ALL ON BOARD WERE SAVED

Taken From a Burning Vessel in Mid-Ocean.

THE LOSS OF THE ABYSSINIA

Splendid Work by the Captain of the Spree.

The Abyssinia Overhauled Just in the Nick of Time and Her Passengers and Crew Safely Taken Off--The Vessel and a Valuable Cargo Entirely Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, Captain Willigerod, which left New York December 15th for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands this morning and signalled that the steamship Abyssinia of the Guion line, which sailed from New York on the 13th inst., under command of Captain Murray, bound for Liverpool, had been burned at sea in latitude 49°, north, longitute 29°, west.

The Spree signalled also that all on board the burned steamship were saved. The date of the burning of the Abyssinia, however, was not signalled.

Although the Spree did not report that the Abyssinia's passengers and crew were on board of her, it is supposed that such was the case. The burned vessel was an iron bark-rigged, screw steamer of 2,346 tons net and 4,651 tons gross. She was built at Govan, Scotland, in 1870. She was 363 feet long, 42 feet 7 inches beam and 34 feet depth of hold. She had compound engines of 500-horse power.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 22.—The North German Lloyd liner Spree, which rescued the passengers and crew of the Guion Line steamship Abyssinia in midocean December 18th, arrived here to-night, and the rescued people, 147 in all, including every soul on the burned ship, were landed amid loud cheers. The Abyssinia, which sailed from New York for Liverpool December 13th, caught fire, and every effort to get at the flames to extinguish them was futile.

The cotton in the hold had got heated, and fire ensued. Captain George G. Murray, when he saw that death from fire or water manaced his ship's company, at once put out the signal, "Ship on fire! Stand by!" At this moment the Spree, by happy fortune, sighted the doomed boat, and she was not a moment too soon. Stopping about a quarter of a mile from the Abyssinia, the Spree sent out her boats.

The smoke from the burning cotton in the hold was oozing through the decks and already coming up the gangways thickly, but there was no panic. Everything was done with the greatest coolness, though with the utmost expedition. The passengers were lowered by ropes fastened under their arms, and the boats made rapid trips until all were removed. Not a soul was lost. No one was injured, but had there been an hour's delay all would have been lost.

Captain Murray was the last man to leave the fated boat, and then the flames were licking the deck and climbing around the masts. The Abyssinia was soon a sheet of flames, and as the Spree steamed on her way with the rescued passengers and crew, the Abyssinia's mainmast fell. A great swell was on at the time, and the passengers were drenched in transit to the Spree. The weather was not very cold, but just as the rescue was being effected a snow storm arose and raged for a short time.

The passengers had no time to save any effects, as from the time the fire was discovered until Captain Murray left the blazing boat was less than two hours.

"If that boat had come up a little later we would all be at the bottom of the Atlantic to-night," said the boatswain of the Abyssinia.

Most of the passengers were for Liverpool and they will be sent on there to-night. The crew goes on to-morrow morning. The tender arrived with them at 12 o'clock to-night. The cheers from the rescued on the tender at parting from the Spree rose above the sound of the band playing the national anthem as a send-off. Contributions were taken up on the Spree for the benefit of crew and steerage passengers, and $500 were collected. There were only six women on the Abyssinia and three infants. The crew numbered 88, steerage passengers 39, second cabin 20. They were cared for well on the Spree, which had room enough for the rescued, as her own list was small. The Spree receives no indemnity for saving the passengers, which was purely a work of humanity. The passengers speak loudly in praise of their treatment.

On the Sunday following the rescue of the people on the Abyssinia, the Iona, a steamship from Hartlepool, England, was sighted. A boat sent out from her to the Spree was upset, and an officer of the Spree, who went in search of the men on her, picked them up, but one died soon after he was reached. The Iona had broken her shaft and wanted the Spree to tow her back, but this could not be done on account of the delay already experienced.

The Spree certainly has done good work this voyage, as it was a singular and happy coincidence that she appeared just in the nick of time to save the passengers and crew of the burning boat from a terrible death.

THE CARGO OF THE ABYSSINIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Passenger Agent Gibson, of the Guion Line, when asked about the Abyssinia, said: "We have no idea how the fire originated. It must have been caused by spontaneous combustion. We have received no information as yet, and are relying upon the press reports. We expect no news until to-morrow. The Spree, which picked up the Abyssinia's passengers and crew, is due at Southampton about 7 o'clock to-night, New York time.

"The rescued people will be landed there. Captain Murray will undoubtedly start at once for London, to report to the Liverpool agents. This report we shall receive to-morrow." The Abyssinia carried a cargo valued at $275,000. It was very combustible, consisting of cotton, oil and general merchandise. The cargo was shipped by various parties in this city. It is supposed to have been fully covered by insurance.

Some of the items were 1,227 bales of cotton, valued at $56,318; 44,513 pounds of cheese, worth $5,056; six cases of fur, valued at $55,262; 500,000 pounds of bacon, worth $39,000, and 16,000 bushels of wheat, worth $17,600. The Abyssinia was built by J. & G. Thompson, in 1870; for the Cunard Company. When built she was worth $250,000.

The burned vessel was an iron bark-rigged screw steamer of 2,346 tons net and 3,651 tons gross. She was built at Govan, Scotland, in 1870. She was 363 feet long by 42 feet 7 inches beam and 34 feet depth of hold. She had compound engines of 500-horse power.

For the past five years she has been running between Vancouver, B. C., and Hong Kong as one of the Canndian Pacific line steamers, and this was her first regular trip for the Guion Line since then.

ELKINS CONFIRMED.

The Senate Agrees That He Shall be Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Senate in executive session has confirmed the nomination of Stephen B. Elkins to be Secretary of War.

THE VALPARAISO RIOT.

Judge Foster's Report of the Attack on American Sailors.

Summary of the Evidence--Two Chilians Admit Stabbing Boatswain's Mate Riggin and Coal Heaver Turnbull, Who Died of Their Wounds.

New York Herald special.

