

THE NEWS.

The National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters protests against the proposition to tax life insurance. Fred Lewis Pattee, of Dartmouth College, has been appointed to the vacant chair of English, and George Tucker Sellow, of Cornell, instructor in preparatory department of the Pennsylvania State College. F. F. Hall, secretary of the Rocky Mountain Water Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Denver Land and Ice Company, has been missing from Denver for three weeks. He suffered from insomnia, and his friends fear he has become insane. Rev. Charles Warkness, of Shamokin, Pa., committed suicide. Over ninety thousand acres of land in Nebraska, are to be irrigated. The Texas Populists have nominated Judge L. N. Nugent for governor, of Waco, Texas. W. J. Gillette, Populist candidate for Congress in Oklahoma Territory, was arrested on a charge of perjury. Mrs. Halliday was sentenced to be electrocuted during the week beginning August 6, 1894. At the La Jolla mining camp, in the state of Oaxaca, the Indian laborers employed at one of the mines of that camp became engaged at the American superintendent, named Frank Powell and killed him.

The strike at Pana, Ill., was declared off, and the operators refused to recognize the scale committee. Twenty-five strikers were indicted by the grand jury in Ottawa, Ill. James Sandler, alias Burgin, who has been a terror of North Carolina for years, and killing a dozen men, has just been arrested at Maryville, Rewards amounting to \$2,600 had been offered for him, dead or alive. Stephen Kirk, a hinsman at Rochester, was killed by coming in contact with a trolley wire. E. C. Knappe, bookkeeper of the Chiopeo National Bank, of Springfield, Mass., and one of its most trusted employes, is charged with embezzling \$25,000. He is under bond of \$5,000, and the loss to the bank will not exceed \$20,000, and may not reach that amount. The twenty-sixth annual commencement of Cornell University was held at Ithaca. Monsignor Satolli delivered the diplomas to the graduates at the Catholic University. Advice received at Auckland from Samoa stated that an attempt was made by the rebels to kill Chief Malietoa. A Georgia Central train from Savannah was wrecked two miles from Millen, Ga. Cross-ties were placed on the track and a switch left open. Engineer Starr was probably fatally injured. Fireman Bahner had a leg broken and is otherwise hurt. Eight passenger and freight cars left the track. Employees are supposed to have been the perpetrators. Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., one of the most prominent Methodist ministers in the South, died at Louisville, aged eighty years. General Kelly and his right-hand man, Col. Baker, were arrested at Louisville as vagabonds. A large number of mines in Southern Illinois resumed work.

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FOUND DEAD ON THE TRACK.

Spot Master Alderman Murdered Supposedly by a Gang of Robbers. An atrocious murder was committed at Mandeville, K. C. The body of J. F. Alderman, depot and express agent at that town, was found lying on the track with the skull crushed in and badly mutilated. The theory is that he heard robbers breaking into the depot, and they murdered him when he came out. Mr. Alderman was originally from North Carolina, and was to have been married next month.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Fishing Schooner and Ferryboat Go Down.

57 PEOPLE DROWNED.

Twelve Sink with the Schooner Rose Off the Coast of Newfoundland, and Forty-five are Drowned in Samara, Russia.

The schooner Rose, bound from Labrador for Conception Bay, collided with an iceberg and went down almost immediately, carrying twelve persons with her.

The disaster occurred when the schooner was about eight miles off Partridge Point, N. F.

At the time of the collision there was a thick fog, and it was impossible for the look-out to see a ship's length ahead.

The Rose had a crew of fifty-five persons, who were bound to Conception Bay to carry on the cod-fishing industry. The forty-three survivors jumped aboard the berg as soon as the collision took place, and remained there for several hours, suffering great hardship.

After they had almost abandoned hope another fishing craft, which was bound in the same direction, hove in sight, and, after considerable trouble, they were gotten safely aboard and landed.

The government has dispatched a steamer to take them to their destination. The survivors of the ill-fated craft are entirely destitute, and an appeal in their behalf for charity has been made.

Nearly all the drowned were relatives of each other, and in several instances whole families were lost, and in others the ones that found a watery grave were the breadwinners, upon whom large families depended for their support.

This calamity is the worst that has been experienced by the fishing fleet in a long time.

