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THEIR FATAL LOVE.

Two Southern Bloods Fight a Duel, And One is Killed.

A GIRL'S HEROISM IN DANGER.

How Lawyer Brady's Daughter Acted When Struck by a Train—Edward Rice Lingers in Jail.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 25.—George Wilson and James Rountree, young farmers living near Brownsville, Madison county, loved the same girl. They quarreled at church last Sunday, but friends interfered. "Let us settle it with pistols at ten paces," said Wilson, and a duel was agreed upon. They met at sundown yesterday, at a secluded spot in the woods. At the first fire Rountree was slightly wounded in the arm and Wilson in the body, but their honor was not satisfied. They fired again, when Wilson fell dead, the bullett from Rountree's pistol having passed through his neck and severed the spinal cord. Rountree fled and has not been captured. It is supposed he has fled the country. As soon as the affair leaked out the police began to search for Rountree and the seconds, but at last accounts they had not succeeded in finding them. No arrests have been made. The name of the girl has not been made public.

A Brave Young Lady.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Edward Brady, a lawyer of West Philadelphia, has a daughter who has no equal for pluck and courage. Miss Brady and H. F. Ward started Thursday morning for a twenty-five mile drive to Chester. Ward is a photographer, and went out to obtain some landscapes. Just after dark they started for home by way of the Paola and Lancaster pike. Before reaching Berwin station the road turns abruptly to the right at a clump of bushes. Ward got out and went to the horses' head, but the animals began to back towards the embankment. Ward ran to the phaeton and tried to rescue Miss Brady, but it was too late. George W. Johnson and his brother William who live on the other side of the embankment came rushing down across the track bringing a lantern. Suddenly from Philadelphia came the rumble of the express train. One of the Johnsons seized the lantern and sprang down the track just as the headlight gleamed around the curve. He waived the light frantically and the engineer saw there was trouble and put on the brakes. Ward called to Miss Brady and asked if she could move herself, and she answered "No." A neighbor who had joined the party added more dispair by crying. "My God, the girl will be killed." Then the two men sprang one side and the train crashed into the horse and phaeton, both of which projected over the rail. The train came to a stop just before the last cars reached the debris. The horse by this time was frantic. Ward sprang forward expecting to see her beheaded before he could reach her. He heard her voice, saying she was all right. She was easily extricated, although her shoes had been torn from her feet. She was led to a jutting stone, where she sat down. The train remained in the cut over an hour. The conductor endeavored to persuade Miss Brady to come to town in a special train fitted with a coach. She said she was all right, and even attempted a pleasantry or two and walked to the drug store, where her wounds were dressed. She has quite a severe scalp wound and a large contusion on the forehead.

Manager Rice.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—Up to the time of closing the sheriff's office last night all efforts to secure the release of Edward E. Rice, the theatrical manager, from Ludlow Street jail had proved fruitless. When Rice was seen yesterday at the jail he said that the reason he had not obeyed the summons to appear in court was that it had always been returnable in this city when his business engagements had demanded his attention in other places. The reason he did not satisfy the judgment was simply because he was unable to comply with the conditions for want of means.

Testing the Clark Armor.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The bureau of ordnance has made preparations for the test of the Clark defensive armor which will occur at the naval ordnance proving ground, Annapolis, Maryland, on Wednesday of next week. This is the invention of Chief Engineer N. H. Clark, of the navy, and a native of Boston, Mass., and if successful the armor will be applied to all of the new ships. The new 10-inch gun intended for the Miantonomah will be used in the test. It will be dismounted from the carriage at the velocity battery and transferred to a platform which has been built for the purpose of this test. The target has been set up and rivited and the distance between the gun and the target will be something less than two hundred and fifty feet. Of course the muzzle velocity of the gun will be considerably less than 2000 feet, and special cartridges containing a proportionate amount of powder to the distance traveled will be used.

Boss Buckley and Mayor Grant.

[Special to the HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—Although Chris Buckley's call on Major Grant lasted only a few minutes and was simply for the purpose of being introduced to our mayor, the *Tribune* editorially says this morning, the 25th: "It is announced that Mr. Buckley, the Democratic boss of San Francisco, accompanied by the versitile and accomplished Pat Sheedy, spent a quarter of an hour with Mayor Grant on Thursday. It is to be hoped it will not prove to have been a quarter of an hour for the city. From all that can be learned, Chris said, 'How do you do,' and Mayor Grant said the same, and that was about all that was said."

Al Hayman on Athletics.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—Al Hayman believes that athletics are good for actors. He yesterday paid $35 for a box at the Actors' athletic club benefit next Tuesday.

Marriage of Ward McAllister's Niece.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—At Grace church (Episcopal) a notable wedding will take place at noon to-day. Miss Theresa McAllister, a niece of Ward McAllister, will be married to Colin M. Ingersoll, nephew of ex-Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. F. Merrian McAllister, rector of Trinity church, Elizabeth, N. J., and uncle of the bride. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace church.

