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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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POOR POLICE PROTECTION

Christian Endeavorers at Montreal Disturbed by a Mob.

CONVENTION CLOSED AMID WILD SCENES

Delegates Forced to Abandon the Tent as a Result of the Threats of Hoodlums from the French Quarter of the City.

MONTREAL, July 9.—When the big tent of the Christian Endeavorers was examined this morning, it was found that some of the ropes had been cut by the hoodlums last night. Although assured of ample police protection Secretary Baer thought it better to call the tent meeting off. The program was carried out elsewhere, however.

The closing scenes inside the drill hall tonight were characterized by much warmth and enthusiasm. Outside the scene was equally impressive in another way. Thousands of people were congregated on the Champ de Mars and on Craig street in front of the hall and for blocks to the east and west. The element of a riot was there in full force. The talk about Karmarhar's ill-timed remarks had spread all over the French part of Montreal and in the crowd were many who burned at the insult.

There were thousands assembled who had resolved to protect the Christian Endeavorers when they left the hall if necessary. Occasionally the volunteers and their adherents fell into line and marched around the block, enclosing the Champ de Mars, and the opposing crowd did likewise, marching around the block to the west of the Champ de Mars. They eyed each other jealously, and each moment the bitter feeling increased. In evidence of this the partisan tunes were shouted by thousands of lusty voices and pandemonium reigned.

Every One Expected a Riot.

This was the situation when the doors of the hall were thrown open. Everybody expected a riot. The delegates emerged from the hall and turned to the west end. Instantly the volunteers formed a cordon at the edge of the sidewalk and handkerchiefs were produced and held around their necks. This was the distinguishing badge. No one without it could approach the Endeavorers from the opposite side of the stand. Slowly and without any manifestation of alarm the delegates made their way along. Then came a burst of song. "At the Cross, at the Cross," floated out upon the air and the result was something wonderful.

Almost perfect silence fell upon the crowd. The Frenchmen on the Champ de Mars stood silently gazing at the procession of Endeavorers, which marched to the time of the piece of music they were singing. All emerged and passed out of the dangerous locality in safety. The militiamen, who had slowly moved west with the crowd, turned right about face and marched down east to a short distance below the drill hall, singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers, Marching as to War."

Disturbed by French-Canadians.

At 2 o'clock when the meeting in the tent was called to order a large number were there to hear Anthony Comstock of New York in his address "Foes to Society, Church and State." It was well received. During its delivery, a large crowd of not too well dressed French-Canadians gathered on the court and police station steps and peered at the speakers platform through a space where the canvas had been dropped to let in the air. At this stage they were quiet, but they became noisy afterwards and had to be dispersed by the police, and one of the leaders was taken into custody. This summary action induced them to scatter after singing the "Marseillaise" as a sort of rejoinder to "Stand Up for Jesus" which was sung at the close of Mr. Comstock's address.

Foes to Church, Society and State.

Coming directly to his text, Mr. Comstock nominated the foes to church, society and state as intemperance, gambling and evil reading. Of the three, the last was the worst that the world had to contend with. Why? Because of its baneful effect upon the young people. A child's heart was a chamber of imagery. The four walls of that chamber must be decorated. The child carried into it many pictures, and this spirit of evil stood by seeking to turn the child's mind in the direction of that which was bad. What agency could do more to corrupt than the impressions formed by reading evil literature? It left a picture that could not be turned to the wall; a picture that haunted imaginations forever afterward, try ever so hard to blot it out. It was no small thing to stand between these chambers and the "beasts of prey and worse than beasts of prey." This matter would leave a stain on the purest mind that only the grace of God would remove. This matter was being disseminated through the mails into Canada and all parts of the United States.

What He Had Found in the Mails.

Some matters he had to deal with in his position of postoffice inspector were so horrible in their nature that he had to ask the grace of God to keep him from defilement in waging the war against them.

Mr. Comstock spoke interestingly of intemperance and gambling and of his work in trying to stamp out the three evils. He was so much in earnest over his subject that the chairman "rung him down" twice before he subsided.

Miss Belle Kearney, of Florida, Miss., followed, and at times it was hard for the audience to follow her, owing to the yells of the crowd of Frenchmen outside, who joined in after the applause to Comstock with a howl that might have expressed defiance, derision or anything else but a friendly feeling.

The part of the canvas that had been lowered was raised up and shut out from the sight of the audience a dirty-faced Frenchman who was imitating the gestures of the lady speaker inside with the cleverness of a monkey.

"Senior Christian Endeavor," an address by Rev. Charles Perry Mills of Newburyport, Mass., brought the meeting in the big tent to a close.

Sixteen Thousand in Attendance.

