TRIPLE NUMBER

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OPENED THEIR EYES.

Depew Tells the English That the Free Trade Policy Will End in Ruin.

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

The Potato Blight Means Hunger for Many a Poor Family.

CENSUS KICKS OVER THE OCEAN.

An Endeavor Will Be Made to Profit by Porter's Mistake.

PECULIAR METHODS OF A MONASTERY

Chauncey Depew has been interviewed in London, and particularly upon the tariff question. He said that England would find that free trade would in the end be disastrous. The ports of all other nations would be closed against her, while foreign goods would fill the British markets. A famine is threatened in the districts in which potato blight has appeared in Ireland.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 19—[Copyright.]—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has looked in once or twice upon the Universal Peace Congress, which has been in session at Westminster Town Hall, but although pressed to make a set oration he did not do so. He has, however, been interviewed by a London newspaper man, and spoke words of wisdom upon a variety of topics.

In regard to the question of protection versus free trade he had much to say, and said it with so much decision that the reporter almost wept to find so clever a man such a rabid protectionist. Mr. Depew, in truth, administered a series of eye-openers to that class of Englishmen whose members worship the memory of Cobden, and regard that individual's theories as the embodiment of all the wisdom of the nineteenth century.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

Depew startled the reporter and has given British free traders food for reflection by a remark that the time was coming when their manufacturers wouldn't be able to get their goods into foreign countries, while every country would be able to send its goods to England free. The reporter timidly played a trump card, as it is always considered here, by asking what about the mercantile marine.

But Depew calmly remarked that having big ships and the carrying trade would not compensate Americans for opening their ports. Upon only one point would the patriotic Depew concede any advantage to the English, and that was in regard to municipal government, which in America he said was in a bad way.

ONE DAMAGING ADMISSION.

"Men who run our city affairs," continued Mr. Depew, "generally have no stake in the city. All the better class of people take no interest in municipal affairs. They do not know who the aldermen are. They know the name of the Mayor, but that is all. The professional classes, business men and artisans never take the trouble to vote at all. They are so engrossed with their own private affairs and with getting on themselves that they neglect city government."

This was very gratifying to the reporter as confirming one of the most cherishing beliefs of the average Englishman, and he would have gone away comparatively happy had it not been for the brilliant American's awful heresy in the matter of free trade. Speaking of free trade, there are at least some evils for which it is not an infallable panacea, as the West has seen further ravages by the potato blight in Ireland.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE CROP.

The Rev. Dr. Lyons, administrator of Castle Haven in the diocese of Ross, County Cork, writing under Thursday's date, says that in all the town lands of his parish that border on the sea the failure of the potato crop is complete. Continuing, Father Lyons says: "In places situated more inland the state of affairs is not altogether so bad, but a continuance of dry weather will be absolutely necessary to save any of the crop even in the latter districts. The blight appeared before any of the tubers were formed, so that as far as those parishes of Castle Haven and Moyross are concerned, and I may add all other parishes bordering on the sea, the prospect for the poor people is indeed alarming in the extreme. I feel quite bewildered, as I apprehend the consequences that are likely to ensue from this failure of the potato crop here. I see nothing less than starvation staring those unhappy families in the face. The high price of stock does not count the least in their regard. In their small, miserable holdings most of them can only feed a cow or two to give milk to their children and their potatoes is

THEIR ONLY MEANS OF SUPPORT,

their only article of dietary. When I see those potato gardens which had been cultivated with such care and anxiety utterly blasted and gone, and when I consider at the same time that those people will get no further credit for provisions from the shopkeeper, the issue seems to me appalling.

Distressing reports have also been received from other districts of Cork, Limerick, Kerry, and Waterford. Since they were written the weather has been wetter than ever, and the blight must have spread to a frightful extent during the last few days.

PATTI WILL NOT SING

Even for the Prince of Wales, Before the Coming of November.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 19.—Mme. Adela Patti, at the urgent request of the Prince of Wales, with whom she dined the other night, promised to sing in one or the other of her favorite operas this month, and to do so gratuitously, provided the proceeds were devoted to charitable purpose.

To-day, however, it was reluctantly decided that the season was too far advanced to allow of the necessary arrangements being made this year. Patti will not be heard in London again before November 3.

CENSUS TROUBLES.

ENGLISH OFFICIALS TRY TO AVOID PORTER'S ERRORS.

