

LIKE BATTLE'S AWFUL ROAR

Caisson of a Cannon Explodes with Frightful Results.

THREE ARTILLERYMEN KILLED

Large Number Wounded, Some of Them Fatally—People on the Sidewalks Thrown Down—Friction or Collision of Shells Supposed to Have Caused the Disaster.

Chicago, July 16.—A caisson attached to a Hotchkiss gun, in charge of Battery F, Second Artillery, exploded at 1:30 o'clock today at the corner of Grand and Oakwood boulevards. Three men were killed and twelve injured.

The following is a list of the killed and injured:

DEAD. FABRIER JOSEPH GAYLOR, Troop G, Second Artillery. ARTILLERYMAN J. DONOVAN, Battery F, Second Artillery. ARTILLERYMAN DOYLE, Battery F, Second Artillery.

WOUNDED. Sergt. Linear, Battery F, Second Artillery, badly shot through the body, severely burned with powder about face and head, recovery doubtful. Fred Stolz, private, Second Artillery, badly burned and wounded about legs, will die. John Allen, private, Second Artillery, shot in the head, fatally injured. Maurice O'Donnell, private, Second Artillery, shot in the head and powder burned, may recover. Bucke, driver in rear, Second Artillery, blown from his horse and badly injured, will recover. John Ugruhart, private, Second Artillery, shot in the head, fatally injured. Herbert Antez, tugler, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, shot in shoulder and arm, will recover. Sergt. Anthony Kane, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, ear shot off. Sergt. George Hoffmann, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, shot in chin. Corp. A. Hiley, Battery F, Second Artillery, thrown to the ground and badly bruised. Sergt. King, Battery F, Second Artillery, thrown from horse and bruised. Unknown artilleryman, thrown from caisson, severely injured. Unknown boy, thrown from bicycle, injured about the legs. Miss Alice York, sent to Grand Boulevard, tendon of hand severed by bullet. Mrs. E. C. Huhling, 3630 Grand Boulevard, severely cut and injured in her home by falling glass.

The three dead bodies were taken to Boston's morgue, 5437 Lake avenue.

TWO MEN BLOWN TO PIECES.

The bodies of the two artillerymen who were riding on the caisson of the gun were literally blown to pieces. Portions of them were picked up at a distance of 200 yards from the scene of the explosion.

The troop and battery were in charge of Capt. Dodd, of the Seventh Cavalry, and were proceeding from the lake front to new quarters at Hyde Park. At Oakwood and Grand streets the Hotchkiss gun with its caisson was in the rear of the command, when suddenly the ground shook with a fearful explosion and a burst of flame and smoke shot from the caisson. A storm of bullets was in every direction. Windy powder scattered for blocks around, and people walking on the sidewalks were thrown down.

When the smoke rose eight heavy artillery horses were lying dead on the ground, their carcasses nearly torn to pieces. All around lay dead or wounded men.

The cause of the explosion is not positively known. It is supposed that a fuse worked loose from one of the cartridges and the powder grinding between the brass shells in the caisson ignited and exploded the mass.

DYNAMITE NOT PROBABLE.

Gen. Miles was not in his office when the news of the explosion was brought in by the telephone. His chief of staff, Capt. Maus, said:

"We have just heard of the explosion, and that three of the men were killed outright and six others wounded, several of them fatally, and that six of the horses were killed. The battery was in company F, of the Second Artillery, commanded by Capt. Dodd, which was sent out to Col. Gordon's camp at the Western avenue viaduct."

"As has been customary since the troops have been in camp in Chicago, the battery was taking its daily practice march when the explosion occurred. It is impossible to tell how it occurred. The supposition of a military man is that the friction of the shells in the caisson by a hard joint exploded a shell."

"Could it have been possible for any one to have played any dynamite in the caisson?" he was asked.

"It could have been possible, but hardly probable. The vigilance of the troops in the camp would render it impossible for any evil-minded person to have concealed anything in the caisson, and especially here in Chicago, where more than the usual diligence has been observed by the troops."