Ballarat Against St. Carlo.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—Mat Allen, Senator Hearst's trainer, approached a reporter at Gravesend to-day, saying: "I would be glad if you would contradict the story printed in a racing daily that Senator Hearst and myself are anxious to match Ballarat or any other two-year-old in our string, against Belmont's St. Carlo. There is absolutely no ground for such a statement. Hearst and Belmont are the best of friends, and I have the highest regard for Jimmy Rowe, both as a man and a trainer. Please say that there will be no match, nor has there been any talk of one."

The Behring Sea Difficulty.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The state department evidently regards the situation in Behring sea serious one. A request was sent to the navy department yesterday to have the work hastened on the Iroquois at the Mare Island navy yard, with a view to sending her north as promptly as possible. The Iroquois will be ready on Monday, with a full complement of officers and men. The revenue cutter, Rush, Captain Sheppard, will leave San Francisco to-day for Ounalaska, where the dispatch boat Thetis will join her, and after the arrival of the Iroquois the flotilla will proceed north. The British vessel in Behring sea is, the Sprite, a swell gunboat carrying modern ordnance. Our three vessels could easily blow her out of the water. The significant feature of the situation is the solicitude of the state department. The Iroquois would have been ordered north eventually if the representatives of the treasury department prevailed. The officers of the revenue cutters have represented that even if there were no foreign war vessels in Behring sea the cutters might not always be able to cope readily with the illicit dealers. Some of them are armed and would make a vigorous resistance to seizure by a vessel carrying no heavier guns than a revenue cutter. The state department is evidently prepared to enforce every American right in the sea. The matter was passed upon in 1829 when Alaska belonged to Russia, and England and Russia came near going to war on the subject. It was finally left to arbitration, and Behring sea was decided to be a closed sea, exclusively under Russian control. All the rights of Russia were transferred to this country by the purchase of Alaska, and it now becomes the duty of our state department to enforce them. The Sprite has no right in Behring sea to protect illegal sealing, and it is fair to ask that Mr. Blaine shall insist on her withdrawal the moment she shows any such disposition.

"I AM NOT DEAD."

The Bishop Inquest—Some Very Interesting and Startling Testimony.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Bishop inquest was resumed yesterday. Bishop's mother testified that her son was born a mind reader. At the age of six his first fit occurred; he remained apparently dead for seven days, but on recovery, he exclaimed: "Mamma, don't bury me, for I'm not dead." At the age of nine, the same thing occurred. He had been in trances frequently during his life. Once he had been pronounced dead by several physicians, and remained in a trance state three days. Dr. Edward M. Briggs believed him to be alive. In Europe the same thing occurred after the Jay disaster, where Bishop had over excited himself by saving the life of a lady. He lay in a trance for three weeks. Eminent physicians said he was dead. The symptoms were convulsive movements; fingers blue; eyes closed, though sometimes open; the limbs cold and stiff. He had inherited this tendency from herself. She had been in a trance for hours. He had traveled all over the world, and always had a horror of the surgeon's knife and being buried while alive. He always forbade an autopsy. The witness had frequently seen the paper he carried addressed to surgeons forbidding an autopsy. She say it May 11 when he placed it in his pocketbook, besides an envelope containing her address. The paper forbade the use of electricity while alive, and ice or the use of the knife after seeming death. The witness carried a similar paper. Years ago the witness telegraphed to California forbidding an autopsy when she heard he was supposed to be dead.

Ida Orme Jones testified that she was called from Detroit to the Burnett house, Cincinnati, in June 1887, to attend Bishop who was ill, after the performance in which he went into a trance. The physicians summoned pronounced him dead. The forehead was clammy and cold, and the jaws dropped apart. Two hours after there was a movement. He finally recovered. She had spoken of the danger of an autopsy, but Bishop replied: "Newspapers may cut me up, but the doctors never. I have taken precautions against that." She was positive the physicians said he was dead. She had never seen the paper spoken of.

Louis Aldrich, the actor, testified that he saw Bishop just before and after his death, the face being of a leaden color. He was present when the clothing was searched. In a small pocket was a small bit of paper on which something was written in Latin. Dr. Irvine took it, and said it had better be destroyed. "No, don't do that it may be important." Irvine said he would not and would keep it. The paper was then produced by Irvine and identified by the witness. It proved to be a physician's prescription. The witness declared positively that he had never said that he saw the paper destroyed and had no knowledge of one except the one identified. This disposed of the sensational rumor already published.

Dr. James Edwin Briggs, of No. 111 West, Thirty-third street, testified that in 1873 he was called to see Bishop. Drs. Leitch and Ford had already pronounced him dead. The witness found him in an insensible condition; the eyes closed; no pulsation at the wrist, and no respiration. He was perfectly lifeless to appearance. From his previous knowledge the witness insisted that he was alive, and remained with him for over twelve hours. During that time there were no signs of life, but every appearance of death. At the end of the twelve hours, Bishop opened his eyes and in a few moments sat up, and had fully recovered in forty minutes. Dr. Ford is now dead; Dr. Leitch is in France. The witness had seen Bishop in a similar condition in his own office, and had seen Andrew Jackson Davis, (who is still alive) and two others in a like trance, and had been in one himself in 1850.

