NUMBER 37.

# RULES THE

Churchill Declared to be the Big Cock in Salisbury's Cabinet.

A COMMONER ON THE SITUATION

Old Conservatives Mad at the New Ministry and a Split Threatened.

GLADSTONE POLITICALLY DEAD.

A Long Term of Office in Store for the Tory Government.

THE APPOINTMENTS MEDIOCRE.

McCarthy and O'Kelly Give Their Opinions-Prusia's Weather Eye on Russia-The Pope's Daily Routine-Fereign Matters.

A Commoner's Conclusions. LONDON, July 31 .- [New York Herald Cable-[Special to the BEE.] - Many difficulties have arisen in constructing the new ministry, the adjustment of personal claims being a work of peculiar delicacy at this moment. When Mr. Gladstone frames a cabinet he consults his own wishes exclusively, but Lord Salisbury does not exercise the same degree of freedom. Lord Randolph Churchili must be considered. He is the sort

of man who will have his own way. Clearly

this cabinet is largely of his making, for his

personal friends are all in good positions. THEY ARE CHURCHILL'S FRIENDS. The astonishing preferment of Henry Matthews is entirely due to Lord Randolph. No one else, outside of legal circles, knows Matthews, who takes a foremost position in the cabinet and an office worth £5,000 a vear at a bound. Cecil Raikes, long and unjustly neglected, receives recognition of his services. Raikes, an able man and a good debater, somehow got shunted. At last he has been put on the track again by Churchill. Lord Iddesleigh is doubtless Salisbury's choice. Nearly all the rest of the appointments were evidently prompted by the youn-

REJECTED CANDIDATES MAD.

Necessarily there is much bitterness and heart burning among those left out in the cold. Indications of this break out in letters to the Times sneering at Churchill and depreeating his appointment as leader of the house. Old conservatives generally look upon him as an infant terrible, self-willed, hot-tempered and dangerous, and likely to end by splitting up the party as Gladstone has his. They look very miserable and predict evil things. This is by no means the view of the younger members, who see in Churchili the only man who dared to tackle Gladstone. They are tired of old backs and understand Churchill's popularity with the masses. It is certain that Churchill is the only man on the conservative side whom Gladstone really fears. His pungent sarcasms and quick repartee seem to have a peculiarly exasperating effect on the old man.

SOLID WITH THE LIBERALS. On the other hand, Churchill is on singularly friendly terms, personally, with Chamberlain, so that there is no chance of his falling out with the liberals. My opinion is that his assumption of the leadership of the house will strengthen his party at first. The subsequent result must depend on his own conduct. At present he rules the roost. Cross' carriage stops the way, but in the course of a few hours it will go on again. It is no great secret that Churchill and Cross are not entirely congenial spirits. If new blood is required in the cabinet some

OLD STAGERS MUST BE SHELVED, Smith taken care of, Manners dealt gently with, and Iddlesleigh placed on velvet. It is perhaps thought that concessions enough have been made to men of Disraeli's generation. When the under secretaries are appointed you will probably find several new names on the list. The government is being constituted under the belief that it has a long term of office before it, and, barring accidents. I do not see how this belief can fail to turn out correct. In this respect I cannot agree with the opinious expressed by your other correspondents. Look carefully at the situation. The conservatives outnumber both divisions of the liberals. They only need twenty votes, or abstentions from any quarter, to possess a majority of the whole

AN IDLE DREAM to suppose that both the liberal sections will combine with the Parnellites to produce another general election in hopes of reinstating Gladstone. Recollect that Gladstone has given deep and lasting offense to many of his old supporters. He has gone out of his way to cast a deadly insult upon Chamberlain, Collings, Trevelyan, Courtenay and others. They will neither forget nor forgive, Last February they helped to put him in office, but are now bitterly determined not to fall again into any of his traps. They have have a severe task and they don't want a similar dose just yet. Recollect also that most of the Gladstonians who sayed their seats have had

A TERRIBLE SHAKING U.P.

Consequently they have lost their belief in the magic power of their chief. Nobody an persuade them now that Gladstene is absocitely sure to carry the country with him in any measure he choses to propose. These measures, therefore, will fight shy of any attempt, however dexterously concealed, to upset the conservatives. Lastly, recollect the Important fact that the myth of the Parnellite ship of forty or fifty English boroughs is quite exploded. When O'Connor made that boast in the house I felt bound to report it would inevitably do his party great injury, and that the English workingmen in these constituencies would be sure to resent the bold assertion that Parnell carried them in his pocket.

THE PREDICTION JUSTIFIED.

Events have amply justified this prediction. The threatened members went to their constituents and said, "Are you freemen, or are you the slaves of O'Connor & Co.?"