Before the adjournment the treasurer made the official announcement that the number of delegates attending the convention was 16,000. He also assured the timid delegates that no violence need be feared at the evening session of the drill hall meeting, for ample police protection had been asked for and promised. However, it was not deemed advisable to hold an evening service in the tent.

This announcement was received in silence.

As usual the drill hall was crowded this afternoon. The meeting was more than usually enthusiastic, probably because the convention was nearing its close. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago was the presiding officer while the ordinary routine of the proceedings were enlivened by cornet duets.

An address on "Gospel Temperance" was given by Mr. Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist. His speech was of the ordinary prohibition character. A native Canadian, Mr. A. W. Milbury, now of New York, then told the convention just "How to Reach the Masses." His advice to his hearers was simple, "Get out after them." An address on the "Religious Press, its Part in Our Work," was next delivered by Rev. E. A. Dunning of Boston.

Dr. Douglass on Social Purity.

"Social Purity," by Rev. Dr. Douglass of Montreal, the most prominent Methodist divine in Canada, was expected to be of a rather sensational nature. The venerable preacher is such a determined opponent of the Roman Catholic church that something of a startling nature was looked for. Douglass had therefore to submit his manuscript to the convention censors. The result was a mighty cutting down of the address, and the official copy contained nothing to hurt the feelings of the Roman Catholic citizens. Some of Dr. Douglass' descriptions of effects of social impurity were rather graphic, especially the relation of some deathbed scenes in Blackwell Island reformatory. The speaker noticed that the sin of England as well as America was not so much intemperance as impurity; that a Nemesis of vengeance stood by the gate of life to guard it. He dwelt on taint in the imagination, solitary vice, associate vice and the effects of national immorality.

Ignored Rumors of a Riot.

The tent program for tonight was carried out in St. James Methodist church in the English part of the city. There the consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the well known American evangelist. The drill hall was divided into states at the closing meeting and fully 10,000 people, in spite of the riot rumors, were present. It was the grand wind up of the twelfth annual convention.

Rev. T. H. Lewis of Westminster, Md., preached the closing sermon. Consecration services brought the formal proceedings to a close.

The opening of the World's fair on Sunday is a favorite topic of discussion among the Christian Endeavorers. They were at it again this afternoon in the drill hall and Mr. V. Towsley of the Chicago committee of the World's fair afforded the material. He sent a telegram referring to President Palmer's motion for the closing of the gates on Sunday, stating that the motion was to be settled July 11, and if the committee was well represented, the rule for Sunday closing would be carried.

Again in the evening when the general resolutions were read and endorsed unanimously they contained resolutions solemnly protesting against the desecration of Sunday by the opening of the Columbian exposition on that day, deploring the action of the local directory in the matter as contrary to the will of the people and as a flagrant breach of good faith, and declaring that the local directory of the fair has brought lasting disgrace upon the exposition.

Enthusiastic Endeavorers got up on their chairs and hurrahed at this, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and added their voices to the general uproar. Then the meeting held silent prayer for a minute and the chairman prayed audibly for those committeemen who are in favor of the closing.

HONOLULU AFFAIRS.

Administration Officials Persist in Their Ideas of Annexation.

HONOLULU, July 1.—Notwithstanding the talk of treason and assassins and trial of conspirators, political peace and quiet reign in Honolulu. The preliminary examination of alleged conspirators, Walker, Crick and Sinclair has been finished and Judge Caver has reserved his decision until July 3, when he will probably hold the men for trial before a higher court.

In conversation with President Dole and later with Attorney General Smith, it was learned the provisional government intended to follow a waiting policy in imitation of President Cleveland. "We are fully determined upon carrying out the plan of annexation," said Attorney General Smith, "and until we know it is a failure we shall not materially change the present policy of the government. The occasion imperatively demands that the present oligarchy be continued until annexation is secured or arrangements with some other foreign government are made to decide the stability of Hawaiian institutions."

Sheriff Stoeltz, who was shot by the lepers of Kalalau, was buried here June 29. The government sent a company of regular troops and police, amounting to about eighty men, with one Krupp field piece, by steamer on June 30. Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts where the lepers are. Instructions have been issued to the commander of the expedition to remove the twenty-five lepers and terrorize the leper settlement at all hazards. They are to be taken dead or alive. The lepers have secured arms and a battle between them and the troops is not unlikely. The expedition has taken food for three weeks and will form a camp at the mouth of Rock Bound valley, in which the lepers are hiding. There the difficulty will begin as the lepers must be dislodged from caves and dense woods. The lepers have defied the government for the past ten years. It is feared here that should the lepers resist and be shot, as it seems probable they will, the action of the government will turn the natives against it more than anything that has yet occurred.