A Permanent Department is to be Established for the Purpose of Enumeration—The Present Statistics Are Said to be Very Inaccurate.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 19.—One of the few Government measures which will be allowed to pass this session without serious opposition is the census bill. In this country there is no permanent census department, and every census has to be preceded by a special bill authorizing it and providing for expenses. It is now proposed to have a permanent department charged with the duty of taking the usual decennial returns, and also ascertaining every five years the number of the population and its distribution in regard to age and sex. The latter work has been found to be necessary because the decennial enumeration does not afford a reliable basis for a correct determination of death rates, upon which to a great extent depend sanitary administration and sanitary legislation. It has been proved that although the whole population, when ascertained by the last census, differed from the estimate by no more than 1 per centum there were many instances of wide divergence in regard to particular localities, amounting in some cases to 16, 18 and even 25 per centum.

The British system of census-taking is very far from perfect, and experts who gave evidence before the special committee which reported to the House of Commons this week complained of the extreme meagerness of the information obtained.

Mr. Alfred Marshall, professor of political economy at Cambridge University, said: "I have never heard any economist say that we have a body of industrial statistics which could be looked at by any Englishman without a feeling of shame. The statistics published do not explain themselves. They are a series of conundrums, often obviously inaccurate."

Experts therefore clamored for more searching inquiries, and faddists of all sorts pressed for the insertion in the census papers of questions of the most absurd and inquisitorial character. The commission, however, had heard of the storm recently created by the inquisitors of the Washington Census Department, and wisely decided to eschew innovations as far as possible. An attempt will be made, however, to obtain an idea of the number of persons similar to the French rentiers, who "live on their means," and the Radicals will endeavor to procure statistics respecting the number of the unemployed and the wages of workers, which, strange to say, the present system does not provide. The last decennial census of the United Kingdom cost about £185,000, of which the actual enumeration cost £110,000 but economies in various directions are expected to considerably reduce the next bill.

TICKETS TO HEAVEN.

The Peculiar Financial Methods of a Monastery in Switzerland.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

BERNE, July 19.—The attention of the Swiss Federal authorities here has recently been directed to the peculiar methods of raising money which have been adopted during the past few months by the Abbot and Monks of the famous monastery of Einsiedeln, and the reverend fathers have just received a warning from the Federal Police Commissioner of that canton that the sale to pious pilgrims of tickets to heaven at the rate of 70 centimes apiece can no longer be permitted. These tickets, of which 45,000 have already been sold since January last, bear on the face the coat of arms of the monastery and the letters I. H. S., with a cross, while on the reverse side is the following exordium:

In order to escape all illness while traveling take roots of faith, green leaves of hope, roses of love, violets of humility, absinthe of repentance, myrrh of mortification, and some wood of the cross. Bind the whole together with the thread of resignation, place it on the vessel of prayer, and let it boil over the flower of love with the mineral water of moderation, closing up with the cover of silence, expose during the night to the light of meditation. Take one cupful morning and night and all life long you will enjoy perfect health. Toll booth and entrance to heaven. In order that your baggage may pass the barrier of the celestial toll booth, place humility at the bottom of your valise, over that put obedience, and on the top a prayer of contemplation, roll up the parcel in the wide folds of the cloak of zeal for the salvation of the soul, take the umbrella of love and go straight to the station of the house of God. When there approach the gate of the confessional and ask for a ticket for use at the celestial toll booth, and which you will pay for in a princely way.

VERY ANGRY AUSTRIANS.

They Will Not Participate in the World's Fair at Chicago.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

VIENNA, July 19.—During the past week the newspapers here been filled with letters from indignant exhibitors at the New Orleans Exhibition of 1884, who bitterly protest against the delay on the part of the United States Government to comply with its promise to compensate them for the loss of their goods displayed at the World's Fair in question. The letter which has attracted most attention, however, is that of the great Sock1 Express Company, which was engaged by our Consul General, Weaver, in 1884 on behalf of the United States Goverament to take charge of the transportation of the Austrian exhibits to New Orleans and back again to this city. Notwithstanding the fact that the express company undertook the transportation on the express and written order of the Consul General acting in his official capacity in behalf of the United States, and although it has frequently during the past six years requested payment for its by no means inconsiderable bill of expenses, the American Consul General here has hitherto declined to honor its engagements on the ground that it possesses no money for the purpose.

It is needless to add that lives of both Minister Fred Grant and of the Consul General are made a burden to them by the harassing and indignant appeals for payment on the part of the exhibitors and of the express company; and the present publicity given by the entire German press to the matter is calculated to exercise a considerable influence against the participation of the Old World in the great World's Fair at Chicago.

A CASE WITHOUT PARALLEL.