What was the result? Nearly all of them were sent back to Westminster, while O'Connor is left to meditate on the old proverb: "First catch your hare and then cook it." Looking at these circumstances, what conclusion is possible except that the conservatives will remain in power at least until Gladstone disappears from the scene. own followers would dread another election more than any other section of the house, and the country would heavily punish any party which forced it on. My experiencepretty extensive in recent elections-convinces me that the people are exceedingly

ANGRY WITH GLADSTONE for throwing business into confusion by dis solving parliament. Anybody who repeate the experiment will rue the day. Gladstone lives the conservatives and the bulk of the liberal-unionists will hold together from mere dread of seeing him in power again. In the course of nature it is

mpossible he can live long enough to recover from this knock-down blow. Whether anybody else will have the courage to propose the bills which brought him to disaster remains to be seen. Ireland will receive fair play and local government, but all concessions short of Gladstone's would be contemptuously refused just now. The National league made war upon many who held liberal views in Irish affairs because they refused to vote for Gladstone's measure. The league will take a more reasonable position in reference to these

members some day.
PARNELL'S PARTY WEAKENED. Meanwhile it is useless to deny that the Parnellites return to the house weakened in influence by Gladstone's failure, and by their own still more signal fallure in the English berrough constituencies. Sherman's march demonstrated the hollowness of the confederacy. The recent elections have similarly shown the hollowness of Parnellism in England. This cannot but have a great effect on the course of future legislation and on the authority exercised by the nationalists in the A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

#### M'CARTHY ON MATTHEWS. A Racy Sketch of the New Home Secretary.

LONDON, July 31-[New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE. |-Your readersmay be perhans somewhat astonished when I say that the appointment of the home secretary in Salisbury's new government is the political fact which at present has the most interest for me. It has, indeed, quite a curious interest for Irisnmen living in London. The new home secretary is Henry Matthews, the distinguished advocate and queen's counsel, who was leader in case against Dilke, and who was pitiless in his cross-examination and remorse. less in his denunciation of the great radical whom fate had put at his mercy. While Matthews was denouncing Dilke, the minds of some of his listeners went back to another case in the nature of divorce, which was heard many years ago, and in which Mr. Matthews had a different part. That, however, is not the subject to which I wish to dfrect attention.

CONCERNING MATTHEWS. Henry Matthews is an English Catholic and a strong conservative, but he was not al ways a conservative, as far as Irish politics are concerned. Many years ago he sat in the house of commons as member for Dungarvan, Ireland. How did an English conservative get in for Dungarvan? Marry! How but by talking most ardent nationalism; something, indeed, very like fenianism. The fenian rebellion was just over and the country still seething with its emotion when Matthews rushed across from the Temple, presented himself as an Englishman devoted in his sympathies to the Irish people, talked in glowing phrases of some of the imprisoned fenian leaders, quite outshone the Irish liberal who was supposed to be the favorite, and, in point of fact, succeeded in becoming member for Dungarvan.

HOW HE WAS ELECTED. There was certainly a novel written some time after in which, I am much inclined to think, Henry Mathews was described, under the name Hamiliear Halbert, as a middle-aged English barrister who, despairing of a seat for an English constituency, and hearing that some Irish member was not very popu lar with his constituents, sent for a bundle of Irish nationalist papers and read himself ple library and studied several books about Ireland, and then rushed over to Ire land and presented himself as a candidate. He vaguely hinted at a plebiscite, and darkly suggested that the wrongs of Ireland would have been set right long ago, if it had not been for certain Irishmen who, although natural representatives of the great cause, had chosen to make it subservient to social position in London, and the patriotic smile of a minister.

HE WAS QUITE RIGHT. Here, let me remark in passing, Hamiliear Halbert was quite right, Mr. Halbert justined fenianism by all the rights of national freedom and swept half the population of the county along with him by the emphatic declaration: "Were I not an Englishman I do not blush to say I should be a fenian." Well, in these days the people of Ireland were rather sick and ashamed of Irish patriots who went into the commons for the sake of getting a place or being welcomed in London society. Halbert, very likely, appeared an attractive change. Anyhow, Henry Matthews succeeded in being elected to the house of commons, and from that moment nothing more was heard of his sympathy with the national sentiment of the Irish people. Therefore Matthews was not re-elected for Dungarvan when that constituency next got a chance of expressing its opinion, and from that time until the late elections little or nothing was known in politics of him. In the late elections

ME TRIED HIS LUCK AGAIN. got in for one of the divisions of Birming ham, and now is suddenly lifted into one of the most important positions in the government and becomes a cabinet minister. A more sudden, unexpected and extraordinary elevation has not been known in my time. A man of undoubtedly great ability, eloquence, energy and force of character, whose career yet must, up to the last election, have for one reason or another, been pronounced a failure, becomes at once a member of parliament, member of the cabinet, and home secretary.

CHURCHILL DID IT. Lord Randolph Churchill, people say made the acquaintance of Matthews during the Birmingham election and was much impressed by his ability and audacity. So far is capacity goes, I should think Matthews will justify the appointment. But his has been a curious career. The poor and tolling man of "In Memoriam" asks: "Does my old friend remember me?" Perhaps some fenian exile from Dungarvan may even now be asking: "Does my old friend Matthews remember me?"

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Of the new lord lieutenant, Lord London derry, I know next to nothing personally. I met him lately at a dinner, but have no particular recollection of anything he said. I know he once counted the votes of the home rulers, when standing for an Uister constitu ency, before he succeeded to his title, but I do not lay much stress on that fact except for the ill-omen of his descent from Castlereagh of the Union-Castlereagh whom Byron branded with such derision. There is nothing to be said against him if there is nothing to be said for him.

