WAITING FOR THE BALLOT

Silver and Anti-Silver Men Anxiously Look Forward to Today's Vote.

FATE OF THE REPEAL BILL IN THE BALANCE

That it Will Pass the House There i No Doubt-Some of the Peculiar I have of the Present Currency Agitation.

Washington, Aug. 27 .- The financial debate is closed and the line of battle is now being sharply drawn for the decisive contest that will take place in the house of representatives tomorrow. The leaders of both sides have exerted every effort to have their men all here, and it is expected that the first roll call will find almost every member of the house present and voting. There is apparently no inclination on the part of any of the representatives to dodge the issue, and as most of them have had an opportunity to explain on the floor their reasons for action, it is expected the record will show a full vote on every proposition. The result of the successive roll calls of tomorrow is no longer a matter of doubt to any one familiar with the situation. The free comage bill to be offered by Mr. Bland as a substitute for the repealing bill of Mr. Wilson, will be defeated. The exact vote is uncertain, as the fealty of certain members to the measure depends much on the ratio that receives the largest support in the house. It was the impression two weeks ago that the largest ratio to be voted upon-20 to 1-would be the most popular, as the impression at that time was general that a revision of the ratio of coinage would be necessary if the free coinage men could hope for a victory in the light of the recent depression in silver.

Favor the Old Ratio.

This impression received a check a week ago, however, in the announcement of Jerry Simpson that the populist members would tolerate no departure from the existing ratio and would leave the free coinage men in event of a failure to adopt the old ratio of 16 to 1. This announcement at once had its effect on the sentiment that had been constantly growing up to that time, for immedi-ately a dozen or more of the oldest free coinage men announced that they would support no ratio but that of 16 to 1. Now there seems to be no doubt that instead of the highest ratio, 20 to 1, being the most popular, the old ratio of 16 to 1 will receive the greatest vote and be the only one seriously considered. But whatever may be the result of the vote on the separate ratios, the Bland bill will be rejected as a substitute for the bill will be rejected as a substitute will not be less than forty. After the rejection of the Bland bill and after the question has resolved itself into the simple one of th repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sher-man law, the Wilson bill will be passed by a majority of not less than sixty. These figures are conservative, and will be borne out by tomorrow's developments—if, Indeed, the majority for the Wilson bill be not larger than the figures given. than the figures given.

When It Gots to the Senate. mmediately after the passage of the Wil

son bill it will be reported to the senate, and if the usual course is pursued will be referred to the committee on finance of that body. It is expected that the policy of the senate will be to let the bill sumber there, while all the be to let the bill summer there, wallected to efforts of the upper chamber are directed to now pending in that body. The reason for this is that the repealing bill reported by the senate committee on finance is believed to be superior to the house bill, be cause it contains the declaration orig inated by Senator Hill, pledging the government to the policy of bimetallism. It is quite certain no bill will pass the senate ithout a declaration endorsing the policy of bimetallism, and as no such declaration is explicitly made in the Wilson bill, the pro gram will be to pass the senate bill and send it to the house for the concurrence of the latter body. Of course the effect of this will be to revive the whole question in the house. but it is not thought any considerable time will be consumed by the house in passing upon the question a second time, as most of the members have already had full oppor tunity to be heard and will have placed themselves upon record by their votes on the several distinct propositions and ratios. Indulging in Speculation.

Already considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the next step to be taken in financial legislation after the pussage of the bill repealing the Sherman law. The committee on coinage, under the leadership e Chairman Bland, will, it is expected, reports a free coluage bill in due time and Chairman Springer's committee on banking and cur rency is expected to present several relies

Congressman McCreary of Kentucky, one of the delegates on the part of the United States to the recent international monetar conference at Brussels, has prepared the following joint resolution for introduction in

following joint resolution for introduction in the house next week:

Hesolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress; assembled, that a commission is hereby authorized and constituted, to consist of three senators, to be appointed by the president of the senate; three representatives, to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and three experts, to be selected by the president of the United States, with authority to determine the time and place of meeting and to take evidence in Washington, or in any other city of the United States, before the whole committee or before subcommittees, and to empire and report:

First—On the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, and whether the change is due to the depreciation of silver or to the appreciation of gold: cause of the change, whether permanent or temporary; the effect thereof upon finance, trade, commerce, agriculture, labor and other interests of the country and upon the standard of value in this and other countries.

Second—On the policy of maintaining the double standard in the United States and what should be the legal ratio between silver and gold when coined.

Third—On the best means of reorganizing the banking system and of restoring confidence in commercial and financial circles and promoting international bimetallism.

Fourth—The report of the commission shall be presented not later than the 1st day of January, 1894. the house nevt week:

McCreary on His Resolution.

