coinage of the dollar was the need of small change among bankers, and the fear that the specie would be exported?'"

"I present the book open at that page. It is true, January 15, 1806, Mr. Jefferson sent to Congress—and I take it was very near the time that this letter was dated when he made the order—a communication from Robert Patterson, the Director of the Mint, which had been sent to him, and he communicated it or sent it in his communication to Congress. And one of the statements in that communication of Mr. Patterson reads as follows: 'The striking of small coins is a measure which should be adopted to accommodate the bankers and other depositors, and at their particular request, but with a view of furnishing a supply of small change and to prevent the exportation of the specie of the United States to foreign countries.'"

"The clause previous to that reads: 'Of the precious metals the number of pieces coined in the last year far exceeds that of any former year since the establishment of

VALLEY ROAD GRADING

It Has Now Fairly Been Commenced at Stockton.

THE ROADBED MATERIAL.

It Will Be Dredged From the Bottom of Mormon Channel.

WORK FOR ALL TEAMSTERS.

They Can Secure Employment by Making Application to the Contractor.

STOCKTON, CAL., July 18.—Contractors Thornton, Doyle and Craven, who have the job of grading the roadbed for the Valley Railroad, began the work this morning of making a road into Mormon chan-

nel, above California street, preliminary to hauling grading material from that watercourse, the material to be used in making the roadbed.

This afternoon the Board of Public Works signed a contract with the contractors for dredging Mormon channel for a width of seventy-five feet and a depth of not less than thirteen feet, extending from the location of the proposed drawbridge to the Lincoln-street bridge on one side, and the outfall on the other. The price stipulated to be paid for the work is the nominal sum of \$1. It is the same dredging for which the city paid \$40,000 a few years ago.

Ties and piles for the Valley road are now being unloaded from a barge on the south bank of Mormon channel at Edison street.

The contractors announce that all residents of Stockton having teams can secure employment for them upon reporting with their teams at the corner of Center street and Scott's avenue to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

A STOCKTON DON QUIXOTE.

His Erratic Conduct Involves Him With His Church.

STOCKTON, CAL., July 18.—A church trial was held last evening at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, which in-

volves directly Andrew Johnson, one of the flock, and indirectly H. A. Wermuth, a wealthy man and one of the pillars of the church.

Mr. Johnson, who resides at the southwest corner of Miner avenue and Stanislaus street, is regarded as somewhat erratic, and it is said that he hunts for wrongs done other people in order that he may right them. According to his friends' version of the affair his present trouble was caused by his peculiarity of his.

The charge against Mr. Johnson is that he was guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian; that he used profane language, and advised an aged woman named Duffy to drive a dagger into Mr. Wermuth's heart. Mrs. Duffy owns or did own a small house on Union street, near the State asylum grounds. Mr. Wermuth held a mortgage of \$650 on the place. He thought the house and the lot were not worth at present as much as the mortgage called for, but some of the neighbors say the place is worth \$1500.

About four months ago Wermuth obtained a quitclaim deed from Mrs. Duffy. It is supposed that the deed was secured under the impression that the place was homesteaded and therefore belonged to Mrs. Duffy alone, her husband being dead, and that her children had no interest in the estate. Mrs. Duffy claims that she signed the quitclaim on the understanding that she could have ten years to pay off the mortgage, if necessary, and that Wermuth was to rent the house and apply the rental toward paying the interest and principal of the mortgage.

The house is still in dispute, and Mr. Wermuth has taken the quarrel into the church. He preferred charges against Mr. Johnson on account of the latter's belligerent talk and wicked-looking penknife. Johnson, it is understood, will file counter charges against Wermuth.

Voluminous testimony was taken at the trial last night, and the church authorities are now digesting it.

MARRIED AT PLATTSBURG.

Lieutenant Arnold Weds the Daughter of Major Harvey.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—Plattsburg was the scene of a military wedding this evening, the contracting parties being Lieutenant Conway Hillyer Arnold Jr. of the Fifth Artillery, located at the Presidio, San Francisco, and Miss Gertrude May Harvey, daughter of Major Phillip F. Harvey, surgeon Twenty-first Regiment, U. S. A., of Plattsburg. The ceremony was performed at Trinity Church and a reception was held at the Mansion in the evening which was attended by many prominent military officers from abroad.