One Skipper Who Wanted No Assistance From a Lifeboat.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 19.—During a storm last May the steamer Bell went ashore on the dangerous Goodwin sands and a lifeboat from Margate gallantly put out to the vessel's assistance. Henry Jones, one of the lifeboat men, boarded the steamer at the peril of his life, and on reaching the deck received a terrible blow between the eyes from Captain George, who took that forcible means of explaining that he could look after his vessel himself. Jones, somewhat discouraged, picked himself up and was descending the rope ladder when the exuberant Captain tried to throw him into the raging sea. The lifeboat departed and the Bella ultimately got off without assistance.

Such was the queer story told in the law courts to-day in an action for assault and battery brought by Jones against George. It was suggested that the Captain mistook Jones for Jonah, and the jury evidently considered there were extenuating circumstances, for they awarded the plaintiff only £20 damages. No similar case has ever been heard in the British law courts, and it is probably without parallel in the world's legal annals.

A PERSECUTED RACE.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN THE NAME OF RELIGION.

Murder and Pillage Tacitly Sanctioned by the Government—The Czar Determined to Establish the Orthodox Faith—Thousands of Exiles.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The harsh measures that are being taken by the Government against the Hebrews, including the suppression of the well-known newspaper, the *Novosti*, is only a part of a general revival of religious intolerance throughout the Empire. The persecution of all who dissent from the so-called orthodox faith is being pushed to a degree not equaled in Europe since the suppression of the Spanish Inquisition. It may seem startling to American ears, but is absolutely true, that thousands of men and women are being hunted down like wild beasts or put to death or exiled for life simply because of their religious faith. Every company of exiles to Siberia contains some whose only crime is their refusal to accept certain tenets of the orthodox creed. Such was not the case in the reign of Alexander II., who was inclined to allow the utmost liberty of conscience and of worship.

But the present Czar has a perfect mania for orthodoxy. He has become possessed of the firm conviction that nihilism has been sent upon Russia by heaven to scourge it for its laxity of faith, and he believes that order can only be secured by suppressing all dissent with an unsparing hand. His fanaticism is chiefly directed against the sect known as the Old Believers. These people simply hold to the old-time creed of the Greek Church, and refuse to recognize various innovations and corruptions that have grown up within it in late years. They are distinguished from the Orthodox Church chiefly by their more upright, sober and virtuous lives. But the Czar hates them with a perfect hatred, and has declared that they must either join the Orthodox Church or be exterminated. More than 5,000 of them have been sentenced to exile for life since the beginning of the year, and they are so far outlawed that orthodox believers rob and even kill them with impunity. Within the past month numerous cases of willful manslaughter have occurred, in which the murderer was promptly acquitted on his proving that he was orthodox and his victim was an old believer. In this state of affairs, American and other foreign missionaries are feeling decidedly uneasy. They realize that any day they may be butchered by a mob of fanatics, and they know that they could get no protection. Indeed the police and military are likely enough to lead the mob.

A short time ago in Southern Russia a soldier while on guard duty made an unprovoked attack upon a Hebrew traveler, killed him and rifled his pockets. For this he was arrested and locked up. Next day two men with masks over their faces entered his cell. They asked him if he had committed the act with which he was charged. He confessed that he had done so, and related the full particulars. "How much," they asked, "did you find in his pockets?" "Five hundred dollars, and a gold watch and chain." "You must divide it with us." He did so, and was thereupon set free and restored to duty in the army. His two visitors were his commanding Colonel and the Military Governor of the district.

INJURIOUS TO FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN CUSTOMS BILL CAUSING DISCONTENT.

Efforts to be Made to Delay the Time of Enforcing the Bill—Advocating a Treaty—Movements of Americans—Mr. Carnegie's Guests.

PARIS, July 19.—The American consulate here is overrun with French merchants making inquiries and complaining of the effects of the American customs administrative bill. It is apparent that they have never before been confronted with such a serious measure, enforcing an absolute, exact and honest valuation. The belief that no appeals on valuations will be allowed from the decisions of the customs authorities increases the discontent, despite the fact that the American Legation here long ago notified the French Government of the insertion of provisions by the American Senate for appeals from such decisions.

The President of the French Budget Committee advocates a commercial treaty with the United States to take effect in 1892, when France will have regained her economic liberty.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent a petition to the Government asking that it try to secure a delay of two months in the time of enforcing the provisions of the customs administrative bill. The petition also requests the Government to open negotiations with the other European powers for the holding of a congress to adopt measures for the protection of the export trade of Europe against the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Walter Damrosch and his bride, the daughter of Mr. J. G. Blaine, spent three days at the residence of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, this week. They visited the opera and met at dinner Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador; Senor Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, and a number of prominent Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch left Paris for England. They are going on a coaching tour through Scotland with Andrew Carnegie. They will sail for America August 1.