WAS PROBABLY INNOCENT.

Kentucky Lynchers of C. J. Miller Got the Wrong Man.

CAIRO, Ill., July 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is now pretty generally conceded that C. J. Miller, the Springfield, Ill., mulatto who was hanged, shot and cremated at Bardwell, Ky., Friday afternoon, was executed upon the flimsiest circumstantial evidence, or probably no evidence, for there was not one tangible thing that connected him with the assault and murder of the Ray sisters last Wednesday morning.

Information from a trustworthy source at Wickliffe this evening is that telegrams have been received confirming Miller's statements as to where he was July 4 and 5. Miller's story was that he was at Bismarck, Mo., the morning of July 5, and no one has brought forward any evidence to the contrary. Careful inquiry has failed to disclose a single person who will say positively that he saw Miller in Bardwell or even in Carlisle county.

Story of the Victim's Wife.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Birdie Miller, the wife of the negro who was lynched at Bardwell, Ky., is recovering from the shock occasioned by her husband's horrible fate, and was able to talk composedly today in regard to the matter. Mrs. Miller is an intelligent woman about 25 years old, very light in color and attractive in appearance. She stoutly maintains that her husband could not have been guilty of the terrible crime for which he suffered and insists that the mob wrecked its vengeance upon an innocent man. Her husband's name was Seay J. Miller, and she says he was a barber by occupation and ran a shop at Cairo. She exhibited the last letter she received from him, which was dated at Cairo, July 4 and bore the Cairo postmark of that date. The postmark shows it was received here at noon the next day. In this letter, which was signed "Seay J. Miller," he informed her he would be at home the latter part of the week. Mrs. Miller said her husband never traveled around eating glass or raw chickens as reported, but had always followed the occupation of a barber.

RAILROAD THIEVES CAPTURED.

Leaders of a Gang Operating in Mexico Behind the Bars.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., July 9.—The leaders of the band of thieves who have robbed baggage cars on the Mexican Central between the City of Mexico and Juarez, Mex., of many thousands of dollars worth of goods in the last few months, have been captured.

Two men arrested are M. Carrillo, an express messenger in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Enrique Gomez, a baggageman, who had been in the employ of the Central Railroad company for five years. Gomez has made a full confession. A number of other trainmen on the Central will be arrested. The total amount of robberies exceeds $100,000.

Veterans Will Appeal to the Courts.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Four Grand Army of the Republic posts in this city have met and decided to take up the cases of the dropped pensioners in this district. Over 125 pensioners have been dropped from the rolls in accordance with orders from Washington. Grand Army of the Republic posts will test the matter in the courts and Congressman Stone has been retained as counsel.

Must Be Paid in Gold.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Circulars have been received here from W. H. Shiellin & Co. of New York, the largest drug importers in this country, announcing that in the future all orders for imported drugs must be paid in gold.

WERE ALL HEROES BUT ONE

Crew of the Victoria Died as Men Should Die, Without Murmur.

ADMIRAL'S COXSWAIN THE ONLY COWARD

He Refused to Share His Life Buoy with Dr. Ellis—Gallantry Noticed in Individual Instances—How Jellicoe Was Saved.

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MALTA, July 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The widely published story of the touching and heroic scene on the bridge of the ill fated Victoria during the minute before her capsizing, when Vice Admiral Tryon is reported as telling Midshipman Lanyon: "Jump, save yourself," to which Lanyon replied: "I would rather stay with you, sir," is, I believe, wholly apocryphal. Every drowned midshipman doubtless died bravely, and as a man should die, without cry or entreaty, but the cold facts do not warrant any confidence in the Lanyon incident.

When Dr. Ellis, after having been sucked far down by the sinking Victoria, rose to the surface, greatly exhausted, he saw the admiral's coxswain safely occupying the center of a large life buoy. Dr. Ellis laid his hand on the buoy for a moment's rest, when the coxswain told him to go away. This is the sole blot on the otherwise splendid behavior of everybody.

The tension of the survivors' nerves was curiously illustrated last night when a midshipman and a marine jumped overboard from the Orion while under the influence of nightmare. Both men dreamed that they were again about to sink with the Victoria. Both men were saved.

A conspicuously gallant and unselfish act was performed by Lieutenant Farquharson of the Royal Marines, who, coming upon Vice Admiral Tryon's secretary, Mr. Pawsey, while the latter, bruised, exhausted, helpless and hopeless, was about to finally sink, supported him with difficulty, but successfully, until both were picked up by the rescuing boats.