BERLIN.—A terrible disaster is reported from the Russian government of Samara. A despatch from Samara, the capital of that government, says that a party of young people were returning from a fête on the River Jek.

The ferryboat which was carrying them across the water was leaky and overcrowded fully seventy people being on board. The passengers, alarmed at the rapidly rising water in the boat, became panic-stricken, causing the boat to take in more water.

When near Bugume the ferryboat sank, and then commenced a terrible struggle for life. The drowning people, few of whom could swim, clutched frantically at each other in their efforts to keep themselves above water, and forty-five out of the seventy were drowned.

PEACH CROP'S BAD YEAR.

Official Figures Show It to Be a Failure.—Middle States Apples Poor Also.

The report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for June says that a glance at the percentages of condition of peaches on June 1 is sufficient to show how disastrous the season has been thus far. The returns at this date relate principally to bloom in the more northern districts, and were conditions high, it would yet be too early to form an opinion as to crop results. As fruit does not recover from a low condition as early in its history as other products often do, it is safe to conclude the extremely low figures into a practical failure of the crop. The condition for 1894 in the States producing the commercial crop, as compared with 1893, makes a poor showing for this year as follows:—

New Jersey, 1893, 104; 1894, 65. Delaware, 1893, 93; 1894, 15. Maryland, 1893, 95; 1894, 21. Virginia, 1893, 63; 1894, 45. Georgia, 1893, 82; 1894, 97. Ohio, 1893, 74; 1894, 43. Michigan, 1893, 86; 1894, 76. California, 1893, 83; 1894, 85. The best prospects east of the Rocky Mountains are in New Jersey and Michigan.

The condition of apples is somewhat better than that of peaches. In sections of New England, where the season is far enough advanced for the fact to be determined, prospects are usually promising. In New York trees have bloomed full, but some counties report damage from frost and cold rains. A sudden decline in the conditions begins with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, due to the causes just stated, and the increased damage from the freezing weather of March, further south is clearly indicated.

The statistician has, at the request of many growers and dealers, added rice to the list of products mentioned in the monthly crop reports. The present report shows that the breadth seeded in 1894 is but 76.4 per cent. of last year's acreage. The greatest reduction took place in Louisiana, where 69 per cent. of the area of last year was sown. South Carolina, next in importance in production, shows a decrease in acreage of 17 per cent.; then follows Georgia with a decrease of 23 per cent. The principal cause assigned for the decrease in acreage of the product is the ruling low price.

IN A HOTEL FIRE.

Congressmen Have to Flee for Their Lives from the Ekington Hotel in the suburbs of Washington, were roused from their slumbers about midnight by the cry of fire, and had to make a hasty exit to escape from the flames. The fire started in the kitchen, and within two hours the building was practically a total loss. The hotel was built on the colonial style, the wings being modern structures, while the main building was formerly the Gale mansion, the country seat of one of the proprietors of the old National Intelligencer. The hotel, which was owned by District Commissioner Truesdell, was valued at \$50,000, and was well insured. The lessee, W. A. McKelip, loses about \$13,000 on furniture, with an insurance of only \$3,000. Among the guests were Representatives Dunn, of New Jersey; Funk, of Illinois; McCleary, of Minnesota; Outhwaite, of Ohio, and Wright, of Nebraska, with their families.

CYCLONE IN NEBRASKA.

Great Damage Done in Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, and Other Cities. Omaha, Neb., was struck by a tremendous twister. Many houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, and street cars lifted from the tracks. Dennis O'Brien was captured and drowned, and many others injured. At Council Bluffs and other places near by great damage was done. Trees in Baylis Park fell like a line of bricks. The pavilion was utterly demolished, and many roofs were blown off. At Manawhat, the wind blew up a wall of water twenty feet high and carried it across the lake. Reports from Lincoln, Syracuse, Hastings, and other points are to a similar effect.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

154TH DAY.—In the United States Senate the two schedules before the free list. "M., pulp, paper books," "N., sundries," were disposed of. They covered 59 paragraphs, comprising twelve pages of the bill. This leaves only the free list, the income tax, internal revenue and administrative features of the bill unacted upon.

155TH DAY.—The progress with the free list was very rapid. 245 paragraphs (about 24 pages of the bill) being disposed of. Paragraph 698, salt, had been reached when the Senate adjourned. Nine pages of the free list are yet to be disposed of before the administrative features of the bill are reached.