The social season here has closed and the officials are leaving the city. A large number of Americans are passing through Paris. Few remain in the city. A majority of them are going to French watering places and to Switzerland.

A PRIVATE SOLDIER'S LUCK.

He is Appointed Captain-General of Cuba and Captures an Heiress.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 19.—The new Captain-General of Cuba, General Polavieja, will leave Spain August 10, to take posession of his post. Polavieja is a self-made and altogether remarkable man. The grandees of Spain are wondering how he will be received by the haughty aristocrats of Cuba. He was born of very humble parents, has not a drop of blue blood in his veins even through an illegitimate channel, and not many years ago was a private soldier.

Against these so-called advantages he set the fact that he has played with little King Alfonso, that he is a favorite of the Queen Regent, that he has gained experience as a commander of various military districts at home, and that he recently married an heiress.

Stanley's Brother-in-Law Coming.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 19.—Charles Tennant, the brother of Stanley's bride, sailed for New York in the Umbria to-day, and Second Secretary of Legation McCormick, is on the Britannic on a leave of absence, bound for America.

The Case May Be Dropped.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, July 19.—The Parnell-O'Shea case has been again postponed, and it is now generally believed the matter will never come up in court, but will be adjusted privately.

REED'S WORD IS LAW.

He Has Issued Peremptory Instructions to the Effect.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILL

Must Be Passed by the Lower House on Monday Without Fail.

SEVERAL REPUBLICANS AGAINST IT.

The Entire Day and Evening Given Up to Debate Upon the Measure.

A number of Republican members of Congress have announced that they are opposed to the original package bill. Speaker Reed, however, insists that the measure must be passed, and he is almost certain to prevail.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—All day long the subject of "original packages" or "no original packages" reigned in the House, and at this writing, late this evening, the brilliant signal light in the dome of the Capitol tells the whole city of the continuation of the debate. The House has far more than the usual attendance of members at an evening session, and the galleries are plentifully sprinkled with spectators, who are for the most part persons connected with the local temperance movement.

Of the Republicans who spoke to-day, Lehlbach, of New Jersey, and Mason and Adams, of Chicago, conspicuously broke away from the ranks of the Republicans, while there was no corresponding defection in the other direction from the Democrats. Yet there seems to be no doubt in the mind of any one that the Senate bill will pass before Monday evening.

MANY KEEPING QUIET.

Members who have not spoken are exceedingly difficult to approach on the subject, and a majority of the House, no matter how they vote, would be glad to have had the subject remanded to oblivion. Those who have spoken are plainly influenced by the unmistakable sentiment of their districts. The others will have to take their chances, and vote according to what they think is good politics.

The moral question does not seem to count for anything. It is merely a question of personal or party interest. With the firm front of the Democrats and the defection from the Republicans, and the small attendance, it is pretty certain the bill would be defeated were it not for the strong hand of the Speaker, who is wielding the party whip in this matter almost as vigorously as in the matter of the silver bill or the elections law.

There is a great tendency to dodge, but the Speaker's friends are whipping the Republicans in, and there is little if any doubt at present of a majority for the bill on Monday.

A REGULATION OF CONGRESS.

When the debate commenced to-day Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, said that it was contended that the bill would violate the Constitution and was an attempt to delegate to the State a power conferred upon Congress. He did not so understand it. He regarded it as a simple regulation of commerce—an exercise of the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, not a delegation of that power. It did not interfere with inter-State commerce, but it provided that the article imported into a State, when it was offered for sale, should become subject to the laws of that State.

Mr. Lehlback, of New Jersey, said intemperance had never been routed out by legislation. From his own personal observation he was satisfied that intemperance was on a decline. This was largely due to the use of that mild beverage—beer. To the prohibitionist and the fanatic, however, this was the most detested of all stimulants. They had no such strong condemnation for the man who carried a bottle of whisky under the guise of a Bible, or prayer book, as for the man who drank beer. He eulogized the sobriety and industry of American citizens of German birth.

In his city, Newark, the great aim of the citizens of German birth was to provide homes for themselves. He believed that the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Adams) would meet the requirements of the House.

ONE WAY FOR RELIEF.

There was one sure way in which the people of Kansas and Iowa could get rid of the original package stores, and that was not to patronize them. Let the people do that. If the sentiment of the community was against these stores, it would not be a week before the shutters would be put up and the front door closed.