Mrs. Mary Augusta Swett, of Vermont, was the last witness for the day. She had known Bishop all her life, having been introduced to his mother at the Prince of Wales ball. She had seen him in France fifteen years ago. He was suddenly prostrated by a fit after breakfast. Mme. Bishop administered brandy. The witness thought the mother was wrong in asserting he was alive, for she placed camphor to his nostrils with no effect. The physicians could do nothing and said Bishop was dead. The trance lasted from 9:15 a.m. until 9:45 p.m. Then she heard the mother scream and ran into the room and found Bishop moving. He finally sat up and asked: "How long have I been asleep?"

The widow of Bishop has not yet been present at the inquest.

An International Salt Alliance.

LONDON, May 25.—Wellington Burt, of Michigan, and Charles Burger, of New York, representatives of the movement to unify the American salt interests, sailed to-day. The English salt union has entered into alliance with them which assures harmonious relations between the English and American markets and the full financial support required.

A British Man-of-War Arrives.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The British man-of-war Buzzard arrived this morning. The Buzzard is attached to the British North American and West Indian squadron.

STORY OF A MURDER.

What Was Found in the Carlson Cottage.

A POLICE OFFICER IMPLICATED.

Dan Coughlin of the Chicago Force—The Milkman Who Heard the Dying Man's Cries—The Blood Stains.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The only man who heard D. Cronin's dying cries, except his murderers, has been found. He is William Mertes, a milk man, who lives near the cottage where the assassination was committed. On the night of the murder he saw two men drive up to the cottage in a buggy. One was dressed in a long brown overcoat such as Cronin wore, and got out; the other, answering the description of the man who came for Cronin in the buggy, and drove rapidly away. Cronin, if it was he, went up the cottage steps. The door was opened before he reached it. As soon as he got inside it was closed, and the milkman heard loud cries, as if men were fighting. He believed then was the time of Cronin's death.

The revelations this morning throw strong suspicion of complicity in the murder of Cronin on Detective Dan Coughlin, of the city police force, and show the gross incompetency, if nothing worse, of Captain Schaack, of the north side police, under whose orders Coughlin works. To begin with, it is known, in fact he admits it, that Coughlin and Cronin were members of same Irish political societies and were enemies. This lends significance to the following facts: On the morning of the day of the murder Coughlin engaged from Livery Stable Keeper Dinnan a horse and buggy for a friend of his to be called for that evening. About the time when the man who decoyed Cronin away would have called, had it been he, this friend of Coughlin called at the livery stable. He closely resembled the man who did drive away with Cronin. He was given a white horse and drove toward Coughlin's house. The horse was out two hours and came back having been hard driven. These facts were reported to Captain Schaack by Dinnan. Schaack says he called Coughlin to account. Coughlin said the man he hired the buggy for was a friend of his friends in Michigan; that he sent Coughlin out to find this man and that Coughlin reported that he had found and questioned him, and was satisfied he had nothing to do with it. Schaack admits he did not require that man to be brought before him, but allowed Coughlin, who was himself under suspicion, to make the report without any check to prove its truth or falsity. Schaack says he took the horse to Cronin's house and his housekeeper said it was not the one behind which Cronin drove away. The housekeeper contradicts this, and Dinnan says Coughlin told him he couldn't find the man from Michigan. Coughlin says he is now in New Mexico.

Superintendent of Police Hubbard said this morning that the explanation which Detective Coughlin gave in connection with his hiring a horse on the day which Dr. Cronin disappeared was substantially as follows:

A few days before May 4, a man called at the East Chicago avenue police station and introduced himself as Thomas Smith, of Hancock, Mich., and a friend of Coughlin's brother and said he kept a livery stable in that town. Smith claimed to be on his way to New Mexico. Detective Coughlin showed Smith the points of interest about the city, and Saturday, May 4, Smith said he would like to take a buggy ride that evening, but was afraid the livery stable keepers would not trust a stranger with a horse. Coughlin told him he would fix the matter with the man. Smith got the white horse and rig, and Coughlin did not see the man again for a week or more. When he met him he asked Smith why he had not paid for the use of the rig. Smith gave Coughlin $3 and said he would give him the other two later. Coughlin met him for the last time one day last week and Smith said he would start for New Mexico the next day. Dr. Cronin's friends met this afternoon and completed the arrangements for the funeral. It is thought that at least four thousand men will march in the procession and that probably ten thousand people will go by train to the cemetery.