AN OPINION ON HICKS-BEACH. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was Irish secreary once before and got through the routine work respectably. He is a man still young, tall, handsome, affable, cold and unimpressive. He has not one ray of imagination, one gleam of genial sympathy, but may be trusted to be always polite, always attentive to business, always willing to oblige. In short, he is merely a respectable mediocrity. He was a failure as the conservative leader in the house of commons. Lord Randolph would not submit to him any more, so he is sent to try his hand a second time in Irelandt It does not matter at all. Hicks-Beach will be as well as another. The Irish people do not care three straws who is Irish secretary or who is not unless, in the case of a man

the policy of home rule.

ABOUT SALISBURY'S CABINET.

Men of Respectable Mediocrity-Lord Churchill Not a Heavy-Weight. LONDON, July 31.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The work of cabinet-making is almost done. Lord Salisbury's choice of lieutenants must be a disappointment to the rabid Orange section, So far no representatives of the grand lodges have been given places, so that the brothorhood has reason to feel angry with the British allies. Salisbury is evidently aiming to reassure the country by selecting men of moderate views and with some business capacity. The cream of the tory party has already been nominated, but the strictest celecticism has failed to produce a really strong government. The new cabinet is rich in titles but somewhat weak in intellect. The refusal of the unionists to take office with Salisbury compelled the tory chief to fill his government with respectable mediocrities. With the exception of Salisbury and Churchill there are no men in the new cabinet whose names carry any serious weight in the country. Whether Churchill's elevation to the leadership of the commons will bring strength to the tory government depends totally on the policy the tories are prepared to adopt. If the old line of conservative be followed the days of the government are already numbered. Hartington dislikes and distrusts Churchill's tory-radicalism even more than he does Chamberlain's Ransomradicalism, and it is not likely to pull in the same boat for any length of lime the young gentleman, who by turns is an orange man or home ruler, as best suits his purpose. In all probability Hartington and his unionist friend will suffer a startling surprise one of these days. Churchill notoriously molds himself on Disræli, and means to hold power by rapid political evolutions. means to dish the liberals becoming on occasions more radical than the radicals themselves. It was he eniefly who organized the alliance with the home rulers last year in the hope that with their aid he might climb into power

OUST THE OLD FOGIES of his own party whom at heart he despises Now that the unionists have placed him in power on a somewhat shaky pedestal, he will not be slow to discover that his old allies have votes enough to keep him in power on a solid basis. Already this fact seems to be working its way into the duli noddles of the London tory editors and as a consequence their ferocity, like Bob Acres' courage, begins to coze out of their fingers' ends. Home rule they still anathematize, but a broad, comprehensive local government for Ireland replaces their twenty years of coercion in their editorial suggestions. The fact is, all men begin to see that unless Ireland is conciliated and contented no stable government is possible in England for years. To this feeling is joined the belief that Churchill will once again "jump Jim Crow," and abandoning his Orange friends make a bold bid for Irish support in a large measure of home rule disguised under the name of local government. Lord Salisbury, notwithstanding his

tall talk, is a TIMID CREATURE IN ACTION and almost wholly dependent on Churchill who is a greater fovorite than his leader, both ons and in the country. tory leader must therefore consent to be lead by his lieuthnant or go to the wall himself. Churchill is likely to be encouraged to at tempt a bold settlement of the Irish question by the fact that he will be supported in carrying out a satisfactory settlement both by Gladstone and Parnell. This support would make him absolutely independent of the orange and old fogy sections of the conservative party and secure him

A SHARE WITH GLADSTONE in the glory of having effected a settlemen of the long standing dispute between Ireland and Great Britian. We have already known that the tories have made up their minds to deal with the Irish question in the first legislative session. They want, however, the enjoyment of six months' office to enable them to decide on what lines to attempt it. This is their first stumbling block, because the liberal opposition may consider that the tories should make up their minds by October and even should now be in a position to map out the main lines of their policy. The Irish party will probably take the same view unless a very clear assurance of the conduct of the government towards Ireland is publicly

BIG FALL IN PRICES. The rent question in Ireland this winter is likely to prove troublesome owing to the extraordinary fall of the prices of produce Farmers who are selling butter at 4 pence and 5 pence a pound-which last year brought 12 and 15 pence are asking how they are to pay rents based on higher prices. The same conditions apply to the cattle industry graziers finding they have to sell their fatted stock at prices considerably lower than what they paid for the young beasts three or four months ago. This economic difficulty no 'high-faluter' talk about law and order can settle, and should the government attempt to enforce the

PAYMENT OF IMPOSSIBLE RENTS. there will be a stormy winter in Ireland. For this grave reason there is probably a strong disinclination to leave the tory gov ernment entirely unchecked all the winter, unless very serious pledges are given by Lord Salisbury that a moderate conciliatory policy will be pursued. This consideration, pointed with the threatening aspect of the eastern question, will make the liberals very loth to agree to a prorogation of the commons in February. Gladstone, I believe, is strongly opposed to leaving the tory government so long free from parliamentary control, and it is not likely that any large number of unionists-liberals would venture to vote in favor of giving the tories an absolutely free hand for nearly seven months, I am pretty certain that Gladstone and his followers will not postpone the meeting of parliament beyond October. If the tories like to make a trial of theif strength on the question they may come to earlier grief.