Shot His Wife's Parents.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 18.—To-night at 653 West North avenue Paul Blake seriously wounded his mother-in-law, Mrs. Keil, and attempted to kill his father-in-law, Charles Keil. He claims his father-in-law was the cause of separating him from his wife.

DIED LIKE A PATRIOT.

"God Protect Bulgaria" Were Stambuloff's Last Words.

POISON ON POIGNARDS.

The Assassins Determined to Kill the Bismarck of Their Country.

PRINCE FERDINAND SCORED.

Sitting Still in Carlsbad Without Trying to Bring the Murderers to Justice.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, July 18.—Stefan M. Stambuloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria, died at 3:30 o'clock this morning from the effects of wounds inflicted upon him Monday evening when he was returning home

from the Union Club. Only 40 years of age he had earned for himself the title of the "Bismarck of Bulgaria," and his last words were: "God protect Bulgaria."

His death has intensified the bitter feeling that exists between his partisans and the supporters of the present Government, and it has been freely charged that Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers are directly responsible for his assassination.

M. Petkoff, M. Stambuloff's personal friend and editor of his newspaper organ, the Svoboda, who was with him at the time he was set upon by the assassins, and who was himself wounded, has been sitting beside the body ever since death occurred. He refuses to leave the dining-room of the Stambuloff residence where the remains are now lying. His wounds are in the head.

The funeral of Mr. Stambuloff will be fixed for Saturday afternoon. Rumors are current that the poignards used by the assassins had poison on their blades, but these reports are not generally believed.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 18.—The Herald's special cable dispatch from Berlin says: It is considered in well-informed circles here that the scandalous attempt on Stambuloff's life has added another dark cloud to a horizon already sufficiently overcast. The Franco-Russian intrigue in Abyssinia, the request made by the Czar's Government to Japan for her early withdrawal of troops from Chinese territory, the re-enforcement of the Russian fleet in the far East and the ever-growing arrogance of French Chauvinism are all factors rendering the political situation precarious.

LONDON, ENG., July 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the assassination of ex-Premier Stambuloff, says: Prince Ferdinand, in sitting still in Carlsbad, without pretense of bringing his instruments to justice, while he at the same time sends his chamberlain to express hypocritical sympathy to Madame Stambuloff, proves himself a coward and a scamp.

KILLED DURING A QUARREL.

Farmers Fight Over the Possession of a Fish Seine.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 18.—A fatal fight is reported near Abbeville, Ala. J. C. Manly and Sam Holland, two prominent farmers, had bought a fish seine together and Manly wanted a party of friends to seine with him yesterday and went by Holland's to get the net. Holland had also organized a seining party for the same day. A dispute arose about the net and Holland drew a long knife and stabbed Manly to death. Manly's young son, who ran to his father's relief, was also dangerously cut. Holland escaped and is being searched for.

ONE KILLED, THREE INJURED.

A Big Four Freight Runs Down a Passenger Train.

PEORIA, ILL., July 18.—At 7:13 o'clock to-night a Big Four freight ran into the rear of a Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis passenger train at Grove siding, a few miles below this city, badly wrecking the engine and killing one and injuring three persons. The dead: Martha Wright, Eureka, Ill. The injured are: Ed Voris, Peoria, son of Deputy United States Marshal

Voris; Andrew Mooney, Peoria, Deputy United States Marshal; Friez Fisher, Peoria. None of the injured are badly hurt.

COLLECTING THE GUARANTEE.

Patrons of the Associated Press Liberally Assessed.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 18.—The Register of this city, a charter member of the Associated Press, states editorially that on Saturday last the board of directors of that organization directed a call upon members for 35 per cent of the guarantee subscribed nearly six years ago and also states that it was distinctly understood at the time the guarantee was signed by the members they would not be called upon to pay one cent of it, and that it would not be necessary to use it and that the only object in making it was to give timely notice to the United Press that the Associated Press was ready for war. According to the annual report made by the directors on December 31, 1894, the Associated Press assessments are now much higher than they were in August, 1893. For instance, at that time the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and Enquirer were each paying \$98 68 a week for a report which now costs them each \$160 35.

Each of the morning papers published in Detroit then paid \$116 a week, while they are now paying \$150 80. The Indianapolis News paid \$65 12 and is now paying \$95 05. The Kansas City Journal and the Times each paid \$117 40 and the Star \$126 20 a week, while now the Times

MET AT BALTIMORE.