"This resolution," said Mr. McCreary to night, gives the commission authority to inquire into the whole financial question in

its broadest phases-not as to bimetallisa alone, but also as to the reorganization of our banking system. The means of promoting international bimetallism will also be a subject for the commission to consider There can be no doubt but that the passage of the repeal bill will help to open the way for international bimetallism on a fixed ratio among the great nations of world, which is the best remedy which I have any knowledge for the monetary evils from which all nations are suffering. Great Britain, Germany and all the gold standard countries, would be desuffering. Great Britain, Germany and the gold standard countries would be delighted to see our countries would be de-lighted to see our country go to a silver basis, so they might add our gold to their stock. They are now watching with interest the congress of the United States. There have been three international monetary conferences held, two of them by request of this country and one by the request of the United States and France. The first was in 1878, the second in 1881 and the last in 1892. The the second in 1881 and the fast in 1892. The first assembled in 1878 and there were but twelve nations represented. When the second assembled, 1881, there were but thirteen nations present. When the conference was held last year twenty nations were present, and all delegates were in their seats the very day the neeting was called together. What does that show! It shows the deep interest all nations are taking in the question. It shows that interest has increased as the years have advanced. Engiand has always, like a lion, blockaded the way to international bimetallism, but the feeling of her people in favor of first assembled in 1878 and there were but twelve nations represented. When the sec-ond assembled, 1881, there were but thirteen nations present. When the conference

international bimetallism has greatly in-creased in the last few years, and if England would lead the way I think there is no doubt but the Latin union countries would unite with this country on an international agree-

Threatened by a Crank.

Of course, in these days of public excitement over the financial question the crank is abroad in the land. Congressman Forman of Illinois has received the following timely warning in his mail and announces he is doing all in his power to obey the behests of the writer: the writer:

the writer:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—Congressman Forman: I wish for your sake, and many of your constituents, that you would try and settle the silver question and put greenbacks and silver on a par with gold, or settle the business as the ex-secretary said, so you could put the \$50,000,000 in circulation as be said the secretary could do according to law. I hope there will not be any trouble, but I am afraid there will be if this business is not settled by Saturday night. There is great talk of blowing up the capitol with dynamite. You had better urge the democrats to do all they can as there is a great deal of talk among the anarchists. We are expecting 50,000 or 100,000 men any day now. Take warning in time. Your friend, Wellwisher.

Tariff Tinkering. The ways and means committee will meet Tuesday, when a course of procedure will probably be decided on, including such matters as the appropriate date when a tariff bill shall be reported, whether the committee will give hearings to interested persons or not, and other details relating to the work with which it is charged. Chairman Wilson is reported to have prepared a man Wilson is reported to have prepared a bill covering the subject of tariff revision in a general way which he will submit to the

On the same day the committee on bank-On the same day the committee on bank-ing and currency will meet with the expec-tation of concluding a report on the bill of Thomas M. Johnson, providing for the ex-change of national bonds for currency at the demand of the holder. The committee, it is believed, will favorably report the bill, with an amendment intended to protect the gold of the treasury from raids by those who reof the treasury from raids by those who re-ceive currency for their bonds. It may also take up the question of repealing the 10 per cent on the circulation of state banks. On this Chairman Springer is quoted as sav-ing: "I don't think the committee will report a bill in favor of a repeal of the tax. I don't believe in going back to the days of the old state banking system and of being compelled to have forty-four different kinds the old state banking system and of being compelled to have forty-four different kinds of currency in this country. The removal of the tax upon state banks and the re-establishment of the old system would be an obstruction to business. I am against it and I do not think such a bill can pass. I favor a state currency, good alike in all states, accepted without question everywhere, one familiar to the people and printed upon such familiar to the people and printed upon such paper that counterfeits can be readily de-tected. Any other currency is an obstruction to business and I shall oppose it."

Lee Mantle's Case. In the senate the week will probably begin with the Mantle case in the foreground. There is an intimation that there has been a change in the views of some senators who voted against Mr. Mantle's claims and some of his friends are confident the decision will be reversed.

Senater Wolcott announced his intention of addressing the senate Wednesday on the subject of silver.

The national bank currency bill is to taken up and pushed as fast as possible. It may be a vote can be reached on the Cock-rell amendment relating to the deposit of bonds in the treasury early in the week, but there still remains the formidable Butler amendment repealing the state bank tax. If this threatens to take an undue time, it is probable the bill will be sidetracked in order to allow Mr. Voorhees to forward discussion and action upon the repeal bill. This result may be hastened if the present plan of the silver men takes shape, namely, to try and attach to the bank bill an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver.

Delegate Joseph Will Make Strenuous Efforts to Accomplish that End. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- Delegate Joseph of New Mexico is preparing to make an attempt to secure the admission of New Mexico as a state this session, and as both houses of congress are democratic, he has sanguine hopes of success. He has prepared a bill, which he will present during the course of the present week, or at the first opportunity. This bill provides an enabling act for the people of the territory of New Mexico, by the terms of which a constitu-tional convention will be held in the territory and the constitution submitted to the people. All persons who have resided within the limits of the proposed state for sixty days, and are other-wise qualified by the laws of the territory to vote for the representatives to the legislative assemblages thereof, are authorized to vote for delegates to form the convention.

