

ARMY BILL AGAIN.

Struggle Renewed in the Reichstag.

CAPRIVI'S OPENING SPEECH.

The Necessity for the Increase in the German Forces Due to Russia's Augmented Strength.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BERLIN, July 7.—The new Reichstag assembled this morning. Chancellor von Caprivi in a long address introduced the amended army bill. He said it represented the minimum the Government would accept in either men or money. Its provisions were the lowest possible consistent with the safety of the empire.

Chancellor Caprivi's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The keynote of his speech was that foreign countries, not knowing the German character intimately, had been led to believe that Germany had lost confidence in herself and that the countries composing the German empire were no longer united.

The Chancellor referred to the action of Russia increasing the peace footing of her army 94,000 men in 1889, and said she had not yet exhausted her resources. Germany, he declared, must increase her peace footing if her voice was to continue to have weight in European politics.

Referring to the expense to be entailed by granting the Government's demands, Caprivi said the new taxes would be borne on strong shoulders. They would not touch the middle classes nor the agricultural population. He could not now, he added, definitely state the tax plan, but it was the Government's intention again to introduce the old financial proposals.

The Chancellor briefly recapitulated the leading features of the old measure. According to that bill the peace-effective force, excluding officers above the rank of corporal, was to have consisted of 492,068 men between October 1, 1892, and March 1, 1893.

The average strength of the standing army was estimated in accordance with the principle of two years of active service with the colors for infantry. The increase involved an expenditure of 68,000,000 marks in lump sum. Of this 61,000,000 marks was to have appeared in the budget of the financial year of 1893-1893.

When the new system should have been fully developed Germany would have in times of war a trained army of 4,400,000 men. These proposals of the Government, the Chancellor added, had not met with the approval of the previous house, and in attempting to so fix the measure that it would be acceptable to the Reichstag the Government had accepted the suggestion of Von Huene and incorporated it in the bill, withdrawing its own demands on points on which the compromise was effected.

The suggestion of Von Huene was that the peace effective should be increased by 50,000 men at once, and in the course of the next three years should be raised gradually until 70,000 men, practically the full number demanded, were added to the standing army. It was also suggested that the sixty batteries of field artillery should have four instead of six guns each.

The bill thus amended had been rejected, the Reichstag dissolved, new elections called, and now the Government submitted to the new House a measure that its details were practically the old Huene compromise bill.

Payer, a member of the Volkspartei, followed the Chancellor. He declared the country had not pronounced for nor did a majority of the House support the army bill. It could only obtain a majority by diplomacy.

Manteuffel, a supporter of the Government, regretted the Government had abandoned the original bill. Germany could not be too strong. The mobs now at work in Paris might overthrow the Government and seek strength through foreign diversion.

Lebknecht, the well-known Social Democratic leader, said the Government did not want an increase in the army because of the fear of Russia, but to fortify itself against the German people. Cries of "Shame!" greeted this remark.

CHICAGO FIRETRAP BURNED.

Two People Fatally Injured at a Fire in a Hotel.

MANGLED IOWANS

Four-Score Victims of the Cyclone.

WRENCHED LIMB FROM LIMB.

The Town of Pomeroy Nearly Wiped Out of Existence in the Space of a Minute.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 7.—Seventy-four people dead, at least five more to die, and over a hundred injured are the results of the cyclone that started at Quincy last night. At the latter place there are forty-eight dead and eight mortally wounded and over a hundred injured, to say nothing of the demolition of five blocks of residences, of which there is nothing remaining but kindlingwood. Two hundred families are homeless, many having lost their all. Business blocks have been badly damaged, and the postoffice, a drugstore and seven churches have been completely demolished.

The loss in Pomeroy will reach fully \$500,000. All is chaos there. The residents still alive are in a dazed condition and it is very difficult to get information. The storm came from the northwest and did its terrible work in literally one minute's time.

An immense amount of damage has been done to crops and the path of the storm strewn with the carcasses of animals, and in every direction there is nothing but wreck and ruin. Immediately after the storm passed the heartrending cries and moans of the injured and dying rose into the night, and willing ones at once began the work of rescue. Their work was sickening as some of the victims were found literally torn to pieces. There were some with legs or arms drawn, while others were suffering from terrible wounds from which their lives were ebbing out. Many of the dead were so disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

The old postoffice was turned into a morgue and at one time contained twenty-six bodies. The Good Templars' Hall and the hotels were turned into hospitals where every effort was made to relieve the unfortunate.