156TH DAY.—Very rapid progress was made on the tariff bill in the United States Senate. The income tax on page 170 had been reached when the Senate adjourned. Only sixteen pages of the bill, the income tax, and internal revenue features remain undisposed of, and the end of the long debate seems close at hand.

157TH DAY.—The debate on the income tax was opened in the United States Senate by Senator Hill, in a brief but pointed and opposition to this feature of the bill. Despite the excessive heat, he was listened to with close attention. Only two votes were taken—one on Mr. Allen's motion to limit the operation of the tax to June 1, 1893, and the other, by Mr. Peffer, to establish a graduated income tax. Both were defeated. Just before adjourning the reports of the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee were presented, but Mr. Hill objected to their reception, and the question as to whether they would be received was left hanging at adjournment.

158TH DAY.—The debate on the income tax in the Senate consumed nine hours, and was marked by some very interesting and sensational incidents. Only one set speech was made, that by Mr. Patton, of Michigan, the remainder of the time being consumed in extemporaneous debate.

HOUSE.

154TH DAY.—On account of the slight illness of the speaker, Mr. Bailey discharged the duties of speaker pro tem. in the House of Representatives. Two bills were passed, and then the Anti-option bill was taken up, but without arousing the bitterness formerly displayed against this measure. Mr. Hatch made the following speech in favor of it. He was followed by Mr. Warner, of New York, in opposition, and by Mr. Bryant, of Nebraska, in favor of the bill, after which the House adjourned.

155TH DAY.—The proceedings of the House of Representatives were dull in the extreme, on the 155th day.

156TH DAY.—The Anti-option bill occupied the attention of the House of Representatives all day, and an agreement was made that debate should close at adjournment Thursday, and a vote should be taken on the bill Friday morning after the morning hour.

157TH DAY.—There was some delay in taking up the Anti-option bill in the House of Representatives, and an agreement was entered into extending the time for debate for two hours Friday to be consumed under the five minutes' rule, after which Mr. Hatch will be allowed an hour for his closing speech. Speeches were made by Representatives Grosvenor, Wheeler, Stockdale and Berry, in support of the bill; and by Mr. Cover, Bartlett, Quinn and Estess in opposition to it. Mr. Pease spoke on the silver question.

158TH DAY.—The House adopted the Anti-option bill by a vote of 149 to 87. During the two hours allowed for amendments a number were offered, many of which were accepted by the committee of the whole, but when final action came in the House eleven amendments were rejected, and the bill passed in its original form, except that four was placed among the commodities affected by the bill.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A joint conference between the leaders of the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations was held in St. Louis.

THREE HUNDRED ship carpenters and caulkers employed by the Carondeck Dockyards Company, at St. Louis, struck on account of a reduction in pay.

BARON FAVA, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, has made public a statement that Italian laborers have taken no part in the present coal strike.

The differences between the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and its firemen and trainmen over the wage question has been submitted to arbitrators.

The Executive Committee of the representatives of labor organizations in St. Louis agreed that any member in good standing in the organizations would be admitted to the meetings of any recognized labor assembly.

ACCORDING to a despatch from New Haven, the New England Railroad Company has begun to order Nova Scotia coal by cargo from Boston for its engines, disarding the hard coal which it has hitherto been burning.

According to a telegram from Steubenville, Ohio, there will be a general tie-up of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad at any time, owing to the discharge of employes for membership in the American Railway Union.

ACCORDING to a Toledo, Ohio, despatch there are 2,500 idle Poles in that city. On Wednesday 600 of them paraded the streets and made a demand upon the Mayor for work. For a time a serious riot seemed imminent, but trouble was averted.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Kansas, says that the miners of the Black Diamond Coal Company are on strike. The company voluntarily offered them an advance of two cents per box, but the men, who were apparently contented before, demanded three cents more, and pending a reply, quit work.

The convention of the American Railway Union adopted resolutions strongly favoring a coalition with the Knights of Labor, and tendering to that Order the alliance of the Union. General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights, addressed the convention.

A despatch from Clyde, N. Y., says that, on account of the scarcity of soft coal, the Gallen mills, the largest flouring mills in Wayne county, shut down. Last week an effort was made to burn wood, but it proved unsuccessful. The Clyde Water Supply Company is using wood. The Cato Plow Works have been closed for lack of coal.

