FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## REBEL YELLS HEARD

Upon the Floor of the Big Convention, and the Solid South Declares

AGAINST A THIRD PARTY.

The North and West, However, Are in the Majority, and Seem Sure to Organize Anyhow.

Buckeye Independents Will Nominate a

State Ticket This Fall No Matter What the Others Do.

A HARD TASK BUILDING A PLATFORM.

The Various Delegates Seem to Be Only Thoroughly United Upon a Single Demand, and That Is for More Money.

PEFFER IS CHOSEN AS PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CINCINNATI, May 19.-The National Union Conference met to-day in the hall where Hancock was nominated in 1880. The tremendons task of harmonizing some of the conflicting interests represented here have been attempted, with what success will ap-

The most wonderful feature of the whole incongruous gathering thus far has been the marvelous power which one man of sheer force of character and personal influence has gained over the delegates. He is L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, President of the Georgia Alliance and member of the present Congress. He is the giant of the farmers' movement. He possesses the native ability to lead a great revolt if one is to come, and not Sock-

He will be the leader of the Alliance contingent in the House next winter. Unpolished and ungraceful, the embodiment of the familiar figure of "Uncle Sam," he is a second Abraham Lincoln in his power to compel the attention of even a hostile

Throws Himself Boldly Into the Breach. He came to Cincinnati to oppose, almost

single-handed, the dearest purpose of the organizers of this convention. He may sucreed in stemming the third party tide. He made his principal fight in a canvass of half hundred leaders of all the mixed elements

lich are represented here. It was a splendid fight with a splendid victory. It began with Livingston arrayed | zations and not from States and Territories against them all. He declared that the outh would not join now on a third party Vest to go slow. Then they attacked him, Never was a man more vehemently assailed by speaker after speaker from all parts of the country. Livingston loves a fight, and the assaults spurred bim to a hot retort.

"trive us your reasons for what you say," they demanded of him.

"I have no reasons to give," he retorted, \*I give you facts, not reasons. I supposed you would want to know the facts. I hould. You may call us of the South fools, you may call us mad, you may call us mean. u may call us ignorant," he went on quotsome of the epithets flung at him, "but fact remains we are the Democrats in se South. If you choose to ride on roughod with your third party scheme without . go ahead. The fact remains there are 17 ates down in Dixie's land that won't go ith you." Congressman Otis, of Kansas,

ide a bitter reply. Calling Down the Kansas Crowd. 'You seem to think that Kansas is the whole United States," interrupted Livingston; "wait till you get to Washington, d we'll take some of that nonsense out-

Otis sat down and again Livingston reitated the facts about political sentiment in e South in terse, homely language d with a force which carried conviction even to his unwilling hearers. One by one they came over to his side. They recogpixed the folly of creating a new party in which a great section of the country would have no interest or representation. They were willing at last to grant the request of the Southern members of the Alliance to wait until February, '92, before launching a

The leaders were won by the foreible eloquence of the man from Georgia, but converting the mass of delegates is another speech in the convention to-morrow. If he nine-tenths of the men and women who have come to organize a new party and for no other purpose. They are angrily intolerant of the policy of delay. They will recognize no significance in the important fact that South Carolina, which is as strong an Allinnce State as Kansas, is not represented here. They are ready to go on without outh Carolina and without the entire South if need be. So the struggle of common sense peninst the craze which dominates a large section of the West will be an interesting

Powderly and Gompers Both on Deck. The third party people feel very much encouraged by the presence of President Compers, of the Federation of Labor, and Powderly, of the Knights of Labor. Both men are non-committal in their movements. Powderly advising postponement of action. They are here to study the situation and the strength of the elements represented. The advocates of immediate independent action believe the co-operation of both the labor combinations can be enlisted and that then the South will be compelled to fall into line. They advocate a brief platform, dealing only with land transportation and money abstantially the Ocala demands.

one of the largest public auditoriums in the country, but its acoustic properties are poor, as the Democrats found in 1880, and the dele gates to-day realized. Some who had heard the proud beast of the Kansas host that every one of their delegation was good for a three hours speech were relieved on discovering that not one man in a hundred sould speak for more than ten minutes in Music Hall without becoming exhausted.

The hall will accommodate about 6,000 persons and there are seats on the floor for about 2,500. The interior tooked much as if national convention was to meet there hen the delegates began to assemble. The when the delegates began to assemble. The placards designating the seats of the delegates by States, the flags and banners, the great array of tables for the newspaper corgical transport of the committee would do its work

respondents and the special telegraphic facilities which have been provided all indicated preparations for a gathering of great

The Mottoes Which Found Favor. There were only three great inscriptions on the walls. One back of the Chairman was: "United we stand, divided we fall." In front of one of the balconies was "Opposition to all monopolies" and directly opposite the words "Nine million mortgaged homes." A medley of familiar airs upon the great organ entertained the early comers for an hour before the time for opening the convention at 2 o'clock. There were about 1,500 delegates on the floor and a few nundred spectators in the balconies when the organ struck up America and the audience joined in sing-

rousing meeting was in progress on an upper floor, from which the stunning waves of applause breaking out every few moments caused many persons to wonder if the walls of the building were safe. It was the State meeting of the delegates from Ohio, nearly 300 strong. First the Buckeye men decided OHIO STARTS OFF IN THE LEAD, that they were in favor of the immediate organization of a third party. Then they put themselves on record as wanting Government loans direct to the people on reasper cent per annum.

Following this was a climax-the delegation almost to a man declared itself regardless of what action was taken by the na-tional conference as bound to have at once an independent State ticket in the field in Ohio. Chairman B. F. Barnes was instructed, while the cheering was absolutely vociferous, to appoint a committee of five before sundown to draw up an address to the people of Ohio, calling an independent State convention and fixing a date for it to assemble. The news that Ohio had declared for an immediate, organization of a national an immediate organization of a national third party caused a buzz of gossip on the floor of the big conference hall.

A Real Bebel Yell From Virginia. No sooner had the music died away than the Virginia delegation rose and gave the rebel yell in recognition of the call of their leader for cheers for a united country. The Rev. T. L. Foster, of Cincinnati, offered prayer, and the delegates joined at the close in repeating the Lord's Prayer. J. W. Wrightmeyer, of Kansas, the father of the Citizens' Alliance, called the assemblage to order, and Captain A. C. Power read the call. Then stepping to the front of the platform Power called in turn the names of the various organizations who united in issuing the call and the members rose. The enthusiasm broke loose at once. The ex-Union soldiers were called for and 200 stood up. The meet-

were called for and 200 stood up. The meeting cheered rapturously. Then the ex-Confederates were called for and two-score came to their feet. The cheers were deafening. When the Allance men, North and South, were called for, nine-tenths of the whole convention rose, and there was a good deal more noise and hat wavings. Fully one-third rose in response to the call for members of the K. of L.