Another heroic action was that of Naval Cadet Robert West, who distinctly saved the life of Commander Jellicoe, who was ill and powerless to help himself. Commander Jellicoe had been brought up from the sick bay by Dr. Ellis, but they became separated after the Victoria capsized. Both Farquharson and West, the latter a mere boy, are the two heroes of the Victoria disaster.

ADDRESSED BY BISMARCK.

Strong States Rights Sentiment of the Prince Elicits Enthusiasm.

BERLIN, July 9.—About 400 excursionists from the principality of Lippe Detmolt visited Prince Bismarck in Freidrichsruhe today. Both the prince and the princess responded to the cheers of the excursionists by appearing on the balcony of the palace.

Prince Bismarck made a notable speech concerning the relations of the smaller federal states to the empire. He showed the significance of the small German states and expressed the opinion that their parliaments ought to influence the policy of the empire more powerfully by criticising the action of their representatives in the federal council of the empire. The number of votes held in the federal council should not be diminished, lest the German empire be supplanted by a great all-controlling Prussia. The prince concluded with these remarkable words:

"You are seventeen free states having a single vote each in the federal council. If I deduct the Hanseatic cities, which differ so radically from all the others, there are fourteen such states, and fourteen votes in the federal council are a weighty matter if they keep together. If added to the Prussian votes, they would give Prussia a majority of the federal council. The council may be divided, as it were, in three categories—the small states with a vote each, Prussia with eighteen votes, and the middle states with twenty-four votes. Thus you see what weight the small states have. I wonder that no politician has arisen in one or the other of them to turn this state of affairs to account.

Regrets of the Prince.

"I regret the fact that the national idea has not caught fire in the parliaments and governments of the federated states as twenty or twenty-five years ago I hoped it would. Unfortunately, I am not strong enough to appear in the Reichstag. You must therefore excuse me if in a political occasion, such as your greeting creates, I inflict upon you my jeremiades. (Loud applause). I hope things will change in time and that the bureaucrats whom Arminus conquered will not become autocrats again.

"There is danger at present that they will once more, with their bloodless, oppressive habits, gain dominion over us, and that what the sword has won will be lost. I will not say by the pens of diplomats, but by bureaucracy, by officialism, by the lazy, dilatory policy of waiting for others to do what is necessary; of waiting, in fact, for the government to do it. The princes are well-intentioned gentlemen, but they necessarily are dependent on the officials, the ministers and councillors.

"My fear and anxiety for the future is that the national idea may be stifled in the coils of the boa constrictor of bureaucracy which has grown rapidly in the last few years. Only the federal council and the Reichstag can help here, and the former has the right to assert itself. If the statesmanlike, in sight of bureaucracy, do not suffer, the opportunity is offered to the members of the federal council and Reichstag to come to the front with men of intelligence, working in harmony for the highest interests of the empire.

Matters of Much Importance.

"I wish to emphasize the fact that I attach the greatest importance, not to discussions in the federal council, but the right of members of the federal council to speak whenever they please in the Reichstag. Suppose I were young and strong enough to go to Berlin as a representative in the federal council of a German principality, yours for instance; suppose I were to express my convictions in the federal council and Reichstag, even in cases where those convictions were opposed by the majority of the federal council. Would not my speeches in the Reichstag make an impression as coming from a personage whose antecedents are known throughout Germany? Such personages are not extinct in Germany and they ought to be placed in a position to influence directly public affairs. It would be possible then for the governments of the smaller states to express the opinions to which no official attention has been paid. I sum up all these reflections thus:

"God preserve for us the constitution of the empire as it is, and God preserve for us the present number of federal governments which form the federal council, that the latter may at all times stand by the side of the reichstag as a legislative coefficient of absolutely equal rank and with absolutely equal rights. To this end it is necessary that God should preserve the house of your prince. I therefore beg you to join me in wishing that God may grant long life to Waldemar, prince of Lippe."

Repeated cheers were given for the prince. The strong states rights sentiment expressed in the speech aroused as much surprise as enthusiasm.

Universal Suffrage Demonstration.

VIENNA, July 9.—The socialists made a public demonstration today in favor of universal suffrage. More than 10,000 of them attended the indoor meeting. As many more listened to speeches in the city hall square. The announcement is made semi-officially that Count Taaffe, Austrian premier, will propose more workingmen's chambers elect delegates to the Reichsrath.

GEORGE'S LITTLE ROMANCE.

Duke of York Alleged to Have Been Married Before He Wedded May of Teck.

Nothing has been said publicly here, that is since the announcement of the betrothal, about the painfully suppressed romance underlying this latest and most pompous of royal weddings, cables Harold Frederic from London to the New York Times. Probably the London papers of that date observed a discreet silence about Mrs. Fitzherbert when George the Fourth wedded the ill-omened Caroline. But it is hardly without significance that the Daily News yesterday printed a long account of this bygone marriage scandal, or that one of the papers Wednesday morning contained an obscure reference to a nameless beautiful lady at the state performance of the opera on the previous evening.