VALPARAISO, CHILI, VIA GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 22.—Judge of Crimes Foster has concluded his inquiry into the assault upon the man-o'-war's men of the United States cruiser Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on October 16th last, and passed the testimony over to the Procurator Fiscal for his opinion. The fiscal, or attorney, in accordance with the Chilian criminal procedure, will lay down the law in the case, after which the judge will give his decision.

I have seen the entire testimony. There are 300 pages of it. It goes on to say that the Baltimore's men, who were arrested, stated that a citizen and other parties assaulted them. There was not the slightest evidence of handcuffing or bad treatment by the police.

The seaman Garrett thought, but was not sure, that policemen stabbed him. All of the Baltimore's sailors, with the exception of Brown, who appeared to have been perfectly sober, acknowledged that they had been drinking.

KEPT WAITING FOR WITNESSES.

Thirty American sailors were arrested in the first instance. The court of inquiry was kept waiting for evidence that was valuable in arriving at any conclusion because Captain Schley of the Baltimore stated that Minister Egan would procure other witnesses to the affray.

The judge adds that the inquiry is now concluded without these promised witnesses having been produced. Four of the accused rioters are held. Gomez, one of the four, acknowledges stabbing Coal Heaver Turnbull three times in the back. Turnbull received in all 18 wounds in the back, two of which penetrated his lungs and caused his death shortly after the death of Boatswain's Mate Charles Riggin.

Gomez, however, while admitting that he had stabbed Turnbull, asserts that he was defending some friends of his whom Turnbull had knocked down. He does not think that the stabbing was the cause of Turnbull's death.

Ahumad, another of the four prisoners, denies all participation in the assault, but the evidence of other witnesses is to the effect that he engaged in it.

RIGGIN'S ASSAILANT.

Rodriguez, the third of the accused persons, acknowledges that he stabbed Boatswain's Mate Charles Riggin because Riggin assaulted one of the sailors of the Chilian torpedo boat Almirante Cochrane. Seeing his countryman ill-treated, Rodriguez plunged his knife into the American sailor. Riggin, it will be remembered, after being stabbed was left to die in the street. Petty Officer Johnson lifted him in his arms to carry him to a neighboring drug store. At that moment, it is alleged by the Baltimore's men, the Chilian police came up, fired at Riggin over Johnson's shoulder and killed him.

Cortez, the fourth prisoner, who is a Santa Cruz negro, claims that he was not at all mixed up in the riot. He had a revolver in his possesion, but alleged that he carried it simply to defend himself. The judge says that there is strong doubt as to Cortez's complicity in the affair.

One of the witnesses testified that he saw three policemen holding Riggin when he was shot.

Our sailors' stories were the same as they gave aboard the Baltimore after the assault. The evidence of the saloon keepers and other witnesses was very conflicting.

These are all the important points in the report. After the fiscal has reviewed the testimony and returned it for Judge Foster to pass judgment upon it will be submitted to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

Every step in the investigation is now being hurried up by request of the government.

CHILIAN SPIES CALLED OFF.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta has sent a reply to the letter of the Argentine minister, Senor Urriburn, in regard to the Chilian police espionage upon the American legation. Senor Matta promises to withdraw the detectives from the neighborhood of Minister Egan's house, but says that he will continue to maintain the uniformed police around the legation.

Senor Lascano, former Balmacedan minister to the United States, and who suddenly left there for Brazil immediately after the Dictator's overthrow, arrived at Los Andes yesterday. He will probably be arrested as soon as he arrives in Valparaiso or Santiago.

The official reports of Generals Canto and Korner were published yesterday. Their accounts of the battles of Concon and Placilla cofirms the *Herald's* cabled statements that 5,000 men were killed and wounded in these two engagements.

BALMACEDIST KILLED BY A CHILIAN CONSUL.

Balmaceda's ex-minister of the interior, Godoy, who is now at Lima, Peru, refuse to submit to the demand of the Chilian congress that he should appear at Santiago and answer the accusation in regard to the alleged responsibility of the Junta government for the murder of Senor Aldunate and other Balmaceda officials.

A quarrel took place at Mendoza, Argentina, on Sunday between the Chilian consul, Senor Torres, and Salvador Sanfuentes, Balmaceda's governor of Concepcion. It resulted in the death of Sanfuentes and the wounding of Colonel Urrutia, his friend. The Argentine police arrested Torres.

LOCUST PLAGUE AND EARTHQUAKE.

Reports from Valdivia state that the army of locusts there are continuing to do immense damage to the wheat and other crops.

The elections in Tacna yesterday passed off quietly. Don Pedro Donoso Vergara was elected by a big majority.

Senor Maximo del Campo has been elected deputy in the department of Traignen.

Senor Ladislas Errazuriz, member of the house of deputies, was seized yesterday with sudden affection of the heart while in the legislative chamber at Santiago, but is now nearly recovered.

The prominent Balmacedist, Colonel Jose Maria Soto, was arrested at Huolqui yesterday and is now confined in the Santiago jail.

A smart shock of earthquake was experienced at San Felipe yesterday, but no damage is reported.

It is hoped at Concepcion that the march of the locusts will be arrested by the Cauten river, which is at present very broad and rapid.

An Unprovoked Murder.

BERLIN, ONT., Dec. 21.—At New Germany, last night, Martin Rainhardt, aged 60 years, without saying a word, plunged a knife into the heart of M. Hauss, aged 28, killing him instantly. The motive for the murder has not yet been learned.

Decapitated by an Explosion.

WARDNER, IDAHO, Dec. 22.—A premature explosion of a blast in the Last Chance mine, resulted in the death of Foreman J. H. Quackenbush and Patrick Quinn, a laborer. The head of one of the men was severed from the body.

LONDON'S WET BLANKET.