An apportionment of delegates to the con An apportunment of delegates to the con-vention is made by the bill in strict accord-ance with the population of the territory as shown by the last census. The government is authorized to order the election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894. The number of delegates in the territory is to be seventy-five. The conthe territory is to be seventy-five. The con-stitutional convention will assemble at the capitol on the first Monday of December, 1894, and when assembled it shall adopt the constitution of the United States and pro-ceed to the formation of a state constitution. The bill especially provides that in all the public schools the English language shall be taught. The constitution shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or reto the people for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held in said ter-ritory on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, 1895. If a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution, the government of the territory shall certify the result to the president of the United States, who shall then issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election and the state of New Mexico shall then be deemed admitted into the union.

Prepared to Meet Opposition.

Delegate Joseph is fully prepared to meet the arguments urged against the admission of New Mexico on account of the large proportion of Mexican speaking population. He says: "Can it be said a native of New Mexico who renounced his allegiance to the republic of Mexico over Yorty years ago has less interest in the government of the United States, less devotion to republican priaci-ples or less fitness for American citizenship than a subject of an European kingdom who nas within a few years left his native home? "Seventeen years after the territory be-came a part of the United States, New Mex-ico was called upon to freship and the contraction."

ico was called upon to furnish soldiers to defend the union. There was no hesitation in responding to the demand. New Mexico gave 8,000 soldiers to the union during the late war, being more than was furnished by all the other existing territories combined, including the present states of Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, Washington, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.

"These troops were in greater part com-manded by persons of Spanish descent, and the ranks were filled by the same race, but although only seventeen years citizens of the country, the people of the territory did not hesitate to devote themselves to the country as readily as if born under its flag. Numerous wealthy citizens voluntarily Numerous wealthy citizens voluntarily loaned money to the government at the out-break of the war on the request of military authorities when the country had no funds in the territory. More than thirty years have passed since then, and yet it is said the

people of New Mexico are aliens. Her Voting Strength

"Out of a population reported by the census as 153,535 the popular vote for delegate was 32,855, a proportion of voters rarely exceeded, and the more remarkable because of

Favorable Action in that Body on the Wilson B.ll Now Assured.

PROBABLE ACTION BY THE SENATORS

Unconditional Repeat Will Not Be Accepted by Them Without a Fight-The Opportunity to Talk Will Not Be

Overtooked.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,)

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. It now seems certain that the nouse will pass the oill unconditionally repealing the silver purchasing law before it adjourns tomorrow, and that the senate would pass a like measure if a direct vote could be secured

upon it. There are few in Washington tonight but who acknowledge defeat if the friends of unconditional repeal in the senate can get a direct vote. It is now known to "a dead certainty" that if the proposition to vote for or against unconditional repeal, with nothing else in view.\could come before the house it would have a decided majority. There are now four or five senators who have been classed all along as free coinage advocates who say they will support unconditional repeal if all other proposals are voted down; that rather than vote against it, when it stands alone, they will vote for it. They give unconditional repeal a safe majority. Senators Teller, Stewart, Vest, Cockrell, Butler, Morgan and other free coinage men acknowledge that their only hope now lies in the rules, which make it possible for them to defeat a vote. They mean to talk the bill to death and we ir out the repealists, as they did the election bill of two years or more ago. A change of the rules so as to bring the silver pill to a vote seems impossi ble, as there is no process of ending a debate. upon a rule which would secure closure, even upon a single measure. The chances seem about even that a direct vote cannot be secu red upon unconditional repeal in the senate, and two to one that a compromise will

be effected whereby another silver law will take the place of the present one.

Anxious About the Tariff. There is one subject which overslaughs all others at the present time in commercial circles. It even ranks the financial problem before congress. It is the tariff. Manufacturers and business men, as well as the farmers, are anxious to know what kind of a tariff bill the democratic congress and democratic administration will finally put into law and when it will go into effect.

There is not a man in congress, be he a high protectionist or a free trader, but that acknowledges frankly and openly the im-portance of informing the country as to what kind of a tariff bill is to be adopted and when that of a tarin bill is to be adopted and when it will take effect. It is not so much the specific items which are to be affected by the new tariff bill as it is the time when those who are to be affected must adjust themselves to the new conditions. The Bre correspondent spent the greater part of the past week making inquiry of the leading partisans in congress and trying to get the position of the administration upon the tariff.

The first and most important fact ascertained in this research for information is that the tariff bill which will become a law some time next year will be very moderate in character. Chairman Voorhees of the senate committee on finance, Messrs. Gorman, McPherson and other democratic lead-ers of the upper branch of congress, as well as Chairman Wilson of the committee on ways and means, Mr. Springer, its late chairman, Mr. McMillin, Mr. Bynum and other leaders in the majority of the lower branch of congress, all say that, owing to the construction of the democratic party in congress and the solid republican phalanx opposed to radical tariff reform, it will be a physical impossibility to pass any bill which makes a serious cut into manu-factured articles; that the measure must confine itself almost wholly to enlarging the

Will Be Put on the Free List.