MAGNETS PASS IT.

Action on the Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES

About the Parliament Houses in Buda Pesth—The Bishops Agreed to the Bill With a View to Improving It.

The House of Magnates passed the long-discussed Civil Marriage bill, by a majority of four.

The Magnates will now proceed to discuss the various clauses of this measure. The result of the vote in the House of Magnates was received with loud cries of "Ejlin," Cardinal Vaszary said that the bishops had agreed to the Civil Marriage bill because they hoped that in the discussion of its clauses, the measure might be improved. The crowds assembled in the streets about the Parliament Houses were enthusiastic with a result of the vote was made known. Not a single magnate voted differently on the bill from the previous occasion. Fifteen opponents of the bill abstained from voting, and ten magnates voted for the bill who were absent in May when the bill was rejected.

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The Civil Marriage bill, which will at last become a law, provides for compulsory civil marriage, which will alone be recognized by the law. Provision is also made for the legal dissolution of marriage. Persons who are forbidden to marry according to the ordinances of the church to which they belong are not to be allowed to marry without the permission of the church authorities. Clergymen and others who perform the religious ceremony before the proof has been given of civil marriage are subjected to a fine of 1,000 crowns for the first offense, and to fine and imprisonment in the event of its repetition.

The agitation in favor of this measure began in the fall of 1892, when the Szapary ministry was overthrown and Dr. Wekerle became premier, with obligatory civil marriage as the leading plank in his platform. For nearly two years this has been the paramount issue in Hungarian politics. The bill was introduced in the lower house of the Parliament in December last, and after an exciting discussion was passed on April 17th by a majority of 173 votes. Notwithstanding this overwhelming vote, the House of Magnates defeated the bill on May 10th by 21 majority. Among those voting against the bill were 27 prelates—Catholics, Orthodox, Greeks, Eastern Greeks and Uniates—while the Emperor's own personal following abstained from voting, although the Emperor himself had given the measure his approval.

The lower house of the Parliament again passed the bill on May 21st by a vote of 271 to 105, a majority of 166. The friends of the measure demanded that the Emperor should coöperate the court following into the support of the bill in the House of Magnates, and should take whatever other measures might be necessary to ensure the passage of the bill, including especially the creation of a sufficient number of new magnates to overcome the opposition. The Emperor was reluctant to resort to such an extreme measure, and Dr. Wekerle on May 31st resigned.

All attempts to organize a new ministry failed, and Dr. Wekerle was recalled to office by the Emperor, who at first demanded that M. Szilagyi, the minister of justice, who had become especially obnoxious to the Clerical party, should be dropped, but finally yielded that point also. Three new magnates were also created, and the bill has now passed the upper house by precisely that number of votes in the majority. The final triumph of Dr. Wekerle's liberal policy is none the less complete.

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EX-MINISTER PHELPS' DEATH.

The End Was Peaceful and Calm.—His Wife Prostrated.

Ex-Minister William Walter Phelps died at his home in Tea Neck, N. J. He had been ill for a long time, and quite recently went South in the hope that his condition would be improved.

He derived but little benefit from his Southern trip, however, and but a short time ago was so prostrated that his physician ordered absolute quiet and rest. Gradually he grew weaker, and for the past few days his death had been looked for almost at any moment. His physicians paid their last visit at 11:14 P. M. He died a few hours later, surrounded by his wife and daughter and his two sons, John J. and Shoffield.

The exact nature of Mr. Phelps' ailment was never definitely stated, but his illness was primarily from typhoid fever, which was followed by meningitis and other complications. He was not naturally of a robust constitution and he inherited pulmonary troubles. Mr. Phelps' end was peaceful and calm, as though falling into a slumber. Mr. Phelps is prostrated, the result of her long watching by her husband's bedside.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Two Prominent Georgians Attack Each Other in a Savage Manner.

News was received in Macon, Ga., of a double tragedy in Crawford county. Wert Dent, a merchant, and O. P. Wright, a lawyer, both of Roberts, had a difficulty in Dent's store. Wright cut Dent across the abdomen. Friends interfered, and Wright went across the street and was followed by Dent, who, with entrails protruding, plunged a pitchfork into Wright's breast and broke the fork to pieces over his head. Both of the men will die.