## PRUSSIAN POLITICS.

JAMES O'KELLY.

A Sharp Lookout for Russia-Preparing for Emergencies. GASTEIN, July 31.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BRE.]-The kaiser is looking better than he has for the past dozen years. His step is wonderfully elastic for a ninety year old man and as usual when he is here, there is not room for a mouse. Gastein is rented from the cellar to the attic. This rendezvous for the Austrian "Hohe aristokratie" teems with lovely women, who have hosts of admirers, but the fair ones listen to no soft nonsense when the whisper runs around that "Der Kaiser kommet," an old familiar ground for Prussian success, for it was in the garden of Straubingers, where the kaiser stops that Herbert Bismarck met the pretty Austrian, who has had such an influence on his whole life, and who came near ruining it. As is usual at this season, the air is full of

POLITICAL BUMOBS, wild or wise, according to the humor of the information retailer. The Kreuz Zeiburg,

who comes as John Morley did, to represent | the organ of Bismarek and of the Juntherhum, says that Bismarek and De Geirs will will not meet, as the latter will not go to Franjensbad until August, when Prince Bismarck will be here. Some of the German newspapers maintain that the chancellor will not come to Gastein. I am posttively certain that he will, stopping one day on his way at Munich, but not at the palace. The knowing ones add that the rapprochement of the three empires is genuine only so far as Austria and Germany are concerned, and that Russia is simply being coddled to induce her to keep her hands off Bulgaria. I have been pri-vately informed that Bulgaria has within a

short time received a LARGE SUM OF MONEY, about 35,000,000 francs, for the equipment of her army. The source is not stated. Can it be England? There is little love lost between Germany and Russia. Germany believes Russia to know in politics no higher law than expediency. The disavowal of the Russian embassy in Paris concerning General Frederich's ill-advised spech at the unveiling of Chanzy's monument reminds the German press that a similar disayowal followed Skobeleff's speech at the time when France was on the brink of concluding an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. CHUCKH AND STATE.

You remember my talk with Windhorst? I spoke of it to a prominent Bavarian who though a fervent Catholic pulls with the national liberals.

"Confound Windhorst," said this gentleman; "the whole quarrel between the government and the ultramontanes would have been settled long ago but for his stirring up strife. The Germania, on the contrary, says: "The

pope cannot and dare not be satisfied with the situation of the church in Bavaria." In the midst of news of the visits of emperors and prime ministers to one and another as a sign of good-fellowship, comes a bit of news from Spandan. A fete was held there on Saturday to celebrate the comple-

### THE POPE'S ROUTINE. How His Holiness Passes the Hot

tion of the first batch of 100,000 repeating

Weather Days. LONDON, July 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The Daily News has been interviewing some people connected with the Vatican touching the pope's habits in July. It seems he celebrates mass in his private chapel at 6 a. m. At 7 a. m. he takes breakfast, consisting of chocolate and milk, with sometimes raw eggs beaten up in it. Immediately after breakfast he receives visits from members of his court. Cardinal Jacobini reports to him what has occurred in the world and gives him an account of the letters received on papal business. Besides these official letters, others ar rive in great numbers from all parts of the world from priests, missionaries, monks and nuns. Some contain money from penitents. Many are petitions for blessings, pecuniary aid or advice. After these letters, written in all languages, have been translated and their contents briefly reported to the pope, they are placed in the popal archives. Hundreds of telegrams arrive each day, the greater part asking for a benediction in articulo Morti's, which benediction naturally often reaches its destination after the petitioner's death. For telegraphic correspondence the Vatican makes use of a numerical elpher, At 1 o'clock the pope dines, and afterwards he retires to his private room until the heat of the day is passed. At 6 p. m. he repairs to the Vatican garden where his carriage awaits him. In the prettiest spot of the garden there has lately been errected a kiosque in the eastern style. There the pope remains some time, taking coffee and other refreshments, surrounded by his intimate friends. The conversation runs on the topics of the day and on articles concerning the pope' or papal polities that appear in Italian or foreign journals. At sunset the party breaks up and the pope returns to the palace, his physician having abjured him never to remain out of doors after sunset on account of the malaria which prevails in the valley below Monte Marco. At about 9 o'clock, after praying on his knees for half an hour, his holiness retires to bed, all of which is not bad for a man seventy-eight years of age.

#### A Great Musician's Death. BEYRUTH, August 1.-Able Liszt died at

midnight jast night. [Franz Liszt was born at Raiding, Hun-gary, October 22, 1811. His lather was stew-ard of Prince Esterhazy and had musical taste enough to discover talent in his son, whom he put at the plane at the age of 6. At 9 he gave a concert, and with such success that certain noblemen who heard him sent him to Vienna for instruction. His progress was most rapid, and in 1823, being refused admission to the conservatoire at Paris as a foreigner, he gave a concert before the Prince of Orleans and the musical world went wild Orleans, and the musical world went wild with enthusiasm. In 1824.25 he achieved great triumphs in England. After the death of his father, in 1827, he became a member of of his father, in 1827, he became a member of the St. Simonian religious order. The highest honors were showered upon him by crown heads and governments, and he was considered the greatest planist of the age, On April 25, 1865, Liszt received the clerical tonsure, and he was always a devoted Catholic. He was a friend of Richard Wagner, to whom he gave one of his daughters in marriage, the other being the wife of Emile Ollivier. He composed several musical masterpleces, and also wrote on kindred subjects for the press. For several years he resided in Rome, but in 1871 he removed to his native land. land.