It is denied that Dr. Cronin's clothes were found in the Carlson cottage as stated yesterday. An evening paper says the letter which was turned over to the police as coming from one of the mysterious tenants of the bloodstained cottage is considered of great importance. It is postmarked Hammond, Ind., and was received May 20; enclosed in it were found $12 for another month's rent and the writer attempted to explain away his hasty exit and the paint daubed on the parlor floor. He said it was painted to save his sister the trouble of scrubbing the floor. He neglected to say anything about the footprints or the bloodstains.

This afternoon Mayor Crerier had a two hours' conference with the superintendent of police and the corporation counsel. He said emphatically that extraordinary efforts must be made to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice and that the officers must be over-zealous, rather than not active enough. Where there is a doubt as to whether severe action should be taken, take advantage of the doubt and act. The mayor said he would rather be in the wrong nineteen times, in a case of importance like this, than give the murderers a chance to escape.

Detective Coughlin was brought before the mayor this afternoon, the superintendent of police, the corporation counsel and two friends of Cronin being present. Coughlin was allowed to tell his story and was then severely cross-examined. It is understood that he became flurried and nervous, but said nothing that could be used against him. When the conference broke up, none of its members would talk. Coughlin, however, was taken away by a detective and placed under arrest. More discrepancies have come to light this evening. It seems that the description of the man who hired a horse now given by Liveryman Dinnan, and the description he gave Captain Schaack several days ago are widely different, and the police are looking into the matter.

A free examination of the interior of the cottage where the murder was committed was allowed to-day by the police. Evidences of a terrible struggle are seen. On the south wall of the parlor are great blotches of blood. A portion of the leg of a washstand and dressing case had been broken off. The arm rest of a rocking chair was broken and the pieces scattered on the floor. There is every indication that Dr. Cronin was not killed or even rendered senseless by the first blow he received, but that he probably made a desperate struggle for his life.

Events were brought to light this evening showing that arrangements for the Cronin tragedy apparently had been begun as early as February 1. At that date a person corresponding to the description of the man who subsequently rented Carlson's cottage opened negotiations for a room directly across the street from Cronin's office down town in the Opera House block. The room sought for was the one which affords the best possible view from that direction into Cronin's office windows. In order to get the room it was necessary to rent the whole floor, the agents of the building refusing to deal for a single apartment, and the whole floor was rented. In the room was placed furniture similar to that in the cottage. The furniture was moved about March 20, just the date when the furniture was brought to the cottage. This furniture, it has become well known, was purchased of H. Ravell & company. But until this evening it was not learned that the bill of goods bought from Revell included the identical trunk which has since cut a figure in the case. The purchaser insisted on having an extra heavy strap to go with the trunk and though an unusually thick strap was furnished, he afterward returned and got in place of the original strap one made to order. The man volunteered the information that the heavy strap furnished first would not be sufficient to hold what he proposed to place in the trunk.

A special to the *Times* from Houghton, Michigan, says that Thomas Coughlin a livery man of Hancock, says a man by the name of Thomas or James Smith, a stranger to him, called at his barn and hired a rig. In conversation the man said he was going to Chicago and did not know the city. Couglin told him of his brother on the police force in that city and said Smith could get pointers as to the city from him.

The Copper Agreement.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—The tongues of the copper men were somewhat loosened yesterday by the news from Paris about international agreement. There is a difference of opinion as to the effect of the agreement on the copper market. Agents from several mines report largely increased orders. A copper dealer said: "The former agreement did not inspire confidence that the price would be maintained. The payment of a refund of four and a half cents a pound was interpreted as a sign of weakness. Consumers are now clamoring for eleven cent copper. If this story of the agreement with the Frenchmen is true, it is thought they will get badly left."

John Stanton, treasurer of Allouez and Central companies, said: "Details of the arangement cannot be given out until everybody on the other side is included. If the nature of the negotiations had been known while they were in progress, we never could have carried them thaough. If they were known now it might do us irreparable injury."

OKLAHOMA AGAIN.

Inspector Pickler Does not Give the City Officials a Good Character.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Inspector Pickler, of the interior department, now in Guthrie, Oklahoma, has sent his report to Secretary Noble under date of May 18, on the situation in that city. In the course of this report Inspector Pickler says: "The city council of Guthrie was very irregularly chosen to begin with, and as the people understood, for the purpose merely of putting the machinery of the city in motion. At the time the council were chosen grave responsibilities were forced upon them and generally they have assumed and settled them in a creditable manner. They have preserved order, surveyed the town and practically cleared the streets. In these matters they are commended by all. They have, however, assumed other powers and undertaken to act in various matters for which they are very generally and emphatically condemned. They have appointed an attorney at a salary of $800, and an adviser of the council on arbitration at a salary in excess of this; a board of five arbitrators on settling the right of possession to lots, some being members of the council at $10 per day, charging each contestant $10 before the case could be heard, and returning only the $10 to the party succeeding and keeping the remainder. They have granted, or pretended to grant, a franchise for ten years to a company to supply the city with water, build a bridge across a stream, grade the streets, and in like manner have taken many such steps against which the citizens loudly protest; and further they are now collecting large taxes; an occupation tax of $5 per month; a survey tax; recorder's tax on lots, etc. They have enacted harsh ordinances for the violation of which severe penalties are imposed.