The principal items which now pay duty and are to go upon the free list are wool, iron ore, coal, wood and salt. There may be some reductions of duty upon the chaper grades of woolen and hemp and linen fabrics. There will be a good many articles taken from the dutiable and transferred to the free list in the chemical schedule. So far as implements and tools of all kinds, manufac tured steel and iron of the better grades wares from metals and glass are concerned the manufacturers and dealers in these articles can rest assured nothing will be done to materially affect their business unless it is to give them free raw materials to work upon.
One of the republican members of the sen-

ate committee on finance, who had much to do with the preparation of the McKinley bill, assures your correspondent, after a full conference with the republican senators and those leaders upon the democratic side who will control the revision of the tariff bill when it comes from the house, that, while they would if they could, the democratic cannot possibly pass any tariff bill which will depress the manufacturing interests of this country. He says that if he were manufac-turing any of the leading articles he would not, knowing what he does, hesitate a moment to push his business right ahead on its present lines, as it cannot be injured by the new tariff law. Another prominent republican member of the senate committee on finance says that he is answering all letters of inquiry from manufacturers by saying there need be no alarming apprehension as to the outcome of democratic work at tariff revision, as vicious malicious or general destructive legislation cannot get through the senate. He says that if the democrats had a majority of ten or twelve in the sen-ate, instead of only four or five as ncw, they would pass a bill framed on free trade lines, providing for just enough revenue to meet government expenses, and if they could in advance adopt an income tax we would have almost absolute free trade; but every republican in the senate will stand solidly democratic tariff revision, and under the present rules of the senate the large body of republicans can out-talk and filibuster death almost any feature of a bill.

Control the Situation. Besides this there are four or five senators on the democratic side whose political fu-ture would be ruined if they did not secure protection for certain industries in their states. These states are overwhelmingly democratic, and the products which the democrats are determined to protect are produced in no republican state, so that the dealocratic senators directly interested are of necessity forced to go to the republican side and treat for peace and co-operation. This condition of circumstances places the republican minority in the senate in practical control of the situation. It is not to be supposed that they will recede in any direction so as to give the democrats opportunity to carry out their pledges made in party platforms.

It is generally conceded that the new tariff law will not go into effect before July, 1895, or October of that year. There are many prominent democrats who advocate a date, when the new tariff law shall take effect, not earlier than January 1, 1896.

Western Pensions. The following pensions granted are re-

Nebraska-Increase: James P. Harding, Nebraska—Increase: James P. Harding,
Sett, Furnas county.
Iowa—Original: Sidney J. Botts, Ediott,
Montgomery county; Ashhel W. Beach,
Northwood, Worth county; David W. Utts,
Lyons county; Margaret McDonald, Keokuk,
Lee county; David W. Thombson, Caledonia.
Ringgold county. Increase: William S.
Johnson, Frederic, Monroe county; Nathan
W. Kendall, Russell, Lucas county. Orig.

CERTAIN TO PASS THE HOUSE | inal widow: Fannte Glaser, Maquoketa, Washington Notes.

J. A. Hull of Des Moines, In., is at the Senator Allen believes the extra session of congress will adjourn between the 15th and 20th of September. This would indicate a belief that a compromise will be effected on silver legislation.

P. S. H.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

Austrian Official Figures on the World's Probable Yield of Cereals, VIENNA, Aug. 27 .- The statements of the harvests of the world, which are prepared annually by government officials, will be given out tomorrow. The grain and seed markets will show Austria's yield of wheat to be 14,000,000 meterzentner or 88.8 per cent; rye, 24,500,000 meterzentner or 80 per cent; barley, 145,000 meterzentner or 93.5 per cent; oats, 1,500,000 meterzentuer or 82.6 per

The estimates for Hungary will show wheat 40,000,000 meterzentner; rye, 13,000,000; barley, 15,250,000; oats, 12,000,000. Estimates for other countries are as fol-

Prussia-Rye, 96 per cent; winter wheat, 94 per cent; summer wheat, 93 per cent; barley, 81 per cent; oats, 53 per cent.

Denmark-Rye and wheat, 100 per cent.

Norway and Sweden-Wheat, 100 per cent; rye, 90 per cent. Switzerland-Rye, 71 per cent; wheat, 81

Holland-Wheat, 85 to 90 per cent; barley, 75 per cent.

Belgium-Wheat, 85 to 90 per cent. France-Wheat, 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 pectoliters, or 82 per cent; rye, 20,000,000 pectoliters; barley and cats, 88 per cent. England—Wheat, 90 per cent; barley, 75 per cent; hay and fodder, a decrease of 60 per cent.

Italy-Wheat, 50,000,000 pectoliters, The estimate of Roumania shows a defi-ciency of 40 per cent in wheat and rye crops. Poland, after the needs of her inhabitants are supplied, will have a surplus of 4,000,-000 poods of wheat and 400,000 poods of bar-ley.

Central Russian provinces-Wheat, 70 to 80 per cent; rye, 80 to 90 per cent; barley, 110 to 120; oats, 120 to 130. Egypt will have 250,000 meterzentner avail-

able for export.

The estimated yield for British India is 2,236,000 tons.

2.236,000 tons.