## FAMINE'S GRAVEYARD.

Horrible Tales of Starvation from the

Esquimaux Country. St. Johns, N. F., July 31,-[Special Tele gram to the Bee.]-One of the Esquimaux who arrived here on the Nancy Barret from Okkou, Labrador, says the population of that settlement was at one time nearly one hundred and thirty, yet when he left with his wife not a soul remained. Early in March the food gave out and every drop of oil and bit of sealskin was utilized, and at rare intervels a bear was killed, but finally the supplies were quite exhausted. On June 3d they had eaten nothing for six days, and goaded with hunger they feasted upon the corpses of several whites and a few Indians who had been killed by the cold. When one of their own killed by the cold. When one of their own party died portions of his or her body were frozen up for use. From this food terrible dysentery set in among the survivors, and in July there were but sixteen persons left alive, the bodies of over twenty having been eaten. Sixteen survivors started down the coast in a sledge drawn by four dogs, the only living creatures left them, their ponies having been sacrificed to appease their hungerlong before. When about twenty-four miles from Cape Mugford a heavy snow storm set in. While the party were endeavoring to find their way they were attacked by white bears to the number of twenty-five or thirty, which killed all of the party but the two survivors. all of the party but the two survivors.

That Stolen Pouch. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 31.-The mail pouch is supposed to have been stolen between New York and Pittsburg, for which it is said a postal clerk named Fielder, and not Ferald. postal clerk named Fielder, and not Ferald, signed, contained seventy-one registered packages, nearly all of them from foreign countries. It is difficult to estimate the exact amount in the pouch. A postal clerk said Fielder admitted he receipted for it, but said he did not go to see whether all of the pouches in the list were accounted for when he took charge of them at Pittsburg, as he did not have time. The inspector then told him if it was not recovered within a certain time he would have to pay for its contents.

## PLEASURE PARTY PERISHES

Heartrending Accident During a Storm Off the Coast at Sandy Hook.

Bodies Imprisoned Below Deck-Pitcon Pleas for Help-No Rescue Possible-A Heroic Diver-The Survivors' Grief.

A Schooner Capsized.

which swept over the bay on Friday night the schooner Sarah Craig, which was bringing a party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen from Atlantic City to this port, was capsized off Sandy Hook. Seven of the sixteen perished. The party was made up of Philadelphia people and consisted of Joseph W. Jordan, head of the real estate department of the Girard Life and Trust company; Morris Buckley, Pennsylvania railroad telegraph operator, son of Marcellus Buckley of the firm of Southworth, Buckley & Co., of that city; Chester Clark, Pennsylvania road telepraph operator; Alfred Potter, paying teller of Commonwealth bank; J. H. Stevens and wife and two daughters, Miss Mary Stevens and Mrs. Haskin; Mr. Frank Hall; the Misses Bessie and Emma Merritt; Miss Maude Bessie and Emma Merritt; Miss Maude Rettew and Jessie McClure. On the vessel were also two colored men, cooks; Captain E. A. Ruland, C. Ferguson, mate; L. Bowman, steward; with Sam Jones and W. Paris, seamen. The schooner was hired by the party for a pleasure trip to New York by sea, stopping on the way at Cape May and Atlantic City. Mrs. Haskin expected to meet her husband in this city to-day. The party left Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning in the schooner. At Atlantic City Miss Jessie McClure left the schooner on account of sea-sickness. schooner on account of sea-sickness.

schooner on account of sea-sickness.

The vessel was just outside of Sandy Hook on Friday evening when the storm broke. The captain took in his foresail at once and furled it. Mr. Clark was suffering from sea-sickness, and had gone down to the cabin. The ladies went below when the storm began, and were much frightened. The cabin. The ladies went below when the storm began, and were much frightened. The captain endeavored to beat up into the bay. The schooner was working along slowly with mainsail and jib set. About 6:30 p. in., when about 600 yards below Sandy Hook buoy, outside, and the same distance from the beach, a terrible squall struck the vessel, and sne was forced completely over on her beam ends, throwing those on deck into the water. The schooner filled Every: rapidly, but was kept affoat by her sails and air pumps. The passengers and crew reached the boat and clung to the planks. The occupants of the cabin were still alive and the imprisoned ladies, in heartrending tones, screamed and piteously begged for help. Their anguished friends were helpless and could do nothing to save them. One of the young ladies reached up to the window, which was under water, and one of the men caught her hand, but it slipped, leaving one of her rings in his hands. She fell back and was not seen again. The others were in the part where the air kept the water down. Their agonizing cries continued for awhile, then all was still. Some perished by suffocation, for their faces when found were black as from choking; others held on to the sides of the cabin as long as they could and then let zo to

was three hours in the water and recovered all of the bodies but that of Miss Rettwett, which could not be found. It is supposed that it has floated under the end of the berths under water, Captain Gully is thoroughly exhausted with his heroic exertions. About noon to-day the search was discontinued. The bodies were lying on the deck of the tug covered with canvas, and Coronor Vanwert, of Long Branch, then took charge of the bodies

delphia to-morrow. The names of the dead MRS CORA HASKIN. MRS, T. STEVENS, aged fifty-five. MISS MAMIE STEVENS, aged twenty-EMMA MERRITT, aged twenty - one