Mr. Hayes, of Iowa, opposed the legislation, preferring a little personal liberty to a good deal of sentimental State's rights. He contended that the prohibitory law of Iowa was not enforced, and he denied (from observations made on a recent visit to his State) that there were any original package saloons in Iowa. At least he had not seen one, nor had he heard of one being there until he had returned to Washington.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, believed in the constitutionality and propriety of the proposed legislation. That it was appropriate and necessary ought to be apparent to all. In his judgment no decision rendered in the history of the Supreme Court had been so unfortunate to the people of the country as what was known as the original package decision. The Dred Scott decision had not been so unfortunate for the people as this recent decision, particularly if Congress was left powerless in the premises.

NOT A PROHIBITION QUESTION.

This was not a question of prohibition or of high or low license. It was a question whether the people in their State organizations had a right to protect their homes, firesides and families from unlicensed, unrestrained, unrestricted rum traffic. If there was a State in the Union whose people thought that the rum traffic should not be restrained this legislation would not affect it. But he was glad to believe that there was not such a State in the Union.

At present the decision might affect the prohibition States alone; but in a little time all the States would be infested by the lawless characters who kept the original package stores and the license laws, and local option laws would be violated. There ought not to be a vote cast against the proposed legislation. Gentlemen might not represent people who believed in prohibition, but they represented people who believed in a restraint of the rum traffic; and he asked them to vote that their States might restrict that traffic.

Nothing of a particularly new or novel character was elicited during the evening session debate, and interest now centers on the vote on Monday. LIGHTNER.

HURRYING THE ELECTION BILL.

Republican Senators Are Displaying an Unusual Devotion to Business.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed consideration of the Federal election bill. They were also in session last night.

The reason for this somewhat unusual devotion to business is said to be a desire to complete the preparation of a measure to be submitted to a caucus early next week.

Sudden Death of a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representative Dockery, of Missouri, received a telegram this afternoon announcing the death of Congressman James Peter Walker, of apoplexy to-day, at Dexter, Mo.

A GREAT ADVERTISEMENT

FOR THE SYNDICATE OWNING GLEN ECHO HEIGHTS.

The Speculation of the Harrison Household is the Talk of the Capital—Great Crowds Expected to Visit the New Suburb To-Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WSAHINGTON, July 19.—Everybody in Washington is talking about the real estate transactions of the ladies of the White House. As yet there is no explanation from the interested parties, beyond the statement that they desired simply to invest some of their surplus cash, with a view to making a little profit when the boom starts up in the suburban part of the city. It is stated that the President knew nothing whatever of the transactions until he read the newspapers, and it looks as though the members of his household took pains to keep all knowledge of their plunging from him.

The syndicate of men who own the picturesque region known as Glen Echo Heights, which includes several old stagers who have successfully managed other advertising dodges, are not slow, however, in availing themselves of the advertising caused by the publication of the White House investments, and are preparing to go ahead prominently with their scheme of improvement. Not 1 citizen in 1,000 in Washington ever heard of Glen Echo Heights until yesterday, although it is one of the popular suburban drives and bears evidence of the fact that many thousands of dollars have been spent in putting it into shape to be used as a bait to catch the White House inmates. To-morrow being Sunday, the conduit road will be crowded with vehicles going to the Little Cafe among the trees. On the first Sunday after it became known that President Cleveland had purchased Red Top, people flocked to the place in such large numbers that it was found necessary to have policemen stationed at the gates to warn curious visitors that they must not intrude on private property.

Such precautions will not be used at Glen Echo Heights to-morrow, because the hotel is a public resort, and private purchasers have located there chiefly for the purpose of helping to draw good crowds. There has been much comment at the Capitol and elsewhere all day about the White House purchasers, and in view of Mrs. Harrison's recent utterances as to the impropriety of doing just what she has done, she and her speculating companions, both women and men, are being generally laughed at.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

THE STARS AND STRIPES GROSSLY INSULTED AT HAMILTON.

True Story of the Outrage Committed in Canaan—The Flag We Honor Ordered Pulled Down—Besmeared With Rotten Eggs by a Party of Canuck Toughs.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BUFFALO, July 19.—A little over a week ago a press dispatch from Hamilton told how Joel Smith, a Mount Hope undertaker, hoisted the Stars and Stripes over his residence in honor of the Fourth of July, and how a number of his neighbors riddled it with bullets and divided the pieces among the crowd. The story was believed to be a "fake," but an investigation proves to the contrary. Mr. Smith's brother, a resident of this city, relates the facts as follows:

A small American flag was placed upon my brother's house by his little boy on the morning of the Fourth, but no sooner had he got it nicely put up than a gang of rowdies in the neighborhood saw it and demanded its removal, this being refused they reinforced themselves with some more of the neighborhood toughs and they proceeded to shoot the flag down. They fired over 200 shots, but finally were obliged to climb upon the house to remove it. They tore the flag into shreds and each took a small piece of it. Another flag was procured, and placed just where the other had been put. This remained unmolested till night, when during a display of fireworks the party, larger than ever, attempted to take the flag, but finally thought better of it. The gang returned shortly afterward, however, and began throwing rotten eggs at the spectators, a few of whom were hit."