"They are recklessly spending money in paying officials and are surveying towns on lines other than those recommended at the people's meeting, in order to have their own lots. Further, it is asserted that the members of the council are among those who came in on Sunday before the 22d, and seized all of the best lots, and that the city government has in all matters protected the interests of these men.

"This charge has been made more emphatic from the fact that the council has instructed its board of arbitration that in considering who is entitled to a lot, the board shall not take into consideration the time of settling as before or after 4 o'clock, but that priority of settlement on Monday the 22d, regardless of the hour, entitles the party to the lot. This the people consider is in direct conflict with the President's proclamation. A petition was circulated yesterday asking the council to call an election to divide the city into wards and to make a registery of voters and asking that the election be held Monday, the 27th of May. Everybody practically signed the petition. Independently of this petition the citizens held a large mass meeting last evening. They were very much in earnest and very determined. After speeches by different persons, they passed a resolution ousting the mayor and city council and appointed a committee to so notify them; and also passed a resolution appointing a committee of seven to call a city election, ignoring the present mayor and council."

The inspector states that there were loud calls for his views; that he took the stand and told them that in his judgment it was a mistake to not petition the mayor and council to call an election, and it would most likely result in two conflicting city governments, and that they were entitled to a sworn statement of the present council as to all the moneys collected or paid out; that the incoming administration should limit the fees; that all officers and boards should be economical, and that they should be very careful in regard to granting to individuals the valuable franchises of the city without due consideration, and that after a heated discussion a motion was made to reconsider and was carried, and a committee appointed to present petitions to the mayor requesting him to call a new election. The meeting then adjourned in good humor.

Cincinnati Sa oon Closing.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The police force and saloon keepers are somewhat uncertain about to-morrow. The police commissioners have made an order adding to the list of offenses for which the police are authorized to make arrests that of keeping saloons open on Sunday; giving baseball or theatrical performances; common labor on Sunday. But the police are under the direct control of the mayor and his last order on the subject of Sunday saloons was that policemen should arrest only when requested to do so by a reputable citizen. The mayor has issued no order and says he will not do so, but intimates that an order to close all saloons on Sundays after June 1 will be issued next week.

The Brule Sioux.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., May 25.—The Indians of the lower Brule and Crow Creek agencies were considerably pleased to learn that the Sioux commissioners were soon coming and that their agencies would be visited first. They will commence work at the lower Brule, and undoubtedly it is a good move on the part of the commission, as all the Indians at the Crow and lower Brule will sign with very little urging, and their doing so will have a good effect on those at the other agencies who are opposed to anything the whites propose.

BLAINE AND HAYTI.

The Rumors About a Commission Positively Denied.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE AT SEA.

In a Fit of Delirium Tremens, a Sailor Jumps Overboard and is Chased By a Shark—He Barely Escapes.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The report that Secretary Blaine had determined to appoint a commission to go to Hayti and interfere between the factions which now dispute each other's right to govern the island, is denied as positively as the officials concerned could be expected to deny it. That the Boston and Ossippee are both going to Hayti is true, but there is nothing remarkable about that. The Ossippee, which is now at Norfolk, will return to Hayti, as it has been understood she would ever since she came north. The Boston, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, has been ordered to proceed to Hayti to relieve the Galena in accordance with the rules of practice of the navy department.

Secretary Tracey told a *World* correspondent last night that no passage had been secured on either the Boston or Ossippee for any commissioner or agent of the state department, and the orders under which these vessels will sail are entirely independent of the state department. What Blaine's intention with regard to Hayti may be nobody knows but himself. None of his brother cabinet officers know of any intention on his part to send commissioners down there. Not a word on the subject had been said to any cabinet meeting that such a move was contemplated and it would certainly be discussed in the cabinet. Such commissioners could not be appointed by the secretary of state. The President alone has power to appoint commissioners for such purposes. At the White House, state department and navy department, the report is flatly denied and there is no reason to doubt the good faith of such denials.

There is nothing for such a commission to do. It could not arbitrate without the consent of the principals. The President of the United States certainly would not interfere in the affairs of Hayti without being invited by the parties concerned, and no such invitation has been received. Even in case of an invitation, the President alone would have power to act. A commission such as is mentioned could do nothing but make observations and report to this government. There is no particular dearth of knowledge about the affairs of Hayti, nor any great thirst at the state department for more knowledge. The state department has its minister at Port au Prince and its consuls at Cape Haytien. One is in communication with Hyppolite, the other with Legitime. While under the law of nations and the practice of our own government, our regular minister and consuls are not permitted to recognize any one at the head of the government of Hayti. It is difficult to see how a set of fresh commissioners could step in and put an end to the revolutionary struggle in favor of either one party or the other. Possibly Blaine would like to have his own minister at Port au Prince instead of Minister Thompson, who was appointed by Cleveland in May 1885, and it is to be expected that a new minister will be appointed soon, but a change of ministers cannot change the attitude of this government toward the belligerents. Certainly the orders given to the Boston and the Ossippee do not mean the invasion of Hayti by the state department. There is no reason to believe that either Harrison or Blaine contemplates any interference with or without invitation by a special commission or otherwise.