A Heavy Black Fog That Put a Stop to Business and Travel.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Intensely cold weather continues to prevail throughout England, and is causing more or less distress everywhere. Most of the lakes and the water on the lowlands, where the Thames overflows its banks, are covered with good, strong ice. This has tended to create much happiness among the youth of both sexes, and not among them alone, but among many of their elders, for skating. In London the weather is beastly. Aside from the intense cold, to which Londoners are but in a small measure accustomed, the city is covered, almost obliterated, by a thick, choking fog, which makes existence miserable. Of course, it is impossible to see more than a hand's length ahead and the consequence is that all traffic on the river has been suspended, greatly delaying the loading and unloading of vessels, and otherwise causing an interruption of the great trade, of which the river is one of the main channels. It is a peculiarity of the London fog that it hangs just as heavily over the city itself as it does over the water. It is so thick and black that electric and gas lights cannot dispel the gloom, and the driving of vehicles in the streets is about as dangerous as navigating vessels on the river. Very few wagons, carriages or other vehicles are moving, and it may be said that all business, except that which is carried on indoors, is at a standstill.

Several accidents caused by the fog have been reported. The Brighton mail coach had a very narrow escape, and it was more due to good luck than to good management that some of the people in it were not drowned. The coach was going along Thornton Heath when the driver lost the road. The fog was as thick as a blanket, and he drove hither and thither seeking to regain the highway. He at last thought he had struck the road and started ahead at a pretty good pace. He had gone but a short distance, however, before the horses and coach were in a deep pond.

Every effort made to get out of the water only led to their getting deeper into it, and finally the driver and the occupants, who were drenched to the skin by the splashing of the water, decided that it would be a safer plan to stand still and await rescue. All hands cried at the top of their voices and some passers-by, who were navigating by dead reckoning, were attracted by the shouting. They followed the sound and finally reached the shores of the pond. Here, though they could see nothing, the situation was explained by the imprisoned people in the coach. The men on the shore then, by yells and shouts, guided the driver to land and led him to the road, and the interrupted journey was resumed.

A dispatch from Bradford, Yorkshire, states that during the prevalence of the fog a man walked into the canal, at Shipley, three miles from Bradford, and though his cries for help could be heard, he was drowned before his would-be rescuers could find him.

Advices have been received which show that a dense fog is prevalent over a large portion over the country. So heavy is it on the Clyde that all traffic on the river, above Greenock, has been suspended.

The fog also covers the Irish Sea, and the commanders of the mail boats plying between Holy Head and Kingstown have not started on their usual trips today, fearing to venture out until the fog lifts.

ENGLAND WATCHING RUSSIA.

The Movements of the British Fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs as follows: "Although Great Britain is substantially represented on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, the admiral of the fleet has not yet appeared at Shanghai. He has been for several weeks cruising in the vicinity of Vladivostock and of Corea, and there is little doubt that he is so acting in accordance with instructions from the home government.

"These operations practically amount to a reconnoissance, and are closely connected with the Russian advance on Pamir. The British admiral visited Port Hamilton, and left three ships there, which fact excited the Coreans, who were under the belief that the admiral intended to acquire Corea. Russia's movements in Asia undoubtedly changed Great Britain's intention to join the naval demonstration in Chinese waters. There are 20 American and European men-of-war here. They will seize and occupy Shanghai and Woo-Sung, and place officers in charge of the Chinese customs.

It is the universal opinion that the crisis is only suspended and that the British will be exceptionally active. It is believed that China is willing to cede Formosa in exchange for England's support against Russia. Formosa is rich in minerals."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Russian reserves have received sealed instructions which are not to be opened until a certain signal is given from headquarters. The greatest activity prevails in all the Russian armament works and dock yards."

SILVER COINAGE.

All the Old Trade Dollars Have Been Converted Into Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The conversion of trade dollar bullion into standard silver dollars was completed to-day. The coinage of standard silver dollars is therefore at an end unless a change shall be made in the policy of the treasury department through Congressional enactment or otherwise.

The coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver, or $2,585,000 a month under the act of July 14th, 1890, ceased on the first of July last, and the coinage of standard dollars since that date has been confined to the trade dollar bullion in the treasury.

This latter coinage was authorized by the act of March 3d, 1891, which required the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the trade dollar bullion into silver dollars as soon as practicable. The total amount of this bullion on hand July 1st was 4,365,631 ounces, costing $5,020,261, and the entire amount has been coined into silver dollars.

Mr. Leach, director of the mint, said this afternoon that while he was not authorized to speak of the future silver policy of the department he thought there is scarcely any doubt that the coinage of standard silver dollars will be continued at the San Francisco and Carson City mints in amounts sufficient to meet the necessities of the service. He estimated this at $100,000 a month for each mint.

COULD NOT STAND PROSPERITY.

A Young Swede Went on a Fatal Spree on Learning of His Good Fortune.

ALBERT LEA, MINN., Dec. 22.—Oscar, Baron Wedel Yarlsbury of Christiana, Norway, died in a barn here yesterday. He was a young man, known here as Oscar Wedel. A few days ago came information of the death of the father and his own succession to the baronetcy. A remittance of $5,000 accompanied the letter. The new barron at once went on a spree which ended in his death.

"'Brown's Bronchial Troches'
are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. They are exceedingly effective."—*Christian World, London, Eng.*

A TALK WITH THE PURITANS

Mr. Cleveland's Address to the New England Society.

HE DINES ON PORK AND BEANS

And Enjoys His First New England Dinner.

Mr. Cleveland the Guest of the Brooklyn Organization of the New England Society--The Ex-President's Interesting Address--Other Exercises.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Nearly 300 guests sat down to the annual dinner of the New England Society in Brooklyn this evening. The exact number of diners, outside of the invited guests was 271, or one for every year that had elapsed since the Pilgrim fathers landed upon Plymouth Rock.

The dinner was held in the big assembly room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, which was elaborately decorated and hung with myrtle and evergreen. Everything about the dinner was significant of New England and the "Down East" customs. The menu bore a picture of a benumbed pilgrim landing in the snow, and pork and beans were served to every guest in a little earthen pot.

The principal guest of the evening was ex-President Grover Cleveland, who arrived shortly after 5 o'clock, and participated in the reception which preceded the dinner. Mr. Cleveland sat upon the right of the president at the guest table, which ran along the wall in the centre of the big room. Other prominent guests at this table were ex-Congressman Horr of Michigan, David A. Boody, mayor-elect of Brooklyn; General Horace Porter, Benjamin D. Sillman and Rev. Charles H. Hall.