Mr. Smith says that he believes that the majority of the Canadians are in favor of political union, but there are still some who maintain the opposite view and have no other argument than throwing dirt.

A MAN WITH A HISTORY.

Death of a Smuggler Who Swindled Uncle Sam Out of $1,500,000.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 19.—On Tuesday last Charles L. Lawrence, unnoticed and unknown, died at an obscure residence at 638 West End avenue. Lawrence was the leading spirit in the most systematic, far-reaching and successful conspiracy ever organized to defraud Uncle Sam's Custom House. He was chief figure in a conspiracy which cost the United States nearly $1,500,000, which involved scores of people on both sides of the Atlantic, and which for a time threatened to involve this country and England in serious complications.

Charles L. Lawrence was born in London. His surname was Lazarus then, and it remained so for several years after he came to this country. He established himself as a custom-house broker, made money and began to dabble in politics. He became acquainted with William M. Tweed, joined the famous American Club, dominated by that individual, and became its Secretary. In fact, so well was he thought of by Tweed that rumor always named him as the man to whom Tweed was said to have given $100,000 for the purchase of one or more members of the jury which tried the author of the "what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it" remark.

JUDGE THURMAN'S ILLNESS

Causes the Postponement of an Anti-Federal Election Law Meeting.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, July 19.—The citizens' mass meeting which was to have been held tonight under the auspices of the Thurman Club, to protest against the Federal election bill did not take place, owing to the illness of Judge Thurman, who was to have presided and make a short address; also on account of the absence of ex-Congressman Converse, who was to have been the principal speaker, and explain the provisions and probable operations of the measure. Judge Thurman has been suffering with an abscess in the back, upon which an operation was performed yesterday, which relieved the sufferer, and it is thought he will soon regain his accustomed health. There is nothing serious in his condition beyond his quite general feeble condition.

QUAY LEAVES THE CAPITAL.

He Will Go to Beaver and Return by Way of Philadelphia.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Quay left this evening for Beaver by way of Harrisburg to attend to some private business, but will probably take no hand nor have anything to say in regard to the muddle in the Beaver district. He does not feel that in his position he should individually take an active part in the matter, but that the law should take its course regardless of individuals or factions.

The Senator will return by way of Philadelphia, and then have a conference with the political leaders of the State.

FORTY-THREE GUNS

Usher Into Existence the Camp of Boys in Blue at Mt. Gretna.

A PRETTY MORNING CEREMONY.

The Tents All Made Snug for a Quiet Sunday Devoted to Rest.

DELAMATER HAS PROMISED A VISIT.

Officers and Organizations Present and a Crop of Early Jokes.

Camp John F. Hartranft was auspiciously opened at 9 o'clock yesterday with imposing ceremonies. Battery B arrived too late to fire the opening salute. To-day will be a day of rest for the tired travelers.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

CAMP HARTRANFT, MT. GRETNA, July 19.—At 9 o'clock this morning, under the glare of a July sun dancing and glistening on the bright new uniforms of the officers present, the ceremony of opening Camp John F. Hartranft took place. It was a very pretty and interesting exercise and reflects great credit on the National Guard. The camp is now in full swing and doing business in a military way. The thread of army life, broken a year ago, has been taken up and the same old programme by the same old guardsmen will be carried oue, but with new and better results.

Within a few minutes of the time appointed for the opening of the camp Sergeant Williams, division bugler, took up his station beside the flagstaff in front of Adjutant General Hastings' headquarters, and soon the sharp blasts from the bugle were echoing and re-echoing across the Valley and through the woods. While the notes were dying away, the camp drill band, of Pittsburg, came up on the hill from the Second Brigade headquarters and took a place at the right of the flag. A guard of 30 men from the First Brigade, picked from different companies on account of their fine appearance and military bearing, appeared and were lined up on the left of the flag stand. To the right and beside General Hastings stood Generals Snowden and Wiley. All the other division officers were present with the exception of General Gobin and Colonel Drakert, who were detained at their respective quarters. Aid-de-Camp Colonel Joseph Gray, ex-Sheriff of Allegheny county was present and assisted in the ceremony.