### 18 SCHNAUBELT DEAD? The Chicago Police Believe Him to be

Alive. CHICAGO, July 31.-[Special Telegram to Thrower Rudolph Schnaubelt's body in the water at Erie, Pa., Thursday afternoon which has been telegraphed here, is not be of the Eric police and the face of the drowned

A Church Blown Up by Dynamite.

McCook, Neb , July 81 .- Mike Cowan has been arrested for the murder of Charles Bracken, a young ranchman in Frontier county. Mike and Charley were imbibing freely at the latter's house. Tuesday even-ing. During the festivities Mike "sugared" Charley's whisky with poison, and in an hour the latter was a corpse. There is no known motive for the cowardly crime. Bracken's people reside at Clarinda, Ia., and his remains were shipped to that city.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebrasko and Iowa: Local rains followed by fair weather; stationary thermom-

# MCCORMICK'S CROP REPORT.

Wheat and Corn Yield.

AN ANGRY SEA'S SEVEN VICTIMS.

NEW YORK, July 31.-In the terrible gale

owa. Vebraska..... Dakota.....

ing; others held on to the sides of the cabin as long as they could and then let go to drown.

A pilot in a skiff came out and saved the other passengers and crew. Three tags came out to the wreck but nothing could be done to save the the unfortunates in the cabin.

One of the tugs tried to tow the wreck to the government wharf at Sandy Hook, but the force of the storm caused a high sea and the tide was too strong to do much, but they persevered in the teeth of the storm, All night long they worked until 5 a. m., when they reached the wharf. The work of raising was then begun. While it was proceeding the body of Mrs. Stevens floated out of the the cabin and was secured. After the wrecked schooner was partially raised Cap-tain Sully began diving for the bodies. He Long Branch, then took charge of the bodies and with an undertaker went to Long Branch. An inquest was to be held tonight. The grief of the saved passengers was terrible. None of the party could speak of the terrible calamity without breaking down. The remains of the drowned ladies and Mr. Clark will be sent to Philadelick to proven.

ears. HESTER CLARK, aged twenty-one years. MISS MAUDE RETTEW, aged seventeen REBECCA MERRITT, aged twenty-two years, whose body was not recovered.

the BEE. |-The story of the finding of Bomb fleved by the police. It was said that the photograph of the anarchist in the possession man were compared and found to agree, but the Pennsylvania authorities have not officially notified Chief Ebersold as yet. Mr. Grinnell intimated last night that he did not believe the story. What makes it seem the more improbable is the fact that some weeks after the Haymarket riot, when the police were just beginning to think Schnanbelt was the man who threw the bomb, a letter was recived in the fugitive's hand-writing from Portland, Oregon. The writer poked fun at the chief, and said that the fact that he was so far way was due to the stupidity of the detective force and Lieutenant Shea's guilibility.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 31.-At 3:15 o'clock this morning the Baptist church was blown up by dynamite, which entirely wrecked the building. The perpetrators have not been discovered, but the act is universally regarded as the result of the crusade of Law and Order society, through whose efforts Daniel Walker, an old and respected citizen, was recently imprisoned for violation of the liquor law, and who died in a short time, his death being generally attributed to imprisonment. Six months ago the store of an active member of the society was blown up, and the excitement and bad blood occasioned by that demonstra-tion has been raised to fever heat by subsequent events, resulting in this morning's out-

The Drink of Death.

# Estimates and Comparisons of the

CHICAGO, July 31 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The August I crop report of the McCormiek Harvester company this evening says: We present herewith tables showing in millions of bushels our estimates of the yield of the crops of winter and spring wheat and of oats this year in the states and territory named, as compared with the yield of wheat for the two previous years; also the present condition of the corn crop as compared with the 1st of August last year. The estimated increase of about 70,000,000 bushels of winter wheat over the short crop of last year is partially offset by the estimated decrease of about 20,000,000 bushels in the yield of spring wheat, and while the aggregate wheat crop of this district promises about 50,000,000 bushels more than the short crop of last year, it is worthy of note that it will probably fall about 60,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1884. The condition of the corn crop has been seriously reduced by the pro-longed drought, but in considering the outlook it must not be forgotten that this district has an increase of upwards of 2,000,000 acres planted this year, including about 20 per cent increase in Kansas. Our estimates

are based upon reports received this week

from our usual reliable sources: YIELD OF WINTER WHEAT. Yield, Yield, 1884, 1885, Est. 1886 16 38 25 34 31 98 | 1884, | 1884 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 1 Total......212 YIELD OF SPRING WHEAT.