ADDRESS OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: As this is the first time I have attended a dinner given by a New England society, I beg to express the gratificaton it affords me to enter upon my new experience in the city of Brooklyn and among those whom I have always regarded as especially my friends.

You are by no means to suppose that my failure heretofore to be present on occasions like this is accounted for by any doubt I have had as to my qualification for admission. From the time the first immigrant of my name landed in Massachusetts down to the day of my advent all the Clevelands from whom I claim descent were born in New England. The fact that I first saw the light in the state of New Jersey I have never regarded as working a forfeiture of any right I may have derived from my New England lineage, nor as making me an intruder or merely tolerated guest in an assemblage of this kind. I resent, of course, with becoming spirit the imputation that my birth in New Jersey constitutes me a foreigner and an alien, and I have never been able to see any humor in the suggestion that my native state is not within the union. To my mind the regularity with which she votes the Democratic ticket entitles her to a high rank among the states that are really useful. At any rate, I shall always insist that New Jersey is a good state to be born in, and I point to the fact that after an absence of more than 50 years I have returned to find a temporary home within her limits as fully demonstrating that my very early love for her is not extinguished.

Assuming that you agree with me that my birth in New Jersey has not stamped me with indelible ineligibility, and anticipating your demand for affirmative support of my qualification to mingle with those who celebrate Forefathers' Day and sing the praises of the men who first settled in New England, I can do no better than to rest my case upon the statement that Bean Hill in the town of Norwich and State of Connecticut was the birthplace of my father. I hope that in making this statement I shall not remind you of the man who loudly boasted of his patriotic sacrifice in defence of his country on the ground that he had permitted his wife's relatives to join the army. At any rate, it seems to me that the claim I make is entirely valid, with no embarrassment connected with it, except the admission by inference that for some purposes and on some occasions a father's birthplace may be of more value to a man than his own. I have nothing further to urge on the subject of my eligibility except to mention, as something which should be credited to me upon my own account, the fact that I have lately demonstrated my preference for New England and my love for that section of our country where my ancestors lived and died, by establishing a summer home in the state of Massachusetts.

I think all of us are old enough to remember the prophetic words put opposite certain dates in the old almanacs, "About these days look out for snow." If almanacs were now made up as they used to be, it would not be amiss to set opposite the latter days of December, "About these days look out for glorification of the Pilgrims." This would be notice to those consulting the almanac that a time was foretold when the people of the country would be reminded that there were Pilgrims who came to New England and there set in motion the forces which created our wondrous nation.

No one will deny that the Pilgrims to New England were well worthy of all that is done or can be done to keep them in remembrance. But we cannot recall their history and what they did and established, and what they taught, without also recalling that there have been Pilgrims from New England, who, finding their way to every part of the land, have taken with them those habits, opinions and sentiments which, having an early origin in American soil, should be best suited to American life everywhere, and should be the best guarantees in every situation of the preservation, in their integrity and purity, of American institutions

We have heard much of abandoned lands in New England. If farms have been abandoned there we know that larger and more productive farms have been developed in newer states by the Pilgrims from New England. If the population of New England has suffered a drain, we shall find that the vigorous activity lost to her has built up new cities and towns on distant and unbroken soil, and impressed upon these new creations the truest and best features of American civilization.

While all will admit the debt our great country owes to New England influences, and while none of us should be unmindful of the benefits to be reasonably expected from the maintenance and spread of these influences, a thought is suggested which has further relations to the mission and duty of the Pilgrims from New England and their descendants, wherever they may be scattered throughout the land. If they are at all true to their teachings and their traditions, they will naturally illustrate in a practical way the value of education and moral sentiment in the foundations of social life and the value of industry and economy as conditions of thrift and contentment. But these Pilgrims and their descendants and all those who, with sincere enthusiasm, celebrate Forefathers' Day, will fail in the discharge of their highest duty if, yielding to the temptation of any un-American tendency, they neglect to teach persistently that in the early days there was, and that there still ought to be, such a thing as true and distinctive Americanism, or if they neglect to give it just interpretation.

This certainly does not mean that a spirit of narrowness or proscription should be encouraged, nor that there should be created or kept alive a fear concerning such additions to our population from other lands as promise assimilation with our conditions and co-operation in our aims and purposes. It does, however, mean the insistence that every transfer of allegiance from another government to our own should signify the taking on at the same time of an aggressive and affirmative devotion to the spirit of American institutions. It means that with us a love of our government for its own sake and for what it is, is an essential factor of citizenship, and that it is only made full and complete by the adoption of the ideas and habits of thought which underlie our plan of popular rule. It means that one fills a place in our citizenship unworthily who regards it solely as vantage ground where he may fill his purse and better his condition. It means that our government is not

suited to a selfish, sordid people, and that in their hands it is not safe.

This is a time when there is a pressing need for the earnest enforcement of these truths; and occasions like this cannot be better improved than by leading us to such self-examination and self-correction as shall fit us to illustrate and teach the lessons of true Americanism. When we here recall the landing of the Pilgrims, let us remember that they not only sought "Freedom to worship God," but they also sought to establish the freedom and liberty of manhood. When we dwell upon their stern and sturdy traits, let us remember that these nurtured the spirit which achieved American independence, and that in such soil alone can its fruits ripen to bless our people. When we contemplate how completely conscience guided their lives and conduct, let us resolve that conscience shall find a place in every phase of our citizenship; and when we learn of their solicitude and care for their new found home, let us acknowledge that unselfish love of country can alone show us the path of political duty.

With such preparation as this—leaving no place for the ignoble thought that our government can, without perversion, hold out unequal rewards and encourage selfish designs—we shall teach that this heritage of ours has been confided from generation to generation to the patriotic keeping and loving care of true Americanism, and that this lone can preserve it; to shelter a free and happy people—protecting all, defending all and blessing all.

TOASTS RESPONDED TO.