BATTERY B TOO LATE.

It was the intention to have the salute of 43 guns fired by Battery B, of Pittsburg, but owing to its late arrival on the grounds the honor was given Battery C, of Phœnixville. Battery B came in from Pittsburg about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in command of Captain A. E. Hunt. The battery turned out with 80 men, and the officers present are First Lieutenant Shephard, First Lieutenant Lew Brown, Surgeon Trodes, Second Lieutenant R. C. Kimmell and Quartermaster A. G. Lloyd. The officers of the Second Brigade arrived this morning and took possession of their tents on the hillside above the Eighteenth and Fifteenth quarters. Accompanying the officers was Prof. P. Dannhardt with his thirty musicians composing the Cathedral Band. The latter marched to division headquarters, where they played the "Star Spangled Banner" as an accompaniment to the 43 guns fired by Battery C as the signal for opening the camp. The band gave a concert in front of brigade headquarters this afternoon.

The general officers of the brigade, who are on the ground are as follows: General John Wiley, of Franklin; Assistant Adjutant General Major Miller, of Franklin; Quartermaster Major W. W. Greenland, of Clarion; Commissary Major Andrew Curtin, of Belle onte; Inspector of Rifle Practice Major Samuel Hazlett, of Washington; Judge Advocate Major W. F. Bradon, of Greenville; Inspector Major F. K. Patterson, of Freeport; Aid-de-Camp Captain G. C. Hamilton, of Warren; Aid-de-Camp Captain J. H. Murdoch, of Pittsburg.

Chaplain J. L. Milligan, of the Western Penitentiary, who looks after the spiritual welfare of the boys in the Eighteenth, arrived in camp this morning. He will hold services at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, immediately after inspection. The services will consist of singing hymns and a short sermon by the chaplain. Chaplain Milligan is like a father to the boys, who love and respect him. He is one of the few chaplains in the guard who can conduct a prayer meeting suitable to all denominations and creeds.

SOMETHING FINE IN SHOOTING.

The Pittsburg boys are anxious to see the members of the Thirteenth shoot. Every man in it is a marksman, and three-fourths of the regiment are sharpshooters. The men are from the vicinity of Scranton, and make a specialty of rifle shooting. The Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments arrived in camp this morning, and the Fourth and Thirteenth came in this afternoon with the three Philadelphia regiments. The Tenth is from the towns surrounding Pittsburg, and turned out a big regiment. It was in command of Colonel Alex. Hawkins, of Washington, and Lieutenant Colonel James B. Streator, of the same place. The Fifteenth is from Greeneville and vicinity and is in command of Colonel W. A. Kreps. The Adjutant is D. P. Hackard, who is well known in Pittsburg. The Ninth is from Wilkesbarre and is in command of Morris J. Keck, Sr., of Third Brigade. Colonel Robert Deckert, of the First Brigade, has invited the three ex-Governors and ex-Commander in Chief of the Guard—Pattison, Hoyt and Curtin to visit the camp.

Colonel Frank Behlmen, Aid de Camp on the Governor's staff, and who recently won the largest railroad damage case in the Allegheny county courts, reported at division headquarters this morning. He rode over from his home in Lancaster, a distance of 79 miles.

There will be no special Sunday observance. The regiments whose chaplains are here will hold religious services, but the majority of the boys will spend the day regaining the strength they lost in the labors of the past two days. Several regiments will arrive to-morrow, and outside of a probable dress parade by the Second Brigade, the men will be allowed to rest. A large army of visitors is expected to-morrow. The camp is being overrun with fakirs and gamblers, and Colonel Smith, of the Eleventh, has issued strick orders to keep them out of camp.

A PUNCTILIOUS COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

There may be flies on the Eighteenth Regiment's commissary tent, but they do not light on the commissary sergeant. This was the first day for the issue of rations at brigade headquarters to the different regiments, and at 3:10 this morning Sergeant Capland applied at Major Curtin's tent for his supply. It is said he slept outside the Major's tent so as to be on hand when the time came for giving out the provender. Major Curtin congratulated him highly.

Drum Major McKelvy, of the Eighteenth Drum Corps, has occasion to feel proud. The drum corps is the center of attraction. The sun-browned veterans say it is the finest collection of young musicians they have ever heard at camp. When the boys strike up a tune it is the signal for a gathering around their quarters.