The storm wiped out communication with the world and Ed Masterson started on a horse for Manson for help. He was stopped by a bridge being washed out and in attempting to ford the stream was nearly drowned. He hailed a special train bearing officials of the Illinois Central and they backed to Manson, sent for assistance and then proceeded with help to Pomeroy. Another train with physicians and help followed shortly and soon the work of relief here with nurses, bedding, food and coffins this morning and the interment of the dead commenced this afternoon. A relief committee has been established in Pomeroy and all contributions and offerings will be received with gratitude.

It is impossible to obtain a list of the injured, but the dead are as follows: Mrs. Bessie Banks, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Neory, Thomas Harmand, Andrew Wilkinson, John Anderson and wife, Mrs. Hughett, Silvas Buston and wife, a man named Neiting, his wife and son, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Benjamin Davis, Lillie Keifer, Roy Banks, Ollie Frost, Arnold and wife, Marie Adams, Mrs. Harmon, Ollie Lundgren, Katie Davis, Mrs. O'Brien and child, Mrs. Erlowe, Mrs. Tsbert, John Beckley's two children, Mrs. Dilmitz, J. P. Lundgren, Silas Weston, — Hewlett and wife, A. Forkoy, Henry Gelke, Mrs. Quinlan and child, Allie Maxwell, Tillis Johnson, Bob Dahlgren, Grover Black, George Black, Della Black, Samuigi Maxwell, Richard George, an unknown boy.

The following were found five miles from Fondra: Mrs. Mopton and three children and John Detweiler. These were found near Quincy: Mrs. Molyneux and Mrs. Lester. About five miles south of Aurelia, there were the following fatalities: Samuel Burch, his wife and three children, Lillie and Leila Slattery and unknown servant, and John Peters.

Near Storm Lake were found these: Jacob Bretter and child, and a man named Botman. South of Newell a family was killed whose names are unknown. Many remarkable escapes were chronicled. A year-old babe was found on the outskirts of a ruin, entirely divested of clothing, but uninjured. M. F. Mullen and family and five neighbors saved themselves by going into a cyclone cave, but their homes were completely demolished.

Many of the dead were found long distances from their residences, and standing houses had boards driven through them by the force of the wind. Trees in the path of the storm were stripped even of their bark, and nothing escaped injury. Pomeroy was a thriving town of 1000 inhabitants. The list of the dead is still incomplete. Reports coming in from the country indicate that the number of dead will be swelled to at least eighty.

To-night the scene around Pomeroy is heartrending. In the old postoffice building the dead bodies are being gathered and friends come to identify them. The scene is beyond the power of the most graphic pen to picture. Some bodies were literally torn in two, while others were others with pieces of boards thrust through them.

Heads were smashed and limbs torn off, and some were so badly disfigured that they can only be recognized by the clothing or some trinket. The wounded are being well cared for in the different hotels, and those who were fortunate to have their homes spared have opened them to the injured, and all that careful nursing and the best medical assistance can do is being for them. The property destroyed will amount to \$600,000.

POMEROY, Iowa, July 7.—Governor Boies reached here this evening, and after a personal examination of the ruin wrought by the storm issued a proclamation to the people of Iowa, calling for prompt, liberal aid. Fonda, Iowa, July 7.—One of the most dreadful calamities in the history of the State visited this section last evening, but owing to the demoralized condition of the

MATTER OF RANK.

Captain Howison May Stay at Mare Island.

KIRKLAND'S QUEER POSITION.

He Apparently Wanted to Come, but Afterward Changed His Mind.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—THE CALL correspondent was at the Navy Department to-day and made some inquiries to ascertain whether Captain Howison will be retained as commandant of the Mare Island yard. Both Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo were absent from the city, the former being at Chicago. But the acting Secretary, Commodore Ramsay, was seen, and said that the matter had not yet been definitely decided.