Hon. Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, was presented as temporary chairman. He made a short speech, third party in tone and for issues tonehed first on finance. He ventured the safe assertion that all present were in favor of an increase in the circulating medium if they didn't agree on anything else. Then he counseled harmony and a compromising of differences.

The Kansas Giee Clubs sang an Alliance song to the tune of "John Brown's Body," and the convention worked itself into Methodist camp-meeting fervor in joining in the chorus after the several verses. The convention chose Orville Jones, of Missouri, temporary secretary, and two or three assistants.

New Code of Parliamentary Law.

Parliamentary law did not count for much when a motion for the appointment of a committee on credentials was made. The fun began then. It was moved that each State name a member of the committee. The point was raised that the call provided for delegates from certain national organi-Amendments and substitutes were ignored by the Temporary Chairman, and the States were called on to name the committee. In many of the States the members of the vari-ons organizations had not fraternized, and there was a good deal of confusion in select-ing members among themselves. The mat-ter was finally straightened out by ignoring objections.

objections.

It was found necessary to employ an assistant chairman with a big voice who stood in the center of the hall and repeated everything that was said. An ordinary gravel was thing that was said. An ordinary gravel was found to be inadequate for the preservation of order and the chairman armed himself with a big carpenter's hammer with which he made a great noise and many deep dents in his rostrum. A committee on permanent organization was finally made up in the same way as that on credentials had been. Ignatius Bonnelly started the first skirmish on the paramount issue before the convention. He moved a recess to allow the State delegations opportunity to choose members of a committee on platform, vice presidents and secretaries and members of a national committee. A delegate from Nebraska was the first to detect the attempt to commit the convention to a third party movement by providing for the appointment of a national third party committee. He protested against this feature of the motion.

Finding himself unmasked, Donnelly said: "I assume we are here to organize a third party."

"I assume we are here to organize a third party. We are not here to act as the tail of either of the old parties. However, if the convention does not subsequently authorize a national committee no harm will have been done."

General Weaver, of Iowa, protested that it was improper and unfair to commit the con vention on the sly to something which it might not want to adopt. The convention, he said, was competent to appoint a nationa committee whenever necessary. The point of order was raised that Donnelly's motion was not in order in advance of the report of

the Committee on Credentials. The point was sustained.

Then the convention became a good deal demoralized, and the Temporary Chairman was quite unable to control it. The Assistant Chairman was equal to the emergency. He mounted the rostrum, and in a voice like

was quite unable to control it. The Assistant Chairman was equal to the emergency. He mounted the rostrum, and in a voice like a steam gong he commanded order. He tackled the convention in sections. Two hundred lilinois delegates were on their feet in one corner hotly debating some question among themselves.

"Will you men from Illinois sit down?" bellowed the big man, who was B. F. Pratt, of Nebraska. They signified a slow obedience. He shouted again and he kept at them till every man was in his seat and silent all over the hall.

It appeared in forming the various committees that the following States were not represented: Arizona, North Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indian Territory, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Moxico, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Utah, South Carolina and Washington. Without waiting for the report of its Committee on Credentials the convention decided to appoint a committee on resolutions by States, and it was made up as follows: J. A. O. Bush, of Arkansas; M. C. Dunn, of California; Emma G. Curtis, of Colonado; Robert Hyde, of Connecticut: John M. Pease, of South Dakota; T. A. Bland, of District of Columbia; C. C. Post, of Georgia; James M. Dill, of Louisiana; W. D. Smith, Maine; F. R. Agnew, Pennsylvania; Bartholomew Vallett, of Rhode Island; H. R. Osborne, Tennessee; J. H. Davis, Texas; Virgil A. Gaines, West Virginia; Mason A. Green, Mississippit Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; James H. Powers, Nebraska; William Henry, New York; John Seitz, Ohio; Mrs. S. E. Emory, Michigan; D. H. Savage, North Carolina; R. Schilling, Wisconsin; H. C. Merritt, of Wyoming; Samuel Croker, Oklahoma.

The courtesies of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange were here announced as extended the delegates during their stay in the city, and an enterprising photographer worked in the further announcement that he would gratuitously take the pictures of the Kansas delegates during their stay in the city, and an enterprising photographer worked in the further announcement that he woul

The Committee on Resolutions metafter the adjournment of the convention this evening and organized by making Ignating Dor of Minnesota, Chairman. Tife committee did not get to work in earnest for a considerable time, and no one appeared to know how long it would take them to conclude their labor and reconcile, if such a thing were possible the conflicting elements with which they

platform would be taken as a basis upon which to proceed. There were all sorts of planks to be proposed and each one would have to be fully aired.

The third-party-on-the-spot enthusiasts to-night blossomed out many pieces of blue ribbon, about one inch square, on their white badges. One of them said, when asked its meaning, "The child is already born and we mean to put clothes on it right away," intinating that the growth of the new party spirit had been such that those who had been concealing their real sentiments from prudential motives, are inclined to throw off the mask and urge immediate action in tile matter.

The Committee on Represent Opening.

matter.

The Committee on Permanent Organization to-night selected Senator Perfer for Permanent Chairman. Perfer was chosen on the second ballot, and then all the other applicants for the honor were made Vice Chairmen. During the meeting of the Committee a communication was sent in by the Kansas men to the effect that they had withdrawn Perfer and desired the selection of Delamater for Permanent Chairman, but their action was not regarded by the Committee in making their choice.

A Wildly Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting.

A Wildly Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting. The mass-meeting to-night was a very uproarous, though thoroughly earnest, The orator of the evening, Sen assembly. The orator of the evening, Senator Petfer, of Kansas, moved with dignity to the front of the stage and amid a storm of applause, began at once his speech. He began by saying these people before him were harbingers of a revolution that will dethrone money and re-establish the authority of the people. It was a movement not to destroy, but to create; not to tear down, but to build up; not to destroy the wealth of the rich, but to restore to labor its just reward. Growing more fervid in his manner, the speaker said: "What shall we do with the money power? Let it alone. We'll raise up a power among the people and make our own money and use it. [Tremendous applause]. Take their railroads? No. We'll sould our own railroads. [Renewed applanse]. Are we to destroy? No. To fight? Yes, with ballot and with prayer, for the Alliance is in a great measure taking the place of the churches."