LATER.—Fred Stolz, of the Second Artillery, died to-night. He was terribly burned and bruised by the explosion.

BULWER-CLOYTON TREATY.

Inquiries in Parliament Regarding Its Possible Abrogation by the United States.

LONDON, July 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. C. E. H. Vincent asked, in view of the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill by the United States Senate, what steps the government would take to maintain the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Sir F. Dixon-Hartland asked the government if they would make any representations to the government at Washington in reference to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, said there did not seem to be any occasion to suppose that the United States Government would abrogate the treaty, but due attention would be given to the subject at the proper time.

Kerwin Succeeds McClave. New York, July 16.—The resignation of Police Commissioner McClave was announced by Mayor Gilroy at 2:35 to-day. The letter to the mayor simply states that McClave had been advised by his physician to give up his official duties.

Crimes and Casualties. Governor Flower has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Elizabeth Halliday, believing her to be insane.

ENDEAVORERS COMING HOME.

Miss Frances Willard Says Selecting Washington for '96 Was the Best the Convention Could Have Done.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—But few of the mighty host of Christian Endeavorers in attendance at the international convention, which adjourned last night, are in Cleveland to-night. Many long Superior and Banks and other streets leading to depots and wharves have been crowded with departing delegates. A large number, however, will stay for some days and enjoy the beautiful scenery in and around the Forest City. Others will go to Niagara and take side trips on Lake Erie.

About fifty of the District of Columbia delegation left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Washington over the N. Y., L. E. & W. to Pittsburgh and thence via the Baltimore and Ohio. Before leaving this city The Times staff correspondent saw General Secretary Deer of the United Society, and asked him what the prospects were for holding a convention of '95 in San Francisco.

"I think the outlook is exceedingly favorable to the Golden Gate," he said. "The matter may be decided in two weeks. If not it will be left open till September 1."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 16.—The Washington Christian Endeavorers arrived in Pittsburgh on Monday night and were met by a delegation shortly before 7 o'clock this evening and left a few minutes after 9 on the Baltimore and Ohio for Washington. The trip to this point has been devoid of excitement of any kind, particular attention being paid to talking over plans for '96. The committee has not yet been formed, and no definite plans were outlined.

Miss Frances E. Willard was seen by The Times correspondent and asked how she regarded the decision of the board of trustees to hold the convention of '96 to be held in Washington. She said:

"I think it was the best thing that could have been done toward forwarding the cause of the Christian Endeavor movement. It will have an immense crowd to provide for in '96, and I have no doubt she will perform the task creditably and to the satisfaction of all who come."

TO LOURDES' FAMOUS SHRINE.

Washingtonians Join the First Pilgrims from This Country—Will Be Presented to Leo XIII.

The first pilgrimage to Lourdes, the famous shrine, immortalized by the mysticism which surrounds it, and the reputed marvelous cures wrought there, is to be made in America this year. The first group of pilgrims, which will leave the United States on Wednesday, the pilgrims number 250, fifteen of whom are from Washington. They leave New York by the steamship Nordland for Antwerp, and thence overland via the transatlantic line to Rome, and from the holy city to Lourdes.

Before the pilgrims embark Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, will celebrate mass and in yet each member with a badge. The badges are of enamel, a white cross rimmed with gold, and a blue strap buckled, signifying unity.

When Rome is reached Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, will present the pilgrims to the Pope. Arrangements have been made for the reception of the pilgrims at the Church of the Grotto of Lourdes. The banner is a magnificent work of art. Its reverse is a red shield with a white cross and blue. It measures 72 by 40 inches. The fringe, tassels, and cord are of gold, red, green and white.

In the court, on his ground, are two medallions, one containing Bishop McDonnell's coat of arms, and the other a figure depicting "Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception."

Though many Americans have visited the shrine of Lourdes in the past, and though pilgrimages have been organized in almost every country, as remote as China and Australia, never before in the annals of the United States has a band of pilgrims left their shores.