In view of the fact that there is at present no Haytien government in existence to which to accredit a new minister, Blaine may think it better to postpone the appointment of a regular minister and to send to Hayti instead a man who will not bear the title of minister, and who will keep the state department informed of happenings in Hayti. Such an agent might go by the Boston or Ossippee, or any other vessel. Alexander Carter Morse has been mentioned in the press report as one of the commissioners whom Blaine has chosen for this Haytien expedition. Morse, whose office is next door to the department of justice, was recently the referee in a case between Hayti and a citizen of the United States who had been unjustly imprisoned in the island of Hayti. Morse gave judgment for the American in a large sum. His well known familiarity with Haytien affairs seems, however, to be the only foundation for the report that Blaine has any intention of sending him to Hayti.

"I can say to you very frankly, very positively," said he to the *World* correspondent last night, "I have not even been spoken to by Blaine or any one else on the subject. I have not been requested to act as commissioner to Hayti and I have no expectation of being asked."

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, whose name was also mentioned as having been invited to be a minister at this alleged commission extraordinary, but who had declined the honor, said last night that the first intimation he had received of the affair was through the published report.

It is perhaps of interest to know that Legitime's government has been recognized by the following governments: England, France, Italy, Portugal, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands; San Domingo, Costa Rica and Venezuela. So far as alleged offers of territorial cessions by Hayti to France or Germany are concerned, the first article of the Haytien constitution says: "Haytien territory and the adjacent islands depending thereon cannot be alienated by treaty or convention."

The same provision exists in the constitution of San Domingo. Hayti and San Domingo are bound by treaty with each other not to alienate a part of the territory of either without the consent of the other. It is rumored here that the Samana Bay company of General Grant's time has an implied understanding with San Domingo that the old lease can be renewed and made available for the benefit of the United States.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Herald* still claims that a commission is to be sent to Hayti.

Saved from a Shark.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—John Kelly, a Brooklyn fireman on the steamship George W. Clyde, which arrived from Cape Hayti and San Domingo ports Thursday evening, had a thrilling adventure at sea about three hundred miles north of Turk's island while the ship was outward bound some weeks ago. When the arrangements were made for the steamer to sail from Brooklyn Kelly was about "three sheets in the wind," in seafaring parlance, and before the Clyde had gone many knots, Captain Kelly realized the importance of placing a guard over the fireman. The engineer was instructed to keep his eyes on him, which he did until the vessel neared Turk's island, when a heavy squall came up. For a moment the engineer gave all his attention to his duties and Kelly seized the opportunity to go up on deck. In a moment a splash was heard and Kelly was seen struggling in the water. A seaman named Hill at once threw Kelly one of the deck chairs which struck the fireman, who clung to it. He was urged to hold on to it until a life boat could be put in readiness to rescue him. Hill jumped into a boat. Before he had pulled many strokes a shark was seen bobbing up and down in the water, gradually closing in on the drowning man. Although supposed to be suffering from delirium tremens, Kelly seemed to realize the critical position he was in. When the shark was within two feet of him he threw the chair at the monster, which for a moment made him change his course. In a twinkling the fish was again after Kelly, but a blow from an oar in the hands of Hill stunned him. In the interval Kelly was pulled aboard the life boat, terribly exhausted and half drowned. In a few moments both men were safely aboard the steamer. Kelly was rubbed and rolled on a barrel until he revived. Then he was given a good drink of brandy and placed in a birth.

Edward Burgess on the Valkyrie.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

BOSTON, May 25.—The victories of the Valkyrie in the races off Gravesend, interest yachting men in this vicinity. Comments on the result were varied, but that there was a no very bad case of "scare" was apparent. The general opinion seems to be that the Valkyrie is just the boat that when put to the test she will have to undergo when she comes over here, there will be nothing to fear by the present holders of the cup. It was admitted by yachting enthusiasts that she is a weather craft on the face of this morning's report, but that this was no criterion of her all around qualities. They prefer to wait and see how she acts in a stiff breeze before setting up as prophets.

Designer Edward Burgess who has just returned from New York was asked for his opinion of yesterday's race. "From what has so far appeared," said he, "there is no doubt the Valkyrie is a fast boat; just how speedy she is is impossible to determine from yesterday's race. It looks as though she was a good light weather boat, but even that cannot be told yet." General Paine also has a good opinion of the Valkyrie. While quite confident that the American yacht can beat her he is not disposed to discount the Valkyrie's powers. The fact that this English cutter's topsail was a "humble home," thus insuring her more power, is regarded as a sign that Englishmen have learned a thing or two about yacht building from Uncle Sam. Everybody here considers the Valkyrie much superior to the last challenger.