The estimated yield for North America is 382,000,000 bushels of wheat; 24,333,000 bushels of rye and 1.809,000,000 of corn.

The Hungarian minister of agriculture gives the following figures: The deficits to be filled by the importing countries will require 379,000,000 bushels. The surplus available in exporting countries to satisfy this demand is 379,606,000 bushels. The world's product of rye is given at 485,000,000 hectoliters. The production of wheat and the deficit (amount needed above the domestic supply) in each importing country is given:

supply) in each importing country is given Belgium Denmark Norway and Sweden... Spain Portugal The production and surglus in each export-

ing country are given thus:

England's Gloomy Crop Prospects. LONDON, Aug. 27 .- The Times this morning, in the course of a long leader on the dismal agricultural prospects of Great Britain, says foreign competition depresses the prices of cattle and corn. The import of animals and meats, it says, will swamp the markets this year. Great Britain be more than ever dependent on foreign supplies and will require at least 28,-000,000 quarters of wheat from abroad. France, it adds, must limber the twice as much as she usually does. As to Germany, that country has already began to draw on America for supplies. When nadraw on America for supplies. When na-tions thus pid against each other, the article says, there is a fair chance that prices will

SHOOTING AT WEIR CITY.

Cohi Miners' Troubles Still Show a Very

Serious Aspect.
Weir City, Kan., Aug. 27.—Late yesterday afternoon several of the Central Coal and Coke company's negroes came to town to transact some business at the company store. Immediately a crowd of sixty or seventy strikers gathered with guns on Main street, near Smith's livery stable, waiting for the negroes to come out of the store, intending to attack them.

A Frenchman in the crowd accidentally discharged his gun. Feur men were wounded by the scattering shot.

R. C. Mills, the Frisco agent, got several in his body. David Nochtschott, superintendent of the

Cherokee Zinc company, received several shot in the head and arm. Will Burnett, salesman in B. W. Crowe's

implement store, was shot in the body. W. F. Cruise, a miner, was shot in the head, one striking just at the edge of one eye. None of the wounded are serious.

The negroes were guarded back to the stockade by Deputy Sheriffs Steve Plummer and Bob Lee of Columbus, who stood the

Walter R. James and Charlie Francis, two white miners, living at Scammon, work at Kansas and Texas shaft No. 28 at this place

white miners, living at Scammon, work at Kansas and Texas shaft No. 28 at this place and drive over the five miles every morning, returning in the evening. James had been threatened by strikers nearly every day and has been stoned three times. One day recently a crowd on the rostside had a rope to hang him and attempted to stop him, but he whipped up his horse, knocked down and ran over three of them.

Friday morning as he came over to work he was promised rotten eggs. As he returned home in the evening, accompanied by Francis, eight or ten men with guns and several women were waiting for him behind a hedge on the road about half way between here and Scammon. As the two men passed a shower of brickbats greeted them from behind the hedge. One large one just grazed James and struck the horse, which started to run. James pulled the animal up, while Francis drew his revolver and fired through the hedge at a man who dodged behind a woman just as the shot was fired.

Francis thinks he shot the woman in the arm. Two men then ran forward with their guns, but Francis had the dream the stream.

arm. Two men then ran forward with their guns, but Francis had the drop on them and stood them off while he and James beat a retreat. Some of the mob followed them to Three men called at James' house during

Three men called at James' house during the night, but were driven off by his wife. Francis became alarmed for his safety and returned to Weir City by another route. The Scammon City officials, so far from giving James and Francis any protection, wanted to disarm them. James made his trip to Weir City yesterday and was at work as usual.

as usual.

The feeling among the strikers seems to be daily growing more bitter. They have 250 Winchesters, 150 of which are stored at a house just out of town and 100 of them in town. They keep up their drills daily.

At a meeting held at Barrett's shafts the men voted to take 56 cents, per ton of mine run coal from September 1. They also agreed to menthly pay for the present.

WILL GET ZELAYA NEXT the French claims upon S eigners hitherto friendly

Nicaraguans Ready to Got Another President by Another Revolution.

EX-DICTATOR SACAZA TO BE RECALLED

His Ancient Enemies New Look to Him to Overthrow Their Whilom Leader-France to Have No Look at Germany's Army.

[Copyrighted 1883 by James Gordon Bennett.] PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), Aug. 27 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-El Espanol, a Panama newspaper, says there will be a new revolution in Nicaragua within a fortnight. Its statement is based upon the assertions of General Leonidas Plazas, who is now in Costa Rica, where he was interviewed by the correspondent of El Espanol in Punta Arenas. General Plazas told the correspondent that the Nicaraguan conservatives would invite General Sacaza to return and aid in the overthrow of Zelaya by starting another revolution before the meeting of the constituent assembly on September 15. Elections for choosing members of that body were held in Nicaragua today. An invitation by the members of the conservative party to General Sacaza to return and lead them in a revolution would be regarded as a remarkable performance. It was against Sacaza's oppressions that they started the first revotion of the year and joined with the progressists in securing his overthrow. Machado was installed as temporary president when Sacaza was forced to resign and General Zavala took his place, when he was made a prisoner by the people of Leon who started the last revolt. Rise of a Dictator.