The pilgrims have completed their devotions at the Lourdes grotto they will go through the south of France, Switzerland, and Germany, returning home by September.

The first group of pilgrims from this country, never before in the annals of the United States has a band of pilgrims left their shores.

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

Debs and Other Officials of the A. R. U. Accused of Violating Injunctions.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—District Attorney McIlrist has prepared an information which has been filed in the United States circuit court, charging Debs and the other officers of the A. R. U. with contempt of court. Debs, Howard, Rogers, and Kellher will be named as having violated the injunction. The charge is that they have disobeyed the court's order, and that they have refused to appear in court at once, and a rule will be entered commanding them to show cause why they should not be punished.

District Attorney McIlrist said that the court will probably make the true return some future day when the matter can be heard in many cases. The charge is that they have disobeyed the court's order, and that they have refused to appear in court at once, and a rule will be entered commanding them to show cause why they should not be punished.

IN THE SWEAT SHOPS.

Statistical Information About These Dens of Misery in the Quaker City.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 16.—The report of the bureau of industrial statistics, just issued, contains an elaborate article on the sweating shop system in Philadelphia. The persons engaged in the "sweating shops" of that city are of various nationalities, and here a number at present employed are Russian Jews. There are also a considerable number of Americans. The inquiry made by the bureau shows, however, that the greater percentage of those "sweaters" are of foreign parentage, whose parents in most cases followed the same pursuit.

Two hundred and thirty-seven shops were visited by the agents of the bureau, and the results are as follows: The shops occupied by the Germans and Americans are of a very different character from those occupied by the Jews. Most of the shops of the former class are very clean and free from criticism, but the shops of the Russians form a strong, forbidding contrast.

During this investigation a large number of shops had been closed in consequence of the general depression in business. Probably one-half of them have been closed. Most of the shops of the former class are very clean and free from criticism, but the shops of the Russians form a strong, forbidding contrast.

There were 1,800 persons employed in the places visited. Of this number 989 were men, 35 women, and 776 boys under 16, and 22 girls under 15. Of the employees there are 823 Russians, 469 Americans, 168 Germans, 98 Poles, 48 Austrians, 81 Hungarians, 23 Irish, 20 Romanians, 19 Italians, and 14 English.

ORDERS GIVEN TO SHOOT

Riotous Mobs Still Impede Railway Traffic in California.

CONFLICT WITH THE REGULARS

Cavalry and Infantry Charge Upon the Crowd and Sabers, Pistols, and Bayonets Are Freely Used—Southern Pacific Employees Taken Back by the Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Southern Pacific Railway Company, backed by the combined military forces of the Federal and state governments, continue to maintain a fairly satisfactory passenger service in northern California. But notwithstanding this formidable military array the railroad officials have been unable to retrieve the lost management of their freight business. The passenger service, too, is by no means restored, for the trains are still sidetracked at night time as a precautionary measure against train-wrecking.

In Oakland this morning the strikers formed into several riotous mobs of 200 or 300 men each. All incoming and outgoing passenger trains were so strongly guarded that they were not interfered with, but the fury of these mobs fell upon such luckless non-union men as the strikers were able to way-lay going to and from their work. Several times the troops were called out to disperse the rioters and rescue the freight trains.

Shortly after noon a freight train was started from the yards on the Mole. At the Seventh street crossing the non-union men in charge found themselves at the mercy of a mob. A striker had managed to climb aboard and set the air-brake. The train was stalled and the rioters, who were soon swarming about, had drawn all the coupling pins out.

BARRED AND CLUBBED THE MOB. A troop of cavalry and a company of infantry came down upon the mob. The cavalrymen used their sabres and clubbed with their pistols, and foot soldiers prodded freely with their bayonets. In the struggle two shots were fired by the rioters, though no one was hit. The strikers were finally put to flight. A number of the rioters sought refuge in the cottage of a striker. The soldiers followed, raided the house, and arrested twenty-one men. Several of the rioters were cut and bruised. The freight train was run to a side track and abandoned.