A HURRICANE AT SEA.

The Terrible Experience of the Yantic when far away from Port.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—The United States steamer Yantic, Commander J. C. Rockwell, arrived at quarantine last evening. She was minus her foremast, the main and mizzen and topmasts had been carried away and the bowsprit was snapped in two in the middle. She was leaking slightly and some of the crew were laid up with slight injuries.

The Yantic had a lively set to with a hurricane about three hundred and fifty miles out at sea. The cyclone had gotten decidedly the best of the contest and there was a time during the storm when it looked as if the Yantic and all hands were bound for Davy Jones' locker.

The Yantic appeared in public on the occasion of the naval parade in the celebration of the Washington centennial. Two weeks ago she was ordered on special duty, that of destroying wrecks at sea. She sailed away from this port with 140 souls on board. In addition to her regular boats she carried a large steam launch, which was to be used as a working boat about the wrecks. Tuesday last she was about 350 miles out at sea, in latitude 38 degrees, longitude 68. The morning had been perfect, but shortly after that time the glass began to act in a remarkable manner. Heavy clouds gathered, and there was every indication of a severe storm. Everything on board was made ready for the enemy. A little anxiety was felt. It was not until 7:30 that the storm broke, and then it came with the fury of a hurricane.

The gale was from the south and lasted for three long hours. The Yantic was thrown on her beam ends and lay in that condition for full an hour. The steam launch which had filled with water helped to hold the vessel down. She was cut away in order to right the ship. The scheme proved unsuccessful, and as the gale was becoming more furious every minute, the captain ordered the foremast cut away. It was soon accomplished. In the meantime three small boats, in addition to the steam launch, had been carried away. The main and mizzen topmasts were the next to go, and then the jibboom snapped. It was a slight one. The pumps were kept working. Immediately after the hurricane had subsided, the Yantic started for home as best she could do under the circumstances.

Sullivan, Muldoon and Cleary.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

BELFAST, N. Y., May 25.—John L. Sullivan, William Muldoon and Mike Cleary left yesterday on an exhibition tour. They will show in Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, in the order named. On June 1, they will return to Belfast where Sullivan will complete his training preparations for his coming contest.

To Sell Beer by Weight.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—The saloon kepers of Astoria, Long Island, will to-day commence to sell lager beer by weight, except when sold in glasses over the bar. They say this becomes necessary, owing to the great competition. They have formed a strong organization, and propose to stick to the new system at all hazards.

Among the passengers of the steamship City of Rome, who landed at Castle Garden was Eugene Sullivan. He said he was one of the great Sullivan family, of which John L., the pugilist, is a descendent. Eugene spoke of John L. as his cousin. He carried with him two big black tern sticks, which he will present to the fighter as a testimonial of his esteem. Eugene is an evicted tenant of Tralee, Ireland. After visiting John L., Eugene will go to Maine, where he has two sisters living.

Baseball.

AT BOSTON.

Boston 8, Clarkson, Ganzel; Indianapolis 3, Boyle, Myers.

AT BALTIMORE.

No game on account of rain.

AT CINCINNATI.

No game on account of rain.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia 3, Buffinton, Clements; Cleveland 4, O'Brien, Zimmer.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington 1, Healey, Bright; Pittsburg 3, Beans, Field.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus 3, Gastright, Brown; Brooklyn 6, Terry, Visner.

AT NEW YORK.

New York 8, Keef, Ewing; Chicago 9, Krock, Flint.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis 10, Chamberlain, Boyle; Kansas City 7, Sullivan, Donahue.

A Coach Held Up.

SHAWANEE, Wis., May 25.—Last night the Landale stage was held up by a robber near this place. With cocked revolvers he held at bay half a dozen passengers and compelled the driver to throw off the mail and drive on. The amount secured is unknown.

VICTORY OR DEATH.

The Cry that the Bochum Miners Have Taken Up.

SOCIAL SUCCESS OF AMERIGANS.

The Commissioners to the Berlin Conference are Overwhelmed With Invitations—Humbert's Visit to Strassburg Abandoned.

BERLIN, May 25.—(Copyrighted by the New York Associated Press.)—Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Kasson and Herr Holstein, as a committee on revision, completed to-day a draft of the protocle concerning the Samoan question. It contains clauses relating to the municipal government of Apia; the cooling ports held by the powers; the land commission and the autonomy of the Samoan government, the text of which has already been cabled to Washington and approved by Blaine. The remaining clauses defining the tariff of the Samoa constitution of the native government and the limitation of the German claims for indemnity from the natives, have been formed in consonance with instructions from Blaine, who is in daily cable communication with the commission. Nothing, therefore, ought, in the opinion of the delegates, to prevent the winding up of the conference Tuesday, when the business is expected to be limited to the exchange of the signatures to the agreements.