Misconsin 20 10

Minnesota 41 34

loya 31 30 

 Iowa
 31

 Nebraska
 28

 Dakota
 29

 Totals......142 CONDITION OF CORN. Missouri...... Kansas Wisconsin...... Minnesota.....

### Total...... 95 A BRUTAL BUTCHERY.

Official Details of the Murder of an American in Mexico. GALVESTON, July 31 .- The News' Austin special says: Governor Ireland having been advised of the surrender and execution fo Francisco Arresures, telegraphed to E. D. Linn, American consul at Piedras-Negras for particulars and received the following re-

sponse:

"EAGLE PASS, July 30.—Your telegram just received. Arresures was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Diaz, at Eagle Pass, by order of Sheriff Oglesby, on the night of the 25th inst. He was handcuffed, and in lifteen minutes was delivered to the Mexican officers across the Rio Grande river. Sheriff Oglesby savs he acted on a warrant of County Judge Hoffstetter, who says Sheriff Oglesby persuaded him to sign the order for Arresures' arrest and delivery. There were no pagers for his arrest, from Mexico, except a papers for his arrest from Mexico, except a letter from Mondragon, captain of the state rangers in Coahuila, who made a general charge of horse-stealing against Arresures. A protest against being delivered to the Mexican officers was strongly made by Ar-resures, who insisted he would be killed by Mondragon, his personal enemy. He ap-pealed to me for protection on the morning of the 27th, and I at once demanded his return to Texas on the ground of his being kidnapped. and also had Oglesby demand the prisoner's return on the same grounds. Both demands were refused by Mondragon. At 1 o'clock at night. Arresures was taken from hall and brutally murdered by three of Mondragon's

troops."
In 1873 Arresures made a declaration of citizenship in Maverick county. Governor Ireland has written the United States secre-tary of state as follows: "This man Arresures has been most foully murdered by the Mexican authorities, and it is but a repeti-tion of the Insults and outrages committed upon American citizens by the people and authorities on the right bank of the Rio Grande. If this state and her people must lepend upon themselves for protection, the necessary redress can and will be obtained. I am very respectfully your obedient servant, John Ingland, Governor of Texas,"

The affair causes a great deal of excitement among the authorities and citizens of Austin. Governor Ireland says if the federal governnent does not do something Texas will act

#### THE BASE BALL RECORD. Louisville Defeats Baltimore After Thirteen Innings-Other Games.

AT BALTIMORE—

Baltimore......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 L 2

Louisville......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 L 2

Pitchers—Kilroy and Ramsey. First base hits—Baltimore I, Louisville 5, Errors—

Louisville 1, Umpire—Bradley. Louisvine 1. Umpire—Braney.

AT STATEN ISLAND—
Pittsburg ... ... 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 - 6
Metropolitans ... 2 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 # - 7
First base uits—Pittsburg 9, Metropolitans 10, Errors—Pittsburg 1 Metropolitans 2, Umpire—Valentine.

AT BROOKLYN-

Brooklyn . . . . . 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0- 4 Cincinnati. . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0- 0 Flest base hits—Brooklyn 12, Cincinnati 1. Errors-Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 4. Umpire Kelly. AT BOSTON-

Jake Turns Up Jack.

NEW YORK, July 31 .- The boxing match New York, July 31.—The boxing match between Jake Kilrain, of Boston, and Jack Ashton, of Providence, came off at Ridge-wood base ball park, Brooklyn, this evening. The attendance was small, as it was feared that the contest would not be allowed to go on, and was composed mainly of professiona sports and theatrical men. Kilrain was de-cided the winner at the end of the eighth round.

A Yacht Capsized.

HIGHLAND, N. J., July 31.-Intelligence has been received here that the schooner yacht, Sarah Craig, from Philadelphia, upset yacht, Sarah Craig, from Finiadeiphia, upset near the gouernment dock at Sandy Hook during a storm last evening. Six ladies and a young man were drowned. The body of one person was recovered. The others are supposed to be in the cabin of the yacht. Nine men of the yacht's party were found chinging to the riggling after it capsized and were recoved by a tag. were rescued by a tug.

## MANY MURDEROUS MOTTOES.

Inscriptions Which the Red Flag Had for the Public Eye.

ANARCHISTS' DEFENSE OPENED.

Attorney Solomon, in all His Glory. Arrays Them Like Lilies of the Field-The Police the Murderers.

The State Rests Its Case. CHICAGO, July 31,-At the anarchist trial to-day, when the state had finished its reading from the Arbeiter Zeitung, Detective James Bonfield was placed on the stand, and identified some red flags and banners, which were brought into court, as those found in the Arbeiter Zeitung office. They bear such inscriptions as "Every government is a conspiracy against the people," "Dick Oglesby, who murdered three poor workingmen at Lamont, is not in this procession; you can see him later," "Boys stick together," etc. Mayor Harrison being in court, the following inscription on another banner created considerable amusement and caused the mayor to smile. It read: "Carter Harrison, who elubbed our citizens during the car men's strike, is not in this procession. You can see him later."