Zelaya, who aided in Sacaza's overthrow, is now acting as provisional president, having won that office by putting nimself at the head of the uprising against the

government established after Sa-caza's downfall. Zelaya demanded an important share of the patronage as the price of his continued support of Machado's government. This was not given to him, and when the Leons started their revolt by imprisoning Machado, Zelaya took his followers over in a body, placed himself at the head of the new revolutionists, and now deals out the patronage, for only a portion of which he asked a few months ago. It would be a remarkable performance indeed if his old allies, the conservatives, should invite their old enemy, General Sacaza, to return and ead a movement for the overthrow of their old enemy, Zelaya.

Stormy Time Expected.
Valparaiso, Chili (via Gaiveston, Tex.), Aug. 27 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-A dispatch from the Herald correspondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, says that a stormy time is expected when the Colorados meet for the election of a president.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the railway company will ask the government to pay an indemnity of \$800,000 on account of damages caused by the recent revolution. The Argentina government has prohibited the publica tion of alarming military news. Minis ter Quintano will on Monday be asked by the Chamber of Deputies to explain his own actions and those of Olivera, the interventor, appointed to settle the trouble in La Plata. The interventor for the province of Santa Fe has prohibited the holding of political mass meetings.

CHOLERA'S ONWARD MARCH.

New Cases and Deaths Reported from Many Places in Europe. London, Aug. 27 .- Cholera returns from the past week show that in twenty-one provinces of Russia 4,325 new cases were re

ported and 1.692 deaths occurred The returns from the province of Orel show the most plarming figures, 820 new cases and 325 deaths being reported. Kiev comes next, with 678 new cases and 227 deaths. Tanbov, 653 cases and 139 deaths Moscow 119 cases and seventy-six hs. In St. Petersburg there are nine cases of suspected cholera. Most of the schools have been closed for two weeks. No fresh cases were reported in Rotter

Two new cases were reported at Hans-

There were eight deaths in Naples yester In Sebastopol the new cases have num pered nine and the deaths six in the last

One new case and one death were reported London, Aug. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: The occurrence of two cases of cholera at Nordhafen, on the canal fed by the Spree, leaves little doubt that the river is infected. The government has ordered the closing of the river baths. Palermo, Aug. 27.—Nineteen ne and five deaths from cholera today.

ITALIAN BOMB THROWERS

Rome Excited Over an Explosion-One Man Fatally Hurt. ROME, Aug 27 .- The city has just experi-

enced another bomb explosion. The bomb was thrown outside the Altir palace at 11 o'clock tonight. The palace is the building in which the court of appeals holds its sittings. The Pope's guard also has its club in the building, and several members of the guard were in the rooms of the club when the explosion occurred. They were not in-jured and rushed into the street to learn the cause of the disturbance. They saw on the pavement the form of a man who was writhing and moaning as if in pain. They also found fragments of a bomb scattered in front of the palace. The only damage done was to the man found lying on the ground. The man proved to be a young journalist named Riccinni. What were the motives for his action, if he was the bomb guard were in the rooms of the club when motives for his action, if he was the bomb bigower, can only be conjectured. He is terribly injured and cannot recover. Immense crowds packed the streets and were more than the police could handle and a de-tachment of soldiers was sent to assist them. Chaptin on Silver Coinage.

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin as sent the Times a letter defending his attitude upon the Indian currency ques-tion. He declares that when England sanctioned the closing of the mints in India she inflicted a gross injury upon the native population. Chaplin holds that the English government is mainly responsible for the failure of the Brussels monetary conference charging that monetary conference, charging that it wilfully three away an opportunity for promoting the settlement of the silver question, affecting all parts of the wilder feeting all parts of the world.

Accident on a Man-of-War SYDNEY, Aug. 27 .- Advices from the New Hebrides say a gun exploded on the French ergiser Duduay Trouin, while the vessel was at target practice and four men

London, Aug. 27.-The Bangkok correspondent of the Times says of M. Develle's conduct in making the final settlement of New York.

rture of the demn her rapacity. The Alouette with the Siam place on the evening of the ther claims, which, I gathet to the imposition of a semi-pi sectorate.

FEARFUL OF SPIES.

German Authorities Will Prevent Suspected Officers from Watching Maneuvers, [Copyrighted 1831 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Berlin, Aug. 27.— New York Herata Cable -Special to THE BEE |-It is stated that the kaiser, in view of certain reports made to him by the state secret police, has ordered that the French military attache at Berlin, Colonel Meunier, be not allowed to see the Metz maneuvers, although all other foreign military attachments are invited. It was at first in tended to exclude the Russian attache, but the emperor refused to allow the exclusion. Mounier is regarded here as the head of an extensive spy organization, with agents throughout the empire. The Russian attache is suspected of too strong an interest in the latest army inventions and of work ing with Meunier.

KILLED WHILE AT WORSHIP.