The success of the commission and the rapidity with which the business was got through with was partially due to the conciliatory attitude of Herbert Bismarck and the impartial policy displayed by Sir Edward Malet and largely to the American commissioners having definite instructions covering every point. The constant hard work of the sub-committees marvelously expedited matters, the plenary sitting of the councils having little to do further than to make reports.

Throughout no embarrassing developments have retarded the progress of the deliberations. When the conference began it was announced that the foreign office was confident the session would terminate the first week in June. The discussions have taken the course forecast by the German official world.

Following the example of its chiefs, the official world treats the American commissioners with high favor. If they responded to all their invitations, they would find their hardest work in recreation. Count Herbert Bismarck gave conspicuous emphasis to his friendly footing with each of the commissioners by his greeting at Tempelhoofer Paran, when he left the parade to converse with each commissioner, riding between the carriages of Kasson and Bates and Phelps and exchanging cordial words with them.

King Humbert's projected visit to Strassburg was countermanded after the embassy received telegrams from Paris reporting the disturbance in the public mind. The arrangements at Strassburg included a review of the garrison and a night attack on the citadel. After Signor Crispi had referred the matter to Bismarck, it was announced that King Humbert would not visit Strassburg, but would keep on the Baden side of the Rhine on his homeward journey.

The revision of the treaty agreed upon during the King's visit has not yet received the adhesion of Austria. Associated with the treaty is a military convention fixing a definite plan for the mobilization of the Italian army in the event of war.

Signor Crispi wanted to enter on the question of the Papacy, but Prince Bismarck obtained from Signor Crispi a pledge for a moderate international policy toward the Vatican and has asked the Austrian prime minister to join in a united pressure on the Pope to make peace with the Quirinal. It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph reluctantly allowed Count Kalnoky to intervene in the matter and that the Pope on receiving private assurances of the Austrian Emperor's sympathy promptly rejected the overtures. The result is a distinct breach in the continuity of the alliance. The treaty will probably remain unsigned until Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky pay their expected visit here.

The Italian generals, S. Rolunda and Sirone, remain in Berlin to settle the details of the military convention with the war office. Adverse rumors go to the length of asserting that the difference with Austria is leading to a rupture of the tripple alliance, Emperor Francis Joseph inclining to regulate the Balkan question in conjunction with Russia. Official circles absolutely deny that a rupture is within the range of probabilities. King Humbert, in a letter thanks the people of Berlin for the splendid reception accorded him, and sends a gift of 20,000 marks for charitable objects.

The situation at the Westphalia collieries continues critical. According to Rheinish papers, a proclamation of martial law is imminent. Hitherto the miners have held aloof from the Socialists and have resented their approaches. Now there are symptoms of impatience under the passive resistance of the masters. Herr Weber, president of the Bochum strike committee was arrested after making a speech last night, in which occurred the phrase: "War against capital; victory or death is proclaimed." The miners in several pits in Bochum, Gelinkirchen and Aschen will go on strike again, having failed to get the assent of the owners at Dortmund to the concessions demanded.

The other strikes grow. Six thousand masons in Berlin, who resumed work under the belief that their employers would grant their demands, will strike again on Monday. Nineteen thousand men employed in the building trades are now out of work.

The aged workmen's insurance bill passed the reichstag yesterday by only 20 majority. Prince Bismarck wanted 70.

At 9 o'clock this evening the Emperor and King Humbert witnessed a grand military tattoo by nearly one thousand performers in front of the castle. Leinst garten was illuminated with Bengal lights. The display was witnessed by enthusiastic crowds. The people gave the King an ovation. The departure of King Humbert has been postponed till to-morrow. The members of the reichstag gave a banquet at the Kaiserhof this evening, in honor of Premier Crispi. In the toasts loyal references were made to the alliance between Italy and Germany. Crispi declared that Italy, though prepared for war, only desired peace.

Arresting the Robbers of Major Wham.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 25.—William Webb, Edward Fallett and Walter Fallett were arrested yesterday by the deputy marshal and deputy sheriff of Graham county on the charge of assisting in the robbery of Paymaster Wham. They were taken to Fort Thomas and put in the guard house. "Seabird," alias "Bud" Henderson, who is supposed to be the leader of the robbers, was arrested at Globe, Arizona, last night by Lieutenant Dade and a troop of cavalry assisted by Indian scouts. Another, named Yawers, is also implicated and will probably soon be arrested. Henderson was sent to Fort Thomas.

Two Masked Men.

DALLAS, Tex., May 25.—As the east bound passenger train on the Texas & Pacific railway reached the outskirts of the city last night, two masked men, with drawn revolvers, entered the express car, beat the messenger, robbed the safe of $15,000, and escaped.