Then the following toasts were responded to: "The Veteran," General Horace Porter; "Vermont," Hon. Roswell C. Horr; "New England's Part in Education," the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; 'The City of Brooklyn," Hon. David A. Boody; "The Day We Celebrate" was to have been responded to by Hon. J. C. Burrows and "The Essential Triumphs of Puritanism" by Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., but both gentlemen sent letters of regret, stating that they could not be present.

LONDON'S FAVORITE DISH.

Another Scandal Among the Blue Blood Aristocracy.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The world of society is threatened with a new divorce case, the petitions for which were filed on Friday and Saturday, which will completely eclipse in its startling revelations the famous trial in which the Earl and Countess Russell so recently figured. The family which is to receive this "bold advertisement" is that of Baron Howard deWalden, which boasts of the bluest blood in the country and goes so far as to claim that the stream flowing in the veins of royalty itself is but a puddle compared with that of theirs.

For some few weeks scandal has been busy, engaged with the names of certain members of the family, but it remains for the *Times* to be the first to announce that the scandal has developed into a fact and that cross petitions for divorce have been filed by Baron Howard de Walden against his wife and by Lady Howard de Walden against her husband, each party charging the other with offences of a revolting nature.

The first petition, which was filed on Friday, is that of Lady de Walden. Her ladyship prays for a judicial separation from her husband, whom she charges with over 20 offences, among them being that he walked about the room and exposed himself at the windows of their house in the very scantiest possible costume, and that he forced himself into her bedroom on one occasion when he was quite drunk and stripped all the clothing from the bed and forced her to remain without any protection from the cold for the rest of the night. She further alleges that he was guilty of systematic cruelty toward her, as well as that he was continually drunk.

Baron de Walden's cross petition against his wife was filed on Saturday. He asks for a divorce on the usual charge, naming as co-respondent Count Jean de Madre, with whom he states her ladyship was at various hotels in Paris, Pau and other continental cities.

TWO NOTED MEN DEAD.

The Duke of Devonshire and the Author of "Box and Cox."

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Duke of Devonshire, who has for a long time been lying ill and near to death's door at his residence, Holker Hall, Milnethorpe, died this evening.

By his death his eldest son, the Marquis of Hartington, succeeds to the peerage, thus leaving a vacancy in the House of Commons for the north-east division of Lancashire.

The deceased, William Cavendish, was the seventh Duke of Devonshire. He was born April 27th, 1808, succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Burlington on May 9th, 1834, and succeeded his cousin as Duke of Devonshire on January 18th, 1858.

John Maddison Morton, who, it was announced on the 19th instant, was dying from old age, and who sent a farewell message to London play-goers, is dead. He was the author of "Box and Cox" and other light comedies.

Was a Classmate of Garfield.

AURORA, ILL., Dec. 22.—Prof. Wilbur, the well-known geologist and mine expert, died here last night in his 63d year. Prof. Wilbur was a geologist of considerable eminence. He was a graduate of Williams College and a classmate of the late President James A. Garfield. He was also a professor in Hiram College.

A Crank Who Wanted $10,000.

VINTON, IA., Dec. 22.—A crazy crank of this place named Dan Biles demanded $10,000 from C. C. Griffin, a wealthy physician, on a threat of taking his life. He appointed the post-office as the place of meeting. The doctor notified the authorities, who have taken him to the insane asylum at Independence.

Severe Storm in Central Iowa.

DES MOINES, IA., Dec. 22.—Central Iowa has been visited by a severe storm of wind and rain. The streets of Des Moines were flooded. The hail stopped the course of the water and made travel for some time almost impossible. Lightning and thunder accompanied the storm.

PHILADELPHIA AFFAIRS.

Andrew Carroll was struck and killed by a Reading railroad train Monday while at work in William Adams' foundry.

The members of Typographical Union No. 2 have withdrawn their demands upon newspaper publishers for 45 cents a 1,000 ems.

The police are investigating the death of Jane Nolan Monday under alleged suspicious circumstances. Her husband, Michael Nolan, is in custody.

Frederick W. Boyle, aged 36 years, a painter, was killed Monday by falling from a scaffold while repairing the ceiling in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

Reports received by the board of health last week show a decrease in the number of cases of diptheria and typhoid and scarlet fever, as compared with the returns of the previous week.

Richard C. Laycock, a book-keeper, was committed Monday to await a requisition from Massachusetts, charged with being a fugitive from justice, who had embezzled more than $500 belonging to Moxley & Watson of Boston.

The coal-laden barge John Brady was sunk Monday in a collision with the ferryboat Shackamaxon, which, in its efforts to avoid the accident, also ran into and damaged the schooner Henry Crosby, which was at anchor.

The Rev. John A. Childs, D. D., secretary to Bishop Whitaker and secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention, died Monday, aged about 77 years. He was ordained July 6th, 1841, in Christ Church, where he preached his first sermon.

In the suit of M. Ehret, Jr., & Co., against the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company, an appeal from the assessment of damages by a jury of view for the taking of ground of the plaintiffs at the Ninth ward gas works, common pleas court No. 1 has refused a new trial. A verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $41,000 had been rendered.

Not every woman, who arrives at middle age, retains the color and beauty of her hair, but every woman may do so by the occasional application of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, removes dandruff and cures all scalp diseases.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

Taking the Remains of Senator Plumb to Kansas For Interment--Talk of the Succession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—After the services in the Senate, this afternoon, the body of Senator Plumb was borne out to be taken to the railroad station. The body, preceded by the congressional committees, was then carried through the corridors to the east front of the capitol and thence carried down the many steps of the marble stairway to the hearse. Following the remains came the senators and representatives who, formed by twos with Vice-president Morton at the head, accompanied the body on foot to the station. The President and his cabinet and other distinguished persons were ushered to their carriages and joined the procession.

The march to the station occupied a little less than half an hour. The route was through the capitol grounds to Pennsylvania avenue, to Sixth street, to the Pennsylvania railroad station. Crowds of people passing on the avenue stopped to view the procession. Arriving at the station the members of the Senate and many other friends of the dead senator went inside and ranged themselves in two lines along the side of the car in which the body was to be placed. The casket, preceded by the congressional committee, was then conveyed to the car. The congressional committees had a special car for their use during the trip.