Sensational Tragedy in a French Church London, Aug. 27.—A most sensational tragedy was enacted in the church of St. Anne, in Montpelier, today. Mass was being celebrated at the time, and so intent was the congregation to its devotion it did not perceive an elderly lady rise hastily from her seat and proceed with rapid steps to the pew occupied by M. Jean Jouissant. a prominent lawyer of the town. Suddenly a pistol shot rang through the sacred edifice, and turning, the worshipers saw the woman bending over M. Jouissant and firing a revolver as rapidly as she could manipulate the weapon. M. Jouissant had rolled from his seat to the floor of the pew after the fourth shot, but the infuriated woman, intent upon making sure of the death of her victim, was preparing to fire a fifth shot when she was seized by some of the cooler members of the congregation and disarmed Others hastened to raise M. Jouissant from the floor, but he was already dead.

the floor, but he was already dead.

The wildest excitement prevailed during the shooting, the congregation being on the verge of a panic. Women screamed and fainted and the men sat as if petrified or rushed to the door to escape any stray bullets. The woman, who is 60 years old, told the police that M. Jouissant had refused to return to her a sum of money which she had entrusted to his care. entrusted to his care.

Another Chance for War. VIENNA, Aug. 27 .- The Free Press has advices from Russia that Russian troops are making preparations to occupy Herat with a strong force. Russian diplomatic officials are indulging in the thought that Great Britain will seek reparation by the occu-pancy of Cabul and Candahar, and in that vay become involved in a conflict with Afghanistan. After More Territory.

SYDNEY, Aug. 27 .- It is reported that France intends to annex the New Hebrides and will do so within a month. The war ship Nachtmoff arrived here today from New England Becoming Aroused.

London, Aug. 27,-The Standard says it is ime to check the growing conviction prevailing in Paris that France may do what she Struck by a Cyclone.

Italy, has been struck by a cyclone. Many persons were killed and much damage done. Death Roll, DUBLIN, Aug. 27.-Rt. Rev. William Ben nett Chester, Protestant bishop of Killaloe,

died here yesterday. ST. PAUL'S UNEMPROYED.

Their Situation and a Remedy for it Discussed at a Mass Meeting. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27.-Market hall was crowded last night in response to a call by a committee of organized laboring men to suggest means to furnish employment to the idle people of the city. The discussion took a wide range and a number of resolutions were adopted. A committee of twenty-five was ordered appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee from the trades and labor assembly to canvas the city and ascertain the number and facts concerning people out of employment. A committee of five was ordered to wait on the governor and request him to call a special session of the legislature to provide for the distress of the people and to pass a law directing the building of the state capitol at once. The chairman was also directed to appoint a committee of five, or which Ignatius Donnelly is to be the chair man, to inquire as to the right of the city council to appropriate \$10,000 for the Hill celebration last June, and to take steps to punish the city officers in case it is ascer-tained that they had no right to so appro-

priate the money.

Immediate work on the new capitel is also desired, as a means of employing labor.

JOSIAH QUINCY RESIGNS. He Will Lead the Massachusetts Democracy

in the Next Campaign. NEW YORK, Aug. 27 .- A special to the Times from Boston says: Josiah Quincy mailed a letter to President Cleveland Friday night in which he tendered his resignation of the office of assistant secretary of state. Mr. Quincy arrived in Boston Friday night, but only began to talk with the leaders of the democratic party yesterday morning. He had previously stated in unmistakable terms that in the coming campaign he must be "counted out," meaning that he would have nothing at all to do with it. But Mr. Quincy changed his mind. It was reported to him he was the man and the only man to lead the democrats in the next state campaign. Mr. Quincy's the next state campaign. Mr. Quincy's letter to the president sets forth, in the first place, the exigencles of the state campaign. Mr. Quincy then declares that his loyalty, his sense of what is right, his natural pugnacity and his belief that the best interests of the democratic party in Massachusetts will be served by his taking the chairmanship of its state committee leads him to this decision. And so he writes: "I resign my place as assistant secretary of

Railroad Building in South Dakots Sr. Louis, Aug. 27.-A dispatch from Yankton, S. D., says: It is asserted here by the projectors of the Yankton & Norfolk railway that eighteen miles of roadbed was sold yesterday to the Great Northern and the contractors, who are now constructing the Sioux Falls-Yankton extension of the the Sioux Falls-Yankton extension of the latter road, expect to begin ironing the new acquisition by September 5. The purchase of only eighteen miles of Yankton & Norfolk roadbed is said to mean that J. J. Hill intends extending his road in a more southerly direction to connect with the Missouri Pacific. The Great Northern extension from Sloux Falls will be com-pleted to Yankton this week. It is under-stood that Senator Pettigrew has trans-ferred his franchise for a railway bridge across the Missouri river to J. J. Hill and that Yankton is to be made division head-quarters for the Great Northern.

Movement of Ocean Steamers Aug. 27. At New York—Arrived—La Bourgogine, from Havre; Anchoria, from Glasgow. At Boston—Arrived—Scythia, from Laver-

At London-Sighted-Arizona, from New Liverpool-Arrived-Arizona, New York. At London-Sighted-Normannia,

Frightful Crash of Crowded Excursion Trains on the Long Island Railroad.