Baptists Gather From All Over the Nation.

CHRISTIAN WORK AHEAD.

Never Has There Been Such a Rally at the Young People's Union.

THE FLOWER OF THE CHURCH.

Interesting Papers and Subjects Discussed by the Energetic Delegates.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—Songs of praise from thousands of lips, words of eloquence from men high in state and church, the enthusiasm of myriads of Christian workers, wove round to-day association that will remain written on Baptist history until earth itself fades out. Gathered from every quarter of the Nation were thousands of people with but one idea—that of making the fifth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America the greatest assembling of mighty hosts that the progressive organization has ever seen. They labored with this purpose in view and they succeeded. They surprised even themselves.

Baltimore awoke this morning to see within her gates the most notable gathering of enthusiastic church workers she has ever known. All day before and through the long hours of the night, the incoming hosts were arriving, until the dawn of day found more than 10,000 delegates gathered in the Monumental City. But that is not all, for from the distant points they are still arriving.

These delegates are the flower of the Baptist church in the United States. They have all the enthusiasm and sacrifice of youth, with the restraining and directing power inseparable from a multitude of mature counsel. Their work is not confined alone to denominational bounds, but is affecting and inspiring to all the sects who stand upon the broad platform of the Christian religion. From the convention will go out cheer and encouragement to the great Baptist denomination and well-considered lines of work upon which the energies and prestige of the church can be exerted to wide advantage.

In the absence of Governor Brown, Mayor Latrobe welcomed the visitors and tendered them everything within the confines of the State. Rev. W. M. Wharton of Brantley Baptist Church made an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the Baptist Young People's societies. The speaker's statement that the Baptists believed in an everlasting separation of church and state was applauded.

The session began with a praise service led by Rev. Dr. W. S. Roberts of Burlington, Vt. Frank Harvie Smith of Brooklyn presided. Rev. Frederick L. Anderson of Rochester, N. Y., made an address on "Money and the Kingdom."

This was followed by an open parliament on systematic and proportionate giving, which was conducted by Rev. E. E. Chivers of New York City. The discussion was general and very interesting.

"The Bible Method of Winning Souls" was the subject of an address by Rev. Johnson Myers, D.D., of Chicago. An open parliament with the subject, "What Has Your Society Done to Promote a Revival in the Church?" was conducted by Rev. S. A. Northrop, D.D., of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the convention took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

At the evening session the praise service was led by Rev. Archibald Wheaton of Mystic, Conn. The Christian banners for junior work were presented to the winners in the three classes—sacred literature courses, Bible-reader's course and conquest missionary course.

The Association of Illinois won the literature prize, and Hon. John F. Forbes of Deland, Fla., made the presentation. The Jackson Association of Michigan secured the Bible-reader's banners, and Rev. E. B. Pollard of Roanoke, Va., presented it. The missionary prize went to the Canton Society of Canton, Ohio, through Professor Charles L. Williams of Granville, Ohio.