The two cars were attached to the Columbian express train which left the city at 3.25 o'clock. The body is expected to arrive at Emporia, Kan., Wednesday afternoon. The home funeral services are to take place on Thursday.

THE FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The floral decorations consisted of a sheaf of palms and a large bunch of orchids, sent by Senator Quay; a wreath of white carnations and roses, from the Loyal Legion of Washington City; a pillow of ivy leaves, with the corners decorated with violets and roses, sent by the senator's friends here. Resting on the lid of the casket was a wreath of white immortelles from Chief Clerk Stocks of the treasury department.

THE FUNERAL AT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 21.—Arrangements were made to-day to hold funeral services at the capitol here over the remains of the late Senator Plumb. Mrs. Plumb was communicated with to-day by telegraph and she has consented to the plan. The funeral train will arrive in Kansas City Wednesday morning. There it will be met by the state officers, led by Governor Humphrey, who will accompany it to Topeka. At Topeka the body will lie in state for two hours, after which funeral services will be held. From Topeka the body will be conveyed to Emporia. There services at the home will be held Thursday morning and later at the First Congregational Church, after which the interment will take place.

INGALLS SAID TO BE OUT OF THE RACE.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 21.—The list of probable successors to the late Senator Plumb is increasing rapidly. The candidates most prominently mentioned are: Chief Justice Albert H. Horton, ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill, ex-Congressman S. R. Peters, George R. Peck, general solicitor of the Santa Fe; ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborn, Benjamin Simpson and George T. Anthony.

Justice Horton, who has been more prominently mentioned than any other politician, stated this morning that under no circumstances would he accept the position if it was tendered to him. A personal enmity between Governor Humphrey and ex-Senator Ingalls, it is believed, places Mr. Ingalls out of the race.

There is now some talk of Governor Humphrey resigning, making Lieutenant-governor Felt governor, who could appoint Mr. Humphrey Senator. Neither Mr. Humphrey nor Mr. Felt would consent to be interviewed concerning this rumor. Mr. Humphrey said he would not even consider the situation at all until after the obsequies and interment, and intimated that any candidate who showed indecent haste in pressing his claims would lose all chance of appointment.

IN FORTY-THREE ROUNDS.

At the End Billy Myer Knocked Out Jimmy Carroll.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Nearly 4,000 persons attended the great lightweight fight in the Olympic Club tonight between Billy Myer and Jimmy Carroll.

The purse was $5,000, $4,500 to the winner and $500 to the loser. Myer was seconded by Eddy Myer, Link Robe and Alf Kennedy, while Carroll was looked after by Bob Fitzsimmons, Johnny Griffin, Austin Gibbons and James Carson. Prof. John Duffy was referee, and filled the bill satisfactorily. Carroll and Myer weighed at the ring side, Carroll tipping the scales at 138½ and Myer at 138¼. Both the referee and Captain Barrett instructed the fighters as to how to conduct themselves during the fight. President Neel also cautioned the men.

Carroll entered the ring at 8.52. Myer followed a few seconds later. George Clark of Chicago, who had just arrived on the Illinois Central, was also invited to keep time for Billy Myer by Alf Kennedy, by consent of the Carroll party.

It was give and take from the start, and as round after round was fought the excitement became very great.

At 12 o'clock the men had fought three hours and had faced each other for 42 rounds.

In the 43d round Carroll was knocked out by a blow on the jaw.

ROBERT EDGAR ARRESTED.

A Civil Suit to Recover Heavy Damages Instituted Against Him.

Robert Edgar of No. 1233 French street, was arrested last night on a capias issued by Prothonotary Peter A. Horty to Sheriff Simmons. Edgar is sued in a civil case for $10,000 damages, claimed by a young woman whose guardian, Jules Ricard, it is understood, has moved in the matter. Edgar could not furnish sufficient bail and he was taken to New Castle jail last night.

Edgar is the same party who figured recently on the charges of peculation made against him by the proprietor of the Arlington mills, where he held an important position. Edgar also was before Squire Smith on March 24, 1887, when somewhat similar charges as those pending under last night's arrest were made against him. But, the record stands that the case was amicably settled and dismissed. The young woman who is plaintiff in the present case is the same as the one who brought the charges in 1887.

Trichinosis Causes Her Death.

LANCASTER, PA., Dec. 21.—Edna Reese, aged 8 years, died here yesterday from trichinosis, caused by eating improperly cooked pork. A microscopical examination showed the body to be infested with the parasites. Six other members of the same family are now ill with the same symptoms.

Why the Priest Fled.

ELKHART, IND., Dec. 22.—Elkhart is disturbed over the disappearance of the Rev. Arthur Kroeger, who for a number of years was in charge of St. Vincent's Catholic Church here. The reverend gentleman left an indebtness of $17,000, for which his creditors hold valueless papers.

Express Train Wrecked.

ARDMORE, I. T., Dec. 21.—The north-bound Santa Fe passenger train No. 10 was partially wrecked five miles north of this city last night and Engineer Walker and Fireman McDowell very seriously if not fatally injured. None of the coaches left the track and the passengers escaped uninjured.

Defeat of the Insurgents.

LAREDO, TEXAS, Dec. 22.—An engagement has taken place at Tortillas, Tamalipais, between the Mexican troops, and the Insurgents were defeated with three men killed and a number wounded. The United States troops immediately left to prevent the crossing of the Insurgents into Texas.

LYNCHED THREE MEN.

Arkansas Citizens Secure Vengeance by Taking the Law in Their Own Hands.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 21.—A special to the *Gazette* from Dewitt, Ark., says: This morning at 2 o'clock a body of masked men entered the jail at this place and shot to death J. M. Smith, Floyd Gregory and Mose Henderson, who were confined therein.

The crime for which these men paid the penalty with their lives originated in a divorce proceeding by Mrs. Mary J. Smith against her husband, J. M. Smith, one of the unfortunate victims of this morning's tragedy. The suit was fought vigorously by both parties, but Mrs. Smith was granted a divorce and given a judgment for one-third of the husband's property.