Commodore Ramsay said: "Captain Howison appears to be quite popular on the Pacific Coast, and I understand that he likes Mare Island and would like to stay there, but I am not sure whether that would be the best thing for the department or not. There is no question about Captain Howison's efficiency—it is well known—but the bother will be about rank. We have assigned an admiral and commodore to the yards at New York and Norfolk, and the Mare Island yard, being an important post, should not be slighted by having an officer of lower grade sent out as her commander."

Said Commodore Ramsay, laughingly, as he continued: "You see Howison is only a captain, and it would be somewhat unusual to advance him to this post, especially when there are so many more captains of that rank ahead of him. Some time ago we decided to send Kirkland out there from League Island, Philadelphia. Kirkland was very anxious to go, and he was soon made commodore and assigned as commandant of the Mare Island yard; but no sooner was he made commodore than he changed his mind about Mare Island and now he wants to have charge of the South Atlantic station. The order assigning him to Mare Island was revoked yesterday, or rather suspended, pending the decision of the department regarding these assignments. Meantime Captain Howison will continue in command of Mare Island yard. No decision will be reached in the matter of the assignments until Secretary Herbert returns from Chicago. He is expected Monday."

The tone of Commodore Ramsay's conversation did not indicate that Howison is relieved of the charge, but that there seemed to be some good reasons, both for and against his retention, and that the department officials were in considerable doubt as to what should be done. Of course, these assignments are made by Secretary Herbert, but the advice of Commodore Ramsay as chief of the Bureau of Navigation is relied upon to a considerable extent.

An officer of the department said to-day: "Commodore Kirkland does not seem to know his own mind. First he expresses a desire to be assigned to one post and then to another. There is no doubt, however, that he has friends working to try and get him sent to the South Atlantic station. His wife and children are now there. The latter were born at Montevideo, and notwithstanding that it is a yellow fever country, he seems to like it."

This officer also furnished THE CALL correspondent with a list of naval officers who are eligible, and in some cases available for duty at Mare Island. The first in rank is Commodore Mead. He is now stationed at the World's Fair, and, as he is not in good health, his assignment to Mare Island is improbable. It is said that he wishes to go to sea. Commodore Carpenter, the next in rank, is stationed at Portsmouth, an unimportant yard. Captain Potter is Superintendent of the Naval Home at Philadelphia; Captain Beardsley is in charge of the Port Royal station; Captain Selfridge has just been detached from the Boston yard and does not want a Mare Island assignment; Captain Seard, in command of the Miantonomoh, is on a two years' cruise and won't be home until October; Captain Matthews is a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey and does not want to be transferred; Captain Phythian is now at the Naval Academy, but will this month go to sea; Captains Wallace and Bunch have charge of the receiving and training ships; Captain Wilson has been retired; McNair is superintendent of the Naval Observatory; Captain Howell has just been assigned to the Washington Navy-yard; Captain Reed commands the Pensacola yard; Captain Dewey is at the head of the Lighthouse Board. Then follows Captain Howison.

If Howison is not retained Commodore Carpenter may receive the Mare Island assignment, or it may be, Howison will remain in command until October, when Captain Seard will be given charge. Acting Secretary Hamlin has instructed the Collector of Customs, in order that the department may be fully advised concerning the admission of Chinese persons into the United States, to prepare and forward to the department a statement showing the number of Chinese persons admitted by them from January 1 to June 30, 1893, and the reasons therefor; the number to whom admission was refused and the reasons; the number permitted to land for transit to another port for exit from the United States.

Collectors are also directed to make a weekly report of the Chinese persons seeking admission into the United States, giving the names, description, occupation and places of destination in the United States of those admitted and the evidence upon which such action is based, and also upon which such action is based, and also the names, description and occupation of those to whom admission is refused and the reasons for such refusal, also the names, occupation and description of such persons permitted to land for transit through the United States.

The celebrated Guilford Miller case, which involves the rights of so many settlers on railroad grants, has received an official ruling. Upon the motion for review in the case of Charles Cole vs. the Northern Pacific Company, which involves the ruling of the department in the case of the Northern Pacific vs. Guilford Miller, and in which counsel for the railroad company asked that the decision of the Guilford Miller case be reversed, Secretary Hoke Smith has affirmed the decision of the de-

DEAD OR ALIVE.

Murderer Kennedy and His Rifle.

WARNS THE OFFICERS AWAY.