Mr. Peffer closed by giving the new party a great boom like this: "Does this mean a new party? [Ories of "Yes"]. What else are we here for? [Applause]. The prophecy of the hour is that a new party is to be born here and its name is to be the National party." [Applause].

After another song, the Hon. M. H. Wilkin, of Kansas, began an address. His manner was that of an oratorical puglist. He was inclined to denunciations. He scolded the careless voter. A vote has no value, said he, unless it is intelligently exercised. People should think with their brains and not with their stomachs. Too many of the toiling masses permit their opinions to come to them ready made.

The Master Workman to the Front. ator Peffer, of Kansas, moved with dignity

The Master Workman to the Front. The next speaker was one who had not been advertised, but who received a greeting that seemed to raise the vaulted roof. It was General Master Workman Powderly. He began by declaring he would say amen to every word Mr. Peffer and Mr. Wilkin had every word Mr. Peffer and Mr. Wilkin had voiced. Continuing, he said, with animation: "For 20 years men who have followed that banner (pointing to a Knights of Labor flag in the rear of the stage) have taught, believed and held these truths. It has been charged that I am here to head off the third party movement. Why, if your movement is so weak that one small man can head it off, it is not worth the name of a movement. [Cheers.] I have been charged with falling to lead this movement. My friends, this movement is too large to be led by any one man. [Cheers.,] No one man can lead it or stop it." [Wild applause.]

Mr. Powderly then recounted his connection with efforts to fratternize the Knights with other organizations at the meeting in

with other organizations at the meeting in Ocala, Fla., and later at Washington, and

Ocala, Fla, and later at Washington, and spoke of coming meetings in July next and in February of next year at which he predicted a fuller representation would be present than was present in this conference. Especially would there be a fuller representation from the Sunny South.

"And to the South, let me say," he warmly interjected, "when you recognize the negro as a man, we of the East will join with you heart and hand for reform." Mr. Fowderly went on to warm the conference against undue haste. No President could be elected this year, if it was tried. Speaking to the Kansas men, he said they did not understand the situation in his part of the country, where ignorant foreigners were brought to the polls and voted by numbers. Ransas had an intelligent constituency. Pennsylvants received waters tedention and the the poils and voted by numbers. Kansas had an intelligent constituency. Pennsyl-vania required patient education, and the upon the education of the people.

OPPOSED TO HARRISON.

ENATOR QUAY AND W. W. DUDLEY

The Two Hold a Long Conference in the Quaker City-A Close Friend of Both Significantly Remarks That Blaine Can Have the Keystone State. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 .- Senator Quay spent

ARE AGREED ON THAT POINT.

day in the city and had a long con to-night with Colonel W. W. Dudley, the Indiana statesman, at the Continental. Colonel Dudley left the city soon afterward on the 11 o'clock train for his home. A close friend of both gentlemen soon after Dudley's departure said: "Mr. Quay is not for the renomination of Mr. Harrison unless his State desires it. Whether the State will be for Mr. Harrison or some one else depends very much on what may occur hereafter. Mr. Blaine can have the Keystone State without question if his health and position admit of his accepting the nomination. But there is a broader question than that involved in the nomination of Mr. Harrison, He has insulted nearly every Western constituent that stood by him in the past, and Colonel Dudley, who has been here to-day, is a delegate-at-large from the State of Indiana, with the avowed purpose of opposing Mr. Harrison's renomination.

"There is no possible extent to which Colonel Dudley will not go within honorable bounds to defeat the present President out of a renomination. How far Colonel Quay is in sympathy with him is not easy to determine. He is the friend of Colonel Dudley, who doled out the money which made the present Executive the dominating power in American politics, but Colonel Dudley does not commit Mr. Quay to his conclusion upon this subject. He simply saps that he has had no agreement with any one, and while not pretending to assume that he would fail to obey the edicts of the Indiana Republicans, he is ready to disobey the wishes of the present master.

"Colonel Dudley was the Treasurer of the of both gentlemen soon after Dudley's de

master.

"Colonel Dudley was the Treasurer of the National Committee and Colonel Quay was its Chairman. To-day they are the closest of friends. Colonel Dudley has no hesitancy of friends. of friends. Colonel Dudley has no hesitancy about his attitude towards the President, while Senator Quay takes the broader ground and simply awaits the action of his state. If there is anything certain on the face of the earth it is that Mr. Blaine's health will settle the whole question as to who shall next be the Republican candidate for the Presidency."

ONLY THERE AS BUSINESS MEN.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress Opens It

Sessions at Denver. DENVER, May 19 .- The first session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress opened here to-day. When the convention was called to order the delegates exceeded 1,000 fully credited representatives. One of credited representatives. One of the features of the meeting was the presentation of a beautiful floral design, five feet high, by Louisiana. W. H. H. Behan, of St. Louis, made the address, remarking that the emblem had been carried by the delegates through 50 miles of water, which at times covered the wheels of their car.

Governor Routte, on behalf of the State, welcomed the delegates. He congratulated the representatives upon their lively interest in the affairs of the West which had been neglected through want of united effort. Chairman W. M. Fishback affirmed the fact that they met only as business men, sinking all political prejudices for the common good. He deprecated sectional bitterness, but warned the convention not to be blinded by the vital questions a waiting settlement. Despite development, nine States in the New England corner of the country controlled the rest. It had hurt the commerce of the vastera west of the Mississippi river and interdicted commercial exchange.

IOWA MINERS MAY BE EVICTED.

Trouble Is Feared at the Okaloosa Pite When This Step is Taken.

OKALOOSA, IA., May 19 .- A meeting of the State Miners' Association with operators has been called for next Tuesday, but no opera-tors will be present. Two hundred notices for the eviction of strikers was served at Carbonado to-day. Trouble will follow it is,

PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20. ITALY IS SARCASTIC.

All Rome Asking if America Wants Indemnity for the Lynchings

IF CONSUL CORTE IS NOT FIRED. Mayor Shakespeare's Last Letter Has

Aroused More Excitement. THE POPULACE UNUSUALLY OUTSPOKEN

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] Rome, May 19 .- The statement cabled from America that the Mayor of New Orleans had demanded the resignation of Signor Corte, the Italian Consul there, has caused the

greatest indignation. The people are unusually outspoken on the subject in all places of public resort, and the press treats the incident in a vein of bitter sarcasm, asking whether the United States proposes to demand satisfaction of Italy for the New Orleans lynchings, if the Mayor's present demand should be refused.