Vague reports of a story reached London months ago, and were kept within narrow circles for a time. It first began to spread because a rich tradesman received a hint from a friend who was in the secret to insure his venture in wedding presents, etc., against a possible failure of the marriage. Last Wednesday the report became suddenly so definite that long odds wagers are said to have actually been laid at Loyd's against the marriage taking place the following day.

Of course it is well nigh impossible get a tangible corroboration of a tale of this character when so many powerful ones of the earth are vitally concerned in shutting it up. Enough solidity exists to the various phases of the story, however, to make it clear that it will have a definite place in those chroniques scandaleuse which constitute the shaded side of British dynastic history. The most authentic version which comes to me, and rests upon the authority of one who has gathered the facts at first hand in Malta, upon his word of honor not to divulge the family name involved, is that between four and five years ago George was married by the Roman Catholic ritual to a daughter of a British naval officer of high rank, and that there are two children by the marriage. Of course the contracting parties knew that by the royal marriage act this was really no marriage at all; but the theory is that George, who was then not in direct line to the throne, counted on his elder brother's marriage and having heirs, when the irregular connection would be accorded a quasi sanction such as was given the duke of Cambridge and other collateral English princes. By the light of this occurrence it may be seen how infinitely more tragic was the death of that elder brother, Clarence, than at the time appeared. It helps one now to comprehend all the strange, obscure vacillations and cross currents which marked the conduct of the royal family during the succeeding year, with the protracted breaking up of the Marlborough house menage and the long aimless journeying abroad of George and his mother, the princess of Wales. Even the last week has seen a curt, official note in the London papers correcting, on behalf of the princess of Wales, a mistaken report that she attended the court ball on the 30th. As for the current club reports that the "Lady from Malta," as she is popularly styled, is in London, and not only went to the state ball Tuesday night, but also made her appearance at St. James' palace, it perhaps deserves repeating as a part of contemporary gossip, but need not be taken too seriously. It is incredible in these days that the secret should be kept much longer; that it will filter by word of mouth through all England is a matter of course. So far as can be judged at this distance its effect is to create a kind of sympathy for George, who seems to have stood out as long as possible under the terrific pressure, and at last succumbed only because the interests of the dynasty seemed imperatively to demand submission

WILLIAM IS SATISFIED.

Germany's Ruler Confident That the Army Bill Will Pass.

BERLIN, July 9.—Emperor William received this noon Herr Von Levetzow, president of the Reichstag, and the two vice presidents. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of the army bill, adding that a good majority for it on the decisive vote would greatly impress other nations. The probability that the bill will be passed by a large majority has greatly increased in the last forty-eight hours. Herr Von Koscial Koscielski and Doctor Von Jazdswki, leaders of the Poles, have pledged to the government the solid vote of their party. A considerable group of clericals have refused to support Dr. Lieber's proposal to send the bill to a committee. The chancellor and his agents are very confident.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

M. Peytral Resigned Saturday Night and Later Changed His Mind.

PARIS, July 9.—M. Peytral, minister of finance, resigned late last night. A cabinet council was held this morning. Wide differences of opinion as to the proper policy toward the mobs in Paris became apparent at once and a general ministerial crisis is imminent. M. Dupuy, premier, went this afternoon to Marly-le-Roi to confer with President Carnot. This evening another cabinet meeting was held and Peytral consented to withdraw his resignation.

Fighting the Sultan's Forces.

TANGIER, July 9.—The sultan's expedition, which left the capital on June 29 to subdue the rebellious tribes, has had heavy fighting with the Hemmaleans and Sarasheens. The sultan's forces have been victorious, although losing heavily. In one battle forty government soldiers were killed. It is feared that further fighting has taken place since the last report was received. The Spanish and French military missions are accompanying the sultan's expedition back to Morocco so as to avoid exposing themselves to attacks from the turbulent natives.

Senators Must Resign.

ROME, July 9.—The Patri newspaper says that as soon as the senate finishes the business now in hand the closing of the session will be ordered by the government with a view toward proceeding against all members of Parliament who are implicated in the bank scandals. The guilty senators will be requested to resign.

Russia's Crop Conditions.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The last crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture indicates that the prospects of winter and summer wheat have improved greatly since the beginning of June.

RESULT OF A CHURCH ROW.

Dynamite Used to Force an Unpopular Priest to Vacate.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., July 9.—A dastardly attempt to wreck the parsonage of the Polish church of Mount Carmel with dynamite was made last night. Fortunately the explosive had been ignorantly placed and the main part of the parsonage escaped.