On the night of the 9th instant Mose Henderson, who is a colored man, went to the house of Mrs. Smith and shot her with a load of buckshot, shooting off the fingers and thumb of her right hand, the load passing through her shoulder into the wall of the dwelling. The negro was recognized and captured and made a confession, in which he stated that he was to receive from Smith the sum of $175 in money, 80 acres of land, four head of cattle and a horse for committing the crime.

Smith and his son-in-law, Gregory, were arrested and a preliminary trial was had before Squire Joseph Sacrider, and the bonds of Smith and the negro were placed at $30,000 each, and that of Gregory, who, with Smith, piloted the negro to the house of Mrs. Smith, where the shooting was done, at $1,000, in default of which they were sent to jail. It was reported that Smith and Gregory would give bond today and be released. This report it is thought caused the killing this morning.

The mob was composed of 15 or 20 men and was very quiet and orderly. Some 12 or 15 shots were fired into the prisoners, all of whom were instantly killed. The mob left no clue to their identity, and it is hardly possible that their names will ever be known. There is no excitement over the matter here in town, and business is going on as if nothing unusual had happened.

SHOT RIGHT AND LEFT.

A Crazy Drunkard's Reckless Search for His Wife.

AURORA, ILL., Dec. 22.—George Mears, a well-known turner of this city, purchased a revolver yesterday and repaired to the house of George Wormley on a farm near Oswego, where Mrs. Mears, who had left him, resided.

He arrived at the house and inquired of Mrs. Wormley for his wife. She refused him admittance, whereupon he entered the house and began shooting at the occupants of the room, consisting of Mrs. Wormley and two sons, and Mrs. Mears. Mrs. Wormley was shot in the neck, and one son was struck in the hip. Mears loaded his revolver and a second time emptied it.

The Wormley boy is badly injured, but his mother will recover. Mears has been a habitual drunkard and has been undergoing the bichloride of gold treatment and was considered cured. He surrendered to the officers.

JEROME CASE DEAD.

A Wealthy Horseman, Owner of Jay Eye See and Phallas.

RACINE, WIS., Dec. 22.—Jerome I. Case, the well-known manufacturer and horse-breeder of this city, died at his home here at 2 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Case was nearly 70 years old. He came to Racine in the forties and from a small shop in which he built one threshing machine at a time, his factory grew until it now covers 40 acres of ground. Besides this mammoth factory, Mr. Case was the controlling spirit of the plow works here. It is estimated that his fortune amounts to $5,000,000 or more.

About 15 years ago Mr. Case began breeding trotting horses, and his stable still boasts such famous cracks as Jay Eye See and Phallas. Mr. Case leaves a widow and four children. His son, Jackson Case, is now mayor of the city.

IN GENERAL.

Olaf Albertson was convicted at Seattle Monday of counterfeiting 1,000 crown notes of the Swedish government.

Nearly all of the eastern half of the town of Truckee, Cal., was destroyed by fire on Sunday, causing a loss of over $50,000.

Two sons of Frank Johnson, while skating on Trout run, near Shamokin, Pa., Monday, broke through the ice and were drowned.

The Rev. George W. Stacey, aged 86 years, an old anti-slavery agitator, and the friend of Garrison and Phillips, was stricken with paralysis, at Milford, Mass., Monday.

William Haney, aged 28 years, was shot and killed in a disreputable resort near Hubbard, Ohio, Monday morning, by Rose Bolmer. It is claimed the shooting was accidental.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that Catarina Garzia, the revolutionist, has proposed to the government to lay down his arms for $10,000, or for a consulate in the United States.

Tall Hall, the Kentucky desperado who is charged with so many murders, was taken from Memphis, Tenn., Monday, by six armed officers, who started with him for Virginia.

The Democratic Club of New York city Monday appointed a committee of 25 to go to Washington and urge the Democratic national committee to hold the national convention in New York city.

J. S. Little, a clothier of East Plains, Georgia, was intercepted by the police in Jersey City Monday and sent to his home. He was on the way to a New York hotel to invest $600 in counterfeit money.

A dispatch from Staunton, Virginia, says that Sam McManus, "who has been a terror to people in the western part of Augusta county," while at a deer stand Monday, was shot from ambush and killed.

The department of agriculture has prevented the shipment abroad of horse meat, made up at a Long Island abattoir as "corned beef," for export. The meat was taken from broken down, crippled and diseased animals, some of which were even glandered.

W. B. Summers, the railroad agent at Lithoria, Georgia, who disappeared a week ago, returned to his home on Sunday night. He claims that he was kidnapped by two men, who kept him a prisoner and robbed him of $200. He says he succeeded in hiding, about his person, $800, which the men did not get.

Bernard Ready and Henry Linnen, who were employed in the Exeter shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Pittston, Pa., were hoisted up the shaft Monday for the purpose of removing several huge pieces of ice that had formed on the sides of the shaft. When they had ascended some 350 feet one of the massive icicles became detached and fell upon them. Ready was instantly killed and Linnen fatally injured.

A dispatch from Augusta, Me., says that Mrs. Nancy Britt Kennedy, the oldest woman in that city, died on Saturday. At an early hour she got up and commenced praying that she might die, and continued her prayers for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when she fell to the floor dead. The deceased is the woman whose age has been extensively reported as 118. Her exact age, however, is not known.

In October, 1890, the city of New York lent Edward M. Field $18,000 on property in West Fifty-third street, valued at $36,000. He defaulted in the payment of interest last month, and the city chamberlain has begun suit in the supreme court to foreclose the mortgage. Counsel last day applied for leave to serve the summons and complaint on Field's brother. The court so ordered, holding that there were reasonable grounds for believing the defendant to be of unsound mind.

The Buffalo express on the Lehigh Valley railroad, struck a rock which had rolled from the mountain side at Rockport near Slatington Pa., Monday morning. The engine was demolished, and Michael Lebelle, aged 40 years, a New Jersey Central engineer, who was riding on the engine on his way to work, was crushed to death. The fireman was badly hurt, and the passengers were roughly shaken up, though none were hurt. While the south-bound Buffalo express was running around the wreck the train was derailed, but no one was injured.