PINTER'S OFFER DECLINED.

He Wants to Show His Gold-Making Ability in Court, but Is Refused.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 19.—Edwin Pinter was to-day brought up at the Mariborough Police Court on a charge of attempting to obtain money from Edward Streeter, the Bond street jeweler, by false pretenses. The chief witness, Dr. Dupre, the chemical adviser to the ness, Dr. Dupre, the chemical adviser to the Government, said one box contained pure granulated gold, another calomel, which is a chloride of mercury and carbon, and sulphate of calcium. In answer to a question, Dr. Dupre said that a pound and three quarters of these powders mixed together would account for the increase of gold which it was said was found in the crucible. The prisoner's counsel said his client would like to make some gold in courtunder the eyes of the Judge, in order to convince him. The latter replied that he would be very much pleased to see such an experiment, but he feared the stench which the prisoner declared was involved in the proprisoner declared was involved in the proceeding would be too objectionable. This remark was greeted with loud laughter, but Dr. Dupre reassured the Court that the terrible smell was simply that of ammonia. The prisoner was remanded.

A CHAMPION OF WOMAN.

He Is a Prominent Liberal and a Stron

Advocate of Female Suffrage. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] London, May 19.—Ssome sensation has been caused by the publication of a letter from the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, the Unionist member of Parliament for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, advocating the extension of the franchise to women. the extension of the franchise to women. Mr Courtney is an advanced Liberal, and has held the chair of political economy at University College, as well as that of examiner in constitutional history in the University of London. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1886, and for the colonies in 1881. He succeeded the late Lord Cavendish in 1882 as Financial Secretary of the Treasury, but resigned the appointment on finding that the last reform bill did not include the principle of proportional representation. He has also had a long career in Parliament.

In replying to a correspondent, Mr. Courtney writes: "You ask whether I think it necessary for women that politically, socially and individually they should have equal access to the opportunities of life with men? I answer the question unhesitatingly in the affirmative."

DAVITT'S VIEWS ON PARNELL.

Will Withdraw His Hostility.

TBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 Dungin, May 19 .- At a meeting of the Land eague to-day, Andrew Kettle, formerly a leading member and a strong Nationalist, in referring to Mr. Davitt's departure, said: "I had a long talk with Mr. Davitt left, and his opinion was that Mr. Parnell should be retired, but," he said, "if at the general election Mr. Parnell should receive a majority of even one vote, I would withdraw my hostility and work with him cordi-

Mr. Kettle referred to the Mr. Kettle referred to the proposals of reconciliation, by saying: "If Mr. Gray, or even the *Freeman's Journal*, should secede, I would continue the fight on an independent position." Mr. T. Harrington made an estimate of the result of the general election in Ireland, showing that Parnell would be re-turned with 52 members along with him.

KUNCKEL IS NOT DEAD.

The Naturalist Denies That He Has Beer

Smothered by a Plague of Locusts. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] Panis, May 19.—The story published this morning that a savant named Kunckel, the well-known naturalist, who had gone to Algiers for the purpose of finding means of destroying the locust plague, had died by being suffocated by a swarm of these insects, being suffocated by a swarm of these insects, which ate away his beard, hair and cravat, is untrue. There was a meeting of the Academy here to-day and the members were expressing their regret at the untimely death of their comrade, when a telegram was received from him in Algiers, with reference to his decease and which proved that any expressions of condolence would be premature. premature.

The telegram read: "The report of my death was only a funereal joke of some wag. I am perfectly well. KUNCKEL."

A DRIVER'S STARTLING END.

His Runaway Horses Stopped and the Man Is Found Dead in His Sent.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 19 .- A very startling occur rence has been greatly talked about her this morning. Yesterday, while a party of ladies were being driven in a brakedown by three horses along the Hornsey road, on the three horses along the Hornsey road, on the way to Hadley Woods, some men who were passing by noticed that the driver had apparently lost all control over his horses, which were going along at a fast rate. Fearing that they might come into collision with some other vehicle, the men shouted to the driver, but he paid no attention to their calls and they stopped the horses.

Observing that the driver sat motionless in his seat, they climbed up and examined him, and found that the poor fellow was stone dead.

KILLED WITH AN UMBRELLA

One Thrust of the Stick in John Hackett' Eye Causes His Death. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

London, May 19 .- Edwin Jones is charge with the murder of John Hackett on Friday night. It appears that Hackett and his wife were walking in Euston road when they met Jones, who thrust the ferrule of his umbreillt in Hackett's eye. Hackett was taken to the hospital, where he died.

Jones said that he only intended to strike Hackett. Jones animosity grew out of the fact that he had lived with Mrs. Hackett before her marriage.

Mrs. Duncan May Recover. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) CANARVON, May 19 .- The physicians regar Mrs. Duncan's condition more hopefully today than they have yet done, and are opinion that she may possibly recover.

England at the World's Fair. LONDON, May 19.—Before prorogation, Lord Salisbury will ask Parliament for a grant enabling Great Britain to participate in the Chicago World's Fair. Egyptians Mowed Down by Grip.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

CAIRO, May 19.—The influenza has appe

here as an epidemic, and is especially fatal among the natives. Laid Low by Influence (BT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT)

at the agricultural implement works at Thirsk, near North Allerton, where yester-day an aged couple named Ward were in-terred in the same grave. Both died of in-fluence.

A FINANCIAL CRISIS FEARED

Throughout Europe According to the Belle of the King of Italy.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] GENOA, May 19.—The newspapers here publish a report of an important conversation held by the King with the Syndic of the city. Referring to the financial situation, th King observed that Europe was suffering from a general feeling of uncasiness, adding that private telegrams from London spoke of an impending bank crisis.

This conversation has produced a painful impression on the commercial world of talk.

POSTOFFICES AT SEA.

THE PLAN BECENTLY INAUGURATED HAS PROVEN A SUCCESS.