After this occurrence, the soldiers going on the trains as guards were given positive orders to shoot any rioter who attempted to interfere with any train. Finally a freight train was sent out guarded by about 600 militia.

Out of Sacramento trains are running with less interference. Several freight trains have been dispatched from that point. The railway company announces that several freight trains will be dispatched from Sacramento to-morrow night, but that the strikers are to be prevented from interfering with the trains. The strikers are to be prevented from interfering with the trains.

LETTERS LONG ON THE WAY. Passenger trains from the East are now arriving in San Francisco. Eight days, Eastern mail was received here to-day. The Southern Pacific officials claim that many of the strikers are applying to be taken back, but say employment will be given to all but those most active in organizing the strike. At Sacramento several hundred men returned to work in the railroad shops this morning. They were compelled to sign an agreement to withdraw from the A. R. U.

There was considerable excitement at Dunsmuir this afternoon. Capt. Paulson, commanding a Stockton militia company, arrested a citizen who crossed the tracks and approached a train of freight cars. The citizen was arrested and taken to the city. The militia company is now on duty at Dunsmuir.

NOTES ABOUT THE STRIKE. Illinois Militia Not to Go Into Camp Because of Lack of Funds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—Adj. Gen. Drenthoff, at the command of Governor Altgeld, as commander-in-chief of the Illinois National Guard, to-day issued an order revoking the order calling for the annual tour of camp duty for the Illinois National Guard, to be held here this month, and declaring the encampment off. The reason for the abandonment is the enormous expense incurred during the recent strike troubles and the appropriation for military service running short.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, stated to-day that the company is willing to take back its strikers. He said, "Our manager at the works," Mr. Wickes said, "has been instructed for several weeks to put the men back to work just as soon as enough of them agree to work to make the running of all departments possible. We could probably get along with 1,000 men."

AMERICAN RAILROAD STRIKE. The examination of the railroad men who are under arrest for conspiring to interfere with the mails and interstate commerce, there were a number of them who were found to have many white ribbons were flourished. Several railway men were placed on the stand to deny the charges. The men were found to have many white ribbons were flourished.

VIENNA, Nev., July 16.—Petitions signed by every member of labor unions in Lyon, Ormsby, and this county, were forwarded to Governor Colfax to-day, requesting him to call upon President Cleveland to withdraw the Federal troops from Nevada on the ground that their presence in this state is unnecessary for the protection of life and property. There is not a violation of law here and the people are very indignant.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—The United Green Glass Workers' union to-day adopted a resolution denouncing the lawlessness and violence which characterized the great strike in Chicago, and affirming that organized labor is not to blame for it. They also condemned the crew at Middletown for its policy in dealing with its employees and its refusal to arbitrate. They declared themselves in favor of government control, requesting him to commend the action of Congress in appointing an investigating committee.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, July 16.—Strikers attempted to mob a non-union train in addition to the one that was mobbed to-night. The sheriff and deputies were called on to rescue the train. Bart Dunn was arrested and jailed. More trouble is feared.

DISCUSSING BISMARCK'S PLAN.

Congress to Create a Pension Fund for Employees of Railway Corporations.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Labor leaders now in the city were asked for their opinions of the plan for the solution of labor troubles which originated with Prince Bismarck and is now in successful operation in Germany.

Briefly, the plan submitted is that Congress should pass a law reserving a pension fund for the employees of the great railroad corporations. This fund should consist of 2 per cent. of the men's earnings and 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the railroad companies.

WOULD KILL OR BE KILLED

As a Result Six Men Lie Dead and Twenty Are Wounded.

PIERCE BATTLE WITH MINERS

Attacks Made in Two Different Places—Widgrove Terror Stricken and Running Wild—Two Additional Regiments of State Troops Ordered Out by the Governor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16.—A fierce battle occurred this morning at Widgrove, a mine at Pratt's between mobs of striking miners and deputies in which six men were killed and nearly a score wounded. The full list of the dead and maimed cannot be secured to-night, as the bodies were carried off quickly after the fight occurred.