The deed is supposed to be the outcome of the attempt to force the pastor to leave. The trouble arose when the church authorities removed the priest of the congregation and sent in his place Rev. John Guise. During the new priest's first service he was told that he was not wanted, and later was violently ejected from the church by the angry parishioners. The bishop refused to heed the request for Father Guise's removal and ordered the church closed. An appeal was sent to Mgr. Satolli several weeks having passed without reply to the petition. Several arrests have been made.

Excursion Train Wrecked.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—An excursion train returning from Melbourne, Ky., was wrecked here this evening by a misplaced switch. Albert Long of Covington was killed and eleven others were hurt.

WANDELKOLK TURNS TRAITOR

Brazilian Admiral Deserts and Joins the Rio Grande do Sul Rebels.

HE IS DENOUNCED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Piexoto Orders a Warship to the River to Give the Recreant Admiral Battle—Egan Formally Denounced in the Chilian Congress.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 9.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—A more serious turn has been given the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, by the attitude of Admiral Wandelkolk of the Brazilian navy. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the admiral has joined the revolutionists and is now off the town of Rio Grande do Sol with a warship preparing for an attack.

Admiral Wandelkolk was formally declared a traitor by the Brazilian government a short time ago, on account of his supposed sympathy for the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul. His formal declaration in favor of the rebels will inspire them and and their leaders with new hope. It is reported that there are 500 men on board the ship commanded by Admiral Wandelkolk. He proposes to capture the gunboats sent by Brazil to defend the town of Rio Grande do Sul, while the revolutionary land forces attack the town itself. Through the co-operation of the land and sea forces it is hoped a substantial victory may be won.

Federal Authorities Aroused.

Wandelkolk's activity has aroused the authorities at Rio de Janeiro and President Piexoto has ordered the cruiser Republica to proceed immediately to Rio Grande do Sul and give battle to the rebellious admiral. The wires have been cut and some days may pass before definite news of the operations at Rio Grande do Sul are obtained.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald says that Admiral Wandelskolk issued a manifesto to the Brazilians, calling upon the people of Rio Grande do Sul and other states to revolt against President Piexoto, whom he calls a tyrant, and not worthy to rule over the republic. The correspondent also confirms the stories sent by other Herald representatives of the cruelties inflicted by followers of Governor Castilho upon the families and sympathizers of the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul.

EGAN FORMALLY CONDEMNED.

Chili's Minister of Foreign Affairs Tells Congress His Opinion of Patrick.

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VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.), July 9.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Foreign Minister Blanco's reply to the request of Enrique Montt in the Chamber of Deputies for an explanation of the complimentary letter sent to Patrick Egan by ex-Foreign Minister Errazuriz did not afford much comfort to the ex-minister from the United States

Senor Blanco informed congress that the note of Senor Errazuriz was purely a personal one. Senor Blanco said that he endorsed the views originally expressed by Senor Errazuriz in regard to Mr. Egan when he denounced him in a letter written to La Patrid. He did not pretend to discount the opinions held by the ex-Chilian minister of foreign affairs. The letter to Mr. Egan, he said, was written by Senor Errazuriz in reply to one from Mr. Egan, asking if the story published in the Herald regarding the ex-minister's desire to secure a place on the Chilian claims commission was obtained from official sources.

The letter written by Senor Errazuriz is regarded as equivatory, and in no way changes public opinion in regard to Mr. Egan. It is believed there was some hidden motive which caused Senor Errazuriz to write it.

A despatch from the Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres says it is believed the government intends to disarm the provincial forces. Should this be attempted, it will be resisted by the governor of the province of Buenos Ayres.

NECESSARY FOR PEACE.

Dictator Vasquez's Drastic Measures Defended by His Official Paper.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), July 9.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Tegucigalpa writes that El Diario de Honduras, the official newspaper of Honduras has published an editorial in which it defends the executions authorized by Dictator Vasquez. That paper declares that it is a question of life or death to the existing government, and that it cannot crush the opposition by magnanimous acts It declares that the situation demands positive and severe measures and that a few must suffer the loss of life, so that all sympathy for the defeated revolutionists may be wiped out and law and order be restored.

The paper adds that foreign interests are suffering from the effects of the war, and that they join the Hondurians in congratulating Vasquez upon his firmness. The latest victims of Vasquez are Theodore Salgado and his two sons, who were executed by the order of the dictator. They were the leaders of the opposition in the district of Cantarranas.

BLACKMAILED THE CORPORATION.

Government of Peru Holds Up the Foreign Company for $25,000.