Many Hours Gained by the Handling and Sorting of Mail Matter on the Ocean— The Distribution Scheme Is Now in Good Working Order.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, May 19 .- One of the Postmaster General's first inquiries upon his re-turn from the West related to the development of sea postoffices. He found that there are now in successful operation ten of these, each bearing its appropriate number, and located on as many vessels. Beginning with the arrival of the Havel on April 8, there have been 14 inward trips made from Bremen and Hamburg to New York. There have been brought on the same trips 800,-000 mnregistered and over 11,000 registered letters, besides a large amount of printed matter. This mail was worked ready for delivery either to the addresses in New York or the rallway postoffices running in every direction out of New York according to the distribution scheme furnished the clerks in

direction out of New York according to the distribution scheme furnished the clerks in charge.

The United States clerks, who were very carefully selected from the force of the New York City postoffice and the milway mail service, have done their work well. The time gained in getting this correspondence to the addresses in the case of that addressed to parties in New York City is at least six hours, while in the case of correspondence addressed to distant parts of the country, there is a gain, in some instances, of nearly two days. The large mail worked on each trip was that brought by Sea Post Office No. 2, on the steamer Columbia on her second trip, arriving at New York from Hamburg on the 9th instwith 91,415 letters. The distributing tables were found too small and have been enlarged to meet the requirements of the United States distribution scheme. The time made by the steamer has been good, the longest voyage covering but ten days, and in several instances it has only been eight days.

The United States clerks have enjoyed a remarkable exemption from sea-sickness, reporting none, in fact, in the last ten trips. The German clerks have not been quite so fortunate. Of the force at present employed in sea postoffices the United States furnishes clerks and the German Government, a clerk and helper, or laborer. One of the conveniences for passengers on board is that they are allowed to mail correspondence just as they would in an office on land; the clerks help grequired to carry the stamps of their respective countries.

The United States stamps are used to prepay postage on outward trips and the German stamps are used for the same purpose on mail inward trips. There has been a constant improvement in the thoroughness with which the mails are worked, until now very little mail reaches New York which is not ready for immediate dispatch.

CHEERFUL WINDOW GLASS MEN.

They Affirm Existing Prices and Say the Cutlook Is a Particularly Rosy One.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CHICAGO, May 19 .- The window glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and the West held another meeting at the Auditorium Hotel to-day. After its close, Mr. T. F. Hart, of said that the meeting was nothing more glass men hold at frequent intervals, for the purpose of comparing notes as to the state of the market and taking such action as may be thought necessary. The net result of this meeting, he said, was to affirm the existing said, was to affirm the existing price list, which was established at a meeting held here about 30 days ago. "Previous to that time," said he, "prices had been cut pretty badly and the market was becoming demoralized. We found that the men who were selling goods at ruinous prices had sold all that they wanted to at such figures and have established a scale of prices, based on that from which the decline had been made. At to-day's meeting we have compared notes and have agreed to affirm existing prices. That's all."

Mr. Hart said that a large number of men were present at the meeting, and that every

Mr. Hart said that a large number of men were present at the meeting, and that every factory west of the Alleghenies was represented, either by its proprietor or a proxy. Mr. James H. Chambers, of Pittsburg, said that all the Pittsburg firms were represented. Both gentlemen agreed that the outlook was rosy, and both said that the American Window Glass Company, under which name the last glass trust was organized, was dead, and that no attempt was being made to revive it.

DESPERATE YOUNG CONVICTS. They Escape From Prison on a Raft, but

Experience a Bad Shipwreck. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] New York, May 19 .- John Gregory, 19 years old, and John Cassidy, 18 years old, of Brooklyn, who were sent to the workhouse on Hart's Island three weeks ago, on Sunday nanaged to slip away unobserved and hid mong the rocks at one end of the island. They had secured an old door, and with a few planks and boards, which they picked up along the shore, they constructed a rickety raft. Monday night the raft was pushed into the water. The night was cold and windy, and the salt water washed over the frail craft, wetting the boys through and through.

through.

Finally the large waves made by a passing turned the little raft completely over and spilled its occupants into the water. Cassidy was almost exhausted from the exertion and chill of the past few hours. Gregory clung to the raft and shouted for help, at the same time doing all he could to keep his companion above water. A deek hand on a tug threw out a rope and the two young convicts were hauled up on the tug. The captain notified the police. young convicts were hauled u The captain notified the police.

DELAMATER MAKES SOME CALLS.

He Drops in on Gov. Pattison and Secretary Harrity and Visits the Senators. HARRISBURG, May 19 .- Ex-Senator Dela ter arrived in the city last night and visited friends in the various departments this forenoon. In the afternoon, accompanied by Adjutant General McClelland, he called on Governor Pattison and Secretary Har-rity, and afterward came into the Senate Chamber and was soon the center of a throng of friends.

He left to-night for Philadelphia and Washington. During his stay here he absolutely declined to say anything for publication.

THE DELAMATERS' LAST MOVE.

Four Petitions for a Change of Venue Filed in the Supreme Court by Them.
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Four petitions were filed in the Supreme Court to-day by George B. Delamater, George W. Delamater and T. A. Delamater, George w. Delamater and T. A. Delamater as principals, and four more by Victor M. Delamater, as cashier of the defunct banking firm of Delamater & Co., of Meadville, Pa., asking finat court to grant them a change of venue in the suits brought against them by four depositors of the sus-pended bank.

COLD WATER IN KENTUCKY. The Prohibitionists Nominate a Ticket in

the Famous Whisky State. LOUISVILLE, KY., May 19 .- The Prohibition State Convention met here to-day and nomi-nated a full ticket, with Josiah Harris, of Paducah, for Governor. They reaffirmed the National platform.

About 100 delegates from all parts of the State were present. The meeting was har-monious and \$100 a month has been sub-

PLACED IN A COFFIN

Taggart's Pet Bill Goes to Join Those of Burdick and Seanor.

THE FUNERAL WAS VERY LIVELY

Emphatic Manner. BOYER'S MEASURE NOW HAS THE CALL

But the Corpse Was Finally Interred in an

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, May 19.—The champion the Taggart bill and the adherents of the Boyer bill had one of the hottest fights of the session in the Senate to-day, and the grangers were knocked clear out. The sub-stituted Boyer bill passed second reading, and will doubtless pass finally when it next

comes up.