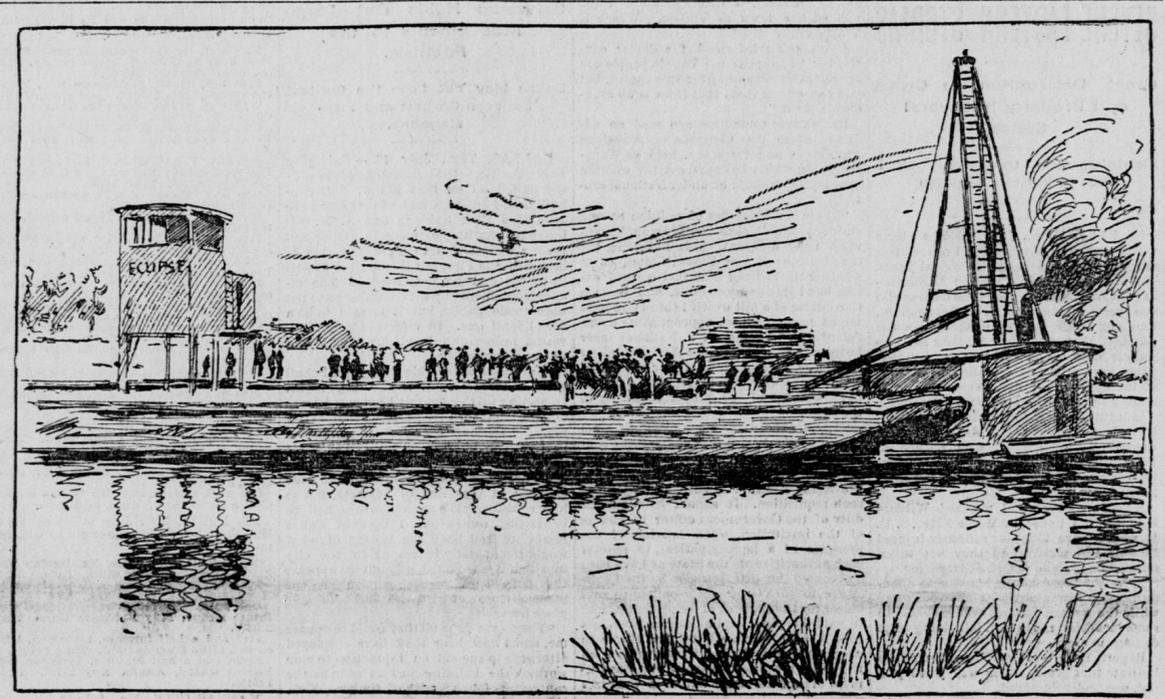
President W. R. Harper of Chicago presided during the field review of Baptist schools. Professor J. M. Stigler, D.D., of Crozer Theological Seminary, made an address on Hopewell Academy and its successors, or the relation of Baptists to higher learning. Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia wound up the evening's programme with an address on "Wanted, Trained Leaders."

CAUGHT IN A BIG CAVE.

Two Men Instantly Killed While Working in a Street Sewer.

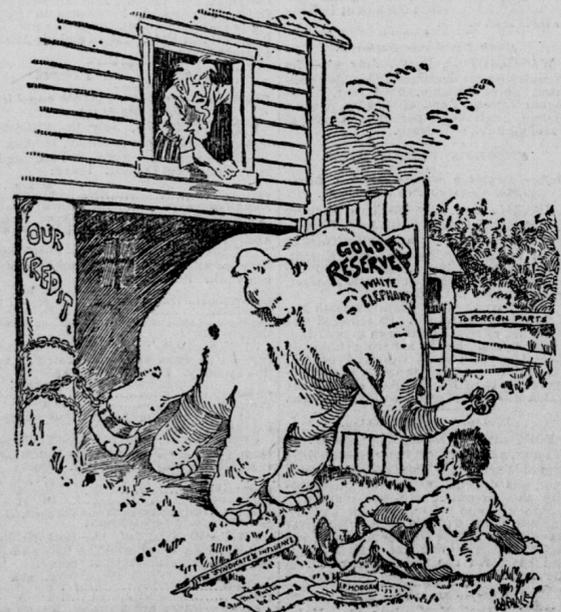
Eleven Laborers Were Saved From Death by a Shelf Formed by Timbers.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Two men were killed, one fatally injured and two others frightfully maimed by the cave-in of 600 tons of earth in a sewer excavation at Harrison at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon.



TURNING THE FIRST SOD FOR THE VALLEY ROAD ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MORMON CHANNEL, STOCKTON. [From a photograph taken for the "Call."]

nel, above California street, preliminary to hauling grading material from that watercourse, the material to be used in making the roadbed. This afternoon the Board of Public Works signed a contract with the contractors for dredging Mormon channel for a width of seventy-five feet and a depth of not less than thirteen feet, extending from the location of the proposed drawbridge to the Lincoln-street bridge on one side, and the outfall on the other. The price stipulated to be paid for the work is the nominal sum of \$1. It is the same dredging for which the city paid \$40,000 a few years ago. Ties and piles for the Valley road are now being unloaded from a barge on the south bank of Mormon channel at Edison street. The contractors announce that all residents of Stockton having teams can secure employment for them upon reporting with their teams at the corner of Center street and Scott's avenue to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. A STOCKTON DON QUIXOTE. His Erratic Conduct Involves Him With His Church. STOCKTON, CAL., July 18.—A church trial was held last evening at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, which in-



OUR RESERVE. THAT RESTLESS WHITE ELEPHANT. Keeper Morgan (of the Syndicate)—It's all right, old man; he can't get away. Uncle Sam—Praps not, but his little kicks are annoying, and you're paid to keep him quiet. [Reproduced from an engraving in the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

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