KING HUMBERT of Italy is never publicly seen on state occasions in other than a military costume. He is described as a generous, good-natured, easy-going gentleman, who desires to live and let live. He looks well when arrayed in grand military costume surrounded by his brilliant staff, and is a figure well worth noticing when, seated in one of the gala carriages, accompanied by the tall, steel-clad royal guards, he goes to open a new session of parliament.

NEW SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Successors of the Richmond and Danville Elects Officers and Begins Operations.

The organization of the Southern Railway Company (the successor of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company) was affected at Richmond by the execution and delivery of the special masters' and receivers' deeds to the new corporation, and by the execution of the articles of association by Messrs. Coster and Thomas, the purchasers of the railroad, and their associates, Messrs. Spencer, Andrews, Stetson and Ewen. The incorporators constituted Messrs. Spencer, Coster, Andrews, Stetson and Ewen to be directors and Samuel Spencer to be president of the new company.

At the first meeting of the board of directors of the new company officers were elected who will assume their duties on the morning of July 1, when the properties of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company will be turned over by the receivers to the new company. The Southern Railway Company assumes the leases of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, Western North Carolina Railroad, Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad, Piedmont Railroad and North Carolina Railroad. Under the plan of reorganization of the companies embraced in the old Richmond Terminal system, other lines will be bought in later as the several legal formalities are carried out.

The officers of the new company are: Samuel Spencer, president; A. B. Andrews, second vice-president; W. H. Baldwin, jr., third vice-president; Francis Lynde Stetson, general counsel; W. A. C. Ewen, secretary; John W. Hall, treasurer; George S. Hobbs, auditor. A permanent board of directors will be elected later. It is understood that Capt. Green will be continued as general manager and Mr. Sol Haas as general traffic manager. Indeed, it is believed that there will be no material change in the personnel of the company.

KILLED TWO AMERICANS.

Mexican Indians in the Gulf of California Act in a Hostile Manner.

The story coming from Mexico of the killing of two Americans by Mexican Indians is confirmed at the State Department as to the killing but not as to the cannibalism.

Acting Secretary Uhl has received a despatch from the consular agent at Guaymas, stating that two American citizens were reported to be killed by Cires Indians, on May 20, on Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California. They were R. E. Robinson, of Texas, and James Logan, of Louisiana. They were on board of the ten ton sloop Examiner, sailing down the gulf from Guaymas and landed on Tiburon Island to hunt when the party was fired on by the Indians, who had previously manifested a friendly disposition and the two men named were killed.

The sloop arrived at Guaymas on the 26th, and the two survivors reported the affair to the consular agent, who notified the State Department. Acting Secretary Uhl immediately telegraphed United States Minister Gray, at the City of Mexico, of the facts reported, requesting him to take steps at once to rescue the men if they are still alive, and to have punishment meted out to the perpetrators of the outrage. Minister Gray has acknowledged the receipt of these instructions and states that he is acting upon them.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A WABASH freight train was blown from the track near West Grove, Iowa, by a storm which reached the proportions of a tornado.

MILE BEATRICK, a lion tamer, was badly bitten by a lion during a performance at West Brighton, Long Island, and narrowly escaped with his life.

AMOS and MILDRED LARKINS, aged 15 and 12 years respectively, and Bessie Alsworth, aged 17, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Lake Erie, at Vermillion, Ohio.

The residence of Farmer Mitchell, near Grady, Oklahoma, was struck by lightning. Orton Mitchell, aged 20, was instantly killed, and his three sisters injured so badly that they will probably die.

A CLOTBUST occurred at Canandaigua, N. Y., and vicinity doing much damage. The lake has returned to high water mark, and the vineyards in many places along the shores are washed out and the vines leveled.

A DESPATCH from Marquette, Michigan, says that the forest fires have moderated, and that no additional damage had been caused. A report that the village of Sidway had been wiped out of existence was disproved.

Two sisters, named Maggie and Bessie Blaney, and Thomas Scanlon and John McCansey, all of Brewsters, N. Y., went boating on Southeast Lake, about two miles from there. The boat upset and the four were drowned.

An east-bound express train on the Vandalia line was wrecked on a sharp curve one mile east of Peohontas, Illinois. The fireman, S. A. Poulton, was killed. Six postal clerks were injured, as were also several of the passengers and trainmen.