When the hour arrived for the special order this afternoon, the usual question, "Will the Senate dispense with the committee of the whole?" was put by the President. This is never objected to, but to-day the roll was called and the motion to dispense was lost by a vote of 25 to 19, less than the required two-thirds. As the yeas are not called in the committee of the whole, the apparent object was to save Senators who wanted to vote against the Taggart bill from being put on record. the Taggart bill from being put on record. When the first section was read, Senator Robbins moved to substitute the first section of the Taggart bill. He said this bill was one in which the people were more interested than they were in even ballot reform or constitutional revision, and he thought the Senate had a right to have the

seasure before it for consideration. A Radical Difference of Opinion. Senators Gobin, Thompson and Grady op-posed the motion, all arguing that the Tag-gart bill would in reality increase the bur-dens of taxation upon the farmers and that the Boyer bill would in every way satisfy the demand for tax equalization. The Tag-gart bill would drive manufacturers from he State. Senator McCreary said the city of Erie had, in proportion to its population, the largest manufacturing interests of any city in the United States, and not one of its manufacturers had petitioned against the bill. More petitions had been sent in for the Taggart bill than for any measure before the Legislature, and he believed that all the peo-ple knew what they wanted better than some of the people know what all the people wanted.

A Sudden Change of Sentiment. A division was called for and the motion o substitute the first section of the Taggart oill was defeated by a vote of 23 to 20. Sens bill was defeated by a vote of 23 to 20. Senators Brandt, Brown, Green, Hines, Lloyd, Logan, Markley, Meek, Rooney, Ross and Sloan, Democrats, and Crawford, Critchfield, McCreary, Newell, Packer, Robbins, Showalter, Williamson and Woods, Republicans, voted yea: and Bates, Becker, Crouse, Flinn, Gobin, Grady, Harlan, Keefer, Lemon, Neeb, Penrose, Porter, George Handy Smith, Steel, Thomas, Thompson and Upperman, Republicans, and Hall, Herring, Laubach, McDonald, Monaghan and Rapsher, Democrats, voted nay. When the Senate resumed consideration of the bill at the evening session there was a change of sentiment which scared the opponents of the Taggart bill silly. For the second section Mr. Robbins moved to substitute the first and second sections of the Taggart toll, and, to the surprise of even its friends, the motion was carried. For a time the Taggart crowd was jubilant, but their joy was soon changed to mourning, for, on motion to substitute the section of their bill taxing all personal property, Senator Ross, the Democratic leader, who had hitherto voted with them, took the floor and proceeded to tear it to tatters. He said if proposed to tax the potatoes in the cellar, the hay in the barn, the grain in the bin. It would heap more taxes on the farmer, instead of lowering them, and was a delusion and a fraud.

Senator Brown defended it, and tried to tors Brandt, Brown, Green, Hines, Lloyd,

and a fraud.

Senator Brown defended it, and tried to
have it amended by striking out these obnave it amended by striking out these ob-noxious provisions, but it was all to no avait, and the motion to substitue was defeated. From that time the Boyer bill men had things their own way. The added Taggart section was reconsidered and stricken out, and the Boyer bill passed on Second reading, without amendment, by a vote of 26 to 20.

Some Political Trickery Shown. The change of front, which resulted in the substitution of a section of the Taggari ill, showed up a pretty piece of political double dealing. A number of Democratic Senators were really opposed to the Taggart bill, and said they would vote against sub-stitution, and asked certain others of their party to vote with them. They agreed to do so, and did, when, to their chagrin and astonishment, the very gentlemen who had asked them, turned tail and voted the other

The language used by the deceived Senators was sulphurous in the extreme, and they swore they would get even. So at the night session they voted with the Taggart men and inserted the section. Then the recrimination began, but the boiting Democrats declared they would not be used as catspaws by any one, and thus forced the other gentlemen to show their true colors. On the final vote ten of the nineteen Democrats voted against the Taggart bill. Nine Republicans voted for it all through. The Boyer substitute will doubtless go through. If the objection ithat it is not properly before the Senate, not having been read in both houses "three times at length on three separate days" as the Constitution requires, should be determined to be a valid one, it will be overcome by pushing through the original bill, now pending in the House, and sending it over to the Senate. For this purpose it was tonight recommitted in the House so that it can be amended in accordance with any changes which the Senate may make. It will then be reported and put through. way. The language used by the deceived Sena-

TWO VIEWS OF A MEASURE

They Are Given an Airing on the Bill to Increase the Capital Stock of Corporations HARRISBURG, May 19 .- In the Senate a long liscussion was had on the bill authorizing orporations to increase their capital stock not exceeding \$10,000,000. Mr. Hines, of not exceeding \$10,00,000. Mr. Hines, of Luzerne, said the bill was in the interest of monopoly and that its tendency was bad. Mr. Lloyd, of Cumberland, took a similar view of it, remarking that it would legalize trusts and contribute toward the crowding out of the smaller corporations and firms. Mr. Osbourne, of Philadelphia, who introduced the bill to show the newsaity of the legislation. smaller corporations and firms. Mr. Osbourne, of Philadelphia, who introduced the bill, to show the necessity of the legislation, stated that Cramp & Sons, the great ship builders, had two contracts, which amounted to \$12,000,000, which they were executing on a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Mr. Robinson, of Delaware, offered an amendment to confine the proposed increase of capital stock to shipbuilding corporations.

Mr. Robbins, of Westmoreland, opposed this modification and said that he had received a letter from a prominent from manufacturer of Pittsburg, who said that the only objection that could be urged against the bill was that it did not provide a sufficiently large capital stock. Mr. Flinn, of Allegheny, also antagonized the amendment, because the bill was wanted by others than shipbuilders. Among manufacturers who desired its passage was the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. An amendment of Hines to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill was defeated, as was Mr. Robinson's amendment, after which the bill passed finally by a vote of Tyeas to 13 mays. Nearly all the Democrats voted in the negative.

MILLIONS FOR SCHOOLS

The Annual Appropriation Doubled and Still Further Increase Wanted. HARRISBURG, May 19.-The general appropriation bill will be reported to the House to-morrow. The annual appropriation for common schools was to-night increased from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. It is said that an effort will be made in the House to increase it to \$5,000,000 annually.

Those favoring it hold that the \$1,000,000 a year which was to have gone for road improvement should now be given to the

THE ALLEGHENY JUDGESHIPS. stroller Morrow Is Urging Marshall

HARRISBURG, May 19.—Controller Morrow is in the city to urge the appointment of Mar-shall Brown to one of the new Allegheny

judgeships. It is the talk here to-day that Senator McClung has the call for one of the appointments.

The Governor's selections will be announced the latter part of next week.

WHOLESALE LICENSES.