This morning a mass-meeting of striking miners was held on the creek near Pratt's mines, and it was decided that the law be taken in their own hands, and that they would kill or be killed. About half-past four, the time when the employees of the mines quit work and come out of the mines, a mob was secreted in the woods nearby.

As the negroes came out, one by one, a shot would be sent at them and they would drop to the ground, either fatally wounded or dead.

After the third negro had fallen the deputies opened fire on the mob and a fierce battle took place. B. W. Tierce, the commander of the deputies, fell to the ground. A Winchester ball had pierced his body just above the heart. Almost at the same instant one of the strikers was seen to fall, but he arose again to his knees, and, taking aim with his Winchester, fired four times at the deputies.

The deputies kept reloading their guns and firing at the mob began dispersing. The deputies then made a tour around the wounded striker, who was still firing, and after a time they succeeded in silencing his gun. He proved to be a Frenchman.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN. Another section of the mob made an attack on a train which was carrying the negroes from mine No. 4 to their homes. There were several guards on the engine, and the attack was answered with a fusillade of bullets. The train was stopped and the mob entered through the cab window of the engine and just inside killed the engineer and J. J. Moore, the superintendent of the mine.

Telegrams were sent to town in haste for help and Sheriff Morrow summoned twenty-five deputies. Governor Jones, who is still in the city, hastily summoned the Birmingham State troops.

JOSSIES HASTILY FORMED. At noon to-day the Second Regiment was relieved from duty. The East Lake Company was still in camp guarding the tennis, and they were marched to a train and badly carried to Pratt's with the deputies. The Governor's attention to do the Birmingham strike and closed all the saloons in the county. Out at Pratt's posses were hastily formed, and the woods were scoured for miles, but the miners had made their escape.

THE WORK OF HUNTING UP THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. Ten men were picked up and six are dead. The streets about town are crowded with people, and all sorts of rumors are flying about.

REMOVAL OF BODIES.

Interesting Question of Orthodox Hebrew Law Settled by a Judicial Decision.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The right of Jacob and Henry Herman to remove the bodies of their parents from the cemetery of the Shearith Israel congregation has been sustained in a decree signed by Judge Dennis.

The Hermans' parents were members of the Shearith Israel congregation of orthodox Hebrews. They were buried in the cemetery of the congregation to which they belonged. Recently their children, Jacob and Henry Herman, who are members of the Shearith Israel congregation, filed an application with the court for a decree authorizing them to remove the bodies of their parents.

They asked permission for the disinterment of the bodies of their parents from the cemetery of the Shearith Israel congregation, but their request was refused. It was represented to the Messrs. Hermann that it would be a violation of the Jewish faith to disinter the bodies of their parents.

Mr. Hermann's counsel, Hon. Isidor Raynor, filed a bill in the circuit court asking that the Shearith Israel congregation be restrained from preventing the removal, and that the Messrs. Hermann be permitted to enter the cemetery of the congregation and to remove the bodies of their parents. The counsel for Shearith Israel congregation filed an answer, claiming that the removal would be a violation of the Jewish faith.

The case was argued last April. It was wholly governed by the law of Maryland and the law of the State of New York. The right of the Messrs. Hermann to the custody and possession of the bodies of their parents, he claimed, was a sort of property which was not a violation of the Jewish faith. This right, under the circumstances of the case, he contended, could be neither abrogated nor affected by religious canons of any kind. The case was the view of the case taken by Judge Dennis.

MAY PROVE TO BE MURDER.

Police After the Brothers Eichelberger on Charge of Probable Homicide.

Dr. Bell, resident physician at the Emergency hospital, informed the police department last night that the injuries of Henry Britner, who was wounded in a drunken wrangle Saturday night, will probably result fatally. As told in The Times of Sunday Britner became involved in a row with two brothers, Al and William Eichelberger, over some trifling matter, and the four completely knocked him out. He started a general fight, and it was but a short time before all hands were engaged. One of the brothers struck Britner with a beer bottle, and the other with a brick. Britner was unable to obtain any trace of them. The four completely knocked him out. He started a general fight, and it was but a short time before all hands were engaged. One of the brothers struck Britner with a beer bottle, and the other with a brick. Britner was unable to obtain any trace of them.