There is considerable grumbling on account of the poor telegraph facilities. A single wire runs into division headquarters and cannot be used for press matter. The newspaper corps has established a pony express to carry dispatches to Lebanon, a distance of ten miles. At Mt. Gretna a station office has been opened, but on account of closing when the chickens go to roost it is about as good as nothing. At Lebanon the corps of operators has been increased, but the facilities on the ground should be better.

DELAMATER TO VISIT THE CAMP.

Senator G. W. Delamater, candidate for Governor, has telephoned Adjutant General Hastings he will be here with his son on Monday. Bennett Groff, Second Lieutenant of the Eighteenth Regiment, who weighs 290 pounds and is the heaviest man in the Guard, is trying to reduce his weight by pedestrian exercise. It is rumored he is practicing for a foot race with a tall, lank man in one of the Western regiments, who weighs about 70 pounds and is so thin that his company uses him as a flagstaff in cases of emergency.

It is estimated the cost of the camp to the State will be $65,000. An issue of the 1,500 new model Springfield rifles, forwarded by the United States, will be made next week. The rifles will finish up the equipment of the Guard. MCSWIGAN.

FUNNEL-SHAPED CLOUD

STRIKES A LITTLE TOWN IN IOWA CAUSING GREAT DAMAGE.

Business Blocks Wrecked—A Passenger Coach Carried Several Feet and Thrown Into a Ditch—Residence Torn to Pieces—Fortunate Escape of Occupants.

PACIFIC JUNCTION, IA., July 19.—A cyclone struck this place at 2:15 o'clock this morning, wrecking two business blocks and several residences and overturning a passenger coach. In addition the rain fell in torrents. The atmosphere about midnight became remarkably still yet dense. It was difficult for one to breathe. Egyptian darkness prevailed, dispelled only by a vivid flash of lightning at the above hour, when without warning a large funnel-shaped cloud descended from the heavens like an arrow with an accompanying roar that terrified the entire city. The cloud struck the ground about 800 feet from the Burlington depot, and in a moment two business blocks, a grocery store and a feed store and three residences were torn to pieces as made of paper. The timbers were carried up into the air and lost sight of.

The cloud after traveling about 300 feet on the ground rose into the air, only to alight again within a block's distance. It struck the second time a trifle to the west of the Burlington depot, and in a twinkling a passenger coach belonging to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was hurled into a ditch and badly damaged. A conductor in the employ of the company, who was sleeping in the coach, was terribly bruised and cut and may die. After wrecking the coach the cloud flew upward and vanished. Fortunately none of the buildings that were destroyed were occupied.

KILLED IN REVENGE.

The Mystery Surrounding the Attempted Train Robbery Explained.

VANWERT, O., July 19.—Just before reaching Vanwert last evening at 10:10 o'clock, the engine of train No. 4, on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Michigan Railway, was boarded by an unknown man, who knocked the engineer, Mat Vandevander, and the fireman, Sam Roodhouse, senseless with a large hammer used about the engine. The train ran past the station at Vanwert and on into the yards, crashing into the yard engine and several cars. Engineer Vandevander was found with his brains and blood all over the seat and the hammer lying on the cab floor. He died at 1:30 this afternoon. The fireman will recover.

The assassin who committed the crime is donvict Blair Mock, who killed Vandevander's son at Huntington, in 1884. Engineer Vandevander was the chief witness at the trial of Mock for that crime and Mock swore vengeance against him in the court room. Mock was seen at Enterprise, seven miles south of here, yesterday and also in the city this morning at 3 o'clock. He has not yet been arrested.

EVOLUTION IN THE PULPIT.

A Buckeye Divine Who Has Been Admonished by the Bishop.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CANTON, July 19.—The Rev. Howard MacQueary, author of "Evolution and Christianity," and rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church here, returned home from Rawley Springs to-day. He must choose between an ecclesiastical trial before an Episcopal court or Bishop Leonard's district or obey an admonition of the Bishop's to quit preaching evolution in the pulpit. He said this a terndoon he had not made up his mind yet, but would determine when his voice returned to him. His friends know that means he will keep in evolutionary style and challenge a trial.

His book was published last winter. On Easter he preached against the bodily resurrection of Christ. This shocked many of his congregation. Mr. MacQueary declines accepting the story of the birth of Christ. He says the story of the Virgin as it stands in the gospel is so improbable and the evidence is so uncertain that criticism cannot accept it. Clergymen of all denominations denounce this extraordinary rector.

The Kentucky Way.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—At Hubbard's Mills, Ky., last Thursday, the Smith and Messer factions met, and when the smoke had cleared four were dead. It was on the occasion of political speaking.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Convenience of Readers.

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