"Here the state rests," said State's Attorney Grinnell, and the court ordered the defense to proceed with its case. Before opening its case the defense entered a motion to dismiss the case against Neebe on the ground there was no evidence connecting him with the of senses charged. This was overruled, and Attorney Solomon proceeded to address the jury for the defense. First, he complimented the jury on its patient endurance of its trying position, and asked that each member give the same close attention to the evidence produced by the defense as they had to all that had been presented by the state. He asked the jury to decide whether the state's attorney had fulfilley his promises made in the opening of the case for the state, when he stated that he would produce in court testimony proving who threw the bomb. Had this been done? Solomon claimed it had not. Proceeding to the charges against the prisoners, Solomon said they were not charged wite anarchy or socialism, but, as shown by the indictment, the echarge was the murder of Mathias J. Degan. The law, he said, did not provide any clause which declared, or could be construed to declare, that the defendants had committed murder. Mr. Solomon read from the statutes to show that the evidence brought against the defendants did not prove that they were accessories to murder. He then read from several authorities to show what constituted the offense of consuitace. jury for the defense. First, he complimented read from several authorities to show what constituted the offense of conspiracy. He said if the state had a case at all it was on

said if the state had a case at all it was on the charge of murder or conspiracy, and upon no other.

"These defendants." he said, are not murderers, or thieves, or burglars. They are not criminals, but are possessed of a feeling of broad humanity. We expect to prove that these men assembled at the Haymarket on the night of the 4th of May, to exercise the right of free speech; to hold a peaceable meeting held for the purpose of discussing the interests of the raboringman. But we see in the action or the police an incredible animus. We see in in them a devilish design, a fiendish design, an intention to destroy every life on that market. We expect to show you that Fielden fired no shot at that meeting, and he did not then and never had a revolver. We expect to show you that the witness, Gilmer, is a then and never had a revolver, to show you that the witness. C to show you that the witness, Gilmer, is a constitutional and professional liar. We expect to prove that on the night of the Haymarket meeting Schwab did not speak to Spies, as has been testified to, but that he lift the meeting some time before the explosion occurred. We expect to show that Parsons and Fischer left the meeting early and were seated in Zepf's hall, perhaps drinking a glass of beer, when the bomb exploded. We shall prove that Neebe was at home, and expect to show that he had no knowledge of the meeting. You are familiar with the movements of Lings. The evidence in no way connects The evidence in no way connects of Lingg. The evidence in no way connects him with the throwing of the bomb, and if he made bombs he did no more than he had a perfect right to do. We expect to show you that none of these defendants fired the shots at the Haymarket meeting, and the first shots were fired by the police.

At the conclusion of Mr. Solomon's address the court adjourned.

the court adjourned. Saloon Men on Trial.

Stoux City, Ia., July 81,-| Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The hearing of the injunction cases against the Sioux City saloonists occupied the attention of the court here all day, Judge Lewis presiding. A large crowd was in attendance and a lively interest is manifested. The first case called was that against the Franz Brewing company. W. D. Wood Kingsley is attorney for the prosecution and state, and Matt Gray. O. C. Treadway and Judge Pendleton have charge of the cases for the saloonists. The first step of the defense was to move that the cases be removed to the United States court, which was denied as also the motion that the action had not been properly brought and the plaintiffs were non-residents. Many exciting scenes and

word fights took place during the day. Held For the Grand Jury.

What Cheer, Ia., July 31.—(Special Telegram to the Bee, |-Fifteen of the seventeen striking miners arrested for assaulting Superintendent Booth on the 23d of July were today held in \$500 bonds for appearance at the district court on the charge of assault and attempting to commit murder. In default of bail all went to jail. The preliminary examination has consumed more than a week.

Boys Buried Alive.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 51.—[Special Tele-gram to the BEE.]—Two boys, Charles Stout, aged ten, and Ezra Robinson, aged seven, were buried alive yesterday in a sand p.t at Schna, Appanoose county, this state. Both boys were dead when taken out, and their

bodies crushed terribly. A Harmless Bomb Chicago, July 31.—A member of the firm of Gibbs & Malum, on entering his store, 270 West Erie street, this morning found on the floor ten feet from the door a large dynamite bomb. The fuse had been lighted, but in falling it struck on end and put out the fire. It is composed of about a foot of highly polished brass pipe an Inch in diameter. At one end is a wooden plug, into which is a number of nails. In itch from this end are wrapped several thicknesses of oil-soaked flannels. In the other end is the fuse. Malum cannot account for the attempt to destray his place.

stroy his place.

The bomb several hours later was taken to the lake and an effort made to explode it. The fuse did not burn, and an expert opened

t and found that it contained nothing ex-The "World's Record" Lowered. CLEVELAND, July 81.—At a meeting of the Cleveland Athletic club at Athletic park to-day H. M. Johnson, of Pittsburg, lowered the world's record for running 100 yards, from 10 to 94-5 seconds.

Mexico's Mad Men. MATAMORAS, Mex., July 31 .- Ninety revolutionists yesterday captured Burgos, in the interior of Tamalipus, solized all arms and captured all the public funds. It is reported that up the river in a light with troops the revolutionists were defeated with a loss of two killed.

Federal Apathy Condemned. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 31.—The demo-cratic congressional convention to-day adopted resolutions denouncing the apathy of the national government regarding Mext can outrages on American citizens.