The physicians at the time did not think that the injuries were serious and it was only after they had made a second examination that they found the situation is daily becoming more difficult. The price paid had been 75 cents per day, and the men demand \$1 per day.

FARMERS IN A BAD FIX.

Cheraxford, Md., July 16.—Kent county farmers find themselves confronted by a novel and at the same time an extremely serious state of affairs. With thousands of acres of wheat unthreshed, laborers have gone on a strike and the situation is daily becoming more difficult. The price paid had been 75 cents per day, and the men demand \$1 per day.

ANARCHISTS TO AFRICA.

Italian Government Will Send Them to the Dark and Burning Continent.

As a Result Six Men Lie Dead and Twenty Are Wounded.

PIERCE BATTLE WITH MINERS

Attacks Made in Two Different Places—Widgrove Terror Stricken and Running Wild—Two Additional Regiments of State Troops Ordered Out by the Governor.

ROME, July 16.—The senate has approved the anti-anarchist bill. Previous to the vote Signor Canonico said he feared that the domicile areas which it was proposed to assign to anarchist criminals and suspects would become the centers of the anarchist propaganda.

Prime Minister Crispien replied that the government was studying a means for sending the worst characters to a distant Italian dependency, and an inspector connected with the ministry of the interior had been sent to the purpose of ascertaining if any small African towns were suitable. The Premier's explanation of the government's intention was greeted with warm applause.

THRASHED AND PUT IN JAIL.

Punishment of a Tramp Who Assaulted an Old Lady and a Child.

CATERILL, N. Y., July 16.—While Jacob Van Orden and his son were at work in a hay field Saturday afternoon a tramp visited the Van Orden farmhouse in the lower part of this town and assaulted Mrs. Van Orden, who is 88 years old. Then he placed a revolver at the head, and by threatening to shoot he compelled her to give up what money she had. The tramp then fled and Mrs. Van Orden gave an alarm.

Officers pursued the tramp, but he managed to escape. Yesterday morning he attempted to assault a little girl at a place only a few miles distant from the Van Orden farm. The girl's father heard her cry, and in company with neighbors pursued the rascal and captured him. The enraged farmers gave the tramp a severe thrashing and then took him to jail.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL OPENED.

Great Engineering Enterprise Perfected for Purely Industrial Purposes.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The big tunnel under the East River, constructed by the East River Gas Company, was opened to-day and a small crowd of newspaper men were taken through the structure under the guidance of President Emerson M. Hillman and Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs.

The tunnel is almost half a mile long and passes under Blackwell's island, the east and west channels of the East River. It is 10 feet wide and 8 1/2 feet high in the center of the arch. The tunnel is 135 feet below the earth's surface on the New York side and 147 feet on the New Jersey side. Work on the tunnel began in May, 1892.

It is intended to carry three immense gas mains from the generators at Haveswood, N. J., to the city. The tunnel is owned by the East River Gas Company in New York. The engineer-in-charge was Charles M. Jacobs, R. C. E., of London.

MISSISSIPPI'S WARRANTS.

No Need Yet Paid to Chief Hazen's Demand for Their Delivery.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Inquiries at the office of the St. Louis Bank Note Company, printers of the Mississippi state warrants, to which the United States secret service has taken exception, having ordered their immediate surrender to the officers of the government, revealed the fact that the entire issue of warrants has been completed and shipped to the Mississippi authorities. It is therefore impossible for the company to comply with the demand of Chief Hazen, and he has been so notified.

The plates from which the warrants were printed are in the possession of the Great Western Printing Company of Chicago, for which the company is acting as agent in this instance. The St. Louis company has been directed by Gov. Stone not to surrender the plates, but at the same time the local branch of the secret service under Chief Hazen's orders. What action may be taken in the matter, the St. Louis Bank Note Company's officials say, will be decided by the Great Western Printing Company.