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LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), July 9.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Dawkins, the representative of the Peruvian foreign corporation, has written a letter to the newspapers, in which he severely criticises the government for imposing a fine of £5,000 against that company. He denounces the complaints made by the government as frivolous, and says lawsuits were brought against the corporation for purposes of extortion. He demands the withdrawal of the fine.

Some of the newspapers editorialy admit that Mr. Dawkins' demands are just, but they do not publish his letter. They recommend, however, the affair be speedily settled.

The political sky of Peru is still cloudy, and the fear is everywhere expressed that a revolution may yet be started.

Went with Briggs.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., July 9.—Rev. Dr. John S. Penman, rector of the Presbyterian church at this place, today resigned his pastorship. He says he has done so because of his inability to longer sustain and subscribe to the "system of doctrine" of his church.

Dr. Penman was one of the commissioners to the general assembly at Washington. He is one of the most popular Presbyterian ministers in Westc[illegible]r county. He was a warm supporter [illegible]r. Briggs in the trial and after the lat[illegible] was found guilty of heresy Dr. Penma[illegible]ecided to withdraw from the church.

MISS KENEA[illegible] CHOLERA.

Her Experience Te[illegible]hes Her that the United States [illegible] in Danger.

NEW YORK, July [illegible] Miss Annesley Kenealy, appointed judge of the hygienic section of the World's fair, by the ladies committee of the royal commissioners arrived here yesterday on the steamship New York from Southampton. Miss Kenealy is widely known in medical circles. She is a lecturer on technical education to the British county councils, and has contributed many important medical papers to different journals. Miss Kenealy was surprised at the stringent quarantine regulations which exist here.

"Quarantine is, of course, necessary," she said yesterday, "but it seems to me that it was overdrawn here. I don't think that cholera could make deep inroads into this country, and if it does appear here it would take only a short time to stamp it out. The prevailing, and I think the best treatment for cholera, is the saline injection. In Hamburg it was used extensively, saving 60 per cent of adult cases and 50 per cent of children. As much as two quarts were injected at one time. The fluid is of the same specific gravity as the blood and is injected warm. Hot baths, and warm, stimulating drinks are administered at the same time. It is a simple and efficient remedy.

May Be Some Trouble.

"You need not be a bit surprised if you have cholera right at your doors in the fall, and, besides, you were very fortunate last year in escaping it, but I fear you cannot this year. What I say to you may be unpleasant, but it is best to be warned in time. There are already 2,000 cases of the disease at Mecca, and it is getting a big foothold in France.

"You have been told over here that it is impossible to contract the disease unless you receive the germs in your stomach. Experience in the Hamburg epidemic proved the fallacy of this proposition. I acted as nurse in a hospital where there were 2,000 patients. We noticed that every Monday morning there was an alarming increase in the number of new cases. It soon became evident that these were largely due to the congregation of persons at the churches, beer gardens and other resorts. So convinced of this became the authorities that they ordered the people to avoid assembling as far as possible. The churches were closed and so were the other resorts. There was a diminution in the number of cases at once.

How Cholera May Be Contracted.

"I would like to ask those who contend that cholera cannot be contracted except through the digestive organs to explain how it was that it used to take six months for caravans to bring in the disease from India, while today it comes along in five weeks. The germs of the scourge can be carried in the clothing. Of that abundant proof was furnished at Hamburg. Filth caused the disease to spread and bad water and food helped to increase the number of victims."

"Do you think cholera germs that have lain dormant in the city during the winter are likely to seize upon persons at any time?" she was asked.

"I have no doubt of it. You need not be astonished if the disease makes its first manifestation in the crowded, filthy tenement districts at any time. Your people are packed together in this big city so that I wonder how you can breath. I wonder that you have not had cholera already this season. I am not an alarmist by any means. I am only anxious lest you may get caught napping. The disease may come over on any French steamer. It is practically stamped out in Hamburg, I think."

RAILROAD LABORERS MISTREATED.

Story of a German's Experience in the United States of Colombia.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A German named Woll, who has just returned from the United States of Colombia, tells a harrowing tale of suffering and wrong. He said that last March he and about two hundred Germans, Swedes, Irishmen and Poles were engaged to go and work on the Magdela & Cartnagena railroad in Colombia. Their passage there was to be paid by the railroad, and if they worked six months the company would also pay their passage back.

When they got to the place where the railroad was being built they found the land swampy and many of them were soon ill with yellow fever and other diseases. The company gave them no medical aid and they had to take care of each other. When they asked to be sent back to this country they were told that they had not kept their contract to work six months. Woll says that over 100 men died shortly and only sixty-five lived to come north.

RECORD OF REMOVALS.