NEW BILL REPORTED BY THE SEN-ATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It Is the Messure Proposed by the Pitts-burg Wholesalers—The License Fee Cut Down From \$1,000 to \$500-A Prospective Fight in the House.

HARRISHURG, May 19-The Senate Fin Committee reported the wholesale liquor license bill this evening "as amended." In reality, all after the enacting clause was stricken out and a new bill substituted. It

reality, all after the enacting clause was stricken out and a new bill substituted. It is practically the bill proposed by the Pittsburg wholesalers. All persons selling over one quart shall be deemed wholesalers, and all delivery wagons shall have painted upon them the name of the dealer and number of his license in letters not less than four inches long. They shall not sell liquor to be drunk on the premises, nor in any place not provided by the licenses; and no delivery shall be made in districts having local prohibitory laws. All brewers, distillers, or persons, or corporations manufacturing spirituous or vinous liquors, or persons dealing in them, shall be licensed by the County Treasurer, paying therefor \$500.

The bill as it passes the House fixes the feat \$1,000. They shall be permitted to sell and deliver liquors in any part of the State in barrels or wooden vessels, or cases, the aggregate contents of which shall not be less than two gallons. Licenses shall also be issued by the Courts of Quarter Sessions to sell in quantities of not less than one quart or more than two gallons of vinous or spirituous liquors, and not less than one quart of malt or brewed liquors. For these petitions must be presented, as in the case of retail licenses, and the courts shall hear petitions for and remonstrances against such licenses, "and having due regard to the number and character of the person petitioning for and against, shall determing the the facts set forth in the original shape and the courts of licenses, and in boroughs and to second classes is fixed at \$500; in class \$300 and in boroughs and to second classes is fixed at \$500; in class \$300 and in boroughs and to second classes is fixed at \$500; in class \$300 and in boroughs and to pass the bill and it is possible that heavy drafts may have to be made upon it.

The REPUBLICANS GIVE IN.

THE REPUBLICANS GIVE IN.

Decision of the Caucus.

Harrisburg, May 19.—The Republican caucus met to-night, and decided to confirm all the pending nominations sent in by Governor Pattison, which was promptly done as soon as the Senate met. Whether this is a backdown or a compromise is a question which seems not yet determined. The Baker ballot bill was considered, and while the Senators were bound not to reveal what was done, nor were any amendments read, it is said that it was determined to amend it by striking out the section making the Auditor General Secretary of Internal Affairs and Attorney General a tribunal to decide upon the validity of certificates of nomination. The change gives this power in State nominations to the State committees of the respective parties, and in other nominations to the city and county committees. In the case of nomination papers, where disputes arise as to the qualifications, etc., of the electors signing them, the question is to be determined by the courts. HARRISBURG, May 19.—The Repu

them, the question is to be determined by the courts.

The section permitting a voter to take a friend into the booth with him to assist in preparing his ballot is amended, by requiring that the person selected must be a qualified elector, and that the voter must first swear to his disability. The other amendments are substantially those given in to-day's Disparce.

The cancus did not bind its members to vote for the bill when it comes up in the Senate. Several Senators declined to be bound to support amendments they had not seen, and the matter was not pressed. It was also decided to vote down all Democratic amendments.

INCREASING APPROPRIATIONS

The Amounts Fixed on for Western Insti-

tutions Added to by the Senate. HARRISBURG, May 19 .- The Senate conered appropriation bills to-day, and 132 were mssed second and 27 first reading. On mo passed second and 2 first reading. On motion of Mr. Neeb, bill appropriating \$79,000 for the salaries of the officers of the Western Penitentiary, with other expenses, was amended by increasing the amount to \$79,000, and bill appropriating \$79,387 to the Morganza School was amended by increasing the amount to \$83,087. On motion of Mr. Flinn \$50,000 was added to the appropriation, to the medical and average. appropriation to the medical and surgical department of the Western Pennsylvania. Hospital to pay off a mortgage. Mr. Film also had the daily compensation of road viewers, provided for in the act fixing their number, compensation and qualifications, fixed at \$5.

fixed at \$5.

Among the appropriation bills passed second reading were the following: Making appropriation to Western Deaf and Dumb Institution, Huntingdon Reformatory, Western Pennsylvania Blind Institution, Eric Soldiers' Home, Shenango Valley Hospital, Altoona Hospital, Eric Home for Friendless, Home for Colored Children, Allegheny; Adrian Hospital Association, Jefferson county; Pittsburg Newsboys' Home. fixed at \$5.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SALARIES.

The Bill Regulating the Pay of Officials Passed Finally by the House. HARRISBURG, May 19.-Among the

HARRISURG, May 19.—Among the bills passed finally by the House was that providing the following salaries for Allegheny county officials:
District Attorney, \$5,000; two assistants, \$4,000 and \$2,500 respectively; Sheriff, \$8,000; Coroner, \$3,500; Prothonotary, \$8,500; Clerk of the Courts, \$5,000; Register of Wills, \$5,000; Recorder, \$5,500; County Treasurer, \$6,000; Controller, \$5,000; County Silaries, \$3,500; County Engineer, \$3,000; County Solicitor, \$1,200; Jailor, \$3,000. Detective, \$1,500. The City Charter Bill Not Ready.

Hannishuro, May 19.—When the recalled city charter bill, introduced by Mr. Flinn, was reached on the calendar to-day, he had it laid over, because the necessary amend-ments were not ready for insertion in it.

NOTES OF LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

The Work of Both Houses on a Variety of Measures More or Less Important. In the House the bill to prevent the formation of trusts was negatived. In the Senate the Mercy Hospital appro-

priation was favorably reported.

THE House passed finally the bill for the examination of anthracite and bituminous THE bill making it unlawful for candidates or members of political committees to pay naturalization expenses or taxes was de-feated in the House.

House bill which proposes the repeal of the law which prohibits the sale of oysters and clams during a portion of the year was affirmatively reported to the Senate. NEGATIVE action was taken in the Hous on the bill to exempt the property of soldiers and satiors purchased with pension money from execution and sale for debt, except for

THE House defeated the bill to prevent defirst class, and the Congressional and Sena-torial apportionment bills passed second reading. ivering of bread on Sunday in cities of the

House bill providing a penalty of from \$10 to \$50 for peddling throughout the Commonwealth without a license, or imprisonment-not exceeding thirty days, was passed finally by the Senate, To bill for the transfer of the direct ta

money to the sinking fund was reported favorably in the House, as was also the bill securing the right of sub-contractors to file nechanics' liens. Corron's bill for the ascertains

THREE CENTS.