Chief Hazen states that Governor Stone has plainly violated the law, and that there is but one alternative for him, and that is to recognize the supremacy of the United States law and obey it.

Chief Hazen says: "The Governor will be forced to send every warrant he has issued to me, and I will have to return them to him so at the present, he cannot persist in such an unlawful policy, because he says the law must and will be enforced."

Gov. Stone to-day issued another installment of state warrants, making the total amount now in circulation \$125,000. Attorney General Johnson has advised the governor to pay no attention to the demands of Chief Hazen, of the government secret service. Several other states, he says, have been in the habit of issuing these warrants, and no question has been raised as to their right to issue.

HAS HE BEEN EXPELLED?

Masons of Breckinridge's Lodge Refuse to Talk About Their Action.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16.—After the lodge meeting to-night all Masons refused to talk about the Breckinridge case. A committee was appointed some time ago to investigate and report. It is generally suspected that the report has been made and adopted; that the report was for expulsion and the name has been dropped, but no Mason will confirm this report. Masons, July 16.—Gov. Stone to-day issued another installment of state warrants, making the total amount now in circulation \$125,000. Attorney General Johnson has advised the governor to pay no attention to the demands of Chief Hazen, of the government secret service. Several other states, he says, have been in the habit of issuing these warrants, and no question has been raised as to their right to issue.

FEARFUL DEATH ROLL.

Over Two Hundred Victims of the Recent Earthquake in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—It is claimed that the government officials here are concealing the real number of victims of the recent earthquakes in order to create no unnecessary alarm among the populace. In Stamboul alone the death roll amounts to over 200.

The populace is in a state of panic owing to the predictions that another earthquake may be expected to-morrow. Shops, houses, and business of all kinds are practically deserted. The Sultan has provided seats for the accommodation of the homeless in the gardens of the Yildiz Kiosk, while the Khedive of Egypt, who is visiting here, has accommodated many on his private yacht. The damage done by property is computed at \$5,000,000 sterling (\$25,000,000).

LIZIE IS A VERY POOR SHOT.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 16.—Elizabeth Oeler, 29 years old, went to the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Paterson, N. J., where her lover, Richard Heyl, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, is employed as a machinist, and called him out. After the exchange of a few words, the girl drew a revolver and fired two shots at Heyl. The only damage she did was to burn two holes in Heyl's clothing. When some of the men about the shops started in pursuit of her she placed the revolver back of her right ear and fired. She was taken to the Cooper hospital, where it was found that she had only a flesh wound on her scalp.

CHANCE FOR A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

PARIS, July 16.—M. Zappert, an American engineer, of St. Louis, Mo., has been sent to an infirmary. He was found to-day mentally deranged in the church of La Madeleine, where he had doped his boots and stockings and was praying wildly, gesticulating at the same time. Zappert came to France for the purpose of floating a patent for drying building timber.

DISAGREEMENT IS CERTAIN

No Hopes of a Favorable Report by the Conference.

A SUMMONS TO REPUBLICANS

After the Full Conference Has Been in Consultation a Statement Will Be Made to Both Houses—Louisiana and Texas Members to Hold a Caucus Very Soon.

The Democratic members of the tariff conference committee adjourned earlier than usual yesterday, and the situation at the time of adjournment from the best information obtainable was that the conferees were far from an agreement, and that within a short time a disagreement would be reported to the Senate and House.

The question which has been agitating the members seems to be just what kind of a report to make, but the impression seemed to be that it would be a general disagreement, with perhaps some of the main points specified. It had not been decided to call in the Republican members to the conference when adjournment was taken, but it is possible that the full conference may meet to-day or Wednesday.

It was evident from what could be learned that the meeting yesterday showed a greater tendency to get further apart than before, and that when the main questions, which had been from time to time discussed and passed over, came up there would have to be instructions from the respective houses before the conferees would feel warranted in yielding from the position they have taken from the first.