A STRANGE CAREER.

Interesting Story, If True, Related by James Dorkey, the Wanderer.

James Dorkey, the modern Rip Van Winkle, who turned up in the police court on Thursday to answer a charge of drunkenness, claims to have had a strange and checkered career. Born near Utica, N. Y., in 1840, Dorkey states that he was soon adrift on the world an orphan. Some relatives took him in hand, and then it was that he was sent to Madison University, 16 miles from Utica, where he graduated in 1857. His friends prevailed upon him to study for the priesthood, he says, but this not being suitable to him he broke away from them and joined a ship which was putting out to a foreign port. He claims to have turned his back upon the scene of his childhood for 19 years, during which his kinsmen and friends had given him up as dead.

During his absence Dorkey claims to have traveled in Oceanica, India, Peru, lli and the Holy Land. While he s traveling in the Holy Land, Oceanica and India Dorkey, it would seem, was foreign correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, Providence, R. I. *Journal* and the Woonsocket *Patriot*. He claims to have written many interesting foreign letters for the *Tribune*, which on his return to America threw him into close relationship with Horace Greeley. Shortly after Dorkey arrived home from the old world, after an absence of 19 years, he took up his residence in New York but did not remain there but a few years. When the gold fever broke out in California, Dorkey was one of the first to rush off toward the land where so much hidden wealth was said to abound. For a number of years the wanderer was again lost sight of.

He finally gave up his search for gold and next appeared in the role of a lecture and has kept up his lecturing tours until the present day. He claims to be able to talk on several different subjects. Some of his favorite subjects are: "Pearly Women, Diamond Men," "Descriptions of Travels in India," "Happy Homes and how to make them Happy," "Trip to the Holy Land," and scores of other topics, Dorkey says he has lectured and traveled in every state and territory in the Union. He was on his way south, when he landed here on Thursday, he says, and seized with the colic, just took enough liquor to allay his suffering. The result was he was ushered to the police station by an officer. When Judge Ball heard the wanderer's story, he ordered his release as soon as the stranger was in a condition to leave the police station. Dorkey is is a man past middle age, with long snowy locks which completely hide the back portion of his head and reach down over his shoulder. When seen at a cell at the police station he was an object for much wonder for the rest of the prisoners. He showed himself to be a man of good education and excellent mental faculties. He conversed fluently and eloquently.

HOT IRISH POLITICS.

Feeling Over the Waterford Elections Runs High on Both Sides.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—As the time draws near for the polling in the Waterford elections, which will be held to-morrow, feeling on both sides runs higher and higher, and it will be a matter of congratulation, not to say surprise, if somebody is not hurt before the polls are closed. Several prominent members of both factions of the Irish Parliamentary party are in Waterford working energetically in the interest of their candidates, and among them is Michael O'Brien Dalton, the Parnelite, who assaulted Timothy Healy in Cork in March last.

To-day Dalton met Mr. David Sheehy, M. P. for South Galway, who is in Waterford supporting the candidacy of Mr. Michael Davitt, the nominee of the McCarthyites, and stopped him. Dalton violently abused Sheehy, who retaliated in kind. A large crowd of the supporters of Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite candidate, gathered about the two disputants, and for a time it appeared as though the whole crowd would fall upon Mr. Sheehy. They threatened him with all manner of bodily harm, and undoubtedly would have carried their threats into execution had it not been for the police, who were attracted to the scene by the noise of the quarrel. They rescued Mr. Sheehy from his perilous position and escorted him to a place of safety. The McCarthyites are congratulating themselves that Mr. Sheehy was so fortunate as to get away from the Parnellite crowd without being hurt.

Mr. James C. Flynn, M. P. for the Northern division of Cork county, and Mr. Thomas J Condon, M. P. for East Tipperary, also had a serious adventure with a mob of the Parnellites. They were quietly passing along when they were set upon by the rabble. They finally got away from their assailants and took refuge in the room of the McCarthyite election committee. The mob pursued the two members of parliament to the very doors, hooting, yelling, cursing and threatening. Seeing that the McCarthyites did not intend to come out to meet them, they determined to storm the building and drag them out. Plans were laid accordingly to make an assault on the committee room, but the McCarthyites were prepared for the attack, and they, though few in number, succeeded in keeping the enemy out.

The McCarthyites are acting together on the defensive, so far as their personal battles are concerned, but they claim that the balloting will show that they have carried the political war into the enemy's own country.

WENT ON WITH HIS SERMON.

A Desperate Fight in Church Had No Effect on Elder Coleman's Eloquence.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Crawfordsville, Ind., says: In the midst of the sermon at the colored Baptist Church last night, an officer entered to arrest a man named Evans, who is wanted in Illinois for murder.

Evans, who was there with his sweetheart, sprang upon the altar and as the officer advanced leaped upon him with a razor cutting him seriously several times. He then started for the door and the officer fired on him twice. The first shot brought him to his knees. He escaped from the house, however, and the officer was too badly hurt to follow. The congregation shrieked and prayed during the fight, but Elder Coleman went right on with his sermon, with his eyes shut. Evans is still at large.

More Indictments Against Field.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Two indictments were found to-day against E. M. Field of the defunct firm of Field, Lindley, Welchers & Company by the grand jury. Both indictments specify grand larceny in the first degree and are based on the complaint made by Frank J. Sprague, who charges Field with the larceny of 350 shares of Edison Electric Light Company stock, which he gave as collateral for borrowed money.

Chili Must Apologize or Fight.

CALLAO, Peru, Dec. 18.—Now that the United States cruiser Baltimore is ready to sail to morrow, the general opinion expressed here, on shore as well as among the Baltimore's crew, is that Chili must either apologize to the United State or prepare for war. Chili, it is believed will stand by her Minister, even if that shall imply war.

Six deaths from the grip were reported Tuesday in New York. One hundred and forty-four policemen there are on the sick list.