Number of Postmasters Appointed by the Present Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The records of the Postoffice department show that during the first four months of the present administration ended July 4, 1893, the total number of presidential postmasters appointed was 434 as against 578 appointed during the first four months of Mr. Harrison's administration. During the first four months of the present administration there were 5,730 appointments of fourth-class postmasters made on resignation and death and 3,226 on removals, making a total of 8,956.

The number appointed on resignations and death during the corresponding period of Mr. Harrison's administration was 3,649 and on removals 7,460, making a total of 11,109. There were, therefore, 4,264 more fourth-class postmasters appointed on removals during the first four months of the last administration than during the corresponding period in this.

CLEVELAND QUITE COMFORTABLE.

His Rheumatism is Gradually Leaving Him—Will Take a Fishing Trip.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 9.—President Cleveland passed a comfortable day sitting on the broad veranda of Gray Gables. His rheumatism is gradually leaving him and he is now looking forward to a fishing trip about the middle of the week.

Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant took a drive in the morning, leaving the president alone with Mrs. Cleveland. In the afternoon Joe Jefferson drove over from his cottage and made a short call.

FIGHT WITH CONVICTS.

Mexican Penitentiary Inmates Make a Desperate Break for Liberty.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—The convicts confined in the prison at Chilpancingo made a desperate break for liberty yesterday by escaping the vigilance of the guards. The latter, however, started in close pursuit and soon overtook the prisoners. The convicts had in some manner secured arms and made a strong resistance. In the fight that ensued one of the guards was severely wounded and will die. The convicts were overpowered and will probably be shot for their bold attempt.

Routine Kentucky Celebration.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—As a result of a Fourth of July fight at Woodbine, Ky., near the Tennessee line, there was a riot yesterday, during which City Marshal Morrissey and Bud Smith and Jim Francis, two desperadoes, were killed. Four others were wounded. All is quiet now.

Had Murdered Six People.

CANDO, N. D., July 9.—Albert Boberger, who murdered six members of the Creider family Friday last, was captured yesterday in Manitoba and was taken back to Dakota by Sheriff McCune. Excitement runs high, and it is almost certain he will be lynched by the neighbors of the murdered family.

CAPSIZED THE CHESAPEAKE

Four Chicago People Lose Their Lives During a Wind Storm.

HUNDREDS OF SMALL CRAFT THREATENED

Without a Moment's Warning the Tornado Swooped Down on the Many Pleasure Boats on the Lake, Carrying Death and Destruction.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chicago was visited at 5:30 this afternoon by the most terrific storm it has experienced for several years. The wind blew almost a hurricane and the rain fell in torrents.

The earlier part of the day was well nigh perfect, cloudless and with a gentle breeze blowing off the lake. The storm gathered in the north and west with a marvelous quickness. Nobody was looking for it. All at once it was here, and the next minute it was swooping over the city, leveling trees and spreading death and destruction among many pleasure boats, which were out upon the lake. Owing to the beautiful weather during the morning and afternoon, these were more numerous than usual.

Many narrow escapes from death were experienced, but so far as known the loss of life is limited to four, all of them being lost by the capsizing of the sailing yacht Chesapeake, which was overturned about two miles from shore. The party on the boat consisted of nine people and of these four were drowned. The dead are:

List of the Victims:

ETHEL CHASE, 16 years old of Boston, Mass.
HARRY MARLOW.
N. M. CORNICE.
THEMISTOCLES TIMBALLS.

Those who were rescued are:

GEORGE GRAY.
EDITH CRAMPTON.
WILLIAM AVERY.
FRED AVERY.
WILLIAM ELLIOT.

The Chesapeake was a well built yacht and was owned by the Avery brothers. The party had been out during the afternoon enjoying the sailing. The sudden fury of the storm, however, gave them no chance and they were in the water before the men of the party, several of whom were skillful sailors, could do anything to prevent it.

Captain McRae, of the steam tug Robert Torrent, which was in the harbor saw the Chesapeake capsize and went to its assistance. He reached it in time to rescue the Avery brothers, Gray, Elliot and Miss Crampton. The bodies of the others were not recovered.

Miss Chase was employed by the Western Union Telegraph company of this city and her parents reside in Boston.

Many People Rescued.

The rescue of the Chesapeake party was the second achievement of the tug Torrent during the storm. Only a few minutes before it started on that errand it had picked up four young men who had tried to cross the harbor from the government pier where they had been fishing. The wind turned their rowboat upside down in less than a second, but they were all rescued after being one-third drowned and one-third frightened to death. Other tugs in the harbor were busy for a time in picking up row boats and several people were saved in the harbor.

The yacht Flora, with a large party aboard lost her masts off Evanston, but her passengers were taken off by the Evanston life saving crew.

At the World's fair grounds little damage was done