FIFTEEN PLEASURE SEEKERS KILLED

Maimed and Mangled Beyond Recognition and Identification Made Difficult.

SCORES OF OTHERS MORE OR LESS HURT

Hardly a Passenger on Three Cars Escaped Entirely from Injury.

ENGINEER OR SWITCHMAN BLUNDERED

Rockaway Train Entered at Full Speed the Block on Which a Mannattan Train Was Standing-Results of an Awful Mistake.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Aug. 27 .- An accident that cost the lives of fourteen people occurred shortly after midnight this morning in the little village of Berlin, near Calvary cemetery, in the town of Newton. The Long Island railroad train that left Manhattan Beach at 11:15 o'clock was overtaken by the train that left Rocksway Beach fifteen minutes later. In the frightful collision that ensued the two rear cars of the five that made up the Manhattan Beach train were demolished and the middle car was overturned. Hardly one of the scores of passengers aboard these three cars escaped unhurt.

List of the Dead. Mrs. Theodore Graven, who was severely njured, died this evening, making the list of dead fifteen. All the bodies have been identified. The revised list is:

COLONEL E. A. BUCK, editor of Spirit of OSCAR DIETZEL, died at St. John's hos-

MRS. MAGGIE DIETZEL, wife, 29 years, lied at the morgue. MRS. BERTHA WEINSTEIN. SIDNEY WEINSTEIN. THOMAS FINN, brakeman. MORTIMER DITTMAN. JOHN C. DICKHOFF, MRS. J. C. DICKHOFF, MRS. THEODORE GRAVEN. ALEXANDER CRILLETT. JAMES J. HYLANDS. RICHARD NEWMAN.

MAX STERN. JOSEPH M. THALEN. Names of the Injured. Those most seriously hurt are: JOHN HAHN, internal injuries; will recover. James Barron, scalds and internal injuries;

will recover. THEODORE GRAVEN, terribly hurt; condition critical. ELEANOR F. GRAVEN, his daughter, scalds

and internal injuries; will recover. MISS CLARA HASKELL, broken leg. HORACE G. KIMBALL.

AARON WEINSTEIN, concussion of the brain; may die. MORRIS FLOSHEIM, leg broken. JAMES B. THOMPSON, head hurt. August Jakobson, horribly hurt; will

probably die. TUGENT WEISS, scalded. WILLIAM LYNCH, badly hurt, but will re-

FRANK LARKIN, New York, spine hurt. KATE DURKEN, suffering from the shock. James J. Brady, internal injuries. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

JAMES COUGHLIN. Details of the Horror.

GEORGE HANNETT

After the accident happened it was over an hour before any news of it reached any outside point. It came by a messenger, who walked into Long Island City.

The railroad company immediately dispatched a relief train with all the physictans in the city. They found an appalling state of affairs. The Manhattan Beach train had been standing in the block to allow another train ahead getting at a safe distance. The Rockaway Beach train came dashing along behind, ran into the same block and crashed into the rear end of the Manhattan Beach train. Both were crowded with excursionists.

There were five cars in the Manhattan Beach train, all of them open cars. The Rockaway train plunged and ploughed its way completely through the two rear cars and partly wrecked the third. Passengers in the three cars were maimed and mangled horribly and their shricks of terror and pain made one sick with dread. The Rockaway engine was wrecked, the timbers of the wrecked cars sticking in it. Upon the timbers were human beings impaled, some dead, and others gasping their last breath. High up on the top lay the dead body of a man yet unidentified. On one of the cars was impaled the body of Mrs. Dietzel. Upon an-

other was the body of Sydney Weinstein. Work for the Surgeons. The scene was indescribably horrible, The dead and wounded were massed among the wreckage, besides those upon and beyond the tracks. Everything was spattered with blood of the dead and wounded, and the cries of the latter arose above the hissing of steam and the calls of the frantic trainmen. As fast as the wounded could be taken from the wreck, they were carried to the relief train and cared for. The doctors on board worked swiftly but well, while other medical men were out in the wreck applying restoratives and making hurried dressings of wounds to sustain the sufferers until they could be put in the relief

train for more careful treatment. Haberman's tile factory, which stands close to the tracks at the scene of the accident, was converted into a temporary hospital and some of the dead and injured were carried in there. All the wounded had been placed on the relief train and taken to Long Island City this morning. Seventeen of them were taken to the hospital in that city, of whom two died upon the way, Oscar Dietzel and Thomas Finn, a brakeman on the Manhattan train.

The dead were taken by another special train to Newton, which is the nearest town to the wreck and placed in the morgue. Of the dead there were twelve, seven men, four women and the boy Weinstein.

Incidents of the Wreck.

The Manhattan Beach train was just pulling out of the block when the crash came. When Engineer Donaldson felt the shock he threw open his lever and made all speed for Long Island City, leaving the three wrecked care behind him. None of the passengers or crew on the Rockaway Beach train were seriously hurt. All were shaken up severely and

some badly bruised, but all were able to go CONTINUED ON RECOND PAGE.