A Thousand Pounds of Dynamite Explode on a Construction Train.

KILLING MANY ITALIANS.

But Three of the Dead Bodies Have - Been Certainly Identified.

THE SHOCK LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

Spark of Fire on a Tarred Rope Cansed

the Catastrophe. GROUND ALL AROUND WET WITH BLOOD

New York, May 19.—A thousand pounds of dynamite, contained in 50-pound cases, en route from Tarrytown in a flat car on the New York Central Railroad, exploded near that place at 11:20 this morning. Thirteen men, who were riding on the car, were killed outright, and 22 others were more or less se-verely injured. Ten of the killed were Italian laborers, and nearly all of the wounded were of the same nationality. The names of only three of the killed are known. They are: McCARTHY, JOHN, of North Tarrytown, a

timekeeper of the laborers, shocked death and mangled. ORRISSY, FRANK, of Peekskill, employed powder monkey, shocked to death.

JOHN, a brakeman, of Sing Sing,

John, a brokeman of Sing Sing,

the shock and blown into the

Inipossible to Learn the Names. The names of the Italians were known only to McCarthy, the dead timekeeper. He had the book in which they were written, and it was not found after the explosion. The New York Central Railroad has been

preparing for several to make to lay a third track on its hudson river division. To make room for it it has been necessary to blast out rock, which is on the east side of the track, in patches, from Spayton Duyvil to Sing Italians have been employed to do the blasting with dynamite and ganpowder binsting with dynamite and genpowder furnished by the company. The trains on which the explosives are transported consist only of an engine and a flat car. The crew is an engineer, fireman, conductor and two brakemen, and usually a gang of from 10 to 30 Italian laborers ride up on the car with the explosives. There were 25 and possibly 35 Italians on the flat car with the explosives to day.

sibly 35 Italians on the flat car with the explosives to-day.

The engine, 345, was one of the largest on the road. It was in charge of George Herick and George Leopan. On the care, beside the Italians, were Brakeman Thomas-Cullen and John Smith, John Wagner, Frank. Morrissy, John McCarthy and Edward and Thomas Finnegan. Cullen was sitting on the top of a handbrake at the end of the car. The Italians were near the explosive in the center of the car. The engine and car were going about five miles an hour when the flaghouse was reached.

A Tongue of Flame Along a Rope. Engineer Herrick put on more steam and was driving ahead at a little faster guit, when a small tongue of smoke and flame sprang up from a coll of tarred rope which was to be used for tackle at the snot where the blasting was to be done. This rope rested right against the cases of explosive. The Italian who was sitting on the end board saw the smoke and flame first and understood the

danger.
Without warning his companions, he leaped wildly off into space, and landed on his head on the track. He was killed in-

leaped wildly off into space, and landed on his head on the track. He was killed instantly. Fireman Doerman saw him jump, and started to run toward him, shouting as he did so. The shouting and the sound of the man's fall attracted the attention of the Italians, and the workmen and crew on the Cars saw the smoke and fire, and scrambled wildly for the sides of the car to jump off. Some of them did so. These were tumbled over and over on the ground.

Brakeman Cullen, when he saw the flame, shouted to the engineer: "Shut her off, George." The engineer brought the train to a standstill in a moment, and leaped off and started back intending to uncouple his engine from the car. He had got only to the middle of the engine tender when there came a frightful explosion. No man in its neighborhood can describe it as an eye witness, because those who were near enough to see and not killed were hurled to the ground with force enough to injure them seriously.

The Shock a Terrible One.

The Shock a Terrible One. No one at the moment realized what had occurred. Some did see a blinding flash. Some saw no flash, but heard a fearful roar. Men three-quarters of a mile away were thrown down. The earth itself shook for miles around. Five minutes after the explosion the smoke cleared away. At least it had all blown out over the river.

A few minutes later the workmen, who had been cutting stone by the track three-quarters of a mile north, came running up. People from the Tarrytown station came, too. They saw dead or wounded men lying everywhere. Fifty feet south of the spot where the explosion had occurred was a pile of human bodies tangled together, legs and arms and heads sticking out of the pile here and there. Nearby was another pile, but not so large as the other.

Two bodies floated in the river 100 feet from the shore. The steem escape valve on the top of the engine 1-ld one body impaled, the arms and head on one side and the legs on the other. The ground was covered with bits of clothing and pieces of fesh. Some of the wounded were lying one on top of the other, shrieking for mercy and groaning and begging to be put out of their misery.

The Ground Wet With Blood. miles around. Five minutes after the ex-

The Ground Wet With Blood. The ground for 200 feet up and down the track was wet with blood. The car had dis-

appeared. Only a bit of it hung over the

appeared. Only a bit of it hung over the stone embankment along the shore and the breakhead on which Brakeman Cullam had been sitting was there and uninjured. It was not even bent, while the heavy steel rails were twisted into indescribable shapes and broken.

The ties for the length of two rails were missing. There was a hole 15 feet across in the ground where they had been. The engine stood dismaniled. A piece of sheet iron was all that was left of the tender. The wheels even had disappeared. The men from was all that was left of the tender. The wheels even had disappeared. The men from Tarrytown and the workmen saw all this before they began to look after the wounded and to gather up the dead. Messengers ran to Tarryton for doctors and to Irvington. From the latter place the news of the accident was sent to New York, and New Yorkers were appealed to for medical aid.

Acw lorsers were appeared and.

The railroad workmen put the bodies of the dead on one side of the track and the wounded on the other. An engine and a flat car were backed down from the Tarrytown depot and the bodies put aboard. Those who were not seriously injured were but in carriages also and sent to their homes. The others were brought to this city and taken to the hospitals.

THE BAPTISTS' HOME MISSIONS.

Anniversary of the Society to Be Celebrated With Much Enthusiasm

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Emptists to-day were occupied with preliminary arrange ments for the real beginning of their noted anniversaries, which are looked forward to with so much interest by the members of that denomination. The first meeting is the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Baptist Home Mission Society. To-day the Woman's Home Corron's bill for the ascertainment and collection of damages in any case where property has been taken or destroyed in the construction of any local improvement was negatived in the House.

Bills were defeated in the House to reimburse counties for the re-erection of bridges destroyed by the flood of 1889, to lay tracks of iron or steel rails on public highways, and to compel life hisurance companies to deposit the amount of claims contested with the State Treasurer. ing again much attention to the train