Surrounded by Police, the Desperado Must Surrender or Be Burned Out and Shot.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 7.—The outlawed murderer Kennedy, alias Meyers, with four crimes to his credit, any one of which would send him to the gallows, has added another to the list, and while he is still at large, his capture is now only a question of time. On Monday one of the pursuing parties located him in a cabin on Ramsay Arm, Coroner Dr. Walkem of Nanaimo, who was in charge, went ashore alone, facing Kennedy's rifle. Dr. Walkem was unarmed, but wanted to argue with Kennedy to see if he could not get him to surrender.

When Walkem was about eight paces away Kennedy drew a bead on him and ordered him away. Walkem replied that the Chief of Police Stewart, and the officers who were in the boat were sent up armed to arrest Kennedy for murder and they would do it whether he resisted or not. Their orders were to take him dead or alive and they would do it.

Kennedy replied: "Tell them to go to it. I won't stand any monkeying." Walkem ordered him to give up his arms, saying the only way was to expect a peaceful surrender. Kennedy replied emphatically: "No, by —; keep back or I will shoot you dead. Give up? Not by — sight. I know what your laws are. You will hang me if you get me; but you never will. If they come ashore after me, let them look out." Dr. Walkem then retreated to his boat, and went aboard the steamer, from which two small boats were then sent ashore with an armed posse.

Kennedy came down to the beach and called out: "Keep back; keep back." He was ordered to surrender, and replied by sending a shot into the middle of the boat from his Winchester. Volley after volley was then fired at him, but he escaped unharmed and went into the woods.

Chief Stewart then went ashore, removed all provisions from the shack, and burned it down. Kennedy's boat was also found and removed, and all boats and canoes along the coast were taken in charge to prevent his escape. Patrols were placed on both sides of the beach and back into the woods, but the force of men not large enough to make a complete encirclement. His presence known by firing at the guards, who answered in the same way. This was the condition of affairs when the steamer left for Nanaimo to pick up more men. When they get back the woods will be fired, if Kennedy has not already surrendered, and he will be thus driven out so that he can be shot or taken. After his desperate tactics the police are not at all particular whether they get him dead or alive.

RAILROAD RATES REDUCED. The Western Lines Agree upon a One-Fare Rate to Chicago. CHICAGO, July 7.—The Western roads have finally backed down on the question of World's Fair rates, and seven and eleven-day excursions from all points in the territory of the Western Passenger Association are now accomplished facts. The association meeting to-day was taken up entirely by the discussion and arrangement of excursions. A committee of World's Fair State exhibits urged the establishment of a one-fare rate, and after the committee had withdrawn and the suggestion had been discussed, the report for a one-fare rate, without restrictions, was adopted with one negative vote. First sale tickets are to be issued July 17. Another meeting of the association will be held August 1, and such action will be taken regarding the continued sale of one-fare tickets as the July excursions shall warrant.

JUST A LAME KNEE.

Baseless Canards Concerning Cleveland's Illness.

Surgeon Bryant Expressly Denies the Story of a Cancerous Growth.

Mrs. Hoyt Summoned.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 7.—President Cleveland is to-night feeling better than this morning. His knee is still lame and his left foot swollen, so that he is obliged to wear a big shoe. The published report that the President is suffering with a cancer is denied. Dr. Bryant says the President is absolutely free from cancer or malignant growths of any description, and that the report is absolutely false. No operation has been performed, except that a bad tooth has been extracted. Dr. Bryant is of the opinion that the President will be able to get out in a day or two.

The following was sent to-night to Secretary Gresham at Washington: "The President is laid up with rheumatism in the knee and foot, and will be out in a day or two. No occasion for any uneasiness. D. S. LAMONT." Joseph Jefferson visited President Cleveland to-day. He said he found him much improved in general health and very cheerful. He declared the illness is not serious. It is only a slight attack of rheumatism.

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—A special from Omaha says: The departure of Mrs. Hoyt of Beatrice for Buzzards Bay to see her brother, President Cleveland, has aroused fears that his illness is more serious than admitted by his physicians. She had just returned home and had an intention of going East until called by a dispatch from Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The members of the Cabinet and friends of the President in the city are unwilling to believe there is anything serious or unusual in his condition. Private Secretary Thurber says beyond being overworked, he was in his usual robust health when he left the city. As to the rumor of a cancerous growth in the President's mouth, the fact was the President had a bad tooth and suffered some from facial neuralgia caused by exposure on Inauguration day.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A special from Boston states that the presence of the President's sister, Mrs. Hoyt of Beatrice, Neb., was not demanded by the President's illness, but in connection with the culmination of an interesting event more nearly concerning the President's wife.

Ravisher Lynched. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 7.—Charles Miller alias "Old Cutting," the ravisher and murderer of two young girls, the Ray sisters of Bardwell, was hanged by the mob at Bardwell at 3:40 this afternoon.

BLATCHFORD IS DEAD

The Supreme Justice Passes Away at Newport.

The End Came Quietly as the Result of the Gradual Slipping Away of the Last Week.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Associate Justice Samuel Blatchford passed quietly and peacefully from earth at 7:20 o'clock this evening. He retained consciousness until an hour or two before death. There was no sudden change in his condition, the end coming naturally as the result of the gradual slipping away which has been taking place for the last week.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but the body will probably be taken to Washington for interment. For many seasons he has been a quiet visitor at this city during the summer season, and while not greatly given to society, he was frequently entertained in the first families.

BUZZARDS BAY, July 7.—The President to-night sent a message to Mrs. Samuel Blatchford at Newport, saying: "Please accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence on the death of your distinguished husband, whose long and honorable public services cause the nation to mourn his loss."

Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the son of the late Richard M. Blatchford, who was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster and one of the executors under his will. Judge Blatchford was born in the city of New York, March 9, 1820. He was educated at the Pittsfield Academy, Massachusetts, and at the grammar school of Columbia College, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1837. Two years later he became private secretary to Governor W. H. Seward, which position he held until 1841, and he was military secretary on the Governor's staff up to 1843. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and was made a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State in 1845. During the latter part of the same year he went to Auburn, N. Y., and joined Mr. Seward and Christopher Morgan as a law partner. In 1851 he was nominated for a judgeship on the Supreme Bench of the State, but was not elected. In 1854 he returned to New York City and in the following year was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State for the First District, but declined. After devoting himself for several years to his profession he was appointed, in 1867, District Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, which office he held until March 27, 1882, when he was made Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

THE COUNTRY ROUSED. Citizens Resolve to Raise Money to Catch Federicks. GRASS VALLEY, July 7.—A meeting of citizens was held in town last night for the purpose of raising money for a reward for the Pascoe murderer. The meeting was enthusiastic and no doubt a large sum will be raised. All prominent mining men are interesting themselves in the affair.

MARKHAM NOT RETURNED. The Governor Taking His Leisure Crossing the Country. SACRAMENTO, July 7.—Governor Markham has not yet returned from the East, although his arrival is looked for at any time. It is understood that he is stopping over at various places along the route.



Samuel Blatchford.

ITCHING HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, relieved by a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDY, and speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

ITCHING SKIN FOR YEARS

My disease (psoriasis) completely cured. I spread rapidly all over my body, got under my nails. Scales would drop all the time, suffering and itching without relief. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDY too much. Have made my skin clear from scales as a baby's. All I want is \$3 worth. DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

SKIN DISEASE 9 YEARS

Had over nine years a dreadful skin disease. First appeared a few months after my marriage, which kept spreading slowly to my back. The spots turned gray, and began to crust. Small scales would fall off, and it continued all over my body. I tried all the remedies, consulted doctors, no use. They gave me up. A condition could not be cured. I used the CUTICURA REMEDY, they cured me entirely. My skin now pure and white as that of a child. JOHN E. PEARSON, Wha. Co., Wash.

ITCHED SCRATCHED BLEED

Suffered three years with pimples which I had to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring three years, a condition could not be cured. Using two sets an entirely cured. A. F. GRAMM, Photograph, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

LARGE SORES ON FACE

Was greatly troubled with blood poisoning. Large sores appeared on my face. Hands were in such a condition I could not use them. Tried numerous physicians and remedies, no benefit. Tried CUTICURA REMEDY, and an ointment free from all skin trouble. SAMUEL J. KEELER, 222 FAYETTE AVE., Baltimore.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.